

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

In this chapter, illustrated the findings and the discussion of this research. In the finding, the researcher only mention the data based on the article “Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education”. In the discussion, the researcher provided some of derivational affixes are determined and analyze kinds of derivational affixes that contain on the article.

A. Research Finding

In this component, this studies indicates derivational affixes are discovered in the article “Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education”, additionally marked the derivational affixes.

1. Table 1.1 Derivational affixes of prefixes on “Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education” article.

No.	Kind of prefix	The prefix	The word	Total word
1.	Prefix of negation	Im-	Impossible	3
		In-	Inconsciously	1
		Un-	Unseparable	1
			Unavoidable	1
		Non-	Non- English	1
2.	Prefix of attitude	Pro-	Propose	3
			Proactive	1
		Re-	Remain	2

			Reviewers	1
		Up-	Uplifting	1
3.	Prefix of emphasizing degree	Over-	Overcome	1
			Overviews	1
4.	Prefix of location or direction	Inter-	Intercultural	6
			International	4
			Intercountry	1
		Trans-	Transformed	1
			Transgenerational	1
		Under-	Underlying	2
		In-	Instill	1
			Input	1

The total of prefixes on the article entitled “Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education” is 34 prefixes.

2. Table 1.2 Derivational affixes of suffixes on “Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education” article.

No.	Kinds of suffixes	The suffix	The word	Total word
1.	Noun suffixes	-ion	Action	1
			Acculturation	1
			Addition	3

			Collection	2
			Combination	1
			Communication	7
			Constitution	1
			Corrections	1
			Cultivation	1
			Discussion	3
			Domination	1
			Education	37
			Expression	1
			Formation	1
			Generation	1
			Insertion	7
			Interactions	1
			Internalization	5
			Negotiation	1
			Orientation	1
			Question	1
			Relation	1
			Transaction	1
		-al	Regional	1
		-ent	Descendent(s)	1
			Student(s)	16
		-ism	Colonialism	1
			Imperialism	1
			Nationalism	6
		-er	Learner(s)	3
			Publisher(s)	1
			Reader(s)	1
			Reviewer(s)	1
			Teacher(s)	11

		-or	Educator(s)	3
		-ship	Relationship	2
		-ness	Awareness	6
			Fairness	1
			Kindness	1
		-ity	Activity	1
			Diversity	2
			Equality	1
			Ethnicity	2
			Generosity	1
			Minority	1
			Morality	3
			Personality	1
			Plurality	2
			Responsibility	1
			Sensitivity	1
		-ment	Agreement	1
			Development	9
			Government	5
			Investment	1
			Judgment(s)	2
			Movement	1
		-ist	Rationalist	1
		-ance	Importance	1
			Significance	1
		-acy	Diplomacy	1
2.	Adjective suffixes	-able	Acceptable	2
			Observable	1
			Responsible	1
			Suitable	1
			Unavoidable	1

			Valuable	1
		-al	Additional	2
			Behavioural	1
			Cultural	35
			Critical	2
			Dialectical	1
			Educational	8
			Ethical	1
			Historical	2
			Intentional	1
			Intercultural	4
			National	19
			Natural	1
			Potential	1
			Political	5
			Sexual	1
			Spiritual	1
			Traditional	1
		-ary	Elementary	1
		-ive	Communicative	1
			Effective	1
			Objective	1
			Responsive	2
			Subjective	1
		-ous	Autonomous	1
			Religious	4
			Various	3
			Virtuous	1
		-less	Effortless	1
		-ful	Careful	1
3.	Verb suffixes	-en	Broaden	1

		-ize	Internalize	3
4.	Adverb suffixes	-ly	Actively	3
			Actually	1
			Broadly	1
			Clearly	1
			Closely	2
			Commonly	14
			Consciously	1
			Consequently	1
			Continually	1
			Critically	2
			Daily	3
			Early	1
			Effectively	3
			Entirely	1
			Explicitly	2
			Generally	3
			Greatly	1
			Hopefully	2
			Inconsciously	1
			Increasingly	1
			Lastly	1
			Mainly	2
			Merely	1
			Morally	2
			Mostly	1
			Namely	1
			Particularly	6
			Practically	1
			Simply	1
			Socially	1

			Successfully	1
			Theoretically	1
			Ultimately	1
			Urgently	1
			Widely	2

The total of suffixes on the article entitled “Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education” is 358 suffixes.

