

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN STUDENTS’
ACADEMIC WRITING ASSIGNMENTS OF UIN RADEN MAS SAID
ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM**

THESIS

Submitted as A Partial Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana*



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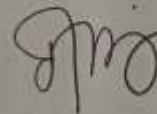
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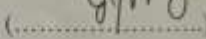
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved father and mother
2. My beloved siblings
3. My beloved nephews and nieces
4. My beloved advisor
5. My beloved validator
6. My alma mater of the Raden Mas Said State Islamic University of Surakarta.

All my friends, my partner, my relatives, and my lecturers guide me.

MOTTOS

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

"For indeed, with hardship [will be] ease"

- QS. Al-Insyirah : 5

Why do dreams have to keep hanging so far and high? So that our journey never stops. But the most important thing to enjoy is the process.

Hundreds of reasons you are valuable, hundreds of reasons you are light, I want you to be able to believe in hope, believe in yourself and your abilities.

- Muhammad Tulus

Be yourself, chase your dreams, and just never say never.

- Taylor Alison Swift

No one cares about the difficulty of your thesis, so just show them your graduation.

- @cuhatanmahasiswa.id

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Academic Writing Assignments of UIN Raden Mas Said English Language Program" is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, 27th November 2023



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah, the single power, the Lord of the universe, master of the day of judgment, God all mighty, for all blessings and mercies so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Academic Writing Assignments' English Language Program" Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of world revolution.

The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express her deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested her during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to:

1. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag., M.Ag., as the Rector of Raden Mas Said Stated Islamic University.
2. Prof. Dr. Imam Makruf, S.Ag., M. Pd., as the Dean of Cultures and Language Faculty of Raden Mas Said State Islamic University.
3. Dr. Fitriyah Nurul Hidayah, M. Pd, as the coordinator of English Language Education of Raden Mas Said State Islamic University.
4. Fitri Ana Ika Dewi, M.Pd., as the advisor, thank you for your time, careful guidance, clear briefing, helpful correction, and awesome advice during the consultation of the thesis.
5. Ikke Dewi Pratama, M. Hum., as the main examiners in my thesis.

6. Dr. Zainal 'Arifin, M. Pd., as the first examiner in my thesis.

7. Nestiani Hutami, M.A., as the first examiner in my thesis proposal.

8. Dwi Cahyono, M. Pd., as the expert validator, has helped me validate this research data.

9. All the honorable lecturers and academic staff in the Cultures and Languages Faculty for always giving precious knowledge, kindness, friendliness, and cooperative work to the researcher.

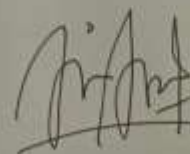
10. My beloved parents and family, thank you so much for your love, support, and countless prayers.

11. All my friends and my partner were part of the story of joy and sorrow in writing this thesis.

12. Everyone who has not yet been mentioned for help given to the researcher to carry out the research and accomplish this thesis.

The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, 27th November 2023



Siti Yulaika

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ABSTRACT

Siti Yulaika, 2023. *An Anlysis of Derivational Affixes in Academic Writing Assignments' of UIN Raden Mas Said English Education Program*. Thesis. English Language Education, Cultures and Language Faculty.

Advisor : Fitri Ana Ika Dewi, M. Hum.

Keywords : Analysis, Derivational Affixes, Academic Writing

This research discusses derivational affixes contained in the students' academic writing assignments based on Katamba (1993) theory. The objectives of this study were (1) To describe the derivational affixes found in the academic writing assignments of third-semester students of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta for the academic year 2021/2022. (2) To explain how derivational affixes can change the words in English found in academic writing assignments of third-semester UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students for the academic year 2021/2022. This analysis aims to find out the types and how the effect of adding derivational affixes on English words.

The research design of this research was descriptive qualitative. The subject of this research is students of UIN Raden Mas Said. The data in this research were taken from the document of academic writing assignment. The data is obtained from the word, phrase, and sentence contained derivational affixes. The instrument in this research is the researcher herself. The researcher use expert as the validator of the data.

The result showed that students' academic writing assignments contained prefix and suffix. Prefix consists of dis-, in-, im-, inter-, mis-, pro-, re-, un-. Meanwhile, suffix consists -able, -al, -ance, -ant, -ary, -ation, -cy, -ce, -ence, -er, -eitic, -ful, -hood, -ial, -ible, -ical, -ing, -ion, -ition, -ism, -ist, -ity, -ive, -ize, -less, -ly, -ment, -ness, -or, -ous, -ship, -tic, -tion, -ty, -y. After the addition of derivational affixes, two changes. It changes the meaning caused by all types of prefixes and suffixes -hood, -ship, and -ist. It changes the meaning and class of words as noun maker, verb maker, adjective maker, adverb maker.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Morphology is the study of basic forms in language, literally meaning the study of forms (Yule, 2017). Studying morphology will give learners an understanding of a field of linguistics that studies the grammar of words and the way words are formed from small components. In linguistic science, this smallest component is called a morpheme. The morphology will study the analysis of the form and function of morphemes in language which has the aim of providing an understanding of the process of word formation and use in the language.

Katamba (2006) interprets a morpheme as the smallest component in a related word form in a word sense or grammatical structure. One word in English can consist of several morphemes that can be transformed into several forms of words with different meanings, this is influenced by the systematic formation of words. Morphemes are divided into two types, namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. First, a free morpheme is a type of morpheme that can stand alone as a whole word as a clear word and it has meaning without being combined with other morphemes. Second, bound morphemes are morphemes that will not have meaning if they stand alone, bound morphemes will have grammatically clear meanings if combined with other morphemes so that meaningful words will be formed.

According to Nur'aini (2020) bound morphemes can also be referred to as affixes. Affixes are grouped into two types, namely derivation affixes and inflection affixes. A derivation affix is a type of bound morpheme that can change the meaning and class of words. For example, the base word "active" which means active, and then given the affix "in-" will change the word to "inactive" which changes the meaning to "not" (negative/opposite meaning) inactive. Still in the same example, the base word "active" is given an additional suffix in the form of "-ate" which changes the word class from adjective to verb. While inflection affixes are a type of affix that is only useful for changing the form of words without changing the meaning or type of the base word. An example of adding the affix "-s" to the noun "book" would be "books", meaning that the inflection affix only changes grammatical information in the form of numbers without changing the base word or meaning.

After conducting the pre-research, the researcher concludes that the use of affixes is an important part of word in academic writing because they can change the meaning and structure of words and add variety to writing. For example, in one of the academic writing student researcher found several derivational affixes, example found in one of the student writing assignments of affix noun derivation on the word "handling" formed from the base word "handle-ing" that changes the class of words from verbs to gerund or verbal nouns changes the meaning from handling (verb) to handling as a verbal noun to represent the action or concept expressed by

the verb. Furthermore, the word “voluntary” is formed from the base word “voluntar-y” (suffix) which changes the word class from noun to adjective (adjective derivation) so that the meaning of the word changes from volunteer to voluntary. The last example of the word “millennial” is formed from “millennium-ial” root words that change the class of words from nouns to adjectives (adjective derivation), the resulting meaning also changed from thousands of years to words that refer to the generation born from the 1980s to the early 2000s.

This research is needed to ensure that the use of affixes is appropriate and follows the grammatical rules applicable to academic writing. Academic writing can be defined as a formal paper in which authorship is produced from the academic environment (Nunan & Choi, 2023). Based on the definition of academic authorship, it is clear that academic authorship is a means to convey information effectively and with knowledge value so that information must be conveyed and received correctly.

Suhandhana (2021) in his research said that students' ability to analyze derivational affixes is still at a moderate level. The researcher agrees and concludes that a problem that often arises in students' academic writing is a lack of understanding of the meaning of the derivation affix used in the context of sentences which can cause difficulties for students or academic writers. For example, in the sentence in one of the student academic writing, “The study aimed to improvement the reading skills of

students” The use of the word "improvement" in this sentence is incorrect because improvement is a noun form while the writer needs a verb form. The right word to use is "improve" which means to make students' understanding of reading better. Another example is “Usually the romantic genre is found in other genres, such as fantasy, horror (ghotic), drama, to action.” The word "ghotic" should be "gothic" with the letter "h" in the middle. The "gothic" genre is a subgenre of the horror genre with distinctive features such as a mysterious, dark atmosphere, and is often associated with gothic or supernatural themes.

This can result in the improper use of derivation affixes and ultimately, reduce the clarity and accuracy of the writing. Therefore, understanding related to affixation, especially derivation affix, which is classified as more complicated than inflection affix, must be thoroughly examined. The underlying reason why this research was carried out in the academic writing class of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta is that there are still many uses of derivative affixes that are not appropriate in the academic writings of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students. So, the researcher is interested in carrying out this research.

The following are some previous studies that focus on the topic of derivative affixes. Research conducted by Affandi (2021) entitled “Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in “The Hunting Party” Novel by Lucy Foley”. This researcher analyzed the derivational affixes in the novel written by Lucy Foley. Research conducted by Nur'aini (2020) entitled "An

Analysis of Affixes (Derivation and Inflection) and Core Character Values in @mysimplereminders' Post on Instagram". This study was conducted to analyze the process of affixation, derivation, and inflection, as well as core character value in @mysimplereminders Instagram posts. Research conducted by Kusumawardhani (2020) entitled "Affixes Analysis in A "Hansel And Gretel" Story To English Young Learners: A Morphology Perspective". This research was carried out to find out the types of affixes in the story Hansel and Gretel.

Previous studies were conducted on several kinds of objects such as novels, quotes, and short stories, all of which are written outside the academic sphere. There is one study that has the object in the form of academic writing. This research was conducted by Wulandari (2021) who analyzed the morphemes contained in academic writing. This research focuses on the morphological process of derivational affixes which shows the type and meaning of words containing derivational affixes, while this research will provide an explanation that there is a meaning of bound morphemes that students can use to make it easier to understand derivational affixes. For example, the prefix "in-" has the meaning of not which can change the meaning of the word to the opposite meaning.

Based on the theories that have been described earlier, the researcher is interested in conducting research related to derivational affixes. This study aims to analyze derivational affixes in students' academic writing and find out how affixes can affect a word in English. The title of this study is

**“AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN STUDENTS’
ACADEMIC WRITING ASSIGNMENTS OF UIN RADEN MAS
SAID ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM”**

B. Identification of the Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the problems of the research are identified as follows:

1. Students difficult to understand morphology even though they have entered the college educational level.
2. Students do not understand that derivation affixes in the form of prefixes and suffixes have a big impact on a word that can change the meaning and word class in English.
3. Learners are still confused in identifying the affixes in their writing, whether they are prefixes or suffixes.
4. Learners still have difficulties in understanding the change of word class (verbs, nouns, adverbs, or adjectives) caused by adding derivation affixes to a word.

C. Limitations of the Problems

The researcher limits the research problem so that the research can focus more on analyzing derivative affixations contained in the writing assignments of students from the academic writing class in the form of essays and journals of the third-semester students UIN Raden Mas Said

Surakarta for the academic year 2021/2022. The writing analyzed is the academic writing assignment of third-semester students in academic writing classes 3I, 3H, and 3B. This study uses a classification of affix derivatives that can change the meaning and class of words based on the theory of Francis Katamba (1993).

D. Formulation of the Problems

Based on the background that has been written above, the problems that will be examined in this thesis are

1. What are the types of derivational affixes found in the academic writing assignments of third-semester UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students for the academic year 2021/2022?
2. How do the derivational affixes change the words in English as found in academic writing assignments of third-semester UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students for the academic year 2021/2022?

E. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem formulation that has been written before, this research has the following objectives:

1. To describe the derivational affixes found in the academic writing assignments of third-semester students of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta for the academic year 2021/2022.

2. To explain how derivational affixes can change the words in English found in academic writing assignments of third-semester UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students for the academic year 2021/2022.

F. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of the study can be seen as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefits

Theoretically, this study can help readers or researchers learn about affixations, especially derivational affixes that can change the class of root or base in the speech.

2. Practical Benefits

a. Teacher

The results of this study can contribute to teachers in teaching morphology, especially in the derivational affixes section in word class changes.

b. Student

This research can help students to better understand derivational affixes, and identify and know how English words can change their meaning and word class.

c. Future Researcher

This thesis can be a reference for future research to develop an analysis related to derivative affixes.

d. Educational Field

The results of this study will add a way to teach and learn derivation affixes by using writing or scientific work from students as a learning medium in learning derivation affixes.

G. Definition of Key Terms

In this research, there are some key terms as follows:

1. Affixes

Remuneration serves to form an inflection word or a new lexicon (McCarthy, 2002). Affixes are bound morphemes located at the beginning, at the end, in the middle, or both at the beginning and the end (Handoko, 2019).

2. Derivational Affixes

According to Arifin *et al.*, (2021) derivational affixes are affixes inherent in a word, whether located at the beginning, at the end, or both. This derivational affix has several functions, including changing a part of speech, which functions as a word class modifier and serves to change the meaning of a root.

3. Academic Writing

Academic writing can be defined as a formal paper in which authorship is produced from the academic environment (Nunan & Choi, 2023). This academic authorship can start from the time someone steps on junior high school education to undergraduate even to graduate (Nunan & Choi, 2023).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Review

This chapter will discuss relevant theories related to the research, such as morphology, morpheme, affixation, affixes, derivational affixes, academic writing, and the relationship between academic writing and derivational affixes.

1) Morphology

Before discussing derivational affixes, the researcher will first discuss morphology. According to Handoko (2019) the term morphology is taken from Greek and consists of two words *morph-* which means form, and *-logy* which means the study of something. Morphology is part of the linguistic sub-discipline that deals with the formation of words and combinations of sounds that become minimally different units of meaning (morphemes). Morphology is a central principle in compiling English and other alphabetic languages (Rastle, 2019). Morphology is defined as one branch of linguistic science that discusses words, then broadly speaking morphology has an understanding as the study of structures in words and contains rules that govern the formulation of words in a language (Giyatmi, 2019). Based on the explanations that have been described earlier, researcher concluded that morphology is a branch of linguistics that is the main principle in compiling and organizing languages including English and languages that have other scripts, where morphology will be studied word

structure and how words are formed from the smallest units in the language (morphemes).

2) Morpheme

Morphemes are parts of grammar that occupy the position of the smallest part in words (Wulandari, 2021). Although morphemes occupy the smallest part of words and grammar, the role of these morphemes is very important. Morphemes function as givers of meaning in words, besides that morphemes also have a relationship with grammatical meaning. Every word in a language consists of at least one morpheme. According to Orwell (2017) classify morphemes into three categories: stem verbs, inflection morphemes, and derived morphemes. Morphologic analysis of morphemes is useful for studying word forms and structures that exist in the word. The morpheme will be exemplified by the words below:

Unbreakable	Un-, break, -able	3 morphemes
Flies	Fly, -es	2 morphemes
Technique	Technique	1 morpheme

In general, morphemes are divided into two types, free morphemes, and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are morphemes that are singular or can stand alone while bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone, usually, these morphemes are propped on other morphemes or can be referred to as affixes (Yule, 2017). Free morphemes can stand as one independent word and have their meaning in a sentence. Examples such as the word "happy", "walk" and the word "door". In these morphemes,

morphemes can stand alone and have their meanings without the need for additional morphemes. Next are bound morphemes that have the opposite meaning to free morphemes. Bound morphemes require other morphemes for the meaning to be conveyed according to the desired meaning. These bound morphemes are affixes that can be prefixes, suffixes, or infixes. These bound morphemes serve to modify the meaning of root morphemes or alter grammatical functions. For example, the bound morpheme is in the form of the suffix "-s" which serves to convey the plural meaning of the word "dogs". The suffix "-ed" conveys the past meaning of the word "jumped". The morpheme in the form of affixes will not function and have no meaning if it is not combined with other morphemes. So, this merger aims to obtain a clear and meaningful word.

3) Affixation

Al-Khasawneh and Khasawneh (2023) defines affixation in two different ways. First, affixation occurs when a prefix or suffix is added to the root word. Second, one of the morphological processes of affixation is to add phonology to words that aim to change the syntactic properties, meaning, or both. According to DO'smurod (2023) affixation or also known as derivation is one way of producing and building words in English, the process of affixation is done by adding affixes to the stem of a certain part of speech. Affixation is the most productive way to create new words from the past to the present. Affixation is done by adding a suffix in front of the word or at the end of the word (Ahmadovich *et al.*, 2023). From some of the

above understandings, it can be concluded that affixation is the process of producing new words in morphology by adding affixes in the form of beginnings, suffixes, or both in a root word or stem.

The addition of affixation can change the class of words or often referred to as derivative affixes. However, there are also types of affixes attached to root words that do not change the class of words and do not change their grammar which can be referred to as inflectional affixes. An example of a derivative affix process can be seen from the addition of a suffix in the form of "-al" to the base word "approve" where there is a change in part of speech from the verb "approve" to the noun "approval". While the process of inflectional affixes can be seen from the addition of the prefix "-un" to the root word "happy" to the word "unhappy". In this inflectional affixation process, the affix is attached to the base word without changing the word class, but the prefix serves to give the opposite meaning of the word happy.

4) Affixes

The affix is part of the bound morpheme that is attached to the base (Plag, 2018). Affix is a linguistic element that can change the meaning or function of a basic word. The use of affixes aims to form new words by adding, changing, or combining affixes with the base word. Affixes are part of bound morphemes that will form when attached to other morphemes (Handoko, 2019). Morphemes can be root, stem, or base. The use of an

affix can generate a new word by adding a prefix or suffix to the root word. According to Kusumawardhani (2020) affixes are morphemes that form when attached to other morphemes such as roots, stems, or bases. It can be concluded that affixes are the smallest units of a word (morphemes) that cannot have meaning if they are not based on the root word. For example, the morpheme "un-" will have no meaning if it stands alone, but if it is based on the root word "happy" it will become "unhappy" which has meaning.

