

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES
IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL *THE FAULT IN OUR STAR***

By:

**BELIA PAVITA DEWI
Student Number: 1601070144**



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHERS TRAINING FACULTY
ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

**STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO
1441 H / 2020 M**

AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES
IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL *THE FAULT IN OUR STAR*

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

In English Education Department

By:

BELIA PAVITA DEWI
Student Number: 1601070144

Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

English Education Department

Sponsor: Dr. Mahrus As'ad, M.Ag

Co-sponsor: Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO
1441 H / 2020 M



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

Jalan Kl. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111

Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.iah@metrouniv.ac.id

NOTIFICATION LETTER

Number :
Appendix :
Matter : **In order to hold the munaqosyah
of Belia Pavita Dewi**

To :
The Honorable of the Dean of Faculty of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
State Islamic Institute of (IAIN) Metro

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb

We have given guidance and enough improvement to research thesis script which is written by:

Name : Belia Pavita Dewi
Student Number : 1601070144
Department : English Education
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teaching Training
Title : AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STAR

It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Tarbiyah Faculty in order to be discussed on the Munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Sponsor

Dr. Mahrus As'ad, M.Ag
NIP. 19620424 199903 2 011

Metro, 2nd July 2020

Co-Sponsor

Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Head of English Education Departement



Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

Jalan Kl. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Inggmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111

Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimil (0725) 47296; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.iaim@metrouniv.ac.id

NOTA DINAS

Nomor :
Lampiran : -
Perihal : **Mohon Dimunaqosyahkan Skripsi
Saudari Belia Pavita Dewi**

Kepada Yth.,
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN)
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

Setelah kami adakan pemeriksaan dan pertimbangan seperlunya maka skripsi yang disusun oleh:

Name : Belia Pavita Dewi
Student Number : 1601070144
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)
Judul Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STAR

Sudah kami setuju dan dapat dimunaqosyahkan. Demikian harapan kami dan atas penerimaannya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

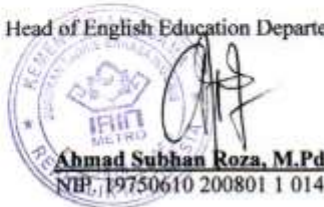
Pembimbing I

Dr. Mahrus As'ad, M.Ag
NIP. 19620424 199903 2 011

Metro, 2nd July 2020
Pembimbing II

Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Head of English Education Departement



Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
Jl. Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0725) 41507 Fax. (0725) 47296 Email: tarbiyah@iaimetro.ac.id website: www.tarbiyah.iainmetro.ac.id

RATIFICATION PAGE

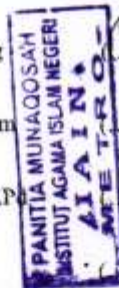
No: B-2148/11-28-1/0/pp-00-9/07/2020

An Undergraduate Thesis entitled: **AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STAR**

Written by Belia Pavita Dewi, Student Number 1601070144 English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty on July 13th, 2019 at 09.00-10.00.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

Chairperson	: Dr. Mahrus As'ad, M.Ag	
Examiner I	: Dr. Umi Yawisah, M.Hum	
Examiner II	: Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd	
Secretary	: Eka Yuniasih, M.Pd	



The Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty



Dr. Akla, M.Pd

0391008 200003 2 005

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN
JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL *THE FAULT IN OUR STAR***

ABSTRACT

By : Belia Pavita Dewi

Student Number : 1601070144

The objective of this study was to know the derivational affixes in “The Fault In Our Star” a novel written by John Green. The researcher formulated a problem statement: what are the derivational affixes found in The Fault In Our Star novel by John Green?

This research used a qualitative content analysis where the researcher tried to find out the derivational affixes and the roots from the words in The Fault In Our Star novel by John Green. In this research the writer used all of words that are attached prefix and suffix as the data. The data source was all the chapters in The Fault In Our Star novel by John Green.

The result of analyzing the data of the derivational affixes in The Fault In Our Star novel by John Green are prefixes *in-* (8), *un-* (24), *a-* (2), *Non-* (1), *Re-* (6), and suffixes *-ly* (133), *-able* (21), *-er* (4), *-al* (20), *-ous* (4), *-ate* (7), *-cy* (2), *-y* (8), *-tion* (5), *-ion* (7), *-ize* (4), *-ment* (9), *-en* (2), *-ful* (7), *-age* (1), *-tic* (5), *-ish* (1), *-ing* (5), *-ive* (7), *-ance* (4), *-les* (9), *-ence* (3), *-ity* (1), *-or* (3), *-ness* (8). From the conclusion of this research, the writer suggests that to improve their mastery of vocabulary, the readers should apply the derivational affixes by breaking the word into its elements.

Key words : *derivational, affixes, prefixes, suffixes*

**ANALISIS IMBUHAN DERIVASI YANG TERDAPAT DI
NOVEL JOHN GREEN YANG BERJUDUL *THE FAULT IN OUR STAR***

ABSTRAK

Oleh : Belia Pavita Dewi

NPM : 1601070144

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui imbuhan derivasi yang terdapat pada novel John Green, *The Fault In Our Star*. Oleh karena itu, peneliti merumuskan pernyataan masalah: Apa sajakah imbuhan derivasi yang terdapat di novel John Green yang berjudul “*The Fault In Our Star*”?