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher will show the analysis of each data that have been collected before and already put in the findings. There are two kinds of derivational affixes, they are prefixes and suffixes. In the prefixes the researcher found prefixes of negation, prefixes of attitude, prefixes of emphasizing degree, and prefixes location or direction. While in the suffixes, the researcher found noun suffixes, adjective suffixes, verb suffixes, and adverb suffixes.

According to Salsabila, there are three steps in anlysis data techniques: 1) data reduction. 2) data display. 3) conclusion and verification.¹

Data reduction is simplification, classifying, and removing unnecessary data in such a way that the data can produce meaningful information and facilitate drawing conclusions.

While data display or presentation of data is an activity when a set of data is arranged in a systematic and easy to understand manner, thus providing the possibility of drawing conclusions, the researcher has presented the data on the table above.

And for the conclusion and data verification are the final in stage qualitative data analysis techniques which are carried out by looking at the result of data reduction still referring to the analysis objectives to be achived. This stage aims to find the meaning of the data collected by looking for

¹ Salsabila Miftah Rezkia, “Langkah-langkah Menggunakan Teknik Analisis Data Kualitatif” DQ Lab, accessed from <https://dqlab.id> on 9th of December, 2022.

relationship, or differences to draw conclusion as answers to existing problems.

1. Prefixes on the article entitled “Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education.”

a. Prefix of negation

Prefix of negation is opposite form of affirmative statements. To make this statement, it needs some prefixes, it is like –Un, -Dis, -Non, and so on. In this research the researcher found some examples of prefix of negation, among them:

- 1) Im- “**Impossible**” (not able to occur, exist, or be done) the root of this word is possible, the meaning is able to be done; within the power or capacity of someone or something.
- 2) In- “**Inconsciously**” (without realizing or being aware of one’s action) the root of this word is consciously, then the meaning is in a deliberate and intentional way.
- 3) Un- “**Unseparable**” (not able to be separated) the base word of it is separable, the meaning is able to be separated or treated separately. “**Unavoidable**” (not able to be avoided, prevented, or ignored) the root of it is avoidable, it means able to be avoided or prevented.
- 4) Non- “**Non English**” (someone who does not an English people), the root of this word is English the meaning is relating to England or its people or language.

b. Prefix of attitude

The researcher found some prefix of attitude example on this article that has been researched:

- 1) Pro- “**Propose**” (put forward [an idea or plan] for consideration or discussion by others), the root of this word is pose, it means present or constitute [a problem, danger, or difficulty). “**Proactive**” (a person or action creating or controlling a situation rather than just responding to it after it has happened), its base

word is active, the meaning is engaging or ready to engage in physically energetic pursuits.

- 2) Re- “**Remain**” (continue to exist, especially after other similar or related people or things have ceased to exist, its base word is main, it means chief in size or importance. “**Reviewers**” (person who writes critical appraisals of books, plays, films, etc. for publication), while its root is view[er], the meaning is a person who looks at or inspects something.
- 3) Up- “**Uplifting**” (inspiring happiness, optimism, or hope), its base word is lifting, and the meaning is raise to a higher position or level.

c. Prefix of emphasizing degree

The researcher found an example of this prefix type on the article, it is:

- 1) Over- “**Overcome**” (succeed in dealing with [a problem or difficulty] /defeat [an opponent]), its base word is come, the meaning of come is move or travel toward or into a place though of as near or familiar to the speaker. “**Overviews**” (a general review or summary of a subject), the root of this word is view[s], the ability to see something or to be seen from a particular place/regard in a particular light or with a particular attitude.

d. Prefix of location or direction

There are four an example of this type that found by the researcher, it is inter-, trans-, under-, and in:

- 1) Inter- “**Intercultural**” (interaction among members of two or more distinct cultural groups), it from cultural word, concerning culture. “**International**” (of or existing between two or more countries), the root of this word is national “of a particular nation shared by a whole nation. “**Intercountry**” (occurring between or involving two or more countries), the root of intercountry is country, the meaning is area of land that forms a politically independent unit; nation.