Katamba (1993) divide and describe Affixes into three types, as follows:

1) Prefixes

A prefix is an affix located in front of the base, root, or stem. Prefixes serve as modifiers of the meaning and function of the word to which they are attached. Usually, the addition of a prefix will not change the form of the base word but allows the formation of new words with different meanings. The use of prefixes will usually characterize the quality, status, or relationship of words in a particular context. An example of a prefix can be seen below:

Re-make	Un-kind	In-decent
Re-read	Un-tidy	In-accurate
Re-turn	Un-happy	In-active

2) Suffixes

Suffix is a type of affix that comes after the root, base or stem. For example -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, -ed. The placement of suffixes at the end of the base word aims to change the meaning or function of the word. Adding suffixes to a word can change the form of the base word. The use of suffixes also allows the formation of new words with different meanings and markers of word types, word forms, time descriptions, and others. Examples of suffixes can be seen below:

Kind-ly	Wait-er	Book-s
Quick-ly	Play-er	Mat-s
Hard-ly	Dance-er	Bag-s

Acti-ist	Develop-ing	Conduct-ed
Art-ist	Compare-ing	Evaluate-ed

Based on the function in word formation, affixes are divided into two types called derivational affixes and inflectional affixes.

a) Derivational Affixes

According to Yule (2017) derivational affixes are bound morphemes used to form new words or create words of a grammatical category different from the root word. For example, by adding the derived morpheme "-ment" to the verb "encourage" which turns the word into the noun "encouragement". Derived morphemes can be suffixes -ment and -ify and also prefixes such as re-, pre-ex-, un-, etc.

b) Inflectional Affixes

Still from the opinion of the same expert, Yule (2017) defines inflectional affixes as a collection of morphemes that are not used to generate new words in a language, but rather to indicate the number of words (plural or singular) and to indicate that they are comparative or possessive. In English these inflection morphemes are very limited, numbering only eight morphemes. Examples of inflectional morphemes in the following words Jim-'s, sister-s, like-s, laugh-ing, enjoy-ed, be-en, quiet-er, loud-est.

Based on the description above, researchers conclude in general about derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. Derivational affixes have the function of forming new words with different meanings and classes of words. Inflectional affixes are morphemes that function to change the form of basic words in grammatical terms without changing the meaning or class of words.

5) Derivational Affixes

a. Definition of Derivational Affixes

According to Lestari (2019) derivational affixes are bound morphemes or affixes that are derived or produce new words characterized by changes in the meaning of words, parts of speech, or both. A derivative affix is an affix that is propped up in another word so that it forms a new word so that the meaning of the word or part of the

speech of the word changes (Kusumawardhani, 2020). For example, in the word dis + like = dislike, develop + ment = development, refuse + al = refusal. Payne (2011) a derivative affix occurs when a root word is added with a morpheme that changes its class category. However, sometimes such morphemes do not change the base word class. For example, in the word "happy" (adjective) the affix "-ness" is added to "happiness" without changing the base word class to a noun. Thus, the word "happiness" remains a noun. For example, the base word "write" which is a verb can become "writer" with the addition of the affix "-er". In this case, the affix "-er" converts the verb into a noun, so "writer" means "writer".

From the description above, researchers conclude that derivation affixes are a type of affix used to change the meaning or class of words. The process of derivational affixes is done by adding derivation affixes to the root of the word to form new words and meanings. Some derivative affixes can change the word class of the conscious base word, but there are also derivative affixes that only change the meaning of the word.

b. The Function of Derivational Affixes

As explained earlier, derivational affixes function as formers of new words, new meanings, and different classes of words. According to Wulandari (2021) derived affix serves to determine or set the word class

of a base word. According to Katamba (1993) derivational affixes serve to form new words in two ways:

1. By modifying the sense of the root word they are connected to, such as altering the meaning of the base word they are affixed to. For example, kind vs unkind (both are adjectives but have opposite meanings); obey vs disobey (both are verbs but have opposite meanings).
2. By altering the grammatical category of a base word, such as through the inclusion of -ly to the adjectives kind and simple, resulting in the adverbs kindly and simply. Generally, it is feasible to form an adverb by appending the suffix -ly to an adjective base.

Some of the functions of derivational affixes will be described as follows:

- a. Forms nouns from verbs. To form a noun from a verb can use derivation affixes such as -er, -ment, -tion, -ance, -ence, -ism, -ity, -ty, -age, -cy, -or, dis-. For example, the word "writer" which is a noun form, then by adding a suffix in the form of "-er" to the verb "write" to "writer" so that the word class turns into a noun.
- b. Forms adjectives from nouns. To form an adjective from a noun can use derivation affixes such as -ful, -ous, -y, -ish, -ive, -ly, -al, -less, -ian, -able/-ible, -ic, -arian, -in, -ial. For example, the word "beautiful" is a form of the noun "beauty", then adding a suffix in

the form of "-ful" to "beautiful" so that the word class turns into an adjective.

- c. Forms verbs from nouns or adjectives. To form a verb from a noun can use derivation affixes such as -ize, -en, -ate, -ify, -dis, re-. For example, the word "enjoy" is the noun form "joy", then by adding an affix in the form of "en-" to the word "joy" to "enjoy" so that the word class changes from a noun to a verb.
- d. Form adverbs from adjectives. To form an adverb from an adjective can use derivation affixes such as -ly. For example, the word "carefully" is an adverb formed from the "careful" coupled with the suffix "-ly" which turns the adjective into an adverb.
- e. Change the meaning of a word by adding a prefix or suffix. This change is mostly caused by the addition of prefixes such as in-, un-, dis-, re-, ex-, and en-. In this derivational affixes' function, it can be seen from the formation of the word "dislike" which comes from the basic word like which means the word like, then added affixes in the form of "dis-" which changes eating like (like) to dislike (dislike). Then it can also be seen from the formation of the word "possessive" which is the result of the basic word "possess" plus the suffix in the form of "-ive" which changes the meaning from (possessive) to a deeper meaning and tends to be negative (possessive) which is in the form of power over something.

Adding affixes to a word can affect the word, as mentioned earlier that adding affixes can change the meaning and class of words. According to (Katamba, Morphology, 1993) each affix has its own meaning, as follows:

1) Prefix

Prefix	Meaning	Example
in-	not	in-active
un-	not	un-happy
dis-	not	dis-like
re-	again	re-make
ex-	former	ex-mayor
en-	put in	en-cage

2) Suffix

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-hood	status	brother-hood
-ship	State/condition	friend-ship
-ness	quality/state/condition	ill-ness
-ity	state/condition	creative-ity
-ment	result of product of doing the action indicated by verb	govern-ment

-less	without	care-less
-ful	having	beauty-ful
-ic	pertaining to	history-ic
-al	pertaining to/act of	refuse-al
-er	agent who does whatever the verb indicates	write-er
-ly	manner	brave-ly

6) Academic Writing

a. Definition of Academic Writing

Academic writing is a skill that students must have to achieve success in their academic and life aspects. Academic writing is a form of a student's ability to express ideas in the form of writing by applicable language rules (Ginting & Barella, 2022). Academic writing is a scientific work written by students or academics so that it can be read by other academics, academic writing has several forms such as in the form of journal articles, textbooks, dissertations, reports, group projects, and others. Of the several types of academic writing mentioned, essays are the most popular writing to date (Geyte, 2013). Academic writing is one of the important ways of conveying students' ideas using a logical sequence to conclude. Academic writing is the result of interaction between one text and another, later this academic writing will be ideas, thoughts, and research that have the same field and topic (Khazaal,

2019). Academic writing is a term used by scholars in certain processes within an academic area that aims to meet university or academic requirements such as submission of a thesis or dissertation, success in each completion of academic tasks depends largely on how well a student writes with the right academic (Aliotta, 2018). Academic writing is an activity that is interconnected with each other between several stages, further knowledge related to grammatical structures, and other skills such as paraphrasing and citation (Sumarsono & Permana, 2023).

Based on several opinions that have been written before, researchers concluded that academic writing is a type of formal writing used in academic environments such as universities, colleges, or research institutions as a means to convey information in the form of ideas or ideas clearly and objectively. Academic writing must contain evidence, citations, and references as support or reinforcement of arguments. Academic authorship has several forms, including essays, research papers, journal articles, theses, or dissertations.

b. Types of Academic Writing

According to Hussain (2019), academic writing is divided into four main types, including essays, term papers, research papers, and dissertations/theses.

1) Essays

Ramazanov (2023) said that an essay is a short prose work that contains expressions of the author's impressions and thoughts about an

event or topic discussed. Written opinions are subjective about an object, event, or person. According to Ulfah (2018) essay is a piece of writing that consists of several paragraphs, not just one or two paragraphs. An essay is a written work that is usually delivered from the personal point of view of a writer. The nature of essays is non-fiction but often subjective. Although generally expository, essays can also include narrative elements. Essays can take the form of literary criticism, political manifestos, academic arguments, observations of everyday life, memories, and reflections of the author. An essay is the result of the author's idea which is presented in the form of short writing with an average of five paragraphs. In this type of academic writing, the author must present the ideas that the author has logically through the evaluation of a topic that has been read. An essay has three main structures, namely introduction or introduction, content, and conclusion.

2) Term paper

A paper is a type of academic writing that presents a problem using empirical data obtained from the field. This paper has an objective and scientific nature. Usually, papers are presented in seminars or discussed in front of the class as part of coursework (Widodo, 2018). Student papers are generally a requirement that must be met to complete a course, either through literature studies or lecture field activities. This paper serves to systematically analyze a particular problem or phenomenon with a reasonable and objective approach. The purpose of

writing a paper is to fulfill a structured task given by the lecturer or to be presented in a scientific forum, either as a result of an assigned assignment or as an independent step of the student himself. A term paper is a type of student academic work that contains an analysis of a predetermined topic. In writing term papers, authors must have references from reliable sources such as books, journals, and others. Term paper aims to train students' ability to present arguments, and collect, analyze, and evaluate information on a predetermined topic. In general, term papers have eight main structures, namely abstract, preface, literature review, methodology, research results, analysis, and conclusions.

3) Research Paper

A research paper is the result of academic writing resulting from research or analysis of a topic. A significant difference between a research paper and a paper lies in the conduct of academic studies. A research paper is the result of a researcher's work on a particular topic. In addition, the research paper also reflects the author's ideas and incorporates the ideas and insights of others. The length of the research paper is at least 8 pages. Researchers are expected to review previous papers that have been written on topics of interest. Authors may choose to write in the context of a "case study" on a particular subject. The author is also expected to restructure and present the topic by including citations that support the analysis (Moreno, 2011). This research is

carried out by academics, scientists, or researchers in their fields because the information written must be accountable and used as a reference for science. The research paper has several parts, namely the abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, research results, discussion, and conclusions.

4) Thesis and Dissertation

According to Widodo (2018) thesis is an academic assignment that must be completed by students to complete undergraduate education (S1). A thesis is a scientific paper written by students to complete S2 (postgraduate) level education, which has more depth than a thesis. The thesis serves to reveal new knowledge acquired through research independently. A dissertation, also known as "Ph. Thesis", is a scientific paper written by students to complete S3 level education (obtaining a Doctorate / Dr). This dissertation presents an argument that can be tested by the author based on valid data and facts, with detailed analysis. The content of this dissertation contains the author's original findings.

In essence, a thesis, dissertation, or thesis is an academic paper that is a requirement for an academic to be declared graduated or completed from a study program that has been taken, such as a bachelor, master, or doctoral. The thesis, dissertation, or thesis has a structure in the form of an introduction, literature review, research methodology, result, discussion, and conclusion. Because the thesis, dissertation, or thesis is a major scientific work, both have sub-titles in the form of introduction;

background of the study, problem statement, objective, and methodology; research design, and data analysis.

7) Relationship Between Derivational Affixes and Academic Writing

According to Saad (2017) Derived morphemes serve to form words with different grammatical categories and meanings. Derived morphemes can be added at the beginning of a word as a prefix, thus helping to change the category of the meaning of the word. Derived morphemes can also be added at the end of a word as suffixes, thus helping to form different grammatical categories of the word. For example, the word "Unauthentic" helps in changing the semantic category of the word "Authentic", while "Authentication" helps in changing the grammatical category of the word "Authentic". Derived morphemes can also be called derivational affixes a linguistic concept that refers to morphemes or affixes that can form new words or change the word of the base word.

Academic writing requires clarity and accuracy in the use of language in writing so that the information and ideas provided will be clear and acceptable to the reader to the maximum. So derivational affixes have an important relationship in academic writing. The use of derivational affixes can help writers create new words by modifying existing words to convey meaningful, precise, and varied sentences. Derivational affixes can also be used to make terms in the academic world accurately. For example, the use of the prefix "meta-" will create a new term "metacognition" which is a term often used in academic writing. One of the abilities that must be

mastered in avoiding mistakes, choosing words, conveying ideas effectively, and being able to understand the content of academic writing is the use of derivative affixes. In conclusion, by understanding derivational affixes students can be helped to produce and absorb information from academic writing, precisely, and effectively.

B. Previous Related Studies

Previous research is research that has similar topics to the research conducted. The researcher took some previous studies that have a connection with the research conducted, which aims to ensure the authenticity of the study. The researcher took five previous study-related studies to assure the authenticity of the study.

The first previous study related to derivational affixes is a thesis written by Affandi (2021) entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in “The Hunting Party” Novel by Lucy Foley*. This research aims to find out the derivation affixes and to give an explanation about the word formation containing derivation affixes in the novel *The Hunting Party* by Lucy Foley. The research design used is descriptive qualitative. The data is analyzed by separating root and affix words, classifying and drawing conclusions. The result of her research she found in *The Hunting Party* novel by Lucy Foley are a-, un-, im-, dis-, in-, re-, over-, pre-, under-, pro-, non-, dys-, ir-, il- as prefixes and ly-, -tion, -ship, -ment, -less, -ion, -ate, -ence, -ity, -ness, -ful, -er, -ably, -ary, -able, -ation, -ish, -ison, -ous, -ive, -ant, -ure,

-al, -ize, -ically, -ance, -ty, -ing, -ent, -hood, -cy, -ible, -y, -en, -ious, -ar, -ic, -tic, -age, -sion, -ine, -eous, -let, -ery, -ian, -ist, - by, -or, -ism, -ior, -ory, -cise as suffixes.

The second previous study is a thesis written by Nur'aini (2020) entitled *An Analysis of Affixes (Derivational and Inflectional) and Core Character Values in @simplereminders' posts on Instagram*. This study aims to determine the types of derivation affixes contained in quotations on @simplereminders Instagram posts, changes in word classes from derivation affixes, and character values. The research design used is descriptive qualitative. The result of her research she found un-(3), em- (1), en-(2), al-(1), dis-(1), de-(1), a-(1), ap-(1) as prefixes meanwhile the suffixes were -ness (8), -ful(5), -ice (2), -ly (14), -ing (35), -al (9). -ize (1), -ed (7), -ion (10), -ment (3), -ure (1), -th (2), -able (2), -ate (2). -er (3), -ity (3), -ary (1), -ive (1), -ance (5), -ce (1), -ent (2), -ous (1). - ship (1), -cy (1). It was found that suffix -ing was a derivational affix that was the most frequently present. Meanwhile, the function of derivational affixes in @mysimplereminders was noun maker (78). verb maker (23); adjective maker (7); and adverb maker (17). It shows that noun maker is most frequently present.

The third previous study is a thesis written by Vianey (2021) entitled *The Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Simple Plan's Album Talking One For The Team, 2021*. This research analyzes the derivation affixes contained in the songs on Simple Plan's album *Talking One For The Team, 2021*. The purpose of this research is to find the derivation affixes and find the meaning of the words that contain the derivation affixes. The approach used is semantic and morphological approach. The result of her research she found 36 words attached with derivational affix found in

the song lyrics. There are 9 words with derivational prefixes and 27 words with derivational suffixes. Since the researcher found some words that occurred repeatedly, the researcher counted those words as one word. After it reduced some words that occurred repeatedly, the researcher found 21 words attached by derivational suffixes and 7 words attached by derivational prefixes. According to the function, derivational affixes are divided into four categories; nominalizer, adjectivalizer, verbalizer, and adverbializer. Prefixes found in the song lyrics are prefixes (un-), and (in-). (dis), and (a-). On the other hand, suffixes that are found in the song lyrics are suffixes (-ly). (-ful). (-ize). (-able). (-ic), (-al). (-y). (-ity), (-less). (-ness), and (-er).

The fourth previous study is a journal written by Khaerunisa & Kheryadi (2022) entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Video of Barack Obama's Speech*. This study aims to find out the types of derivation affixes and the number of derivation affixes used in Barack Obama's speech in 2016 about education. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The result of their research they found suffixes are 47 data, they consist of suffixes -ion (3), -ful (3), -ice (1), -ly (10), -ity (3), -ment (5), -ition (1), -ation (2), -ize (2), -y (3), -able (3), -al (1), -ial (1), -ible (1), -hood (1), -ance (1), -ic (1), -ive (1), -ness (1).

The fifth previous study is a journal written by Siboro & Bram (2020) entitled *Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's The Story of Rapunzel*. This research aims to explore derivation affixes by finding the types and functions of derivation affixes found in the story of Rapunzel, written by the Brothers Grimm. Practically, this research aims to add English vocabulary for

students. The method used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative. The result of their research they found 33 occurrences of words containing derivational affixes. Four of the 33 words contained three types of prefixes, namely en-, un-, and re-, occurring twice, and 29 of the 33 contained suffixes, such as -ful, -ness, -able, -ly, -ing, -ed, -en, -ent, -less, -y, -ous, and -dom. Second, there were four functions of derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel, namely noun formation, with 10 occurrences (30.4%); adjective formation, with eight occurrences (24.2%); verb formation, with seven occurrences (21.2%); and adverb formation, with eight occurrences (24.2%).

