ANALYSIS SUFFIXES ON REPORT TEXT "WASHINGTON D.C"

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Abstract

Suffix is one component that can be used to form new words in English. The suffix used in this case is a beginning suffix. The purpose of this study to finding the form, function and meaning of the beginning suffix found in "WASHINGTON DC" in the Report Text. The form, function and meaning of the beginning affixes found are classified According to the theory by Plag (2002) in his book "Word-Formation in English." The results of this study indicate that there are four types of suffix, namely "nominal suffixes," "verb suffixes," "adjectival suffixes" and "adverbial suffixes." In this study the author uses qualitative research, to analyze the suffix in the report text "Washington DC". Qualitative research as the study of the real of phenomena mainly suitable for answer the questions of why the thing is not inspect, and focusing on intervention improvement. It can be said that there are four forms of suffixes found in the data source, namely nominal suffix, verbal suffix, adjectival suffix and adverbial suffix. In Indonesia there are seven types of suffixes, namely: -an, -I, -kan, -kah, -ku, -mu, -nya, -pun. Research findings showed that beginning suffixes was found in the washingthon D.C., they are suffix -al, -s, -ist, -ion, -ing, -ed, -ly, - ous, -ence, in Indonesia we found suffixs -kan, -an, -nya.

Keywords: *English, Report Text, Suffix, Vocabulary*

1. INTRODUCTION

There are no qualified numbers in the produced language. When some people do not know the words that submit their meaning, it is quite simple to discover some new words to add on the beginning suffixes processes, mostly to fill the derivational suffixes to the root words. As a result, understanding the form, function, and meaning of derivational suffixes in English is critical.

The English language is regarded as an international language due to its widespread use and status as the primary language in a number of countries (Rao, 2019). Even though English is not the most widely used language in the world, it is an official language in some countries and has been used as the first language for millions of people worldwide, but it is also used as a second language in general. According to the British Council, in 2020 there's 2 million people worldwide learning English (British Council, 2020). Due to this, it is possible that we would talk in English if we encountered someone from another country. Hence, it will enable us to travel to a foreign country and facilitate communication with global citizens.

Currently, television talk shows, movies, novels, and music are created in English. With an understanding of the English language, we no longer require a translation or subtitle. With access to all media in English, we must continue to develop our English listening and reading

abilities. Since English is an important language, when we use the internet, all of the features are in English. It is estimated that 565 million people use the internet on a daily basis, and that 52 percent of the most viewed links on the online are shown in the English language (ELC, 2013). Whether for leisure or for business, if we are proficient in the English language, we will be able to exchange information with others, whether online or not.

As we have previously discussed, the fact that the English language is an international language in 53 nations and a second language in 118 countries means that studying the language can facilitate international travel. In the same way that English is used for airport announcements, railway schedules, and street signs, it is used in nations where the native language has a different alphabet. It comes as no surprise that when we travel to a foreign nation without the ability to speak or comprehend English, we are actually guaranteed to meet someone who can speak or understand at least a few words in English.

Learning a new language can improve our cognitive abilities, though it can be challenging and a mental workout in some ways. Learning a new language can alter our brain's structure, affect the region responsible for memory and clear thought, and made us more creative (Christiansen & Chater, 2008; Jensen, 2008).

Long-term, bilingualism can keep our brains fit and healthy into old age, as well as improve our concentration and memory (Siregar & Siregar, 2021). Personality and self-concept can be enhanced on an individual basis. Learning a foreign language helps improve cognitive function and critical thinking. Not only is the English language utilized, but it has also provided us with numerous advantages, and as we develop, it will make us feel competent.

In order to learn the English language effectively, we need a word-stock, which is referred to as vocabulary. Words are the focus of vocabulary study. According to Tarigan (2008) "the quality of a person's language skills depending on the quantity and quality of its vocabulary. Learning vocabulary is very important to be good and fluent in English.

Having a broad vocabulary can assist us in comprehending the words and the meanings that they convey. In order for our communication to become more efficient and for us to acquire additional knowledge when we learn new terms (Raja, 2014). Thereafter, we will be able to articulate what it is that we are trying to convey as well as comprehend the language. Without having a large vocabulary, it is impossible to understand and communicate effectively in the English language. The following are some examples of vocabulary:

1. *All words in a Language*

Vocabulary is not only related to words in a dictionary, but there are some new words which will be automatically added in English. when you find a new word, but you do not understand the meaning of the word, then you can look it up through the dictionary.

2. *All words in a Context*

You can use this word to show a context. It is focus on a vocabulary that has been used to expand the knowledge and the art of some aspects of language or literacy. It includes to Phelps with decoding (phonemic awareness), understanding and also a fluency (Aryati, 2014).