- 2) Trans- “**Transformed**” (apparatus that changes the voltage of an electric current), then its base word is formed, it means the visible shape or configuration of something. “**Tansgenerational**” (Acting across multiple generations), its root is generational, relating to or characteristic of all the people born and living at about the same time, regarded collectively.
- 3) Under- “**Underlying**” (be the basis or cause something), it from the lying word “say or write something that you know is not true”.
- 4) In- “**Instill**” (put ideas, etc into somebody’s mind), the root of instill is still, the meaning is up to now or the time mentioned and not finishing. “**Input**” (time, knowledge, etc that you put into work, etc to make it succeed; act of putting something in), the base word of input is put, it is move something or somebody into a particular place or position).

In line with the Jamyz Boanerges, prefix is a morpheme or a type of affix that comes before the base or root of word.² It relates with the data above and the result of the analysis the data.

2. Suffixes on the article entitled “Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education.”

a. Noun suffixes

This suffixes is changed the word into noun by add some suffixes at the end of word.

- 1) –ion “**Action**” (process of doing something), the base word of it is act (do something). “**Acculturation**” (assimilation to a different culture, typically the dominant one), it from acculturate word, it means assimilate to a different culture, typically the dominant one. “**Addition**” (process of adding numbers together to find their total, its root is add (put something together with something else). “**Collection**” (group of objects collected), it from collect word, the meaning is come together; bring somebody or something together. “**Combination**” (number of things or people joined or mixed

² Jamyz Boanerges, “*PREFIX: Definition, Type With Example,*” akademia.com.ng, accessed from <https://akademia.com.ng> on 15th of September, 2022

together), the root of that is combine (join two or more things together). “**Communication**” (activity of expressing ideas and feelings or of giving people information), the base of it is communicate (make your ideas, feelings, etc known to other people). “**Constitution**” (set of laws and principles according to which a country is governed), the root of constitution is constitute (be considered to be something). “**Correction**” (change that corrects something/ correcting something), it from correct word, the meaning is true; right; accurate. “**Cultivation**” (the action of cultivating land, or the state of being cultivated), it from cultivate word (prepare and use land for growing plants or crops). “**Discussion**” (the action or process of talking about something in order to reach a decision or to exchange ideas), it root is discuss, it means is talk or write about something. “**Domination**” (the exercise of power or influence over someone or something, or the state of being so controlled), while it from dominate word (have control or power over somebody or something especially in an unpleasant way). “**Education**” (process of teaching, training, and learning), it from educate, it means teach somebody. “**Expression**” (things that people say, write or to do show their feelings, opinions or ideas), the base word of it is express (make known a feeling, an opinion, etc by words or looks). “**Formation**” (forming or shaping of something), it from format, the meaning is the way in which something is arranged or set out. “**Generation**” (all the people born at about the same time), the base word from generation is generate, it is produce something. “**Insertion**” (the action of inserting something), it from insert word (put or fit something into something), “**Interaction**” (reciprocal action or influence), it base word is interact, it means have an effect of each other. “**Internalization**” (the process of making attitudes or behaviour part of one's nature by learning or unconscious assimilation), it root is internalize, make [attitudes or behaviour] part of one's nature by

learning or unconscious assimilation. “**Negotiation**” (discussion aimed at reaching an agreement), the base word of negation is negotiate (try to reach an agreement or compromise by discussion). “**Orientation**” (the action of orienting someone or something relative to the points of a compass or other specified positions), it from orientate word, the meaning is another term for orient. “**Question**” (sentence, phrase, etc that ask for information), its base word is quest (search for something). “**Relation**” (way in which two people, countries, etc behave toward or deal with each other), it from relate word (show or make connection between two people or things). “**Transaction**” (piece of business done between two people), the base word of it is transact, it means do business with a person or an organization.

- 2) –al “**Regional**” (a stamp, newspaper, or other thing produced or used in a particular region), it from region word (large area of land).
- 3) –ent “**Descendent[s]**” (person or animal that is descended from another), it from descend, the meaning is come or go down something. “**Student[s]**” (person who is studying at a college or university, the base word of it is stud, it is small piece of jewellery pushed through a hole in your ear, nose, etc).
- 4) –ism “**Colonialism**” (policy of having colonies), it from colonial word (connected with or belonging to a colony). “**Imperialism**” ([believe in a] political system of gaining economic or political control over other countries), the root of it is imperial, it means of an empire of its ruler. “**Nationalism**” (feeling that your country should be politically independent), its root is national (of a particular nation; shared by a whole nation).
- 5) –er “**Learner[s]**” (a person who is learning a subject or skill), its base word is learn, the meaning is gain knowledge or skill in a subject or activity. “**Publisher[s]**” (person or company that publishes books, etc), it from publish word (print and offer a book,