Table 2.1 Similarities and Differences of The Research

No.	Writer, Title, Year	Similarities	Differences
1.	Nita Verani Affandi, An Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in “The Hunting Party” Novel by Lucy Foley, 2021.	The scope equation analyzed is in the form of derivational affixes, and the research design used is in the form of descriptive qualitative.	The difference between the previous study and this research is the object studied. In this previous study, the object under study is novel.
2.	Rosiooh Nur’aini, An Analysis of Affixes (Derivational and	These two studies have similarities in qualitative and	The difference between these two studies is in the motorcycle taxi studied, the theory used and the type of affix studied. Previous

	Inflectional) and Core Character Values in @mysimplereminders' posts on Instagram, 2020.	descriptive research design (descriptive qualitative) and the scope analyzed in the form of affixes.	this study examined quotes on Instagram @mysimplereminders and analyzed two types of affixes at once, namely derivatives and inflectional affixes.
3.	Yohana Maria Vianey, The analysis of Derivational Affixes in Simple Plan's Album <i>Talking One For The Team</i> , 2021.	The similarity between previous studies and this research is that both use qualitative descriptive methods and research coverage in the form of affixes, especially derivational affixes.	The difference between these two studies is the object of research, theory, and approach used. The object of study was the lyrics of the simple plan song on the album <i>Talking For The Team</i> , an approach that was carried out not only morphologically but also semantically.
4.	Neng Widi Khaerunisa & Kheryadi, A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes	The similarity between the previous journal and this research is that both use descriptive qualitative methods, the scope of research is in the form of affixes, especially derivational affixes,	The difference between previous journals and this research is the theory used and the object of

	in the Video of Barack Obama's Speech, 2022.	and the approach used is in the form of a morphological approach.	research studied. The object studied was a video of Barack Obama's speech.
5.	Efrika Siboro & Berli Bram, Morphological analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's The Story of Rapunzel, 2020	The similarity between previous journals and this study is that both have the same scope of research, namely in the form of affixes, especially derivational affixes, the approach used is in the form of a morphology approach.	The difference between previous journals and this research lies in the theory and method used. In this journal, researchers use quantitative descriptive methods.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research uses a qualitative approach. Sugiyono (2013) interprets qualitative research is a naturalistic research method because the research is carried out in natural conditions (natural setting). The study was conducted on natural objects. Research that departs from phenomena or events that occur naturally without any engineering from researchers. This method aims to gain a good understanding and interpret phenomena in scientific contexts in depth so that meaning is obtained. This research is classified as descriptive research because the researcher collect and analyze derivational affixes in the academic writing of third-semester students of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta academic year 2021/2022. Descriptive research is a type of research that focuses on collecting information about a particular phenomenon at the time the research is conducted. This research is not to test a hypothesis, but to explain in depth related to the variables studied without drawing certain conclusions (Zellatifanny & Mudjiyanto, 2018). In essence, this study aims to describe the data obtained, not a correlation or hypothesis.

B. Research Setting

1) Place

According to Creswell (2014) the place where data is collected and research is conducted is referred to as the research setting. This research

was conducted at Raden Mas Said State Islamic University Surakarta. Known as UIN RMS is the only Islamic state university in the city of Surakarta, Central Java. Taking the authorship documents of the academy of third-semester students. Researcher took samples from three writing classes of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students for the academic year 2021/2022 in classes 3B, 3H, and 3I.

2) Time

Activity	2022		2023										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Writing proposal													
Consultant and Guidance													
Submission and Seminar Proposal													
Collecting Data													
Analyzing Data													
Consulting and Research Report													
Thesis Examination													

C. Research Subject

The subjects of this research are students of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta. UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta is a state Islamic university in Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia. Academic writing assignments are

taken from three classes of students in the academic writing course for the academic year 2021/2022. In one class, 10 random assignments were sampled from classes 3B, 3H, and 3I. Researcher took the subject of this study because problems often arise in the form of students' lack of understanding of derivative affixes used in the context of academic sentences that make it difficult for students to write and understand the meaning of academic writing.

D. Data and Source of the Data

Sudaryanto (2019) data is material or material used in several studies. While Sugiyono(2015) said that qualitative data is data that has the form of words, schemes, and images. In qualitative data, most of the data is non-numeric and has descriptive properties and nouns in the form of words and sentences. This research data is in the form of sentences, phrases, and all words containing derivation affixes in the academic writing assignment of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students for the academic year 2021/2022.

To analyze the derivative affixes contained in the writing assignment of the third-semester students of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta for the academic year 2021/2022, researcher used data in the form of primary data. Hardani *et al.* (2020) said that primary data is data that is collected directly. This data source is obtained from researcher who are directly involved in collecting data which will later be presented as research results. In this study, the data source was taken from student academic writing assignments

written by third-semester students of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta class 3B, 3H, and 3I for the academic year 2021/2022.

E. Research Instrument

An instrument in research is something that can be used by researchers to measure research variables (Marceleno, 2022). To answer questions in research, researchers need tools that refer to the object to be studied. Instruments are used to collect data in a study. In qualitative research, the researcher himself becomes the instrument or research tool used (Hardani, et al., 2020). So, in this study, the research instrument is the researcher herself (human instrument). The tools used by researcher are laptop, printed-out documents for writing assignments for third-semester students of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta for the academic year 2021/2022, and pen.

F. Techniques of Collecting the Data

This study uses qualitative research design, this study will find out about what is in EFL in student academic writing. The technique of collecting data in this study is documentation. Documentation means items in the form of writing taken from the word document. Sugiyono (2015) argues that a document is a record obtained of events that have occurred. Lincoln and Guba (1988) said that documents are materials that are often used in research which are usually in the form of writing or film. Two reasons why

this data collection technique is often used include that documents are a stable source and this technique is by qualitative research that is natural.

In this data collection technique, the researcher will take data obtained from documents. Hardani *et al.* (2020) said that the documentation method is to collect data by recording the data that has been available. In this study, the researcher used student worksheets in writing assignments. Data was taken from academic writing lecturers of class 3B, 3H, and 3I students in the third semester from the English Language Education Department of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta for the academic year 2021/2022.

In collecting data, the researcher took the following steps:

1. Requesting ten drafts of students' writing randomly from the lecturer of the course and from the students themselves with the permission of the lecturer of the course.
2. Reading all student writings that have been collected in soft file form.
3. Find and list all words that contain derivational affixes.

Coding

The researcher also use code to classify the data so that it is easy to understand. The code as follows:

Table 3.1 Coding

No.	Affix's Type.Derivational Affix.Derivational Affix's type.Data Number
1.	DA.Pf.Dis.01
2.	DA.Su.Ly.01

The explanation of table coding:

- DA: Type of affix (derivational affixes)
- Pf : Type of derivational affixes (prefix)
- Dis : Type of derivational prefix (prefix dis-)
- Su : Type of derivational affix (suffix)
- Ly : Type of derivational suffix (suffix -ly)
- 01 : The number of the data

G. Trustworthiness of the Data

Any qualitative research must meet the requirements of a disciplined inquiry. In qualitative research, four criteria must be met, namely credibility, transformability, dependability, and confirmability (Hardani, et al., 2020). First, a study can be said to be credible if the information or data obtained must meet the truth value and can be trusted by readers. Second, transformability in qualitative research refers to the extent to which research results can be used outside of the initial research situation. Third, dependability is a criterion to assess whether the qualitative research process

is of quality or not. Fourth, confirmability is a criterion used to assess whether research results are of good quality or not.

To meet the research criteria by the theory mentioned above, it is necessary to check the trustworthiness of the data that will be obtained and collected by the researcher. The technique used to check the validity of the data in this study will be carried out using expert judgment. Expert judgment will be an expert who has a depth of knowledge about the research topic being studied, namely derivational affixes.

The researcher will determine the characteristics of expert judgment as follows:

1. The expert must have deep knowledge of derivational affixes (types, functions, and how derivational affixes can affect the meaning and structure of words).
2. The expert has experience relevant to the field of linguistic studies such as having experience teaching linguistics or have conducted research related to the topic and published it.
3. The expert provides the assessment must have expertise and qualifications in the field of linguistics, especially in morphological analysis and derivational affixes.

H. Techniques for Analyzing the Data

This research has a close relationship with the type of analysis content, so in analyzing derivational affixes data researchers use theories from

(Miles & Huberman, 2014). According to them, the flow of analyzing data divided into three activities simultaneously. The three flows are data reduction, data presentation, and ending with conclusions.

1) Data Reduction

Data reduction in qualitative research in the form of qualitative descriptive narratives. Patilima (2004) interpreting data reduction is the process of selecting, concentrating and simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that arises from records in the field. Data reduction will occur throughout the writing of the report. Data reduction is a component in the analysis process that clarifies, categorizes, directs, eliminates unnecessary ones, and organizes data in a certain way so that conclusions can be generated and verified. Riyanto (2003) explains that data reduction means making efforts to compress, select data that matters, simplify, and abstract data. In this reduction process, there are concepts of living in and living out, where selected data is considered as living in, while unused data is considered as living out. Data collection and analysis is carried out repeatedly by examining, analyzing, and reviewing, to find a thorough understanding of the facts. So, in this reduction process, the researcher has examined every word in the sentences in students' academic writing that has derivational affixes in it. In order for the research and data obtained to focus on the topic raised, in this process, the researcher has selected words that contain derivation affixes in students' academic writing. Furthermore, the researcher

categorized based on the type, which data is classified as prefixes and suffixes.

2) The presentation of data

Referred to by Miles and Huberman is to organize information in a structured way so that it is possible to make conclusions and take action. In the context of qualitative data in the past, the most commonly used form of presentation was in the form of stories or narrative texts. In qualitative research, data can be presented in various ways, such as in the form of concise explanations, diagrams, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. A flowchart is a way to describe the sequence of steps or process flow using simple images. By using graphic symbols, flowcharts help in clearly visualizing how a process or action takes place, thus facilitating understanding and analysis. In the process of presenting data, researchers present the findings in the form of a brief or narrative explanation of the data. The data obtained also be displayed in columns containing data on words containing derivation affixes, types, affixation process, changes in meaning class, and meaning of the word.

3) Conclusion Drawing

A conclusion is a conclusion from the results of a study that reflects the last view based on the previous description, or a decision generated through an inductive or deductive thinking approach. Concluding

qualitative research must be able to answer the problem formulation that has been formulated before. Conclusions in qualitative research are findings that have not existed before or can be in the form of a picture or description of an object that is not clear and then be visible after being studied.

In this research, researchers used existing objects, which were taken from the academic writing assignments of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students in the 2021/2022 academic year, researcher took several steps. First, collect sentences from student writings that contain derivation affixes. Secondly, find out the words that are found and described in tabular form. Third, describe words that contain derivations. Fourth, the researcher classify the data obtained base of the words found. Finally, the researcher will make conclusions from the results of the research obtained.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Findings

This chapter will discuss the findings and discussion of the first and second research questions that have been written previously. The data sources of this study are the words in each sentence containing derivation affixes from the academic writing assignments of students in classes 3B, 3H, and 3I. Ten samples were taken randomly from each UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta academic writing class in the academic year 2021/2022.

The research findings will contain findings based on the research questions. The first is what types of affix derivation exist in the academic writing of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students in the academic year 2021/2022. Second, an explanation of how the meaning and word class changes in English words are caused by adding derivational affixes.

1) The types of derivational affixes found in the academic writing assignments of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students in the 2021/2022 academic year.

After the researcher categorized the words found in the students' academic writing tasks, the researcher presented derivational affixes found in the academic writing assignments. The explanation below will show the types of derivational affixes (prefixes and suffixes) found in the students' writing assignments.

1.1 Prefix

A prefix is an affix located in front of the base. The addition of a prefix will not change the form of the base word but allows the formation of new words with different meanings. There are 8 types of derivational prefixes found in academic writing assignments namely dis- (2), in- (8), im- (2), inter- (1), mis- (1), pro- (1), re- (7), un- (7). Data coding of the types of prefixes is in the table below:

a. Prefix dis-

1. Disadvantages (DA.Pf.Dis.01)

The word "disadvantages" consists of three morphemes. There are "dis-" is a bound morpheme, "advantage" as a free morpheme, and "-s" as the inflectional suffix. The prefix dis- which is added to the base advantages. That changes the word advantages to disadvantages.

2. Disorder (DA.Pf.Dis.02)

The word "disorder" consists of two morphemes, the prefix dis- which is added to the base order. That turns the word order into disorder.

b. Prefix in-

1. Independent (DA.Pf.In.05)

The word "independent" consists of three morphemes. The prefix "in-" is a bound morpheme, and "depend" is the free

morpheme, and “-ent” bound morpheme or derivational suffix. The prefix in- which is added to the base dependent. That turns the word dependent into independent.

2. Informal (DA.Pf.In.07)

The word "informal" consists of three morphemes. The prefix “in-“ is a bound morpheme the word “form” as the free morpheme, and “-al” is a bound morpheme or derivational suffix. The prefix in- added to the base formal. That turns the word formal into informal.

3. Infidelity (DA.Pf.In.06)

The word "infidelity" consists of three morphemes. The prefix “in-“ is a bound morpheme and the word “fidel” is the free morpheme, and “-ity” is a bound morpheme or derivational suffix. The prefix in- added to the base fidelity. That turns the word fidelity into infidelity.

c. Prefix im-

1. Imperfect (DA.Pf.Im.01)

The word "imperfect" consists of two morphemes. The prefix “im-“ is a bound morpheme and the word “perfect” is a free morpheme. The prefix im- which is added to the base perfect. That turns the word perfect into imperfect.

2. Impossible (DA.Pf.Im.02)

The word "impossible" consists of two morphemes. The prefix "im-" is a bound morpheme, and "possible" is a free morpheme. The prefix im- which is added to the base possible. That turns the word possible into impossible.

d. Prefix inter-

1. Interaction (DA.Pf.inter.01)

The word "interaction" consists of three morphemes. The prefix "inter-" is a bound morpheme, the word "act" is a free morpheme, and "-ion" is a bound morpheme or derivational suffix. The prefix inter- is added to the base action. That turns the word action into interaction.

e. Prefix mis-

1. Misunderstandings (DA.Pf.Mis.01)

The word "misunderstanding" consists of four morphemes. The prefix "mis-" is a bound morpheme, the word "understand" is a free morpheme, and the suffix "ing" and "-s", suffix -ing as bound morpheme or derivational suffix. The prefix mis- which is added to the base understanding. This turns the word understanding into misunderstanding.

f. Prefix pro-

1. Proactivity (DA.Pf.Pro.01)

The word "proactivity" consists of four morphemes. Prefix "pro" is a free morpheme, the word "act" is a free morpheme, "-ive" is a bound morpheme, and "-ity" is a bound morpheme. The prefix pro- is added to the base activity. That turns the word activity into proactivity.

g. Prefix re-

1. Re-express (DA.Pf.Re.02)

The word "re-express" consists of two. The prefix "re-" is a bound morpheme and the word "express" is a free morphemes. The prefix re- is added to the base express. Which turns the word express into re-express.

2. Resale (DA.Pf.Re.06)

The word "resale" consists of two morphemes. The prefix "re-" is a bound morpheme and the word "sale" is a free morpheme. The prefix re- added to the base sale. Which turns the word sale into resale.

3. Recreational (DA.Pf.Re.01)

The word "recreation" consists of four morphemes. The prefix "re-" is a bound morpheme, the word "create" is a free morpheme, and "-ion" "-al" is a bound morpheme. The prefix re- added to the base creation. Which turns the word creational into recreational.

h. Prefix un-

1. Uncommon (DA.Pf.Un.01)

The word "uncommon" consists of two morphemes. The prefix "un-" is a bound morpheme and the word "common" is a free morpheme. The prefix un- is added to the base common. Which turns the word common into uncommon.

2. Unlike (DA.Pf.Un.02)

The word "unlike" consists of two morphemes. The prefix "un-" is a bound morpheme and the word "like" is a free morpheme. The prefix un- which is added to the base like. Which turns the word like into unlike.

3. Unstable (DA.Pf.Un.05)

The word "unstable" consists of two morphemes. The prefix "un-" is a bound morpheme and the word "stable" is a free morpheme. The prefix un- which is added to the base stable. Which turns the word stable into unstable.

1.2 Suffix

Suffixes are a type of affix that comes after the base. The placement of suffixes at the end of the base word aims to change the meaning or function of the word. There are 35 types of derivational

suffixes found in academic writing assignments including -able(18), -al(28), -ance(3), -ant(1), -ary(1), -ation(23), -cy(4), -ce(2), -ence(1), -er(19), -eitic(1), -ful(10), -hood(1), -ial(2), -ible(5), -ical(7), -ing(45), -ion(30), -ition(1), -ism(2), -ist(2), -ity(17), -ive(16), -ize(15), -less(3), -ly(79), -ment(10), -ness(12), -or(6), -ous(4), -ship(6), -tic(1), -tion(4), -ty(1) and -y(5).

1. Suffix -able

a. Comfortable (DA.Su.Able.05)

The word "Comfortable" consists of two morphemes. The word "comfort" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-able" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -able is added to the base comfort which changes the word comfort into comfortable.

b. Payables (DA.Su.Able.11)

The word "Payables" consists of three morphemes. The word "pay" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-able" and "-s" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -able is added to the base pay which changes the word pay into payables.

c. Suitable (DA.Su.Able.14)

The word "Suitable" consists of two morphemes. The word "suit" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-able" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -able is added to the base suit which changes the word suit into suitable.