Suffix is an alphabet, a letter that are added to the last word to change it to be another something. Suffix changes meaning or grammatical function from the element word.

The purpose of suffix is to generate a new word, suffix can't be stan alone in one sentence, if we want to write it without be combined with the element word, so we have to add a slash on the text (Plag, 2018).

There are 2 main point of suffix in English
- Derivational suffix (there is added of –ly with adjective to form a word of explanation) to show the kind of the word.
- Inflectional suffix (there is added of –s with plural to tell something about the grammatical word

According to Plag (2018) explains that there are four types of derivational suffixes such as:
- *Nominal Suffix:*
Nominal Suffix are suffix are used to get an abstract noun form verbs, adjectives, and nouns. The kind of nominal suffixes are –age, -al, -ance, -ant, -ce/-cy, -dom, -ee, -eer, -er, -or, - (e)ry, -ess, -ful, - hood, -(i)an, -ing, -ion, -ism, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ness, -ship. Example nominal suffix on the text are: (al) National, Memorial, (ing) Featuring, Performing, (ion) Destinations, Institution, Declaration, Constitution.
- *Verbal Suffix:*
Verbal suffixes have been the subject of a long-term debate. Suffixes are diachronically defined as the foundation of formation that are added at the end of a root or a radical. The suffix is are, ate, en, ify, and ize.
- *Adjectival Suffix:*
Some adjectives are formed from a base of a different class with a suffix (e.g. -less, -ous). Adjectives can also be made from other adjectives, especially by the negative prefixes (un in- and non-). The most common suffixes are -al, -ent, -ive, -ous, -ful, -less. Example Adjectival suffix on the text are: (ous) Numerous.
- *Adverbial Suffix:*
The adverbial pairs are form of two adverbs derived from the same adjectival root, and one adverb is characterized by the -ly suffix, whereas the other adverb is bare, meaning that it is identical in form to the root. Example Adverbial Suffix on the text is: (ly) Prominently.

As for suffix words in Indonesia, suffix is an additional word that is located at the end of the root word (Halawa, 2017). Types of suffix words can be referred to as suffixes. As for examples of suffixes, namely "*an, i, kan, kah, ku, mu, nya, pun*".
- *The Meaning of Affixes The suffix -an*
The suffix -an is often used to form a noun. In addition, the suffix -an also has various meanings, including: To express the word place: puddle, base, field. To express tools: scales, transport. To express things or ways: upbringing, leadership, action. Stating cause and effect, results of actions: punishment, retribution, reward, stating something that is materialized: notes, orders, carvings, paintings.
- *The Meaning of Suffixes Suffix -i*
As forming verbs in the form of commands: come, repeat, protect, contact.
- *Meaning of Suffixes Suffix -kan*

As a form of verbs in the form of commands: silence, bring, forget, let. As a comparative adverb: suppose, as.

- *Meaning of Suffixes -kah*

Examples of affixes ending in *-kah* are usually used to emphasize basic words and also to make question sentences. For example: is it true, is it, is it sick, is it, is this.

- *Meaning of Suffixes Suffixes -ku and -mu*

The suffix "-ku, -mu" can be used to make possession or possessive pronouns. Owned by the first person: my car, my bag, my house, my job. The second person's possessions: your clothes, your wallet, your address, your books.

- *The meaning of the word Suffix -nya*

States that it belongs to a third person: his family, his money, his laptop. Forming adverbs: usually, time, use, condition, effect.

- *The meaning of the word suffix -pun*

The word suffix is also used to express participation. Example: me too, he too, they too, we too, we too.

Based on the information presented above, the goal of this research is to determine the structure, meaning, and function of the beginning suffix that can be found in "WASHINGTON DC" in the report text.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research used qualitative research. Qualitative research is the type of research are not obtained through statistical procedures or another forms of calculation and find to understand the meaning of an event of human behavior interaction in certain situations according to the researcher's own perspective (Sugiyono, 2017). Qualitative research in the form of descriptive or describe the phenomenon or research facts as they are.