Penelitian ini menggunakan kualitatif analisis konten dimana peneliti mencoba untuk mengetahui imbuhan-imbuhan derivasi dan kata dasar dari novel John Green, *The Fault In Our Star*. Pada penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan seluruh kata yang terdapat prefix dan suffix sebagai data. Sumber data yang digunakan adalah seluruh bagian dari novel John Green yang berjudul “*The Fault In Our Star*”.

Hasil dari analisis data dari imbuhan derivasi yang terdapat di novel John Green, *The Fault In Our Star* adalah prefiks *in-* (8), *un-* (24), *a-* (2), *Non-* (1), *Re-* (6), dan sufiks *-ly* (133), *-able* (21), *-er* (4), *-al* (20), *-ous* (4), *-ate* (7), *-cy* (2), *-y* (8), *-tion* (5), *-ion* (7), *-ize* (4), *-ment* (9), *-en* (2), *-ful* (7), *-age* (1), *-tic* (5), *-ish* (1), *-ing* (5), *-ive* (7), *-ance* (4), *-les* (9), *-ence* (3), *-ity* (1), *-or* (3), *-ness* (8). Dari kesimpulan pada penelitian ini, penulis menyarankan untuk menguasai kosa kata, pembaca seharusnya melakukan pemisahan kata kata dari kata dasarnya dan imbuhanannya.

Kata kunci: *imbuhan, derivasi, sufiks, afiks.*

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The Undersigned:

Name : BELIA PAVITA DEWI
Student Id : 1601070144
Department : English Education (TBI)
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teachers Training

States that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the researcher's research, in exception of certain parts which are excerpted from the bibliography mentioned.

Metro, July 16th 2020
The Researcher



Belia Pavita Dewi
St.ID.1601070144

ORISINALITAS PENELITIAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Belia Pavita Dewi
NPM : 1601070144
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan IlmuKeguruan

Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah hasil penelitian saya kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, 16 Juli 2020
Yang Menyatakan,



Belia Pavita Dewi
NPM. 1601070144

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Glory be to Allah SWT, the most gracious merciful, who always gives all what we need. Allah has given His gift to the researcher that she could finish her undergraduate thesis. This undergraduate thesis entitles "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green's Novel *The Fault In Our Star*".

The researcher would like to thank her parents for financial and spiritual support. Her deepest thanks to Dr.Mahrus As'ad M.Ag and Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd for spending time to support and guide the researcher to finish this thesis. The researcher also would like to express her thanks to the honorable lecturers of English Education Study Program who help her, the students of English Education Study Program who become a good partner in studying English and also all of her friends whenever they are who support and pray for her.

The researcher apologizes for all mistakes of this thesis. Hopefully, this writing can be a meaningful benefit for the researchers especially and for our campus and all readers generally.

Metro, 16th July 2020

The researcher



BELIA PAVITA DEWI
1601070144

DEDICATION PAGE

I highly dedicated this undergraduate thesis to:

- ✓ My beloved parents who always support me with their endless love.
- ✓ My lovely sister and cousins who always support me.
- ✓ My Sponsors of undergraduate thesis who have guided me well as long as I wrote and finished my undergraduate thesis.
- ✓ My girls in CBL who always listen to my rants.
- ✓ All of My Friends.

MOTTOS

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا

Allah tasketh not a soul beyond its scope

(Al - Baqarah: 286)

Where there is a will, there is a way

(Wise Word)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
COVER PAGE	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
DEDICATION PAGE	viii
MOTTOS	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS	xii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of Study	1
B. Problem Formulation	4
C. Objective and Benefit of Study	4
D. Prior Research	6
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL REVIEW	8
A. Theoretical Review.....	8

1. Definition of Morphology.	8
2. Types of Morphological Operation	9
3. Morpheme	10
4. Affixes	13
B. The Concept of Novel.	24
1. Definition of Novel	24
2. Elements of Novel	25
C. Synopsis of Novel “The Fault In Our Star”	26
D. Biography Of John Green	30
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	33
A. Design Of The Research.....	33
B. Data Source	34
C. Unit Of Analysis.....	34
D. Instrument Of The Research	34
E. Technique Of Collecting Data	35
F. Technique Of Analyzing Data	35
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	37
A. Findings	37
B. Discussion	59
C. Implication of Teaching Vocabulary by Analyzing Derivational Affixes in Indonesia	61
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	63
A. Conclusion	63

B. Suggestion	64
REFERENCES	66
CURRICULUM VITAE	69

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

Table 1 List Of Prefixes For Unfamiliar Words	21
Table 2 List Of Verb Forming Suffixes	21
Table 3 List Of Noun Forming Suffixes	22
Table 4 List Of Adjective Forming Suffixes	23
Table 5 List Of Words Attached With Verb Maker Affixes	38
Table 6 List Of Words Attached With Adverb Maker Affixes	39
Table 7 List Of Words Attached With Noun Maker Affixes	47
Table 8 List Of Words Attached With Adjective Maker Affixes	51
Table 9 The Number Of Derivational Affixes	55
Table 10 The Number Of The Function Of Derivational Affixes	58
Chart 1 The Number Of Derivational Affixes	57
Chart 2 The Number Of The Function Of Derivational Affixes	58

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

A. Background Of The Research

People relate the word ‘language’ to the expression of thoughts. They often say that they ‘can’t find the words’ for their thoughts or express feelings. Or they are ‘hunting for the right words’. Alternatively, we say that language is a means of communication.¹ English is one of the international languages which is spoken to communicate each other in every fields, such as education, economy, technology, social and cultures. Therefore most countries make English as the first language studied after their native language.