etc for sale to the public). “**Reader[s]**” (person who reads), the root of readers is read, it means look at and understand something written or printed. “**Reviewer[s]**” (person who writes reviews), it from review as the root, the meaning is consider or examine something again. “**Teacher[s]**” (person who teaches, especially in a school), the root of it is teach (give lesson to somebody; give somebody knowledge, skills, etc).

- 6) –or “**Educator[s]**” (a person who provides instruction or education; a teacher), its base word is educate, it means teach somebody.
- 7) –ship “**Relationship**” (way in which two people, countries, etc behave towards or deal with each other), it from relation word (way in which two people, countries, etc behave towards or deal with each other).
- 8) –ness “**Awareness**” (knowledge or perception of a situation or fact), while it from aware (knowing or realizing something). “**Fairness**” (impartial and just treatment or behaviour without favouritism or discrimination), the root of it is fair, the meaning is acceptable and appropriate. “**Kindness**” (quality of being kind), it from kind (friendly and thoughtful to others).
- 9) –ity “**Activity**” (situation in which something is happening or a lot of things are being done), the root of activity is active, it means doing things; busy or energetic. “**Diversity**” (the state of being diverse; variety), it from diverse word (of different kinds). “**Equality**” (fact of being equal in rights, status, advantages, etc), its base word is equal, it means the same in size, number, value, etc. “**Ethnicity**” (the quality or fact of belonging to a population group or subgroup made up of people who share a common cultural background or descent), its root is ethnic (national, racial or tribal group). “**Generosity**” (the quality of being kind and generous), its base word is generous (giving freely; kind). “**Minority**” (smaller part of group; less than half of the people or things in a large group), the root of minority is minor, the meaning is not very large, important

or serious. “**Morality**” (principles of good or right behaviour), it from moral root, it means concerning principles of right and wrong. “**Personality**” (person’s character), personality come from personal word (your own; not of or belonging to anyone else). “**Plurality**” (a large number of people or things), the root of it is plural (used for referring to more than one). “**Responsibility**” (duty to deal with or take care of somebody or something), its root is responsible, the meaning is [for] having to look after somebody or something or do something as a duty. “**Sensitivity**” (quality or degree of being sensitive), it from sensitive word (aware of and able to understand other people’s feelings).

- 10) –ment “**Agreement**” (arrangement, promise or contact made with somebody), the root of it is agree (have the same opinion as somebody). “**Development**” (gradual growth of something), its root is develop, the meaning is become or make something larger, more advanced, stronger, etc. “**Government**” (group of people who govern a country or state), it from govern as the root, it means legally control and run a country, city, etc. “**Investment**” (act of investing money in something), the base word of it invest (use money to buy business shares, property, etc in order to make more money). “**Judgment[s]**” (ability to make sensible decisions), it from judge word, it means public officer with authority to decide cases in a law court. “**Movement**” ([act of] moving the body or part of the body), the root of movement is move ([cause somebody or something] change place or position).
- 11) –ist “**Rationalist**” (a person who bases their opinions and actions on reason and knowledge rather than on religious belief or emotional response), it from rational word, the meaning is based on reason rather than emotions.
- 12) –ance “**Importance**” (the state or fact of being of great significance or value), its root is import (bring in goods, etc from another country). “**Significance**” (meaning; importance), the base

word from significance is significant (having a special meaning; important).

- 13) –acy “**Diplomacy**” (management of relations between countries), it from diploma word, it means a certificate awarded by an educational establishment to show that someone has successfully completed a course of study.

b. Adjective suffixes

This suffixes is changed the word into adjective by add some suffixes at the end of word