This type of research produces the descriptive data which must be interpreted by researchers using systematic methods of copying, coding, and analyzing trends and themes. The nature of qualitative research is descriptive and analytical. Qualitative research is research that addresses objectives through techniques that allow researchers to provide complex interpretations of market phenomena without relying on numerical measurements (Sugiyono, 2017). It can be said this theoretical basis is also useful for providing an overview of the research background and as a material for discussing research results.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Analysis of Suffixes on "Washington D.C"

SENTENCE	TYPES OF SUFFIX	MEANING OF SUFFIX
English: Washington is home to **numerous national landmarks** and is one of the most popular **tourist destinations** in the United States. **Indonesia:** Washington adalah rumah bagi banyak peristiwa nasional dan **merupakan** salah satu **tujuan** wisata paling populer di Amerika Serikat.	Numerous (ous) National (al) Landmarks (s) Tourist (ist) Destinations (ion) Merupakan (kan) Tujuan (an)	Possessing the qualities of Having characteristic of Plurals One who practices Act, process Pembentuk kata kerja Pembentuk kata benda
English: The **National** Mall is a large, open park area in the center of the city **featuring** many **monuments** to American **leaders.** **Indonesia:** Mal Nasional adalah area taman terbuka yang besar di pusat kota yang **menampilkan** banyak monumen untuk para pemimpin Amerika.	National (al) Featuring (ing) Monuments (s) Leaders (s) Menampilkan (kan)	Having characteristic of Verb form/ present participle Plurals Plurals Pembentuk kata kerja
English: It also **serves** to connect the White House and the United States Capitol **buildings.** **Indonesia:** Ini juga berfungsi untuk **menghubungkan** Gedung Putih dan gedung Capitol Amerika Serikat	Serves (s) Buildings (s) Menghubungkan (kan)	Plurals Plurals Pembentuk kata kerja
English: **Located prominently** in the center of the Mall is the Washington Monument.	Located (ed) Prominently (ly)	Past-tense verbs Having characteristic of

English: Other notable **points** of interest near the Mall include the Jefferson **Memorial**, Lincoln **Memorial**, Franklin Delano Roosevelt **Memorial**, **National** World War II **Memorial**, Korean War **Veterans**.	Points (s) Memorial (al) National (al) Veterans (s)	Plurals Having characteristic of Having characteristic of Plurals
Indonesia: Tempat-tempat menarik **lainnya** di dekat Mal termasuk Jefferson Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, National World War II Memorial, Korean War Veterans.	Lainnya (nya)	Kepunyaan orang ketiga

English: Other **points** of interest in the District include Arena Stage, Chinatown, Basilica of the **National** Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, the Ukrainian Catholic **National** Shrine of the Holy Family (across the street from the Basilica Shrine), and more.	Points (s) National (al)	Plurals Having characteristic of
Indonesia: Tempat-tempat menarik **lainnya** di Distrik ini termasuk Panggung Arena, Pecinan, Basilika Kuil Nasional Dikandung Tanpa Noda, Kuil Nasional Keluarga Kudus Katolik Ukraina (di seberang Kuil Basilika), dan banyak lagi.	Lainnya (nya)	Kepunyaan orang ketiga

English: The city and the district are **located** on the **banks** of the Potomac River and **bordered** by the **states** of Virginia (to the west) and Maryland (to the north, east and south) **Indonesia:** Kota dan distrik ini terletak di tepi Sungai Potomac dan **berbatasan** dengan negara bagian Virginia (di barat) dan Maryland (di utara, timur dan selatan)	Located (ed) Banks (s) Bordered (ed) States (s) Berbatasan (an)	Past-tense verb Plurals Past-tense verb Plurals Pembentuk kata benda
English: The city was **planned** and **developed** in the late 18th century to serve as the permanent **national** capital. **Indonesia:** Kota ini **direncanakan** dan **dikembangkan** pada akhir abad ke-18 untuk **dijadikan** sebagai ibu kota nasional permanen.	Planned (ed) Developed (ed) National (al) Direncanakan (kan) Dikembangkan (kan) Dijadikan (kan)	Past-tense verb Past-tense verb Having characteristic of Pembentuk kata kerja Pembentuk kata kerja Pembentuk kata kerja

English: It is a center of American history and culture, Washington is a popular **destination** for **tourists**, the site of **numerous national landmarks** and **monuments**, the **world's largest** museum complex (the Smithsonian **Institution**), **galleries, universities, cathedrals, performing arts centers** and **institutions**, and native music **scenes**.	Destination (ion) Tourists (s) Numerous (ous) National (al) Landmarks (s) Monuments (s) Worlds (s) Largest (est) Institution (ion) Galleries (es) Universities (es) Cathedrals (s) Performing (ing) Arts (s) Centers (s)	Act, process Plurals Possessing the qualities of Having characteristic of Plurals Plurals Plurals Comparative Act, Process Plurals Plurals Plurals Verb from/Present participle Plurals Plurals