2. Suffix -al

a. Cultural (DA.Su.A1.04)

The word "Cultural" consists of two morphemes. The word "culture" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-al" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -al is added to the base culture which changes the word culture into cultural.

b. Emotional (DA.Su.A1.06)

The word "Emotional" consists of two morphemes. The word "emotion" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-al" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -al is added to the base emotion which changes the word emotion into emotional.

c. Logical (DA.Su.A1.09)

The word "Logical" consists of two morphemes. The word "logic" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-al" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -al is added to the base logic which changes the word logic into logical.

3. Suffix -ance

a. Appearance (DA.Pf.Su.Ance.02)

The word "Appearance" consists of two morphemes. The word "appear" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ance" is a

bound morpheme. The suffix -ance is added to the base appear which changes the word appear into appearance.

b. Compliance (DA.Pf.Su.Ance.03)

The word "Compliance" consists of two morphemes. The word "comply" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ance" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ance is added to the base comply which changes the word comply into compliance.

4. Suffix -ant

a. Stimulant (DA.Su.Ant.01)

The word "Stimulant" consists of two morphemes. The word "stimulate" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ant" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ant is added to the base stimulate which change the word stimulate into stimulant.

5. Suffix -ary

a. Legendary (DA.Su.Ary.01)

The word "Legendary" consists of two morphemes. The word "legend" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ary" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ary is added to the base legend which changes the word legend into legendary.

6. Suffix -ation

a. Foundation (DA.Su.Ation.09)

The word "Foundation" consists of two morphemes. The word "found" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ation" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ation is added to the base found which changes the word found into foundation.

b. Information (DA.Su.Ation.11)

The word "Information" consists of two morphemes. The word "inform" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ation" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ation is added to the base inform which changes the word inform into information.

c. Examination (DA.Su.Ation.06)

The word "Examination" consists of two morphemes. The word "exam" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ation" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ation is added to the base exam which changes the word exam into examination.

7. Suffix -cy

a. Deficiency (DA.Su.Cy.02)

The word "Deficiency" consists of two morphemes. The word "deficient" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-cy" is a

bound morpheme. The suffix -cy is added to the base deficient which changes the word deficient into deficiency.

b. Proficiency (DA.Su.Cy.04)

The word "Proficiency" consists of two morphemes. The word "proficient" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-cy" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -cy is added to the base proficient which changes the word proficient into proficiency.

c. Frequency (DA.Su.Cy.03)

The word "Frequency" consists of two morphemes. The word "frequent" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-cy" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -cy is added to the base frequent which changes the word frequent into frequency.

8. Suffix -ce

a. Confidence (DA.Su.Ce.01)

The word "Confidence" consists of two morphemes. The word "confident" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ce" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ce is added to the base confident which changes the word confident into confidence.

b. Emergence (DA.Su.Ce.02)

The word "Emergence" consists of two morphemes. The word "emergent" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ce" is a

bound morpheme. The suffix -ce is added to the base emergent which changes the word emergent into emergence.

9. Suffix -ence

a. Independence (DA.Su.Ence.01)

The word "Independence" consists of three morphemes. The word "depend" is a free morpheme, the prefix "in-" is a bound morpheme, and the suffix "-ence" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ence is added to the base depend which changes the word depend into independence.

10. Suffix -er

a. Learner (DA.Su.Er.04)

The word "Learner" consists of two morphemes. The word "learn" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-er" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -er is added to the base learn which changes the word learn into learner.

b. Reader (DA.Su.Er.10)

The word "Reader" consists of two morphemes. The word "read" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-er" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -er is added to the base read which changes the word read into reader.

c. Consumer (DA.Su.Er.01)

The word "Consumer" consists of two morphemes. The word "consume" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-er" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -er is added to the base consume which changes the word consume into consumer.

11. Suffix -eutic

a. Therapeutic (DA.Su.Eutic.01)

The word "Therapeutic" consists of two morphemes. The word "therapy" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-eutic" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -eutic is added to the base therapy which changes the word therapy into therapeutic.

12. Suffix -ful

a. Helpful (DA.Su.Ful.04)

The word "Helpful" consists of two morphemes. The word "help" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ful" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ful is added to the base help which changes the word help into helpful.

b. Meaningful (DA.Su.Ful.06)

The word "Meaningful" consists of three morphemes. The word "mean" is a free morpheme, and the suffix "-ing" and "ful"

is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ful is added to the base mean which changes the word mean into meaningful.

c. Successful (DA.Su.Ful.08)

The word "Successful" consists of two morphemes. The word "success" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ful" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ful is added to the base success which changes the word success into successful.

13. Suffix -hood

a. Childhood (DA.Su.Hood.01)

The word "Childhood" consists of two morphemes. The word "child" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-hood" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -hood is added to the base child which changes the word child into childhood.

14. Suffix -ial

a. Financial (DA.Su.Ial.01)

The word "Financial" consists of two morphemes. The word "finance" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ial" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ial is added to the base finance which changes the word finance into financial.

b. Pictorial (DA.Su.Ial.02)

The word "Pictorial" consists of three morphemes. The word "picture" is a free morpheme and the suffix "or" and "-ial" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ial is added to the base picture which changes the word picture into pictorial.

15. Suffix -ible

a. Accessible (DA.Su.Ible.01)

The word "Accessible" consists of two morphemes. The word "access" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ible" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ible is added to the base access which changes the word access into accessible.

b. Responsible (DA.Su.Ible.04)

The word "Responsible" consists of two morphemes. The word "response" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ible" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ible is added to the base response which changes the word response into responsible.

c. Flexible (DA.Su.Ible.03)

The word "Flexible" consists of two morphemes. The word "flex" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ible" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ible is added to the base flex which changes the word flex into flexible.

16. Suffix -ical

a. Historical (DA.Su.Ical.03)

The word "Historical" consists of two morphemes. The word "history" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ical" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ical is added to the base history which changes the word history into historical.

b. Sociological (DA.Su.Ical.06)

The word "Sociological" consists of two morphemes. The word "sociology" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ical" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ical is added to the base sociology which changes the word sociology into sociological.

c. Chronological (DA.Su.Ical.02)

The word "Chronological" consists of two morphemes. The word "chronology" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ical" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ical is added to the base chronology which changes the word chronology into chronological.

17. Suffix -ing

a. Acting (DA.Su.Ing.01)

The word "Acting" consists of two morphemes. The word "act" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ing" is a bound

morpheme. The suffix -ing is added to the base act which changes the word act into acting.

b. Designing (DA.Su.Ing.11)

The word "Designing" consists of two morphemes. The word "design" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ing" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ing is added to the base design which changes the word design into designing.

c. Growing (DA.Su.Ing.18)

The word "Growing" consists of two morphemes. The word "grow" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ing" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ing is added to the base grow which changes the word grow into growing.

18. Suffix -ion

a. Collection (DA.Su.Ion.04)

The word "Collection" consists of two morphemes. The word "collect" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ion" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ion is added to the base collect which changes the word collect into collection.

b. Evaluation (DA.Su.Ion.11)

The word "Evaluation" consists of two morphemes. The word "evaluate" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ion" is a

bound morpheme. The suffix -ion is added to the base evaluate which changes the word evaluate into evaluation.

c. Institution (DA.Su.Ion.18)

The word "Institution" consists of two morphemes. The word "Institute" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ion" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ion is added to the base institute which changes the word institute into institution.

19. Suffix -ition

a. Exposition (DA.Su.Ition.01)

The word "Exposition" consists of two morphemes. The word "expose" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ition" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ition is added to the base expose which changes the word expose into exposition.

20. Suffix -ism

a. Constructivism (DA.Su.Ism.01)

The word "Constructivism" consists of three morphemes. The word "construct" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ive" and "-ism" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ism is added to the base construct which changes the word constructive into constructivism.

b. Enthusiasm (DA.Su.Ism.02)

The word "Enthusiasm" consists of two morphemes. The word "enthusiast" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ism" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ism is added to the base enthusiast which changes the word enthusiast into enthusiasm.

21. Suffix -ist

a. Artist (DA.Su.Ist.01)

The word "Artist" consists of two morphemes. The word "art" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ist" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ist is added to the base art which changes the word art into artist.

b. Scientist (DA.Su.Ist.03)

The word "Scientist" consists of two morphemes. The word "science" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ist" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ist is added to the base scient which changes the word science into scientist.

22. Suffix -ity

a. Ability (DA.Su.Ity.01)

The word "Ability" consists of two morphemes. The word "able" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ity" is a bound

morpheme. The suffix -ity is added to the base able which changes the word able into ability.

b. Formality (DA.Su.Ity.06)

The word "Formality" consists of three morphemes. The word "form" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-al" and "-ity" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ity is added to the base formal which changes the word formal into formality.

c. Reality (DA.Su.Ity.13)

The word "Reality" consists of two morphemes. The word "real" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ity" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ity is added to the base real which changes the word real into reality.

23. Suffix -ive

a. Creative (DA.Su.Ive.05)

The word "Creative" consists of two morphemes. The word "create" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ive" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ive is added to the base create which changes the word create into creative.

b. Effective (DA.Su.Ive.09)

The word "Effective" consists of two morphemes. The word "effect" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ive" is a bound

morpheme. The suffix -ive is added to the base effect which changes the word effect into effective.

c. Objective (DA.Su.Ive.11)

The word "Objective" consists of two morphemes. The word "object" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ive" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ive is added to the base object which changes the word object into objective.

24. Suffix -ize

a. Analyze (DA.Su.Ize.01)

The word "Analyze" consists of two morphemes. The word "analysis" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ize" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ize is added to the base analysis which changes the word analysis into analyze.

b. Hospitalize (DA.Su.Ize.05)

The word "Hospitalize" consists of two morphemes. The word "hospital" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ize" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ize is added to the base hospital which changes the word hospital into hospitalize.

c. Symbolize (DA.Su.Ize.15)

The word "Symbolize" consists of two morphemes. The word "symbol" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ize" is a

bound morpheme. The suffix -ize is added to the base symbol which changes the word symbol into symbolize.

25. Suffix -less

a. Carelessly (DA.Su.Less.01)

The word "Careless" consists of three morphemes. The word "care" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-less" and "-ly" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -less is added to the base care which changes the word care into careless.

b. Regardless (DA.Su.Less.02)

The word "Regardless" consists of two morphemes. The word "regard" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-less" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -less is added to the base regard which changes the word regard into regardless.

c. Useless (DA.Su.Less.03)

The word "Useless" consists of two morphemes. The word "use" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-less" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -less is added to the base use which changes the word use into useless.

26. Suffix -ly

a. Actively (DA.Su.Ly.03)

The word "Actively" consists of three morphemes. The word "act" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ive" and "-ly" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ly is added to the base active which changes the word active into actively.

b. Deeply (DA.Su.Ly. 18)

The word "Deeply" consists of two morphemes. The word "deep" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ly" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ly is added to the base deep which changes the word deep into deeply.

c. Freely (DA.Su.Ly.30)

The word "Freely" consists of two morphemes. The word "free" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ly" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ly is added to the base free which changes the word free into freely.

27. Suffix -ment

a. Commitment (DA.Su.Ment.03)

The word "Commitment" consists of two morphemes. The word "commit" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ment" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ment is added to the base commit which changes the word commit into commitment.

b. Development (DA.Su.Ment.04)

The word "Development" consists of two morphemes. The word "develop" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ment" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ment is added to the base develop which changes the word develop into development.

c. Treatment (DA.Su.Ment.10)

The word "Treatment" consists of two morphemes. The word "treat" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ment" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ment is added to the base treat which changes the word treat into treatment.

28. Suffix -ness

a. Awareness (DA.Su.Ness.01)

The word "Awareness" consists of two morphemes. The word "aware" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ness" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ness is added to the base aware which changes the word aware into awareness.

b. Happiness (DA.Su.Ness.07)

The word "Happiness" consists of two morphemes. The word "happy" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ness" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ness is added to the base happy which changes the word happy into happiness.

c. Sadness (DA.Su.Ness.11)

The word "Sadness" consists of two morphemes. The word "sad" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ness" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ness is added to the base sad which changes the word sad into sadness.

29. Suffix -or

a. Creator (DA.Su.Or.01)

The word "Creator" consists of two morphemes. The word "create" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-or" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -or is added to the base create which changes the word create into creator.

b. Educators (DA.Su.Or.03)

The word "Educator" consists of two morphemes. The word "educate" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-or" and "-s" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -or is added to the base educate which changes the word educate into educator.

c. Translator (DA.Su.Or.06)

The word "Translator" consists of two morphemes. The word "translate" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-or" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -or is added to the base translate which changes the word translate into translator.

30. Suffix -ous

a. Contagious (DA.Su.Ous.01)

The word "Contagious" consists of two morphemes. The word "contagion" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ous" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ous is added to the base contagion which changes the word contagion into contagious.

b. Religious (DA.Su.Ous.03)

The word "Religious" consists of two morphemes. The word "religion" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ous" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ous is added to the base religion which changes the word religion into religious.

c. Synonymous (DA.Su.04)

The word "Synonymous" consists of two morphemes. The word "synonym" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ous" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ous is added to the base synonym which changes the word synonym into synonymous.

31. Suffix -ship

a. Friendship (DA.Su.Ship.03)

The word "Friendship" consists of two morphemes. The word "friend" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ship" is a

bound morpheme. The suffix -ship is added to the base friend which changes the word friend into friendship.

b. Internship (DA.Su.Ship.04)

The word "Internship" consists of two morphemes. The word "intern" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ship" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ship is added to the base intern which changes the word intern into internship.

c. Relationship (DA.Su.Ship.06)

The word "Relationship" consists of three morphemes. The word "relate" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ion" and "-ship" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -ship is added to the base relation which changes the word relation into relationship.

32. Suffix -tic

a. DA.Su.Tic.01

The word "Romantic" consists of two morphemes. The word "romance" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-tic" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -tic is added to the base romance which changes the word romance into romantic.

33. Suffix -tion

a. Description (DA.Su.Tion.02)

The word "Description" consists of two morphemes. The word "describe" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-tion" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -tion is added to the base describe which changes the word describe into description.

b. Consumption (DA.Su.Tion.01)

The word "Consumption" consists of two morphemes. The word "consume" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-tion" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -tion is added to the base consume which changes the word consume into consumption.

c. Ideation (DA.Su.Tion.04)

The word "Ideation" consists of two morphemes. The word "idea" is a free morpheme, the prefix "-tion" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -tion is added to the base idea which changes the word idea into ideation.

34. Suffix -ty

a. Safety (DA.Su.Ty.02)

The word "Safety" consists of two morphemes. The word "safe" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-ty" is a bound

morpheme. The suffix -ty is added to the base safe which changes the word safe into safety.

35. Suffix -y

a. Delivery (DA.Su.Y.02)

The word "Delivery" consists of two morphemes. The word "deliver" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-y" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -y is added to the base deliver which changes the word deliver into delivery.

b. Jealousy (DA.Su.Y.03)

The word "Jealousy" consists of two morphemes. The word "jealous" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-y" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -y is added to the base jealous which changes the word jealous into jealousy.

c. Salty (DA.Su.Y.05)

The word "Salty" consists of two morphemes. The word "salt" is a free morpheme and the suffix "-y" is a bound morpheme. The suffix -y is added to the base salt which changes the word salt into salty.

Table 4.1 Number of Derivational Affixes

No.	Derivational Affixes		The Number of Derivational Affixes
	Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Dis-		2
2.	In-		8
3.	Im-		2
4.	Inter-		1
5.	Mis-		1
6.	Pro-		1
7.	Re-		7
8.	Un-		7
9.		-able	18
10.		-al	28
11.		-ance	3
12.		-ant	1
13.		-ary	1
14.		-ation	23
15.		-cy	4
16.		-ce	2
17.		-ence	1
18.		-er	19
19.		-eutic	1
20.		-ful	10
21.		-hood	1
22.		-ial	2
23.		-ible	5
24.		-ical	7
25.		-ing	45

No.	Derivational Affixes		The Number of Derivational Affixes
	Prefix	Suffix	
26.		-ion	30
27.		-ition	1
28.		-ism	2
29.		-ist	2
30.		-ity	17
31.		-ive	16
32.		-ize	15
33.		-less	3
35.		-ly	79
36.		-ment	10
37.		-ness	12
38.		-or	6
39.		-ous	4
40.		-ship	6
41.		-tion	4
42.		-ty	1
43.		-y	5

2. The way derivational Affixes can change in meaning and word classes found in the academic writing assignments of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students in the academic year 2021/2022.

After analyzing the words containing derivational affixes in students' writing assignments, the researcher found that each derivational affix has its own meaning and function, some affixes only

affect the meaning of words, and some affixes can affect the class of words.

a. The way derivational affixes change the meaning

Some affixes only change or add new meanings without changing the word's classes. Affixes that only change the meaning of words in this research are prefixes dis-, in-, im-, inter-, mis-, re-, -un. The suffixes that only changes the meaning found in this research is the suffix -hood, -ist, -ship. the researcher will explain it below:

1. Prefixes

a. Prefix dis-

The derivation prefix dis- has meaning as not. In the rules of English derivational prefix dis- is used to give a negative meaning. Besides that, it also indicates the opposite of the original meaning of the base word that is affixed.

Disadvantages (DA.Pf.Dis.01)

Advantage (Noun) → Disadvantage (Noun).

In this example, there is no word class change but a change in meaning. The word "advantage" is a term that describes a benefit, after adding the prefix dis- to "disadvantage" changes the meaning to not/opposite meaning to something detrimental.