Considering the importance of English, the government has included it as one of the compulsory subjects to be taught to the student. In the newest of Indonesia education curriculum 2013, English is taught at school starting from the junior high school up to university. English lessons will be very influential for the development of the Indonesian state. The purpose of teaching English as foreign language is to master the four language skills used to communicate in English. The four skills are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. To gain four-skill above, we should fulfill the language

¹ William Downes, *Language and Society* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), pg 2

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

Therefore, studying about vocabulary is important in learning foreign language because we will find difficulties in understanding the meaning of the language itself if we lack of the vocabulary. Vocabularies include conceptual knowledge of words that goes well beyond a simple dictionary definition. Students' vocabulary knowledge is a building process that occurs over time as they make connections to other words, learn examples and nonexamples of the word and related words, and use the word accurately within the context of the sentence.²

However, the main areas in studying vocabulary is structural analysis which breaks a word into its element (root, prefix, and suffix). Every word in English has a basic meaning. A word normally begins with a root which can be the complete word, or can be a part of complete word. To this root may add a prefix (a word – part that appears in front of a root) or a suffix (word – part that appears in the end of a root). When root is added by prefix or suffix it will be a new word formation and sometimes by new meaning. Affixation can change a word's part of speech (*perform* vs. *performance*) or a word's meaning within its part of speech (*gentle* vs. *gently*).

Gleason says “affixes are subsidiary to roots, while roots are the center of such constructions as words”. Root are frequently longer than affixes, and

² E. Heibert, & M. Kamil, *Teaching and Learning Vocabulary*. (New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.,2005), section IV, 2.

generally much more numerous in the vocabulary.³ Crowley says “affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme”.⁴ There are two kinds of affixes : inflectional and derivational. An affix is basically a morpheme which is generally attached to the base morpheme, which is either the root or to a stem in order to add to the formation of a word. Affix is something that is very derivational like English -ness and pre-, or inflectional, such as English plural -s and past tense -ed. According to Rachmadie affixes that can change the part of speech of the root or base are derivational affixes.⁵ Therefore, the researcher concludes that affixes are morphemes that must be attached to a root morpheme.

Particularly, what the researcher investigated in this research was regarding with derivational affixes which is related to Morphology. In this case, Lieber said that Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences.⁶ Related to this research, the investigation of derivational affixes reflected in *The Fault In Our Star* by John Green is hopefully can enrich students' vocabulary and build better achievement on English skills proficiency.

³ Gleason H. A, *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics*, (United State of America, 1980), pg 59

⁴ Crowley, Terry, Lynch John, Siegel Jeff, Piau Julie, *The Design of Language An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistic*: New Zealand, 1995), pg 6

⁵ Sabrony Rachmadie, *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*, (Jakarta: Penerbit Karunika Jakarta Universitas Terbuka, 1986), pg 23

⁶ R. Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), pg 9

B. Statement of the Problem

1. Problem Limitation

Referring to identified problems from the students' lack of vocabulary and to enrich the students' vocabulary, the researcher focused on analyzing the derivational affixes found in the novel *The Fault In Our Star* written by John Green and each meanings.

2. Problem Formulation

The result of this research expectedly would answer these following problems that were formulated as follows:

- a. What are the derivational affixes found in the novel *THE FAULT IN OUR STAR* written by John Green?
- b. What types and meanings of each derivational affixes found in the novel *THE FAULT IN OUR STAR* written by John Green?

C. Objective and Benefits of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

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

- a. To know the derivational affixes in the novel *THE FAULT IN OUR STAR* written by John Green.
- b. To describe the types and meaning of each affixes based on its function.

2. Benefits of the Research

Generally, this research was expected to be beneficial to serve information to improve the ability of students' in learning affixes, especially the derivational affixes that change the class of root or base word in the part of speech.

The significance of the research can be seen as follows:

a. To the students

For the university students, this research hopefully can be used to study both the affixes; inflectional and derivational not only from their hand book but also from English novel. Besides, practically, the students can use the knowledge to memorize more vocabularies and improve their skill in English.

b. To the lecturers

For the lecturers, this research might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary not only from hand book, but also practically from reading and analyzing an English novel which hopefully will help the students gain their vocabularies effectively.

c. To the institution

Overall, this research will be one of the considerable references for English Education Department. Practically, the instituton can supply more English novels for students be able to read more.

d. To the future researcher

For the future researcher, the result of this research is expected to be a previous research for those who are interested in doing similar field of research.

D. PRIOR RESEARCH

This research was related to some previous researches. The first was a journal entitled “*An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement speech By Steve Jobs*”⁷. It was undertaken by Dedi Rahman Nur and Ainul Kirom. The study expects to an investigation of derivational appends in the content of initiation discourse by Steve Jobs. The essay is to utilize the majority of the words that were connected prefix and postfix as the information. The information sources were all content of initiation discourse by Steve Jobs. This study utilizing subjective plan and substance investigation approach.

The effect of the study demonstrated that there were 78 all out words in the content of Commencement discourse which joined derivational fastens. The study discovered 69 postfixes and 9 prefixes. The foundations of the words that has been grouped in light of the grammatical feature are 17 (descriptor), 27 (thing), 33 (verb), 1 (adverb).