Indonesia: Ini adalah pusat sejarah dan budaya Amerika, Washington adalah **tujuan** populer bagi **wisatawan**, situs berbagai peristiwa dan monumen nasional, kompleks museum terbesar di dunia (Institusi Smithsonian), galeri, universitas, katedral, pusat dan institusi seni **pertunjukan**, dan adegan musik asli.	Tujuan (an) Wisatawan (an) Pertunjukan (an)	Pembentuk kata benda Pembentuk kata benda Pembentuk kata benda
English: The Library of Congress and the **National Archives** house **thousands** of **documents covering** every period in American history. **Indonesia:** Perpustakaan Kongres dan Arsip Nasional menampung **ribuan** dokumen yang mencakup setiap periode dalam sejarah Amerika.	Archives (s) Thousands (s) Documents (s) Covering (ing) Ribuan (an)	Plurals Plurals Plurals Verb from/Present participle Pembentuk kata benda

English: Some of the more notable **documents** in the **National Archives** include the **Declaration** of **Independence**, **Constitution** and Bill of **Rights**. Indonesia: Beberapa dokumen penting dalam Arsip Nasional termasuk Deklarasi Kemerdekaan, Konstitusi dan perjanjian Ham	Documents (s) National (al) Archives (s) Declaration (ion) Independence (ence) Constitution (ion) Rights (s) Perjanjian (an)	Plurals Having characteristic of Plurals Act, process State or quality of Act, process Plurals Pembentuk kata benda

3.2. Analysis Meaning of Suffixes on Washington D.C

1.	Possessing the qualities of	2
2.	Having characteristic of	9
3.	Plurals	25
4.	One who practices	1
5.	Act, process	5
6.	Verb form/ present participle	3
7.	Past-tense verbs	5
8.	Comparative	1
9.	State or quality of	1

NO	SUFFIX	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1.	able, ible	-	-
2.	ar, er, or	-	-
3.	en	-	-
4.	er	-	-
5.	ess	-	-
6.	est	1	50 %
7.	ette	-	-
8.	ful	-	-
9.	ish	-	-
10.	less	-	-
11.	like	-	-
12.	ly	1	50 %
13.	ment	-	-
14.	ness	-	-
15.	ship	-	-

On the text of "Washington DC" we found that 2 suffixes. there is no suffix of -able, -ible on the text. there is no suffix -ar, -er, -or on the text. there is no suffix en on the text. there is no suffix -er on the text. there is no suffix -ess on the text. We found suffix -est on the word Larg(est) and the meaning suffix of the word is comparative there is no suffix -ette on the text. there is no suffix -ful on the text. there is no suffix -ish on the text. there is no suffix -less on the text. there is no suffix -like on the text we found suffix -ly on the word prominent(ly) and the meaning suffix of the word is having characteristic of. there is no suffix -ment on the text. There is no suffix -ness on the text. there is no suffix -ship on the text

We found 50% on the suffix of -est and -ly

$$\frac{1}{2} X \ 100 = 50\%$$

NO	SUFFIX	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1.	kan	6	40 %
2.	an	7	46.6 %
3.	nya	2	13.3 %

In the text above, we find 6 suffix words in (*kan*), namely: *merupa(kan), menampil(kan), menghubung(kan), direncana(kan), dikembang(kan) dijadikan (kan)*. Words with the suffix (an) are 7 words, namely: *tuju(an), berbatas(an), wisatawan (an), pertunjuk(an), ribu(an), perjanji(an)*. Meanwhile, the word with the suffix (*nya*) is 2 with the same word, namely: *lain(nya)*.

From the text above, we discover 99.9% of the suffix word with *-kan, -an*, and *-nya*. As for the suffix (*kan*), we found 6 words with a total of 40%. The suffix (*an*) has 7 words with a total of 46.6% and the suffix (*nya*) has 2 words with a total of 13.3%. With a total of all percentages that is 99.9%

Suffix of *-kan*:

$$\frac{6}{15} \text{ X } 100 = 40 \text{ \%}$$

Suffix of *-an*:

$$\frac{7}{15} \text{ X } 100 = 46,6 \text{ \%}$$

Suffix of *-nya*:

$$\frac{2}{15} \text{ X } 100 = 13,3 \text{ \%}$$

4. CONCLUSION

It can be said that there are four forms of suffixes found in the data source, namely nominal suffix, verbal suffix, adjectival suffix and adverbial suffix. In Indonesia there are seven types of suffixes, namely: -an, -I, -kan, -kah, -ku, -mu, -nya, -pun. Research findings showed that beginning suffixes was found in the washingthon D.C. They are suffix -al, -s, -ist, -ion, -ing, -ed, -ly, - ous, -ence, in Indonesia we found suffixs -kan, -an, -nya. Beginning Suffixes become one of the productive ways in forming English words. The base or root to which Suffix are enclose can be naturally from English. Those Suffixes can derive new words with various kinds of part of speech and meaning. It will reclaim the language source for English language users. Beginning Suffixes have function to change the meaning of the different words with early words or single words when it was not Suffixes. This research used qualitative research.

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