Disorder (DA.Pf.Dis.02)

Order (Noun) → Disorder (Noun)

The suffix -dis has meaning as not. In some condition in English word this prefix give opposite meaning. For example, in the word “disorder” formed from the base “order” yang is a noun that means something that has an order or regularity. By adding the prefix "-dis" to disorder, the resulting meaning changes to the opposite. In this word it becomes something that is not in order or sequence.

b. Prefix in-

The derivation prefix in- has meaning as not. In the rules of English derivational prefix in- is used to give a negative meaning. Besides that, it also indicates the opposite of the original meaning of the base word that is affixed.

Inappropriate (DA.Pf.In.02)

Appropriate (Adjective) → Inappropriate (Adjective)

The word “appropriate” is a word that means something that is suitable. By adding the derivational prefix in- to become “inappropriate”, the meaning changes to the opposite of the previous meaning, namely a trait that is considered not suitable or inappropriate.

Ineffective (DA.Pf.In.04)

Effective (Adjective) → Ineffective (Adjective)

The word "effective" has a meaning that has a strong link to something that is achieved and desired. Specifically, the ability to achieve goals efficiently. This word can also be interpreted as something that has a big impact by minimizing the use of resources. By adding the derivational prefix in- to "ineffective" the meaning changes to the opposite. Ineffective has the meaning of being something that cannot achieve the desired results or is not effective. This word is used to describe a situation where an action, method or result is not as expected.

Inactively (DA.Pf.In.09)

Actively (Adverb) → Inactively (Adverb)

The word "actively" is a form of the adjective active. This word means the continuous use of effort or energy and having an active involvement in what is being done. By adding the derivational prefix "in-" to "inactively" the meaning changes to negative or the opposite. The word changes to mean something that is done not actively or not sustainably.

c. Prefix im-

The derivation prefix im- has meaning as not. In the rules of English derivational prefix dis- is used to give a negative meaning. Besides that, it also indicates the opposite of the original meaning of the base word that is affixed.

Imperfect (DA,Pf.Im.01)

Perfect (Adjective) → Imperfect (Adjective)

The word "perfect" is an attribute that means something that has no gaps, defects, or mistakes. This word also indicates that something is of high quality. It is generally used to characterize something that has no flaws or weaknesses. By adding the derivational prefix "in-" to "imperfect", the meaning changes to something that has a weakness and is said to be not perfect. In quality, something has flaws, gaps and defects.

Impossible (DA.Pf.Im.02)

Possible (Adjective) → Impossible (Adjective)

The word "possible" is an adjective used to characterize something that has the possibility of happening or can be done. By adding the derivational prefix "im-" to "impossible", the resulting meaning changes and has the opposite meaning. The word impossible becomes something that is not possible or cannot be done. This word is usually used for situations where it is impossible, cannot be realized, or cannot be achieved under certain conditions.

d. Prefix inter-

The prefix inter- means pertaining to. This prefix is used to form a new word that has a function to show the relationship between two objects, interaction, and relationship with each other. Generally, this

prefix also has the meaning of a reciprocal relationship, having dependence on each other or close involvement between two objects.

Interaction (DA.Pf.Inter.01)

Action (Noun) → Interaction (Noun)

The word "action" means an activity that is performed. This activity can be a physical action, activity, or real action in a certain situation. By adding the derivational prefix "inter-" to "action", the meaning also changes to a process in which objects influence each other. In the human social context, this word can be used to refer to the process of communication, exchange, or relationship between one person and another.

e. Prefix mis-

The prefix mis- has the meaning of mistaken. It gives the opposite meaning of the base to which it is attached. In some derivational conditions, this prefix gives the meaning of error or inaccuracy of something.

Misunderstanding (DA.Pf.Mis.01)

Understanding (Noun) → Misunderstanding (Noun)

The word "understanding" has a meaning close to a deep sense, knowledge, or awareness of a situation or subject. In some contexts, this word can also be interpreted as an ability to understand information or concepts. By adding derivational affix "mis-" becomes

"misunderstanding". This word is interpreted as a person's incomprehension or inaccuracy in understanding something. Under certain conditions, this word will appear as a result of a lack of clarification and communication.

f. Prefix re-

The prefix mis- has the meaning of again. This prefix often shows the meaning of repetition or doing something more than once. This repetition can be the repetition of a previous action, state, or condition.

Recreate (DA.Pf.Re.01)

Create (Verb) → Recreate (Verb)

The word "create" is a verb that means make. This word has the function of showing the process or action of something that has not existed before. This word also relates to making something new which can be an abstract idea, artwork, product or concept. By adding the affix derivation "re-" to the word "recreate" the resulting meaning is also different. Some meanings of this word must be based on the concept to be explained, it can be remake a work or a certain atmosphere or experience.

Re-express (DA.Pf.Re.02)

Express (Verb) → Re-express (Verb)

The word "express" implies an act of conveying or expressing something clearly and explicitly. By adding the derivational prefix

"re-" to "re-express" the resulting meaning changes to an act of re-expressing or a form of re-expressing something that was previously expressed. In communication, this term aims to re-explain so that something conveyed can be received and understood properly.

Resale (DA.Pf.Re.05)

Sale (Noun) → Resale (Noun)

The word "sale" has the meaning of selling goods or services to consumers, this is one of the processes in the form of buying and selling transactions where a product or service is sold by the seller to the buyer. By adding the derivational prefix "re-" to "resale" the resulting meaning will change to the resale of a product that has previously been given from the seller. It can be said that resale is a transaction where someone resells goods that have been purchased before.

g. Prefix un-

The derivation prefix un- has meaning as not. In the rules of English derivational prefix dis- is used to give a negative meaning. Besides that, it also indicates the opposite of the original meaning of the base word that is affixed.

Undeniable (DA.Pf.Un.03)

Deniable (Adjective) → Undeniable (Adjective)

The word "deniable" means something whose truth can be denied. It is often used to refer to something that can be challenged and is legitimate. By adding the derivational prefix "un-" to "undeniable" the meaning changes to the opposite, which is something that cannot be questioned. It can be said that the truth is absolute, very clear, and very true so that it cannot be doubted or denied.

Uncontrollable (DA.Pf.Un.04)

Controllable (Adjective) → Uncontrollable (Adjective)

The word "controllable" in English means something that can be regulated. By adding the derivational prefix "un-" to "uncontrollable" the resulting meaning changes to something that has an unmanageable nature. Where there is a shift in meaning to organize something into a situation that has a difficult or possibly unmanageable nature.

Unpredictable (DA.Pf.Un.06)

Predictable (Adjective) → Unpredictable (Adjective)

The word predictable is an adjective that means something that can be anticipated to happen. It describes a situation that can be anticipated in advance. By adding the derivational prefix "un-" to "unpredictable" the resulting meaning becomes something that cannot be anticipated. There is a shift in meaning from something that can be anticipated to something that cannot be anticipated.

2. Suffix

a. Suffix -hood

The suffix -hood is an ending that is added to form a new meaning that refers to status. This suffix is often used to indicate the state or status of a person or thing in question. In this research, the suffix -hood is suffix that only changes meaning without changing the word class of the base it is attached to.

Childhood (DA.Pf.Hood.01)

Child (Noun) → Childhood (Noun)

The word "child" is a word that means a human being under the age of 18. By adding the derivational suffix "-hood" to "childhood" the meaning also changes to the state of a person in a certain period. In short, the word childhood refers to the period when a person is in a certain period.

b. Suffix -ist

The suffix -ist is an ending that is added to form a new meaning that refers to skill. The suffix -ist mostly indicates one's profession, skill, or inclination in a certain activity or field. If add -ist to the end of a word, it often means that someone is a professional or expert in a certain field, or does something regularly.

Artist (DA.Su.Ist.01)

Art (Noun) → Artist (Noun)

The word “art” is a noun that denotes a form of human creativity that is manifested in the form of physical objects such as paintings, sculptures, music, dance, literature, or theater. By adding the derivational suffix “-ist” to “artist” the meaning also changes into a noun that shows the skills possessed by a person. The word artist refers to a noun that indicates a person who has skills in a creative art. This word can also be interpreted as a person who works in the field of entertainment.

c. Suffix -ship

The suffix -hood is an ending that is added to form a new meaning that refers to state/condition. By adding the suffix -ship, the base word becomes a noun that has status, quality, or condition.

Friendship (DA.Su.Ship.03)

Friend (Noun) → Friendship (Noun)

The word “friend” is a noun that means a person who has emotional closeness and trust in one's life. By adding the suffix “-ship” to “friendship” the resulting meaning changes, the addition of this suffix indicates the status, condition, or quality of one's relationship. The word friendship emphasizes the broader nature or quality of friendship such as trust, support, emotional closeness, and mutual understanding between individuals and other individuals.

Table 4.1 Number of Derivational Affixes that Change Meaning

No.	Derivational Affixes		The Number of Derivational Affixes
	Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Dis-		2
2.	In-		8
3.	Im-		2
4.	Inter-		1
5.	Mis-		1
6.	Pro-		1
7.	Re-		7
8.	Un-		7
9.		-hood	1
10.		-ist	2
11.		-ship	6

b. The way derivational affixes change meaning and word classes

The addition of derivational affixes to words can also change the word classes. As the word class changes, the meaning of the resulting word will certainly be different, so the explanation below will show the change in the word class found in this data research, where the meaning will adjust to the affix added according to the change in the word class. The researcher describes these findings clearly as follows:

a. Noun maker

The noun makers are affixes used to make or change the word class from a base to a noun. Derivational affixes that form nouns found in this

research are suffixes -ance, -ant, -ation, -cy, -ce, -ence, -er, -ing, -ion, -ition, -ism, -ity, -ment, -ness, -or, -tion, -ty, -y.

Compliance (DA.Su.Ance.03)

Comply (Verb) → Compliance (Noun)

The suffix -ance means the condition of the action performed. The word "comply" is a verb that means to follow a certain order, an attitude of obedience to an order. By adding the suffix "-ance" to "compliance", the meaning and class of the resulting word changes. Compliance is a noun that has the meaning of the state of obedient actions that have been carried out, this term is often used to represent compliance with a certain system or standard.

Awareness (DA.Su.Ness.01)

Aware (Adjective) → Awareness (Noun)

The suffix -ness has the meaning of situation. The word aware is an adjective used to describe a state of knowledge of something. By adding the derivational suffix "-ness" to "awareness" the meaning and word class changes. Awareness is a noun that shows how much knowledge or understanding the individual in question has of something.

Difficulty (DA.Su.Y.02)

Difficult (Adjective) → Difficulty (Noun)

The suffix -y has or indicates the meaning of a characteristic or concept. The word "difficult" is an adjective used to characterize something that is difficult or not easy to do. By adding the suffix "-y" to "difficulty", the meaning and the resulting word class are different. The word difficulty is a noun that shows a situation or condition that is complex, problematic, and difficult. If difficult is an adjective for the object being discussed, then difficulty is a concept or a difficult condition.

Distributor (DA.Su.Or.02)

Distribute (Verb) → Distributor (Noun)

The suffix -or has or indicates the meaning person. The word "distribute" is a verb that shows an activity of distributing, dispensing, or spreading goods. This word is a transitive verb form that requires a complement in the form of an object so that the resulting meaning can be understood correctly. By adding the derivational suffix "-or" to "distributor", the meaning and word class change. The word distributor is a noun that refers to a person or company that distributes, distributes, or distributes goods.

Entertainment (DA.Su.Ment.06)

Entertain (Verb) → Entertainment (Noun)

The derivational suffix -ment indicates the meaning of the result of the action. The word "entertain" in English means to delight or entertain. This

word is used to indicate the action of providing entertainment to others. By adding the derivational suffix "-ment" to "entertainment" the resulting meaning and word class are different. The word entertainment shows all things that are entertainment or give pleasure, for example in the form of shows, movies, music, or things that can make people feel entertained.

Stimulant (DA.Su.Ant.01)

Stimulate (Verb) → Stimulant (Noun)

The derivational suffix -ant indicates or has a noun meaning that indicates an action performed. The word "stimulate" is a verb that shows the action of encouraging or stimulating something to develop. By adding the suffix "-ant" to "stimulant" the meaning and word class changes. Stimulant is a noun that means a substance or chemical used to stimulate something to make it change.

Limitation (DA.Su.Ation.15)

Limit (Verb) → Limitation (Noun)

The derivational suffix -ation indicates action results. The word "limit" is a verb that means a certain limitation. By adding the suffix "-ation", it becomes "limitation" and the word class changes. The word limitation shows restrictions or obstacles that limit a person's ability to do something.

Competency (DA.Su.Cy.01)

Competent (Adjective) → Competency (Noun)

The derivational suffix -cy indicates the meaning of status. The word "competent" is an adjective that indicates the ability or quality that someone does well. By adding the suffix "-cy" to "competency", the word and the resulting word class are different. Competency is a noun that has a status meaning of something that people have in the form of good skills and knowledge in carrying out a task or job.

Independence (DA.Su.Ence.03)

Independent (Adjective) → Independence (Noun)

Derivational suffix -ence has a meaning that indicates a state. The word "independent" is an adjective that has a meaning where the state of a person or country can stand alone or does not depend on other people or the influence of other countries. By adding the derivational suffix "-ence" to "independence" it has a related meaning and the word class changes. The resulting meaning is still closely related but the derivational suffix -ence changes the adjective to a noun.

Player (DA.Su.Er.07)

Play (Verb) → Player (Noun)

The derivational suffix -er has a meaning related to person. The word "play" is a verb that shows participation in a certain game or activity. By

adding the derivational suffix "-er" to "player" the meaning and word class changes. The word player is a noun that shows someone who participates or performs a game or activity. It can be concluded that the word "play" is an activity, while the word "player" is someone who does the activity in question.

Growing (DA.Su.Ing.18)

Grow (Verb) → Growing (Noun)

The word "grow" is a verb that means the process of increasing size in plants or the process of increasing size and ability at the human stage of life. Meaning after the addition of the derivational suffix "-ing" to "growing" there is no meaningful change. The change can be seen in the word class, which is from verb to verb which is considered or interpreted as a noun.

Graduation (DA.Su.Ion.15)

Graduate (Verb) → Graduation (Noun)

Derivational suffix -ion means action result. The word "graduate" is a verb that shows the process of someone completing a program usually in the form of education or courses. By adding the derivational suffix "-ion" as a noun maker to "graduation", of course the meaning and class of words produced are different. The word graduation is a noun that has the meaning

of the completion event of the program being undertaken which is the result of the action taken in the form of graduation.

Exposition (DA.Su.Ition.01)

Expose (Verb) → Exposition (Noun)

The derivational suffix -ition has the meaning of action. The word expose is a verb that means to make known. By adding the derivational suffix "-ition" to "exposition" the meaning and word class change. The word exposition is a noun with a meaning that shows the process of explaining something in detail.

Constructivism (DA.Su.Ism.01)

Constructive (Adjective) → Constructivism (Noun)

The derivational suffix -ism means an understanding or ideology. The word constructive is an adjective that has a meaning related to development or arrangement that has the aim of creating something useful. By adding the derivational suffix "-ism" to "constructivism" the meaning and the resulting word class are different. The word constructivism is a noun that means a view or theory that refers to the emphasis on the importance of construction in order to form a real understanding. In the context of education, this word means an idea that knowledge is not only passively received but can also be described and understood based on the understanding of learners.

Formality (DA.Su.Ity.06)

Formal (Adjective) → Formality (Noun)

The derivational suffix *-ity* has the meaning of status. The word "formal" is an adjective that has a meaning that indicates something that is done in an official manner. Adding the derivational suffix *"-ity"* become the word "formality" which is an abstract noun. The word "formality" is a noun meaning something that has an official nature. This transition describes a quality that is still general or abstract to a specific concept.

Interaction (DA.Su.Tion.01)

Consume (Verb) → Consumption (Noun)

The derivational suffix *-ation* means the result of an action. The word "consume" is a verb that means to interact with other people or with something. By adding the derivational suffix *"-ation"* to "consumption" the meaning and class of the resulting word change. The word "consumption" is a noun that refers to the process of using or spending something.

Safety (DA.Su.Ty.02)

Safe (Adjective) → Safety (Noun)

The derivational suffix *-ty* means status. The word "safe" is an adjective that means something that has no risk or is not dangerous. By adding the derivational suffix *"-ty"* to "safety" the meaning and word class

changes. The word safety shows the meaning where a condition is free from risk or danger, this word also shows the state of something that is safe and protected from danger.

b. Verb maker

The verb maker is an affix used to make or change the word class from a base to a verb. Derivational affix that forms nouns found in this research suffix -ize.

Humanize (DA.Su.Ize.06)

Human (Noun) → Humanize (Verb)

The derivational suffix -ize means action. The word "human" is a noun that has a meaning that shows humans or characteristics related to humans. By adding the derivational suffix "-ize" to "humanize" the meaning and word class changes. The word humanize is a verb related to the action of making something human. It also makes something to have characteristics that are related to humans.

Stabilize (DA.Su.Ize.14)

Stable (Adjective) → Stabilize (Verb)

The derivational suffix -ize means action. The word "stable" is an adjective that has the meaning of describing the unchanging or fixed state of an object or situation. By adding the derivational suffix "-ize" to

"stabilize" the meaning and word class changes. The word stabilize is a noun that means the action of keeping something stable.

Characterize (DA.Su.Ize.02)

Character (Noun) → Characterize (Verb)

The derivational suffix -ize means action. The word "character" is a noun that means the quality of a person mentally and morally. By adding the derivational suffix "-ize" to "characterize" the meaning and class of the word changes. The word characterize is a verb that means a description of a person's characteristics that distinguish them from others.

c. Adjective maker

The adjective makers are affixes used to make or change the word class from a base to an adjective. Derivational affixes that form adjectives found in this research are suffixes -able, -al, -ary, -eitic, -ful, -ial, -ible, -ical, -ing, -ive, -less, -ous, -tic, -y.