The second research was from undergraduate thesis entitled “*An Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In The Land Of Five Towers Novel By A. Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilban*” written by Maharani Sri Aryati.⁸ This research

⁷ Dedi R.N & Ainul K, “*An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement speech By Steve Jobs*”, Script Journal Volume 1, Issue 1, April 2016

⁸ Maharani S.A, “*An Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In The Land Of Five Towers Novel By A. Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilban*,” (Kudus: 2014)

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

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

Referring to the two relevant researches above, it can be concluded that to improve students' mastery of vocabulary, the readers should apply the derivational affixes by breaking the word into its elements root and affixes. The difference between those two prior researches with this research is, those two applied the analysis into teaching technique meanwhile this research only purposed to find the result of the analysis itself.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter presents review of theories concerning the research topics and conceptual framework underlying the study. The details of the theoretical review and conceptual framework are presented as follows.

A. Theoretical Review

1. Definition of Morphology

Before discussing about derivational affixes, it is appropriate to explain about morphology first. According to Katamba, “Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words”.⁹ Moreover, according to Ramelan, morphology is part of the science of language to talk about or to learn the ins and outs of the structure of words as well as the effect of changes in the structure of the class of words and meaning of the word.¹⁰ O’Grady and Guzman explains that morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation.¹¹

From the theories above, researcher can conclude that morphology is a study about words form, which is divided into two types; inflectional and derivational.

⁹ Francis Katamba, *Morphology*. (English; Palgrave Macmillan Limited, 1993), pg 2

¹⁰ Ramelan, *Introduction to Linguistic Analysis*, (Semarang: IKIP Semarang Press, 1992), pg 2

¹¹ William O’Grady, and Guzman, *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*. (United Kingdom: Longman, 1996), pg 132

2. Types of Morphological Operation

There are two types of morphological operation which are:

a. Inflectional

Lieber stated that inflection referred to word formation that does not change category and does not create new lexemes, but rather changes the form of lexemes so that they fit into different grammatical context.¹² Since inflected forms are just variants of one and the same word, inflecting a word should not cause it to change its category.

According to Lieber, there are some types of inflection which are:

1) Number

The most familiar inflectional category in English is number, as in noun can be singular or plural. For example; *cat, mouse, ox, child (singular)*, and *cats, mice, oxen, and children (plural)*. Some nouns form of their plurals are irregular such as in plural form of *man* is *men*, and *woman* is *women*.

2) Tenses

Past tense in English used inflectional suffix –ed on verbs (ex: *walked, looked, cooked*), but there is no inflectional suffix for future tense. In present tense English also used inflexional

¹² R. Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), pg 88

suffix –s for a singular subject (ex: She *steps* on the grass, He *reads* a newspaper).

b. Derivational

Carstairs stated that the term ‘derivation’ is used for all aspects of word – structure involving affixation that is not inflectional.¹³ Derivation creates (or derive) new words, usually by either changing the meaning and/or the part of speech (i.e, the syntactic category), or both, of the words they are attached. In English, derivational morphemes can be either *prefixes* or *suffixes*. For example suffix *-ize* in *maximize* changes the root *maxime* (noun) into *maximize* (verb).

Most of derivational prefixes does not change the part of speech of the root but forms a new meaning. For example prefix *un-* as in *unhappy* changes the adjective *happy* into a new adjective *unhappy* and forms a different meaning.

3. Morpheme

a. Definition of Morpheme

According to Katamba morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function words are made up of.¹⁴ While Cartaris also states that morpheme is the smallest part of word, or other linguistic unit, that

¹³ Carstairs, Andrew and McCharty, *Introduction to English Morphology*, (Edinburg: Edinburg Press University, 2002), pg 44

¹⁴ Francis Katamba, *Morphology*, (New York; Macmiland, 2006), pg 20

has semantic meaning.¹⁵ However, according to Charles F. Hockett says that, “Morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language.”

From the theories above, the researcher can conclude that morpheme is the smallest element that cannot be divided into several elements and has a meaning. The concept of word and morpheme are different; a morpheme may or may not stand alone. One or several morpheme composes a word. For example the word *unforgiveable* has three morphemes: *un-*, as a bound morpheme: *forgive*, as a free morpheme: and *-able*, as a bound morpheme.

A morpheme is called a *free morpheme* if it can stand alone (example: *two*, *rice*), or bound morpheme if it used.

b. Kinds of Morphemes

Bloomfield stated that a morpheme is generally defined as the ‘minimal meaningful element’. The fact that one and the same entity can be both a morpheme and a word (or, equivalently, that some words consist of just one morpheme, i.e. are monomorphemic) shouldn’t worry us.¹⁶

However, it is useful to distinguish those morphemes which are also words in their own right from those which only appear as a proper subpart of a word. In linguistics we can find that morpheme

¹⁵ Carstairs, Andrew and McCharty, *Introduction to English Morphology*, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh Press University, 2002), pg 16

¹⁶ Andrew Spencer, *Morphological Theory*, (Massachusetts: Blackwell Publisher, 1991), pg.5

is classified into two: free morpheme; free root and free non root, and bound morpheme; bound root and affix. Morpheme can all be classified according to whether they are free or bound, those are:

1) Free morpheme

A free morpheme can stand alone as an independent word in a phrase, such as the word *house* in ‘She has a nice *house*’. This does not mean that free morphemes always stand on their own, without other morphemes followed for example *fish* forms *fishes* and *fishy* and also we have *dogs* and *doggy*.

2) Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is a kind of morpheme which can not stand alone but must be followed to another morpheme. Morpheme in English such as –ed “past”, -s “plural”, re- (again, back) or mis- (wrongly) are bound morphemes. These forms are always pronounced by English speakers. There are always following some morphemes, and occur in words such as *cook-ed*, *cat-s*, *re-read* and *mis-type*.

Morphemes is also classified according to whether they are roots or not. A root is a morpheme that has the potential of having other morpheme followed to it. The classification of morphemes into free and bound morphemes, and into roots and non-roots, is

cross-cutting classification. This means that there are either free roots or bounds, those are:

1) Free root

Free root is a root which can be called as a free morpheme, but can also have other morphemes followed to it. Free roots can appear as independent words, but they are also roots because they have the potential for other morphemes to be followed to them. For example, the word *fresh*, when it get attached by *re*, it becomes *refresh* and has a different meaning. The other examples are; *uneasy*, *mislead*, *hardly*.

2) Bound root

A bound root is a bound morpheme which acts more like as a root than an affix. However, unlike the free roots, the bound roots have no meaning in isolation. They can only be followed to the specific morpheme to produce meaning. For example, the word *raspberry* is composed of two roots; one is the word *berry*, the other is a bound root *rasp*. *Rasp* has no meaning if it is separated by the word *raspberry*. The other examples are *lukewarm*, *receive*, and *reduce*.

4. Affixes

a. Definition Of Affixes

An umbrella term for prefixes and suffies is afix only root morphemes can be free, so affixes are necessarily bound. According

to Procter said, “Affix is a group of letters or sounds added to the beginning of a word or the end of the word”.¹⁷ Meanwhile Crowley stated that affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they always be attached to a root morpheme.¹⁸ Katamba also stated that an affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morpheme such as a root or stem or base.¹⁹

Based on the theories above the researcher concluded that affixes are bound morphemes that change the basic meaning of the root, they are either derivational or inflectional, they can occur before or after or within a base.

b. Types of affixes :

An affix is a bound morpheme that attaches to the stem of a word to form either a new word or a new form of the same word. The two types of affixes in English are prefixes and suffixes. Affixes may be derivational or inflectional. Derivational affixes create new words. Inflectional affixes create new forms of the same word.

Other kinds of affixes are:

1) Infixes

Infixes are affixes that are inserted right into a root or base. English does not have any productive process of infixation, but there is one marginal process that comes close,

¹⁷Paul Procter, *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, (England: Longman Ltd, 1980), pg 15

¹⁸Crowley, Terry, Lynch John, Siegel Jeff, Piau Julie, *The Design of Language An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistic*, (New Zealand, 1995), pg 6

¹⁹Francis Katamba, Francis, *Morphology*, (New York; Macmilan, 2006) pg 44

which is affectionately referred to by morphologists as “ *fucking* ” infixation. In colloquial spoken English, we will often take our favorite taboo word or expletive – in American English *fucking* , *goddamn* , or *frigging* , in British English *bloody* and insert it into a base word:

Abso-fuckin-lutely

Fan-bloody-tastic

Ala-friggin-bama

This kind of infixation is used to emphasize a word, to make it stronger.

2) Circumfixes

Another type of affix that occurs in languages is the circumfix. A circumfix consists of two parts a prefix and a suffix that together create a new lexeme from a base. We do not consider the prefix and suffix to be separate, because neither by itself creates that type of lexeme, or perhaps anything at all. This kind of affixation is a form of parasynthesis.²⁰

According to Zapata, affixes are classified into inflectional affixes (inflectional morphemes or inflections)

²⁰ Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), pg 76

and derivational affixes (derivational morphemes or derivations)²¹;

- a) Inflectional affixes, for their part, are morphemes which serve a purely grammatical function, such as referring to and giving extra linguistic information about the already existing meaning of a word (e.g. number, person, gender, case, etc), expressing syntactic relations between words (e.g. possession, comparison).
- b) Derivational affixes are morphemes that create (or derive) new words, usually by either changing the meaning and/or the part of speech (i.e. the syntactic category), or both, of the words they are attached. In English, derivational morphemes can be either prefixes or suffixes.

According to Plag types of derivational affixes can be classified into two; derivational prefix and derivational suffix:

- a) Derivational Prefix

Prefix is a kind of affixes which can be placed to the beginning of the word. All prefixes in English are considered as derivational so that the prefixes in English

²¹ Argenis Zapata, *Types of word and word formation in English*, (Universidad de Los Andes, 2007), pg 2

create new meaning or create word. Plag states that the creation of new meaning can be accompanied by the change part of speech or not. Prefixes *un-*, *in-*, *il-*, *ir-*, and *dis-*, are often used to give adjectives (and some verbs and nouns) a negative meaning.²² Most prefixes do not change part of speech. The prefixes which changes the part of speech, for example is the prefix *dis-*. The prefixes change the bases into noun. The word *dislike* for example, consists of the prefix *-dis* and the base *like*. The other prefixes which do not change part of speech are explained as follows:

(1) Prefix un-

There are three kinds of the prefix un- in English. The first is attached to adjectives to form new adjectives, and the second is attached to verbs to form new verbs, but not to nouns:

(a) Un- on adjectives: *unhappy*, *uncommon*, *unkind*, *unserious*.