- 1) –able “**Acceptable**” (agreed or approved of by most people in a society), the base word of it is agree to take something offered; say yes to an invitation, etc. “**Observable**” (able to be noticed or perceived; discernible), it from observe word (notice or perceive (something) and register it as being significant). “**Responsible**” (having to look after somebody or something or do something as a duty), its root is response, the meaning is answer. “**Suitable**” (right or appropriate for a purpose), the base word from suitable is suit (be convenient or useful for somebody or something). “**Unavoidable**” (not able to be avoided, prevented, or ignored; inevitable), it comes from unavoid word, the meaning is not avoided or evaded. “**Valuable**” (worth a great deal of money), its root is value (amount of money something is worth).
- 2) –al “**Additional**” (added, extra, or supplementary to what is already present or available), it from addition word, it means process of adding numbers together to find their total. “**Behavioural**” (involving, relating to, or emphasizing behaviour), its root is behaviour (the way in which one acts or conducts oneself, especially towards others). “**Cultural**” (concerning culture), its root is culture (customs, beliefs, art, way of life, etc of a particular country or group). “**Critical**” (expressing disapproval of somebody or something publicly), it from critic word (person who gives opinions about the good and bad qualities of books, music,

- etc). “**Dialectical**” (relating to the logical discussion of ideas and opinions), the base word of it is dialect, the meaning is form of a language used in part of a country. “**Educational**” (intended or serving to educate or enlighten), educational comes from education word (process of teaching, training and learning). “**Ethical**” (morally good or correct), the root of ethical is ethic, it means moral principles. “**Historical**” (of or concerning history), its root is history (study of past events). “**Intentional**” (done on purpose), it comes from intention word, the meaning is aim; purpose. “**Intercultural**” (something that occurs between people of different cultures), the base word of intercultural is interculture (interaction between one or more cultures). “**National**” (of a particular nation; shared by a whole nation), its root is nation, it means large community of people living in a particular country under one government. “**Natural**” (existing in or derived from nature; not made or caused by humankind), the base word of it is nature (all the plants, animals and things that exist in the universe and are not made by people). “**Potential**” (having or showing the capacity to develop into something in the future), it from potent word (having great power, influence, or effect). “**Political**” (of the state, government or public affairs), the root of political it self is politic (activities of government; political affairs). “**Sexual**” (sex or the sexes), it comes from sex word, the meaning is state of being male or female). “**Spiritual**” (connected with the human spirit rather than the body), its root is person’s thoughts and feelings or soul. “**Traditional**” (existing in or as part of a tradition; long-established), its root is tradition, it has a meaning [set of] customs, beliefs or practices passed down from one generation to the next.
- 3) –ary “**Elementary**” (the basic and the first stages of something), it comes from element word (necessary of typical part of something).
- 4) –ive “**Communicative**” (willing to talk or to give information), its root is communicate, the meaning is make your ideas, feelings, etc

known to other people. “**Effective**” (producing the result that is wanted or intended), the root of that is effect, it means change that somebody or something causes in somebody or something else; result. “**Objective**” (not influenced by personal feelings), the base word of objective is object (thing that can be seen or touched but is not alive). “**Responsive**” (reacting quickly and positively to something), it from response word, the meaning is answer. “**Subjective**” (influenced by personal feelings), the base word of it is subject (thing or person being discussed, describe or dealt).

- 5) –ous “**Autonomous**” (having the freedom to act independently), it base word is autonomy (the right or condition of self-government). “**Religious**” (of religion), it root is religion (belief in a worship of God or gods). “**Various**” (several different), the base word of various is vary, the meaning is be different in size, amount, etc. “**Virtuous**” (morally good), it comes from virtue word, it means behaviour or attitudes that show high moral standards.
- 6) –less “**Effortless**” (done easily, without effort), it base word is effort (use of strenght).
- 7) –ful “**Careful**” (cautious; thinking about what you are doing), it from care word, the meaning is protection or serious attention or thought.

c. Verb suffixes

This suffixes is changed the word into verb by add some suffixes at the end of word.

- 1) –en “**Broaden**” (become or make something wider), its root is broad, the meaning is measuring a large amount from one side to the other.
- 2) –ize “**Internalize**” (acquire knowledge of [the rules of a language]), the base word of internalize is internal (of or on the inside).

d. Adverb suffixes

This suffixes is changed the word into adverb by add some suffixes at the end of word.