Advisable (DA.Su.Able.01)

Advise (Verb) → Advisable (Adjective)

The derivational suffix -able means ability. The word "advise" is a verb that means to give others an advice or opinion. By adding the derivational suffix "-able" to "advisable" the meaning and class of the resulting word changes. The word "advisable" is an adjective that expresses that something is advisable, can be recommended and is also appropriate to do.

Natural (DA.Su.Al.13)

Nature (Noun) → Natural (Adjective)

Derivational suffix -al means having the character of. The word "nature" is a noun that describes something found in nature, usually in the form of plants, animals, or phenomena that occur in nature. By adding the derivational suffix "-al" to "natural" the meaning and word class changes. The word "natural" is a form of adjective commonly used to indicate something that comes from nature or can also be innate, not processed or not made by humans or not made up.

Legendary (DA.Su.Ary.01)

Legend (Noun) → Legendary (Adjective)

The derivational suffix -ary means pertaining to. The word "legend" is a noun that indicates a story in the form of a narrative either written or oral that contains stories, events, or characters that are considered extraordinary, heroic or also limited to myths. By adding the derivational suffix "-ary" to "legendary" the meaning and word class changes. The word "legendary" is an adjective that means something that is known to be extraordinary. This change in meaning changes from something that only refers to a certain story or character to a description of something extraordinary and widely known.

Therapeutic (DA.Su.Eutic.01)

Therapy (Noun) → Therapeutic (Adjective)

The derivational suffix -eutic means pertaining to healing or treatment. This suffix is commonly used to form terms in the health or medical world. The word "therapy" is a noun that shows the process of care and treatment in healing an illness, both physical and mental health problems. By adding the derivational suffix "-eutic" to "therapeutic", the meaning and class of the resulting word changes. The word "therapeutic" is an adjective that refers to something that alleviates the symptoms of an illness or has a curative effect.

Joyful (DA.Su.Ful.05)

Joy (Noun) → Joyful (Adjective)

The derivational suffix -ful has the meaning of having. The word "joy" is a noun that shows what is felt, which is a feeling of happiness. By adding the derivational suffix "-ful" to "joyful", the meaning and class of the resulting word changes. The word joyful is an adjective that means related to the feeling of joy that is felt to be full of or to be the cause of feelings of happiness.

Financial (DA.Su.Ial.01)

Finance (Noun) → Financial (Adjective)

The derivation suffix -ial means pertaining to. The word "finance" is a noun that has a meaning that shows the process of managing money, investment, or credit. By adding the derivational suffix "-ial" to "financial" the meaning and class of the word changes. The word financial is an adjective that has a meaning related to finance. This word can be said to be something related to finance.

Responsible (DA.Su.Ible.04)

Response (Noun) → Responsible (Adjective)

The derivational suffix -ible means ability. The word response is a noun that describes a response to something, this response can be in the form of words, actions, or reactions to an event or stimulus. By adding the derivational suffix "ible" to "responsible" the meaning and class of the resulting word changes. The word responsible is the quality or ability of someone or something to be responsible or trustworthy for actions or decisions.

Historical (DA.Su.Ical.03)

History (Noun) → Historical (Adjective)

The derivational suffix -ical means pertaining to. The word history is a noun that denotes an object that refers to a record of events that happened in the past. By adding the derivational suffix "-ical" to

"historica" the meaning and word class changes. The word historical is an adjective used to show something that is related to historical events.

Becoming (DA.Su.Ing.03)

Become (Verb) → Becoming (Adjective)

The derivational suffix -ing means result action. The word become is a verb that means the process of transitioning from one state to another. By adding the derivational suffix "-ing" to "becoming" the meaning and word class changes. The word becoming is an adjective that functions as a word that describes something that expresses charm and subtle elegance.

Creative (DA.Su.Ive.05)

Create (Verb) → Creative (Adjective)

Derivational suffix -ive has the meaning of having a character of. The word create is a verb that has the meaning of creating or making something new. By adding the derivational suffix "-ive" to "creative" the meaning and class of the resulting word changes. The word creative is an adjective that means someone who is talented in creating something. This change shows the nature or characteristics of an object that has a connection with the ability to create something.

Useless (DA.Su.Less.03)

Use (Verb) → Useless (Adjective)

The derivational suffix -less means without. The word use is a verb that has the meaning of using or utilizing something. By adding the derivational suffix "-less" to "useless" the meaning and word class changes. The word useless is an adjective that shows something that has no use or benefit.

Religious (DA.Su.Ous.03)

Religion (Noun) → Religious (Adjective)

The derivational suffix -ous means characteristics. The word religion is a noun that denotes a system of beliefs and practices related to that system of beliefs. By adding the derivational suffix "-ous" to "religious" the meaning and word class changes. The word religious is an adjective that relates to the character of respecting and obeying religion and its practices.

Romantic (DA,Su.Tic.01)

Romance (Noun) → Romantic (Adjective)

Derivational suffix -tic has the meaning of characteristic. The word romance is a noun containing this term referring to a literary or movie genre that focuses on the love story of a romantic relationship between two people. By adding the derivational suffix "-tic" to "romantic" the meaning and class of the resulting word also changes. The word romantic is an

adjective, this word is used to describe anything related to love, beauty, or strong and loving emotions.

Salty (DA.Su.Y.04)

Sugar (Noun) → Sugary (Adjective)

Derivational suffix -y means characteristic. The word sugar is a noun that refers to a type of sugar. By adding the derivational suffix "-y" to "sugary" the meaning and class of the word changes. The word sugary is an adjective that refers to something that has the taste or properties of sugar, or something that contains a lot of sugar.

d. Adverb maker

The adverb makers are affixes used to make or change the word class from a base to an adverb. Derivational affix that forms adverbs found in this research is the suffix -ly. The derivational suffix -ly gives the meaning of providing additional information about the manner, time, place, frequency, or degree of an event on the base to which it is attached

Easily (DA.Su.Ly.23)

Easy (Adjective) → Easily (Adverb)

The word "easy" is an adjective that describes something that is not difficult to do or understand. By adding the derivational suffix "-ly" to "easily" the meaning and class of the resulting word changes. The word

"easily" is an adverb that describes the state of how something can be done easily.

Greatly (DA.Su.Ly.33)

Great (Adjective) → Greatly (Adverb)

The word "great" is an adjective that describes something that has a high level of excellence or greatness. By adding the derivational suffix "-ly" to "greatly" the meaning and class of the resulting word changes. The word "greatly" is an adverb that describes the intensity or extent of the action or the type of change being made.

Carefully (DA.Su.Ly.07)

Careful (Adjective) → Carefully (Adverb)

The word "careful" is an adjective that shows someone to be careful, and meticulous. By adding the derivational suffix "-ly" to "carefully" the meaning and class of the resulting word changes. The word "carefully" is an adverb that describes how an action is done, which shows that the action is done with care, accuracy, and thoroughness.

Table 4.2 Number of Derivational Affixes that Change Meaning and Word Class

No.	Word Class	Suffixes	Number of Derivational Suffixes
1.	Noun Maker	-ance	3
		-ant	1
		-ation	23
		-cy	4
		-ce	2
		-ence	1
		-er	19

		-ing	16
		-ion	30
		-ition	1
		-ism	2
		-ity	17
		-ive	16
		-ment	10
		-ness	12
		-or	6
		-tion	4
		-ty	1
2.	Verb Maker	-ize	15
3.	Adjective Maker	-able	18
		-al	28
		-ary	1
		-eitic	1
		-ful	10
		-ial	2
		-ible	5
		-ical	7
		-ing	23
		-less	3
		-ous	4
		-tic	1
		-y	5
4.	Adverb Maker	-ly	79

B. Discussion

The affixes that have been described and explained previously will be discussed in the relevant reference section and which have a relationship with derivational affixes and how the word state (base) after experiencing the addition of derivational affixes found in student writing assignments.

1. Types of Derivational Affixes Found in Students' Academic Writing Assignments

The researcher found two types of derivational affixes in students' academic writing assignments. These types of derivational affixes are prefixes and suffixes. The researcher found 8 kinds of prefixes with 29 data and 35 kinds of suffixes with 384 data of words containing derivational affixes.

First, the type of derivational affix in the form of prefixes. There are 8 kinds of prefixes namely dis-(2), in-(8), im-(2), inter-(1), mis-(1), pro-(1), re-(7), un-(7) with 29 data that have been found. The derivational prefix is a derivative affix or bound morpheme located in front of the base or root of a word that has the function of changing the form, meaning, and function of the word to which it is attached.

Second, the type of derivational affix is the suffix. There are 35 suffix types with 384 data words containing derivational affixes -able(18), -al(28), -ance(3), -ant(1), -ary(1), -ation(23), -cy(4), -ce(2), -ence(1), -er(19), -eitic(1), -ful(10), -hood(1), -ial(2), -ible(5), -ical(7), -ing(45), -ion(30), -ition(1), -ism(2), -ist(2), -ity(17), -ive(16), -ize(15), -less(3), -ly(79), -ment(10), -ness(12), -or(6), -ous(4), -ship(6), -tic(1), -tion(4), -ty(1) and -y(5).

In the previous research conducted by Rosiooh Nur'aini (2020), no data was found on suffix -eitic which is a bound morpheme commonly used in health terms. However, in this study, researchers found suffix -eitic in the word "therapeutic" which can be used to form a term that refers to anything related to or effective in physical or mental healing or cure. This can include many things, such as medical treatment, psychological treatment, or activities that provide comfort or emotional relief. The term is often used to describe something that has a healing effect or helps

reduce stress, improve mental health, or enhance general well-being. The data of suffixes -ist and -ism have not existed in previous studies, but in this research it has been fully explained what the effect of these suffixes in a word has been written in chapter four.

From the explanation above, it can be proven that derivational affixes in student writing assignments are found in two types of derivational affixes with quite a lot of types. So, an understanding of derivational affixes must be really emphasized to students in order to understand reading or writing well. In addition, a good understanding of derivational affixes will produce good academic writing as well, where the information, ideas, or opinions to be conveyed can be conveyed correctly and can be accepted by the reader appropriately.

2. How Derivational Affixes Changes in Meaning and Word Class Found in Student Writing Assignments Caused by the Addition of Derivational Affixes

In the addition of derivational affixes to students' writing assignments, there are two changes that occur in words, namely changes in meaning and changes in word class.

First, changes in meaning or the formation of new word meanings from the word base in this study are most often caused by prefixes. Although there are suffixes found, namely the suffix "-hood", "-ist" and "-ship". In these examples, there is three suffixes found in students' academic writing assignments that only changes the meaning without changing the word class. Adding this suffix does not change

the class of the word but changes the meaning to a more specific or different concept from the base word.

Second, the addition of derivational affixes to words can also change the meaning and part of speech. As the word class changes, the meaning of the resulting word will certainly be different. Based on the function of derivational affixes, in this research, derivational affixes have functions as noun maker, verb maker, adjective maker, and adverb maker.

In the research conducted by Roosioh Nur'aini (2020), it is only briefly explained how the word class changes caused by the addition of derivational affixes. Whereas in this study the researcher tries to explain thoroughly related to changes in meaning and word class. This research also identifies the meaning of affixes so that it can be understood and memorized by readers to make it easier to know how derivational affixes affect the meaning and class of a word in English. Previous research found the suffix -ing only as a noun maker, but in this research it was found that -ing is not only a noun maker, but can also be an adjective maker, for example in the word *damaging*. The suffix -ing turns the noun *damage* into an adjective *damaging*. This research also found a term formed from the addition of the suffix *dis-* to the word *disorder*. The word *order* is a noun that has a sequential meaning, after getting the addition of a derivational prefix to *disorder*, the resulting meaning also changes to a noun where something is in a chaotic or disorganized state. In this study, the word *disorder* refers to a clinical term about an abnormal condition experienced by the person who has it that makes him chaotic, often referred to as an abnormal mental state.

Based on the explanation above, students' academic writing tasks have derivational suffixes that can change the meaning and word class at once. This change is caused by the addition of derivational suffixes. These affixes must be used according to their function so that the meaning and function conveyed in sentences and words in academic writing can be in accordance with the rules of the English language. In academic writing, the use of derivational affixes, especially derivational suffixes, must be appropriate in order to produce writing with the right word selection, appropriate word formation, avoiding ambiguity, appropriate terminology, and appropriate writing style.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion described in chapter IV, the researcher concluded several conclusions, as follows:

1. The types of derivational affixes found in students' writing assignments in this research are dis- (1), in- (8), im- (2), inter- (1), mis- (1), pro- (1), re- (7), un- (7) as prefixes, while -able(18), -al(28), -ance(3), -ant(1), -ary(1), -ation(23), -cy(4), -ce(2), -ence(1), -er(19), -eitic(1), -ful(10), -hood(1), -ial(2), -ible(5), -ical(7), -ing(45), -ion(30), -ition(1), -ism(2), -ist(2), -ity(17), -ive(16), -ize(15), -less(3), -ly(79), -ment(10), -ness(12), -or(6), -ous(4), -ship(6), -tic(1), -tion(4), -ty(1) and -y(5).

as their suffixes. In this research, it was found that the suffix -ly is the most frequently occurring derivational affix.

2. Changes in word class and word meaning caused by the addition of derivational affixes

a. The addition of derivational affixes to a word to change the meaning of the word.

Such as the addition of derivational affixes dis-, mis-, im-, un- to change the meaning of not. Prefix mis- to change the meaning to the opposite meaning. Prefix re- which means again. Suffix -able and -ible to give the meaning of

ability. The suffix -less which adds the meaning of without. Suffixes -al, -ical, -ial, -ary, -ive, and prefix -inter- which add the meaning of pertaining to. Suffixes -ion, -ition, -ance, -ation, -ing, -ize, -ment, -tion which feed action. Suffix -hood, -ship, -ty which adds the meaning of state/condition. The suffix -cy, -ence, -ize, -ness which adds the meaning of situation or condition. Suffix -ful with the meaning of having/full of. Suffix -ist which adds the meaning of agent/deor/maker/practices. Suffix -ism which adds the meaning of ideology or an understanding. Suffixes -er and -or which show the meaning of a character or person. Suffixes -tic, -y, -ous, -ant which give characteristic meaning. Suffix -ly which adds additional information about manner, time, place, frequency, or degree of an event. The suffix -eitic adds the meaning of process, often found in medical terms.

b. The addition of a derivational affix results in a change of word class.

This study found 181 words as noun maker, 15 words as verb maker, 99 words as adjective maker, and 79 words as adverb maker. To form nouns, derivational affixes -ance, -ant, -ation, -cy, -ence, -er, -ing, -ion, -ition, -ism, -ity, -ment, -ness, -or, -tion, -ty, and -y are added. The formation of verbs from base words in this study is by adding suffix -ize. In the formation of adjectives by adding prefix -over and suffix -able, -al, -ary, -eitic, -ful, -ial, -ible, -ical, -ing, -ive, -less, -ous, -tic, -y. Adverb formation only found one suffix as a modifier which is the suffix -ly.

B. Suggestion

From the previous conclusion, the researcher will recommend several suggestions. These suggestions include:

1. For students

Researcher advise students to study derivational affixes and how they affect a word. A slight difference by adding derivational affixes can change the meaning of the word drastically and also allow the formation of new words and of course with new meanings as well.

2. For lecturers

Researcher suggest that lecturers can provide a really clear understanding and explanation related to derivational affixes in words by explaining how to decipher between affixes and their base. This research can be used as a reference as a learning media for derivational affixes.

3. For the further researcher

The researcher has suggestions for future researchers to further develop this research with other different data sources and with better techniques. For example, other researchers can find out how effective student writing assignments may be as a medium for forming affix derivation.

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APPENDIXES

VALIDATION SHEET

The following is a research validation entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Students’ Academic Writing Assignments of UIN Raden Mas Said English Education Program” which contains review and checked by the validator. Please give mark (✓) in column **T** (true) if the data is valid and (X) mark in column **F** (false) if the data not valid.

Explanation about the data coding of the analysis as follows:

Data Coding
DA.Pf.Dis.01
DA.Su.Ly.01

- DA: Type of affix (derivational affixes)
- Pf : Type of derivational affixes (prefix)
- Dis : Type of derivational prefix (prefix dis-)
- Su : Type of derivational affix (suffix)
- Ly : Type of derivational suffix (suffix -ly)
- 01 : The number of the data

Appendixes 1 Expert Validator By Dwi Cahyono, M. Pd.