Based on example above, the rule is *un+adjectives= New Adjectives*. The new adjective is indicated by the change of

²² Redman, Stuart, *English Vocabulary In Use Pre- Intermediate & Intermediate*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997), pg. 18

meaning. In this case the prefix *un-* means 'not'.

(b) Un- on verbs: *untie, untwist, undress, unsnap*.

The second prefix *un-* joins with verbs means 'to do' the opposite 'of'.

(c) Un- on nouns: **unchair, *unidea, *ungiraffe*.

(2) Prefix *in-*

The prefix *in-* is the derivational bound morpheme mostly attached to adjectives. It does not change the part of speech either. The meaning of prefix *in-* is 'no'. For example: *in-* + *acurate* = *inacurate*, which means *not accurate*, and *in-* + *relevant* = *irrelevant*, which means *not relevant*.

Note:

(a) *in-* becomes *im-* before a root beginning with 'm' or 'p', e.g. *immature, impatient, impartial, improbable*. Similarly *in-* becomes *ir-* before a word beginning with 'r', and *il-* before a word beginning with 'l', e.g. *irreplaceable, irreversible, illegal, etc.*

(b) The prefix *in-* does not always have a negative meaning. It often gives the idea of

inside or into, e.g. *internal*, *import*, *insert*,
income.²³

(3) Prefix re-

The prefix *re-* is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The meaning of prefix *re-* is 'again'. For example; re- + do = redo, means do again, and re- + take = retake, means take again. The new verb as the derived word is indicated by the change of meaning 'again'.

(4) Prefix dis-

The prefix *dis-* is a derivational morpheme which can be attached to; verbs to form a new verbs, noun to form a new noun, and adjectives to form a new adjectives. This prefix has several meaning but its basic meaning is '*not*', those are:

(a) Dis- on verbs; dis- + approve = disapprove, means not approve, dis- + connect = disconnect, means not connect.

(b) Dis- on noun; dis- + harmony = disharmony, means lack of harmony, and dis- +

²³ McCarthy, Michael & O'Dell, Felicity, *English Vocabulary in Use Upper- Intermediate & Advanced*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994), p 18

information = disinformation, means the absence of information.

- (c) Dis- on adjectives; dis- + able = disable, means make unable to do something, and dis- + honest = dishonest, means not honest.

(5) Prefix mis-

The prefix *mis-* is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The new meaning created by this prefix is 'wrong' or 'incorrectly'. For example; mis- + report = misreport, means report wrongly, and mis- + align, means *align wrongly*.

(6) Prefix non-

The prefix *non-* is a derivational morpheme which can be attached to adjectives to form new adjectives. This prefix has several meaning but its basic meaning is 'not'. For example; non- + biological = nonbiological, means not biological, and non- + sexual = noncommercial, means *not commercial*.

Many other prefixes are used in English. Here is a list of prefixes which are useful in helping to understand unfamiliar words.

Table 1 List Of Prefixes For Unfamiliar Words

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
Anti	Against	Anti-war, antisocial, antibiotic
Auto	Of or by oneself	Autograph, autopilot,
Bi	Two, twice	Bicycle, bilingual, biannual
Ex	Former	Exwife, exstudent, expresident
Mono	One/ single	Monotonous, monologue,
Post	After	Postwar, postgraduate,
Semi	Half	Semicircular, semifinal,
Under	Not enough	Underworked, underused,

b) Derivational Suffix

Suffix is a kind of affixes that can be added to the end of a word. Mostly the suffixes change the meaning and the word class of the base words. The following are the descriptions of derivational suffix which change the part of speech:

(1) Verb forming suffixes

Verb forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to verbs, those are;

Table 2 List Of Verb Forming Suffixes

No.	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffix
1.	Civilize	Verb	Civil	Adjective	<i>-ize</i>
2.	Idealize	Verb	Ideal	Adjective	<i>-ize</i>
3.	Finalize	Verb	Final	Adjective	<i>-ize</i>
4.	Unionize	Verb	Union	Noun	<i>-ize</i>

5.	Crystalize	Verb	Crystal	Noun	<i>-ize</i>
6.	Hospitalize	Verb	Hospital	Noun	<i>-ize</i>
7.	Purify	Verb	Pure	Adjective	<i>-ify</i>
8.	Glorify	Verb	Glory	Adjective	<i>-ify</i>
9.	Uglify	Verb	Ugly	Adjective	<i>-ify</i>
10.	Speechify	Verb	Speech	Noun	<i>-ify</i>
11.	Classify	Verb	Class	Noun	<i>-ify</i>
12.	Scarify	Verb	Brut	Noun	<i>-ify</i>

(2) Noun forming suffix

Noun forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morpheme to noun, those are:

Table 3 List Of Noun Forming Suffixes

No.	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffix
1.	Assessment	Noun	Assess	Verb	<i>-ment</i>
2.	Treatment	Noun	Treat	Verb	<i>-ment</i>
3.	Happiness	Noun	Happy	Adjective	<i>-ness</i>
4.	Thickness	Noun	Thick	Adjective	<i>-ness</i>
5.	Sedimentation	Noun	Sediment	Verb	<i>-ion</i>
6.	Assistant	Noun	Assist	Verb	<i>-ant</i>
7.	Disclaimant	Noun	Claim	Verb	<i>-ant</i>
8.	Curiosity	Noun	Curious	Adjective	<i>-ity</i>
9.	Productivity	Noun	Product	Noun	<i>-ity</i>