1) –ly “**Actively**” (in a deliberate and positive way), it comes from active word (doing things; busy or energetic). “**Actually**” (really; in fact), the base word of it is actual, the meaning is existing in fact; real. “**Broadly**” (generally), it comes from broad word (measuring a large amount from one side to the other). “**Clearly**” (in a way that is easy to see or identify), the root of its word is clear, it means easy to see through. “**Closely**” (very close together), its root is close, the meaning is near. “**Commonly**” (very often; frequently), the root of commonly is common (happening or found often and in many places; usual). “**Consciously**” (in a way that is directly perceptible to and under the control of the person concerned), it from conscious word, the meaning is awake or aware of something or intentional. “**Consequently**” (as a result), the base word of it is consequent, it means following as a result. “**Critically**” (in a way that involves the objective analysis and evaluation of an issue in order to form a judgement), its root is critical (expressing disapproval of somebody or something publicly). “**Daily**” (happening or appearing every day or every weekday), the base word of daily is a day, the meaning is period of 24 hours. “**Early**” (near to the beginning of something), the root of it is ear (part of the body on each side of the head used for hearing). “**Effectively**” (in such a manner as to achieve a desired result), this word from effective root, the meaning is producing the result that is wanted or intended. “**Entirely**” (solely), entirely comes from entire words, it has a meaning complete. “**Explicitly**” (in a clear and detailed manner, leaving no room for confusion or doubt), the base word of it is explicit (clear and easy to understand). “**Generally**” (by or to most people), its root is general, the meaning is affecting or all most people, places or things. “**Greatly**” (by a considerable amount; very much), it comes from great root, the meaning is very

large in size, quantity or degree. “**Hopefully**” (used for expressing hope that something will happen), the base word of it is hopeful (having or giving hope). “**Inconsciously**” (without realizing or being aware of one's actions), it from unconscious word, it has a meaning not awake and aware of and responding to one's environment. “**Increasingly**” (to an increasing extent; more and more), the root of it is increasing, it means becoming greater in size, amount, or degree; growing. “**Lastly**” (in the last place; finally), the base word of lastly is last (coming after all others). “**Mainly**” (for the most part), it comes from main word, it has a meaning being the largest or most important of its kind. “**Merely**” (only; simply), the root of merely is mere, the meaning is nothing more than. “**Morally**” (with reference to the principles of right and wrong behaviour), it comes from moral as the root, it means concerning principles of right and wrong. “**Mostly**” (mainly; generally), the base word of it is most, the meaning is the largest in number or amount. “**Namely**” (that is to say), it comes from name as the base word, the meaning is word[s] by which a person or thing is known. “**Particularly**” (especially), the root of it is particular (relating to one individual person or thing and not others). “**Practically**” (almost or in a realistic or sensible way), the base word of it is practical (concerned with real situations rather than ideas or theories). “**Simply**” (used to emphasize how easy or basic something), it from simple word, the meaning is easily understood; not difficult. “**Socially**” (in a way that relates to society or its organization), the root of socially is social, it means is society and the way it is organized. “**Successfully**” (in a way that accomplishes a desired aim or result), it comes from successful, it means accomplishing a desired aim or result. “**Theoretically**” (according to theory rather than experience or practice), the root of it is theoretical (based on or calculated through theory rather than experience or practice). “**Ultimately**” (in the end), it comes from

ultimate as the root, the meaning is last, final or most extreme. “**Urgently**” (in a way which requires immediate action or attention), its word comes from urgent, it means needing to be dealt with immediately. “**Widely**” (by a lot of people; in or to many places), its root is wide (measuring a lot of from one side to the other).

In line with the Achira Putri Actavine, she said that suffix is the attached to the ceases of its base,³ it also related with the data above about the word that got an affix of suffix.

This study has some similarities with Ayuci Dwi Cahaya on her thesis (Morphological Analysis of Affixes Used in BBC News), it discussed the percentage or frequency of the occurrences of the derivational affixes. But the different present study with Ayuci Dwi Cahaya is she did not mention the meaning of word form derivational affixes in the discussion, she only mentioned which word of derivational affixes on the sentences.

And in the researched of Efrika Siboro and Barli Bram (Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm’s the Story of Rapunzel) also discussed the frequency of derivational affixes, but that researched use quantitative approach while this research use qualitative approach. That study discussed about types of prefix, and the function of derivational affixes on the text, while this study discussed the types of derivational affixes, discuss how the word combined and the meaning of that.

³ Achira Putri Actavine, “A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affix in Short Story of The Happy Prince” (article, Publication Article: School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2014), 8-9