Table 1. Data Prefix

Data	Data Coding	Morpheme	Base	Prefix	Meaning	Change Meaning	Change Word Class	Validator	
								T	F
Disadvantages	(DA.Pf.Dis.01)	Dis-advantage-s	Advantages	Dis-	Not/opposite	✓	-	✓	
Disorder	(DA.Pf.Dis.02)	Dis-order	Order		This prefix means not, away, or separate				
Indirectly	(DA.Pf.In.01)	In-direct-ly	Directly	In-	This prefix	✓	-	✓	
Inappropriate	(DA.Pf.In.02)	In-appropriate	Appropriate		means not or				
Inability	(DA.Pf.In.03)	In-able-ity	Ability		opposite				
Ineffective	(DA.Pf.In.04)	In-effect-ive	Effective						
Independent	(DA.Pf.In.05)	In-depend-ent	Dependent						

Data	Data Coding	Morpheme	Base	Prefix	Meaning	Change Meaning	Change Word Class	Validator	
								T	F
Infidelity	(DA.Pf.In.06)	In-fidel-ity	Fidelity						
Informal	(DA.Pf.In.07)	In-form-al	Formal						
Inactively	(DA.Pf.In.08)	In-act-ive-ly	Actively				-		
Imperfect	(DA.Pf.Im.01)	Im-perfect	Perfect	Im-	This prefix	✓	-	✓	
Impossible	(DA.Pf.Im.02)	Im-possible	Possible		means not or opposite				
Interaction	(DA.Pf.Inter.01)	Inter-act-ion	Act	Inter-	This prefix means that something exists between or	✓	-	✓	

Data	Data Coding	Morpheme	Base	Prefix	Meaning	Change Meaning	Change Word Class	Validator	
								T	F
					among two or more groups				
Misunderstanding s	(DA.Pf.Mis.01)	Mis-understand-ing-s	Understand	Mis-	Wrong This prefix means something wrong	✓	-	✓	
Proactivity	(DA.Pf.Pro.01)	Pro-act-ive-ity	Activity	Pro-	Support This prefix means toward or forward	✓	-	✓	
Recreational	(DA.Pf.Re.01)	Re-create-ion-al	Creation	Re-	Before	✓	-	✓	

Data	Data Coding	Morpheme	Base	Prefix	Meaning	Change Meaning	Change Word Class	Validator	
								T	F
Re-express	(DA.Pf.Re.02)	Re-express	Express		This prefix refers to something happening again.				
Recover	(DA.Pf.Re.03)	Re-cover	Cover						
Research	(DA.Pf.Re.04)	Re-search	Search						
Resale	(DA.Pf.Re.06)	Re-sale	Sale						
Reselling	(DA.Pf.Re.07)	Re-sell-ing	Selling						
Uncommon	(DA.Pf.Un.01)	Un-common	Common	Un-	Not	✓	-	✓	
Unlike	(DA.Pf.Un.02)	Un-like	Like		This prefix means not or reverses the meaning of words				
Undeniable	(DA.Pf.Un.03)	Un-denial-able	Deniable						
Uncontrollable	(DA.Pf.Un.04)	Un-control-able	Controllable						
Unstable	(DA.Pf.Un.05)	Un-stable	Stable						
Unpredictable	(DA.Pf.Un.06)	Un-predict-able	Predictable						
Unconsciously	(DA.Pf.Un.07)	Un-conscious-ly	Consciously						

Table 2. Data Suffix

Data	Data Coding	Morpheme	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Change Meaning	Change Word Class	Word Class	Validator	
									T	F
Advisable	(DA.Su.Able.01)	Advise-able	Advise	-able	Ability/Poss	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Affordable	(DA.Su.Able.02)	Afford-able	Afford		ibility			Adjectives		
Attainable	(DA.Su.Able.03)	Attain-able	Attain		This suffix			from		
Available	(DA.Su.Able.04)	Avail-able	Avail		means			Nouns or		
Comfortable	(DA.Su.Able.05)	Comfort-able	Comfort		something			Verbs		
Enjoyable	(DA.Su.Able.06)	Enjoy-able	Enjoy		has the					
Favorable	(DA.Su.Able.07)	Favorite-able	Favorite		capacity,					
Knowledgeable	(DA.Su.Able.08)	Knowledge-able	Knowledge		ability, or					
Measurable	(DA.Su.Able.09)	Measure-able	Measure		potential to					

Memorable	(DA.Su.Able.10)	Memory-able	Memory		undergo a					
Payables	(DA.Su.Able.11)	Pay-able-s	Pay		particular					
Receivables	(DA.Su.Able.12)	Receive-able-s	Receive		action or					
Sociable	(DA.Su.Able.13)	Social-able	Social		process.					
Suitable	(DA.Su.Able.14)	Suit-able	Suit							
Sustainable	(DA.Su.Able.15)	Sustain-able	Sustain							
Uncontrollable	(DA.Su.Able.16)	Un-control-able	Control							
Undeniable	(DA.Su.Able.17)	Un-denial-able	Denial							
Unsellable	(DA.Su.Able.18)	Un-sell-able	Sell							
Clinically	(DA.Su.Al.01)	Clinic-al-ly	Clinic	-al	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Communicational	(DA.Su.Al.02)	Communicate-ion-al	Communication		means the			Adjectives		
Critically	(DA.Su.Al.03)	Critic-al-ly	Critic		relationship,			from		
Cultural	(DA.Su.Al.04)	Culture-al	Culture		state, or			Nouns or		
Educational	(DA.Su.Al.05)	Educate-ion-al	Education		characteristi			Verbs		

Emotional	(DA.Su.A1.06)	Emotion-al	Emotion		c of the noun or adjective.					
Environmental	(DA.Su.A1.07)	Environment-al	Environment							
Instructional	(DA.Su.A1.08)	Instruct-ion-al	Instruction							
Logical	(DA.Su.A1.09)	Logic-al	Logic							
Mystical	(DA.Su.A1.11)	Mystic-al	Mystic							
Motivational	(DA.Su.A1.12)	Motivate-ion-al	Motivation							
Musical	(DA.Su.A1.13)	Music-al	Music							
National	(DA.Su.A1.14)	Nation-al	Nation							
Natural	(DA.Su.A1.15)	Nature-al	Nature							
Operational	(DA.Su.A1.16)	Operate-ion-al	Operation							
Optional	(DA.Su.A1.17)	Option-al	Option							
Physical	(DA.Su.A1.18)	Physic-al	Physic							
Practical	(DA.Su.A1.19)	Practic-al	Practice							
Professional	(DA.Su.A1.20)	Profession-al	Profession							

Rational	(DA.Su.A1.21)	Ration-al	Ration							
Suicidal	(DA.Su.A1.22)	Suicide-al	Suicide							
Technical	(DA.Su.A1.23)	Technic-al	Technic							
Technological	(DA.Su.A1.24)	Technology-ic-al	Technology							
Traditional	(DA.Su.A1.25)	Tradition-al	Tradition							
Transactional	(DA.Su.A1.26)	Transaction-al	Transaction							
Verbal	(DA.Su.A1.27)	Verb-al	Verb							
Vocational	(DA.Su.A1.28)	Vacation-al	Vocation							
Accordance	(DA.Su.Ance.01)	Accord-ance	Accord	-ance	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Appearance	(DA.Su.Ance.02)	Appear-ance	Appear		means			Nouns		
Compliance	(DA.Su.Ance.03)	Comply-ance	Comply		action, state, condition or quality			from Verbs		

Stimulant	(DA.Su.Ant.01)	Stimulate-ant	Stimulate	-ant	Characteristic ic This suffix means characteristic of verb	✓	✓	Form Noun from Verb	✓	
Legendary	(DA.Su.Ary.01)	Legend-ary	Legend	-ary	This suffix means connection/ Relationship p	✓	✓	Form Adjective from Noun	✓	
Administration	(DA.Su.Ation.01)	Administer-ation	Administer	-ation	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Classifications	(DA.Su.Ation.02)	Classify-ation-s	Classify		means the			Nouns		
Combination	(DA.Su.Ation.03)	Combine-ation	Combine		action or					

Consideration	(DA.Su.Ation.04)	Consider-ation	Consider		resulting			from		
Continuation	(DA.Su.Ation.05)	Continue-ation	Continue		state			Verbs		
Examination	(DA.Su.Ation.06)	Examine-ation	Examine							
Expectations	(DA.Su.Ation.07)	Expect-ation-s	Expect							
Explanation	(DA.Su.Ation.08)	Explain-ation	Explain							
Foundation	(DA.Su.Ation.09)	Found-ation	Found							
Implementation	(DA.Su.Ation.10)	Implement-ation	Implement							
Information	(DA.Su.Ation.11)	Inform-ation	Inform							
Installation	(DA.Su.Ation.12)	Install-ation	Install							
Limitations	(DA.Su.Ation.13)	Limit-ation-s	Limit							
Memorization	(DA.Su.Ation.14)	Memorize-ation	Memorize							
Mobilization	(DA.Su.Ation.15)	Mobilize-ation	Mobilize							
Modification	(DA.Su.Ation.16)	Modify-ation	Modify							
Observation	(DA.Su.Ation.17)	Observe-ation	Observe							

Preparation	(DA.Su.Ation.18)	Prepare-ation	Prepare							
Presentation	(DA.Su.Ation.19)	Present-ation	Present							
Pronunciation	(DA.Su.Ation.20)	Pronounce-ation	Pronounce							
Recommendation	(DA.Su.Ation.21)	Recommend-ation	Recommend							
Transportation	(DA.Su.Ation.22)	Transport-ation	Transport							
Variation	(DA.Su.Ation.23)	Vari-ation	Vary							
Competency	(DA.Su.Cy.01)	Competent-cy	Competent	-cy	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Deficiency	(DA.Su.Cy.02)	Deficient-cy	Deficient		means			Noun		
Frequency	(DA.Su.Cy.03)	Frequent-cy	Frequent		situation/			from		
Proficiency	(DA.Su.Cy.04)	Proficient-cy	Proficient		condition/ characteristi c			Adjective		

Confidence	(DA.Su.Ce.01)	Confident-ce	Confident	-ce	This suffix	✓	✓	Form		
Emergence	(DA.Su.Ce.02)	Emergent-ce	Emergent		means condition			Nouns from Adjective		
Independence	(DA.Su.Ence.01)	Independence	Independent	-ence	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
					means condition/sit uation			Nouns from Adjectives		
Consumer	(DA.Su.Er.01)	Consume-er	Consume	-er	Character/p	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Driver	(DA.Su.Er.02)	Drive-er	Drive		erson/agent			Noun		
Lecturer	(DA.Su.Er.03)	Lecture-er	Lecture		This suffix			from		
Learners	(DA.Su.Er.04)	Learn-er-s	Learn		means			Verbs		
Listeners	(DA.Su.Er.05)	Listen-er-s	Listen		someone					
Makers	(DA.Su.Er.06)	Make-er-s	Make		who					

Player	(DA.Su.Er.07)	Play-er	Play		performs an action						
Producer	(DA.Su.Er.08)	Produce-er	Produce								
Racer	(DA.Su.Er.09)	Race-er	Race								
Readers	(DA.Su.Er.10)	Read-er-s	Read								
Recorders	(DA.Su.Er.11)	Record-er-s	Record								
Rider	(DA.Su.Er.12)	Ride-er	Ride								
Sufferers	(DA.Su.Er.13)	Suffer-er-s	Suffer								
Sweeteners	(DA.Su.Er.14)	Sweet-en-er-s	Sweeten								
Teacher	(DA.Su.Er.15)	Teach-er	Teach								
Thinkers	(DA.Su.Er.16)	Think-er-s	Think								
User	(DA.Su.Er.17)	Use-er	Use								
Wholesalers	(DA.Su.Er.18)	Wholesale-er-s	Wholesale								
Wrappers	(DA.Su.Er.19)	Wrapp-er-s	Wrap								

Therapeutic	(DA.Su.Eutic.01)	Therapy-eutic	Therapy	-eutic	This suffix means activity/process	✓	✓	Form Adjective from Noun	✓	
Careful	(DA.Su.Ful.01)	Care-ful	Care	-ful	Having	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Cheerful	(DA.Su.Ful.02)	Cheer-ful	Cheer		This suffix			Adjectives		
Harmful	(DA.Su.Ful.03)	Harm-ful	Harm		means full			from		
Helpful	(DA.Su.Ful.04)	Help-ful	Help		of			Verbs/Noun		
Joyful	(DA.Su.Ful.05)	Joy-ful	Joy					n		
Meaningful	(DA.Su.Ful.06)	Meaning-ful	Meaning							
Playful	(DA.Su.Ful.07)	Play-ful	Play							
Successful	(DA.Su.Ful.08)	Success-ful	Success							
Thoughtful	(DA.Su.Ful.09)	Thought-ful	Thought							
Useful	(DA.Su.Ful.10)	Use-ful	Use							

Childhood	(DA.Su.Hood.01)	Child-hood	Child	-hood	Status This prefix means state of being, membership in group	✓	-	-	✓	
Financial Pictorial	(DA.Su.Ial.01) (DA.Su.Ial.02)	Finance-ial Pict-or-ial	Finance Picture	-ial	Relation This suffix means something related to the noun	✓	✓	Form Adjectives from Nouns	✓	
Accessible Comprehensible	(DA.Su.Ible.01) (DA.Su.Ible.02)	Access-ible Comprehension-ible	Access Comprehension	-ible	Ability	✓	✓	Form Adjectives	✓	

Flexible	(DA.Su.Ible.03)	Flex-ible	Flex		This suffix			from		
Responsible	(DA.Su.Ible.04)	Response-ible	Response		means			Nouns/Verbs		
Susceptible	(DA.Su.Ible.05)	Suscept-ible	Suscept		capable of being					
Analytical	(DA.Su.Ical.01)	Analysis-tical	Analysis	-ical	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Chronological	(DA.Su.Ical.02)	Chronology-ical	Chronology		means an			Adjectives		
Historical	(DA.Su.Ical.03)	History-ical	History		indication			from		
Philosophical	(DA.Su.Ical.04)	Philosophy-ical	Philosophy		of a			Nouns		
Psychological	(DA.Su.Ical.05)	Psychology-ical	Psychology		relationship					
Sociological	(DA.Su.Ical.06)	Sociology-ical	Sociology		or					
Theoretical	(DA.Su.Ical.07)	Theory-ical	Theory		characteristic					

Acting	(DA.Su.Ing.01)	Act-ing	Act	-ing	This suffix means action, state, process	✓	✓	Form			
Applying	(DA.Su.Ing.02)	Apply-ing	Apply						Nouns/Adj		
Becoming	(DA.Su.Ing.03)	Become-ing	Become						ectives/Ag		
Blessing	(DA.Su.Ing.04)	Bless-ing	Bless						ent Noun		
Challenging	(DA.Su.Ing.05)	Challenge-ing	Challenge						from		
Communicating	(DA.Su.Ing.06)	Communicate-ing	Communicate						Nouns/Ver		
Continuing	(DA.Su.Ing.07)	Continue-ing	Continue						bs		
Damaging	(DA.Su.Ing.08)	Damage-ing	Damage								
Dealing	(DA.Su.Ing.09)	Deal-ing	Deal								
Declining	(DA.Su.Ing.10)	Decline-ing	Decline								
Designing	(DA.Su.Ing.11)	Design-ing	Design								
Developing	(DA.Su.Ing.12)	Develop-ing	Develop								
Engineering	(DA.Su.Ing.13)	Engine-er-ing	Engineer								
Exciting	(DA.Su.Ing.14)	Excite-ing	Excite								

Feeling	(DA.Su.Ing.15)	Feel-ing	Feel							
Functioning	(DA.Su.Ing.16)	Function-ing	Function							
Glazing	(DA.Su.Ing.17)	Glaze-ing	Glaze							
Growing	(DA.Su.Ing.18)	Grow-ing	Grow							
Handling	(DA.Su.Ing.19)	Handle-ing	Handle							
Increasing	(DA.Su.Ing.20)	Increase-ing	Increase							
Interesting	(DA.Su.Ing.21)	Interest-ing	Interest							
Inviting	(DA.Su.Ing.22)	Invite-ing	Invite							
Knowing	(DA.Su.Ing.23)	Know-ing	Know							
Learning	(DA.Su.Ing.24)	Learn-ing	Learn							
Listening	(DA.Su.Ing.25)	Listen-ing	Listen							
Littering	(DA.Su.Ing.26)	Litter-ing	Litter							
Majoring	(DA.Su.Ing.27)	Major-ing	Major							
Manufacturing	(DA.Su.Ing.28)	Manufacture-ing	Manufacture							

Motivating	(DA.Su.Ing.29)	Motivate-ing	Motivate							
Observing	(DA.Su.Ing.30)	Observe-ing	Observe							
Paying	(DA.Su.Ing.31)	Pay-ing	Pay							
Performing	(DA.Su.Ing.32)	Perform-ing	Perform							
Recording	(DA.Su.Ing.33)	Record-ing	Record							
Rewarding	(DA.Su.Ing.34)	Reward-ing	Reward							
Saying	(DA.Su.Ing.35)	Say-ing	Say							
Selling	(DA.Su.Ing.36)	Sell-ing	Sell							
Socializing	(DA.Su.Ing.37)	Social-ize-ing	Socialize							
Sparkling	(DA.Su.Ing.38)	Sparkle-ing	Sparkle							
Speaking	(DA.Su.Ing.39)	Speak-ing	Speak							
Starting	(DA.Su.Ing.40)	Start-ing	Start							
Taking	(DA.Su.Ing.41)	Take-ing	Take							
Teaching	(DA.Su.Ing.42)	Teach-ing	Teach							

Thinking	(DA.Su.Ing.43)	Think-ing	Think							
Ticketing	(DA.Su.Ing.44)	Ticket-ing	Ticket							
Towering	(DA.Su.Ing.45)	Tower-ing	Tower							
Action	(DA.Su.Ion.01)	Act-ion	Act	-ion	Action/state	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Accumulation	(DA.Su.Ion.02)	Accumulate-ion	Accumulate		This suffix			Nouns		
Application	(DA.Su.Ion.03)	Apply-cate-ion	Apply		means			from		
Collection	(DA.Su.Ion.04)	Collect-ion	Collect		action or			Verbs or		
Communication	(DA.Su.Ion.05)	Communicate-ion	Communicate		resulting			Adjectives		
Confusion	(DA.Su.Ion.06)	Confuse-ion	Confuse		state					
Depression	(DA.Su.Ion.07)	Depress-ion	Depress							
Discussion	(DA.Su.Ion.08)	Discuss-ion	Discuss							
Education	(DA.Su.Ion.09)	Educate-ion	Educate							
Elimination	(DA.Su.Ion.10)	Eliminate-ion	Eliminate							