(3) Adjectives –forming suffix

Adjectives forming suffix are the derivational suffixes which change the word or morpheme to adjectives:

Table 4 List Of Adjective Forming Suffixes

No.	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffix
1.	Readable	Adjective	Read	Verb	<i>-able</i>
2.	Fashionable	Adjective	Fashion	Noun	<i>-able</i>
3.	Careless	Adjective	Care	Verb	<i>-less</i>
4.	Powerless	Adjective	Power	Noun	<i>-less</i>
5.	Accidental	Adjective	Accident	Noun	<i>-al</i>
6.	Colonial	Adjective	Colony	Noun	<i>-al</i>
7.	Legendary	Adjective	Legend	Noun	<i>-ary</i>
8.	Primary	Adjective	Primare	Noun	<i>-ary</i>
9.	Childish	Adjective	Child	Noun	<i>-ish</i>
10.	Boyish	Adjective	Boy	Noun	<i>-ish</i>
11.	Famous	Adjective	Fame	Noun	<i>-ous</i>
12.	Glorious	Adjective	Glory	Noun	<i>-ous</i>

(4) Adverb – forming suffixes

Adverb forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to adverb. For example: clearly, beautifully, quickly.

B. THE CONCEPT OF NOVEL

1. Definition Of Novel

A novel generally covers a much longer period than a short story or play. Novels of epic proportions may chronicle the life of main character and the lives of descant over several generals.²⁴ However, Kennedy says

²⁴ Betty M Dietsch, *Reasoning and Writing Well: A Rhetoric, Research Guide, Reader, and Handbook* McGraw-Hill, a business unit of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc, 2003, pg 429.

that the novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it was written.²⁵

The researcher concludes that novel is an illustration of imaginary story and situation with characters in plot. In the novel describe the characters and phenomena from the real of human life. Nowadays, a novel is often read for entertainment, although many can also be informative.

2. Elements of Novel

b. Theme

Luken says that theme is the idea that holds the story together, such as a comment about society, human nature, or the human condition. It is the main idea or central meaning of piece of writing.²⁶ Most stories have a theme, sometime we might understand it as the message or the moral value of the story. Examples of literary themes are love, peace and war, loneliness in the modern world, communication problems, man and woman, nature and industry, and so on. The theme make the story more focused, united, conical, and influential, so we can know what the theme raised by the author.

²⁵ J. Kennedy X., *An Introduction to Fiction* , (Simultaneously in Canada by Little, Brown & Company (Canada) Limited, 1983), pg 182.

²⁶ J. Rebecca Luken, *A Critical Handbook of Children's Literature* (Oxford: Pearson Education Inc, 2003) 76.

c. Character

Luken states that character as the term is generally used means the aggregate of mental, emotional, and social qualities that distinguish a person. In novel, however, the term of character is used to mean a person, sometimes a personified animal or object.²⁷ The researcher concludes that character can be conveniently as major and minor.

A major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme. The major character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. Whereas, a minor character is people whose function to illuminate and support the major character.

d. Setting

The concepts of novel are not only theme and characters, but also setting. Hudson defines setting as a whole environment of the story, including the custom and tradition, habits and the characters way of life.²⁸ Setting has an important role in a story as a background of the story. Setting gives the reader information where the story is taking place, and explains the time of the story.

e. Plot

Stanton says that plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each other events was only connected in cause and effect,

²⁷ *Ibid.*,

²⁸ William Henry Hudson, *An Introduction the Study of the Literature* (London: George G. Harrap, 1960) 158.

one event caused another event.²⁹ A plot can be divided into three categories. Those are forward plot, flashback plot and jumping plot. A forward plot is a plot which incidents are arranged in order and the story goes from time by time, past to the present. Flashback plot is a story told from the end back to the event that happened previously. Furthermore, a jumping plot is a plot that retold a story that in quite some time is cut and revealed back to the situation just happened.

e. Conflict

While Chartes states that conflict is the opposition presented to the main character (protagonist) of a narrative by another character (antagonist) by event, or situation.³⁰ Conflict is happened because of some different characteristics. The differences can be physically, knowledge, custom , belief, etc. Conflict does not always have negative impact. Sometimes with the conflict , people can get the best solution in every problem that happens in human life.

C. Synopsis Of Novel “The Fault In Our Star”

1. Beginning Part

THE FAULT IN OUR STAR is a novel written by John Green. First published in 2012, this book tells about August and Hazel. Seventeen-year-old Hazel Grace Lancaster reluctantly attends a cancer patients'

²⁹ Robert Stanton, *An Introduction to Fiction* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965) 14.

³⁰ Chartes, *Introduction to Short Fiction and the Story* (London: ST Martin Press, 1987) 84.

support group at her mother's behest. Because of her cancer, she uses a portable oxygen tank to breathe properly. In one of the meetings she catches the eye of a teenage boy, and through the course of the meeting she learns the boy's name is Augustus Waters. He's there to support their mutual friend, Isaac. Isaac had a tumor in one eye that he had removed, and now he has to have his other eye taken out as well. After the meeting ends, Augustus approaches Hazel and tells her she looks like Natalie Portman in *V for Vendetta*. He invites Hazel to his house to watch the movie, and while hanging out, the two discuss their experiences with cancer. Hazel reveals she has thyroid cancer that has spread to her lungs. Augustus had osteosarcoma, but he is now cancer free after having his leg amputated. Before Augustus takes Hazel home, they agree to read one another's favorite novels. Augustus gives Hazel *The Price of Dawn*, and Hazel recommends *An Imperial Affliction*.