Evaluation	(DA.Su.Ion.11)	Evaluate-ion	Evaluate							
Exhibitions	(DA.Su.Ion.12)	Exhibit-ion-s	Exhibit							
Frustration	(DA.Su.Ion.13)	Frustrate-ion	Frustrate							
Generation	(DA.Su.Ion.14)	Generate-ion	Generate							
Graduation	(DA.Su.Ion.15)	Graduate-ion	Graduate							
Operations	(DA.Su.Ion.16)	Operate-ion-s	Operate							
Imitation	(DA.Su.Ion.17)	Imitate-ion	Imitate							
Institution	(DA.Su.Ion.18)	Institute-ion	Institute							
Interaction	(DA.Su.Ion.19)	Inter-act-ion	Interact							
Medications	(DA.Su.Ion.20)	Medicate-ion-s	Medicate							
Motivation	(DA.Su.Ion.21)	Motivate-ion	Motivate							
Production	(DA.Su.Ion.22)	Product-ion	Product							
Protection	(DA.Su.Ion.23)	Protect-ion	Protect							
Provisions	(DA.Su.Ion.24)	Provide-ion-s	Provide							

Reactions	(DA.Su.Ion.25)	React-ion-s	React							
Regulation	(DA.Su.Ion.26)	Regulate-ion	Regulate							
Restrictions	(DA.Su.Ion.27)	Restrict-ion-s	Restrict							
Suggestions	(DA.Su.Ion.28)	Suggest-ion-s	Suggest							
Tension	(DA.Su.Ion.29)	Tense-ion	Tense							
Vaccinations	(DA.Su.Ion.30)	Vaccine-ate-ion-s	Vaccinate							
Exposition	(DA.Su.Ition.01)	Expose-ition	Expose	-ition	Action This suffix means action	✓	✓	Form Noun from Verb	✓	
Constructivism	(DA.Su.Ism.01)	Construct-ive-ism	Constructive	-ism	This suffix means ideology/an	✓	✓	Form Noun from Verb	✓	
Enthusiasm	(DA.Su.Ism.02)	Enthusiast-ism	Enthusiast							

					understandi ng					
Artists	(DA.Su.Ist.01)	Art-ist-s	Art	-ist	Agent/doer/ maker/pract ices This suffix means person who practices	✓	-	-	✓	
Scientist	(DA.Su.Ist.02)	Science-ist	Science							
Ability	(DA.Su.Ity.01)	Able-ity	Able	-ity	This suffix means characteristi cs/quality	✓	✓	Form Nouns from Adjectives	✓	
Activity	(DA.Su.Ity.02)	Act-ive-ity	Active							
Availability	(DA.Su.Ity.03)	Avail-able-ity	Available							
Curiosity	(DA.Su.Ity.04)	Curios-ity	Curios							
Flexibility	(DA.Su.Ity.05)	Flex-ible-ity	Flexible							

Formality	(DA.Su.Ity.06)	Formal-ity	Formal							
Maturity	(DA.Su.Ity.07)	Mature-ity	Mature							
Mentality	(DA.Su.Ity.08)	Mental-ity	Mental							
Necessity	(DA.Su.Ity.09)	Necessary-ity	Necessary							
Opportunity	(DA.Su.Ity.10)	Opportune-ity	Opportune							
Personality	(DA.Su.Ity.11)	Person-al-ity	Personal							
Productivity	(DA.Su.Ity.12)	Product-ive-ity	Productive							
Reality	(DA.Su.Ity.13)	Real-ity	Real							
Reliability	(DA.Su.Ity.14)	Real-ible-lity	Reliable							
Responsibility	(DA.Su.Ity.15)	Response-ible-ity	Responsible							
Security	(DA.Su.Ity.16)	Secure-ity	Secure							
Stability	(DA.Su.Ity.17)	Stable-ity	Stable							

Alternative	(DA.Su.Ive.01)	Alternate-ive	Alternate	-ive	Relating	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Associative	(DA.Su.Ive.02)	Associate-ive	Associate		to/characteri			Adjectives		
Communicative	(DA.Su.Ive.03)	Communicate-ive	Communicate		stic of			from		
Conductive	(DA.Su.Ive.04)	Conduct-ive	Conduct		This suffix			Nouns/Ver		
Creative	(DA.Su.Ive.05)	Create-ive	Create		means			bs		
Descriptive	(DA.Su.Ive.06)	Describe-ive	Describe		having the					
Distinctive	(DA.Su.Ive.07)	Distinct-ive	Distinct		nature of					
Educative	(DA.Su.Ive.08)	Educate-ive	Educate							
Effective	(DA.Su.Ive.09)	Effect-ive	Effect							
Interactive	(DA.Su.Ive.10)	Inter-act-ive	Interact							
Objectives	(DA.Su.Ive.11)	Object-ive-s	Object							
Productive	(DA.Su.Ive.12)	Product-ive	Product							
qualitative	(DA.Su.Ive.13)	Quality-ive	Quality							
quantitative	(DA.Su.Ive.14)	Quantity-ive	Quantity							

Respective	(DA.Su.Ive.15)	Respect-ive	Respect							
Supportive	(DA.Su.Ive.16)	Support-ive	Support							
Analyzed	(DA.Su.Ize.01)	Analysis-ize-ed	Analysis	-ize	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Characterize	(DA.Su.Ize.02)	Character-ize	Character		means			Verbs		
Customized	(DA.Su.Ize.03)	Custom-ize-ed	Custom		action/condi			from		
Familiarize	(DA.Su.Ize.04)	Familiar-ize	Familiar		tion/cause			Nouns/Adj		
Hospitalized	(DA.Su.Ize.05)	Hospital-ize-ed	Hospital					ectives		
Humanize	(DA.Su.Ize.06)	Human-ize	Human							
Maximize	(DA.Su.Ize.07)	Maximum-ize	Maximum							
Minimizes	(DA.Su.Ize.08)	Minimum-ize-s	Minimum							
Organize	(DA.Su.Ize.09)	Organ-ize	Organ							
Prioritizes	(DA.Su.Ize.10)	Priority-ize-s	Priority							
Realize	(DA.Su.Ize.11)	Real-ize	Real							
Recognized	(DA.Su.Ize.12)	Recognition-ize-ed	Recognition							

Socialize	(DA.Su.Ize.13)	Social-ize	Social							
Stabilize	(DA.Su.Ize.14)	Stable-ize	Stable							
Symbolizes	(DA.Su.Ize.15)	Symbol-ize-s	Symbol							
Carelessly	(DA.Su.Less.01)	Care-less-ly	Care	-less	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Regardless	(DA.Su.Less.02)	Regard-less	Regard		means			Adjectives		
Useless	(DA.Su.Less.03)	Use-less	Use		without			from		
								Verbs		
Absolutely	(DA.Su.Ly.01)	Absolute-ly	Absolute	-ly	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Accurately	(DA.Su.Ly.02)	Accurate-ly	Accurate		means			Adverb		
Actively	(DA.Su.Ly.03)	Act-ive-ly	Active		provide			from		
Actually	(DA.Su.Ly.04)	Act-ual-ly	Actual		additional			Nouns/Adj		
Automatically	(DA.Su.Ly.05)	Automatic-al-ly	Automatical		information			ectives or		
Basically	(DA.Su.Ly.06)	Basic-al-ly	Basical		about the			Form		
Carefully	(DA.Su.Ly.07)	Care-ful-ly	Careful		manner,			Adjective		

Clearly	(DA.Su.Ly.08)	Clear-ly	Clear		time, place,			from		
Clinically	(DA.Su.Ly.09)	Clinic-al-ly	Clinical		frequency,			Noun		
Closely	(DA.Su.Ly.10)	Close-ly	Close		or degree of					
Commonly	(DA.Su.Ly.11)	Common-ly	Common		an event					
Concretely	(DA.Su.Ly.12)	Concrete-ly	Concrete							
Consciously	(DA.Su.Ly.13)	Conscious-ly	Conscious							
Continuously	(DA.Su.Ly.14)	Continue-ous-ly	Continuous							
Critically	(DA.Su.Ly.15)	Critic-al-ly	Critical							
Chronologically	(DA.Su.Ly.16)	Chronology-ical-ly	Chronological							
Culturally	(DA.Su.Ly.17)	Culture-al-ly	Cultural							
Deeply	(DA.Su.Ly.18)	Deep-ly	Deep							
Definitely	(DA.Su.Ly.19)	Definite-ly	Definite							
Differently	(DA.Su.Ly.20)	Different-ly	Different							
Directly	(DA.Su.Ly.21)	Direct-ly	Direct							

Easily	(DA.Su.Ly.22)	Easy-ly	Easy							
Effectively	(DA.Su.Ly.23)	Effect-ive-ly	Effective							
Emotionally	(DA.Su.Ly.24)	Emotion-al-ly	Emotional							
Essentially	(DA.Su.Ly.25)	Essential-ly	Essential							
Excessively	(DA.Su.Ly.26)	Excess-ive-ly	Excessive							
Fairly	(DA.Su.Ly.27)	Fair-ly	Fair							
Finally	(DA.Su.Ly.28)	Final-ly	Final							
Fluently	(DA.Su.Ly.29)	Fluent-ly	Fluent							
Freely	(DA.Su.Ly.30)	Free-ly	Free							
Generally	(DA.Su.Ly.31)	General-ly	General							
Greatly	(DA.Su.Ly.32)	Great-ly	Great							
Happily	(DA.Su.Ly.33)	Happy-ly	Happy							
Highly	(DA.Su.Ly.34)	High-ly	High							
Holistically	(DA.Su.Ly.35)	Holistic-al-ly	Holistic							

Immediately	(DA.Su.Ly.36)	Immediate-ly	Immediate							
Increasingly	(DA.Su.Ly.37)	Increase-ing-ly	Increasing							
Independently	(DA.Su.Ly.38)	In-depend-ent-ly	Independent							
Indirectly	(DA.Su.Ly.39)	In-direct-ly	Indirect							
Individually	(DA.Su.Ly.40)	Individual-ly	Individual							
Initially	(DA.Su.Ly.41)	Initial-ly	Initial							
Intensely	(DA.Su.Ly.42)	Intense-ly	Intense							
Largely	(DA.Su.Ly.43)	Large-ly	Large							
Literally	(DA.Su.Ly.44)	Literal-ly	Literal							
Mainly	(DA.Su.Ly.45)	Mainl-y	Main							
Mentally	(DA.Su.Ly.46)	Mental-ly	Mental							
Naturally	(DA.Su.Ly.47)	Nature-al-ly	Natural							
Necessarily	(DA.Su.Ly.48)	Necessary-ly	Necessary							
Optimally	(DA.Su.Ly.49)	Optimal-ly	Optimal							

Orally	(DA.Su.Ly.50)	Oral-ly	Oral							
Particularly	(DA.Su.Ly.51)	Particular-ly	Particular							
Personally	(DA.Su.Ly.52)	Person-al-ly	Personal							
Physically	(DA.Su.Ly.53)	Physic-al-ly	Physical							
Playfully	(DA.Su.Ly.54)	Play-ful-ly	Playful							
Politely	(DA.Su.Ly.55)	Polite-ly	Polite							
Precisely	(DA.Su.Ly.56)	Precise-ly	Precise							
Privately	(DA.Su.Ly.57)	Private-ly	Private							
Quickly	(DA.Su.Ly.58)	Quick-ly	Quick							
Regularly	(DA.Su.Ly.59)	Regular-ly	Regular							
Relatively	(DA.Su.Ly.60)	Relate-ive-ly	Relative							
Significantly	(DA.Su.Ly.61)	Significant-ly	Significant							
Simply	(DA.Su.Ly.62)	Simpe-ly	Simple							
Slowly	(DA.Su.Ly.63)	Slow-ly	Slow							

Smoothly	(DA.Su.Ly.64)	Smooth-ly	Smooth							
Socially	(DA.Su.Ly.65)	Social-ly	Social							
Specifically	(DA.Su.Ly.66)	Specific-al-ly	Specific							
Strictly	(DA.Su.Ly.67)	Strict-ly	Strict							
Strongly	(DA.Su.Ly.68)	Strong-ly	Strong							
Surely	(DA.Su.Ly.69)	Sure-ly	Sure							
Systematically	(DA.Su.Ly.70)	System-atic-al-ly	Systematic							
Theoretically	(DA.Su.Ly.71)	Theory-tic-al-ly	Theoretical							
Timely	(DA.Su.Ly.72)	Time-ly	Time							
Ultimately	(DA.Su.Ly.73)	Ultimate-ly	Ultimate							
Unconsciously	(DA.Su.Ly.74)	Un-conscious-ly	Unconscious							
Universally	(DA.Su.Ly.75)	Universal-ly	Universal							
Urgently	(DA.Su.Ly.76)	Urgent-ly	Urgent							
Weekly	(DA.Su.Ly.77)	Week-ly	Week							

Wholly	(DA.Su.Ly.78)	Whol-ly	Whole							
Widely	(DA.Su.Ly.79)	Wide-ly	Wide							
Accomplishment	(DA.Su.Ment.01)	Accomplish-ment	Accomplish	-ment	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Arrangement	(DA.Su.Ment.02)	Arrange-ment	Arrange		means result			Nouns		
Commitment	(DA.Su.Ment.03)	Commit-ment	Commit		of the			from		
Development	(DA.Su.Ment.04)	Develop-ment	Develop		product of			Verbs		
Engagement	(DA.Su.Ment.05)	Engage-ment	Engage		doing the					
Entertainment	(DA.Su.Ment.06)	Entertain-ment	Entertain		action					
Government	(DA.Su.Ment.07)	Govern-ment	Govern		indicated by					
Improvement	(DA.Su.Ment.08)	Improve-ment	Improve		the verb					
Involvement	(DA.Su.Ment.09)	Involve-ment	Involve							
Treatment	(DA.Su.Ment.10)	Treat-ment	Treat							
Awareness	(DA.Su.Ness.01)	Aware-ness	Aware	-ness	Quality/stat	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Cleanliness	(DA.Su.Ness.02)	Clean-ly-ness	Cleanly		e/condition			Nouns		

Closeness	(DA.Su.Ness.03)	Close-ness	Close		This suffix			from		
Competitiveness	(DA.Su.Ness.04)	Competitive-ness	Competitive		means state			Adjectives		
Effectiveness	(DA.Su.Ness.05)	Effect-ive-ness	Effective		of being			/Verb		
Expressiveness	(DA.Su.Ness.06)	Express-ive-ness	Expressive							
Happiness	(DA.Su.Ness.07)	Happy-ness	Happy							
Hopelessness	(DA.Su.Ness.08)	Hope-less-ness	Hopeless							
Illness	(DA.Su.Ness.09)	Ill-ness	Ill							
Laziness	(DA.Su.Ness.10)	Lazy-ness	Lazy							
Sadness	(DA.Su.Ness.11)	Sad-ness	Sad							
Weakness	(DA.Su.Ness.12)	Weak-ness	Weak							
Creator	(DA.Su.Or.01)	Create-or	Create	-or	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Distributor	(DA.Su.Or.02)	Distribute-or	Distribute		means one			Nouns		
Educators	(DA.Su.Or.03)	Educate-or-s	Educate		who actor or			from		
Facilitator	(DA.Su.Or.04)	Facilitate-or	Facilitate					Verbs		

Stressors	(DA.Su.Or.05)	Stress-or-s	Stress		recipient of					
Translator	(DA.Su.Or.06)	Translate-or	Translate		ction					
Contagious	(DA.Su.Ous.01)	Contagion-ous	Contagion	-ous	This suffix	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Courageous	(DA.Su.Ous.02)	Courage-ous	Courage		means			Adjectives		
Religious	(DA.Su.Ous.03)	Religion-ous	Religion		characterize			from		
Synonymous	(DA.Su.Ous.04)	Synonym-ous	Synonym		d by/character istics			Nouns		
Citizenship	(DA.Su.Ship.01)	Citizen-ship	Citizen	-ship	State/Condit	✓	-	-	✓	
Courtship	(DA.Su.Ship.02)	Court-ship	Court		ion					
Friendship	(DA.Su.Ship.03)	Friend-ship	Friend		This suffix					
Internships	(DA.Su.Ship.04)	Intern-ship-s	Intern		means					
Professorships	(DA.Su.Ship.05)	Professor-ship-s	Professor		position					
Relationships	(DA.Su.Ship.06)	Relate-ion-ship-s	Relation		held					

Romantic	(DA.Su.Tic.01)	Roamance-tic	Romance	-tic	This suffix means characteristic	✓	✓	Form Adjective from Noun	✓	
Consumption	(DA.Su.Tion.01)	Consume-tion	Consume	-tion	This suffix means the action or resulting state	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Description	(DA.Su.Tion.02)	Describe-tion	Describe	Nouns						
Globalization	DA.Su.Tion.03)	Global-ize-tion	Globalize	from						
Ideation	(DA.Su.Tion.04)	Idea-tion	Idea	Verbs						
Safety	(DA.Su.Ty.01)	Safe-ty	Safe	-ty	State/condition	✓	✓	Form Noun from Adjectives	✓	

Delivery	(DA.Su.Y.01)	Deliver-y	Deliver	-y	Characterist	✓	✓	Form	✓	
Difficulty	(DA.Su.Y.02)	Difficult-y	Difficult		ic			Adjectives		
Jealousy	(DA.Su.Y.03)	Jealous-y	Jealous		This suffix			from		
Salty	(DA.Su.Y.04)	Salt-y	Salt		means			Nouns/For		
Sugary	(DA.Su.Y.05)	Sugar-y	Sugar		characterize			m Noun		
					d by			from		
								Adjectives		
								/Verb		

Appendix 2 Validator Sheet

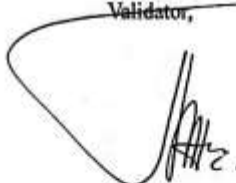
VALIDATOR SHEET

This thesis data titled **An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Students' Academic Writing Assignments of UIN Ruden Mas Said English Education Program** had been checked and validated by **Dwi Cahyono, M. Pd.**, in:

Day : Friday

Date : November 3rd, 2023

Surakarta, November 3rd, 2023

Validator,


Dwi Cahyono, M. Pd.