Hazel explains the magnificence of *An Imperial Affliction*: It is a novel about a girl named Anna who has cancer, and it's the only account she's read of living with cancer that matches her experience. She describes how the novel maddeningly ends midsentence, denying the reader closure about the fate of the novel's characters. She speculates about the novel's mysterious author, Peter Van Houten, who fled to Amsterdam after the novel was published and hasn't been heard from since.

b. Middle Part

In the midst of her struggle over what to do about Augustus, Hazel suffers a serious episode in which her lungs fill with fluid and she goes to the ICU. When she is released after a period of days, she learns that Augustus never left the hospital's waiting room. He delivers Hazel another letter from Van Houten, this one more personal and more cryptic than the last. After reading the letter, Hazel is more determined than ever to go to Amsterdam. There is a problem though: Her parents and her team of doctors don't think Hazel is strong enough to travel. The situation seems hopeless until one of the physicians most familiar with her case, Dr. Maria, convinces Hazel's parents that Hazel must travel because she needs to live her life.

The plans are made for Augustus, Hazel, and Hazel's mother to go to Amsterdam, but when Hazel and Augustus meet Van Houten they find that, instead of a prolific genius, he is a mean-spirited drunk who claims he cannot answer any of Hazel's questions. The two leave Van Houten's in utter disappointment, and accompanied by Lidewij, who feels horrified by Van Houten's behavior, they tour Anne Frank's house. At the end of the tour, Augustus and Hazel share a romantic kiss, to the applause of spectators. They head back to the hotel where they make love for the first and only time. The following day, Augustus confesses that while Hazel was in the ICU he had a body scan which revealed his cancer has

returned and spread everywhere. They return to Indianapolis, and Hazel realizes Augustus is now the grenade. As his condition worsens he is less prone to his typical charm and confidence. He becomes vulnerable and scared, but is still a beautiful boy in Hazel's mind. As this change occurs, she ceases calling him Augustus and starts referring to him as just Gus, as his parents do. Hazel recognizes that she loves him now as much as ever. Augustus's condition deteriorates quickly. In his final days Augustus arranges a prefuneral for himself, and Isaac and Hazel give eulogies. Hazel steals a line from Van Houten about larger and smaller infinities. She says how much she loves Augustus, and that she would not trade their short time together for anything in the world.

c. Ending Part

Augustus dies eight days later. Hazel is astonished to find Van Houten at the funeral. Van Houten explains that he and Gus maintained correspondence and that Augustus demanded Van Houten make up for ruining the trip to Amsterdam by coming to his funeral to see Hazel. Van Houten abstractly reveals the fate of Anna's mother, but Hazel is not interested. A few days later Isaac informs Hazel that Augustus was writing something for her. He had hinted about writing a sequel to *An Imperial Affliction* for her, and as Hazel scrambles to locate the pages she encounters Van Houten once more. He drunkenly reveals that Anna was the name of his daughter. She died of cancer when she was eight, and *An*

Imperial Affliction was his literary attempt at reconciling himself with her death. Hazel tells Van Houten to sober up and write another book.

Eventually Hazel learns that Augustus sent the pages to Van Houten because he wanted Van Houten to use the pages to compose a well-written eulogy about Hazel. Lidewij forces Van Houten to read the pages and sends them straight off to Hazel. The novel concludes with Hazel reading Augustus's words. He says getting hurt in this world is inevitable, but we do get to choose who we allow to hurt us, and that he is happy with his choice. He hopes she likes her choice too. The final words of the novel come from Hazel, who says she does.³¹

D. Biography Of John Green

John Green is a recent popular name in the American young adult fiction. He is also an avid video blogger who has published numerous educational videos online. *The Fault in Our Stars* is considered to be his outstanding by far along with other notables.

John Michael Green was born on August 24, 1977, to Mike and Sydney Green in Indianapolis. He received his early education from Lake Highland Preparatory School and Indian Springs School. His experience of school was similar to other social outcasts who get bullied by arrogant people. He earned double graduation degrees in English and Religious Studies from Kenyon College. He worked as a student chaplain after graduation in a children's

³¹ John Green, *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS*, (New York: Penguin Group, 2012)

hospital. His initial aim was to become an Episcopal priest. However, the time he spent among children with terminal-illness stimulated him to become a researcher. Afterwards, he worked as a publishing assistant for *booklist*, a book review journal. Green wrote numerous reviews on literary fictions mostly concerning conjoined twins or religion of Islam.

While working as a critique he also began writing his debut *Looking for Alaska*. Eventually, he had his project completed and published by 2005. It is a coming-of-age romance novel about a teen Miles. The novel is inspired by Green's time at Indian Springs. Unlike other YA researchers, Green has broadened the horizon of YA novels' subjects matter. He introduced more philosophical approach to the issues in a teenager's life. The unorthodox form and content of the novel had it earned the American Library Association's Michael L. Printz Award in 2006. The book made a record staying at New York Times best seller list for the span of 7 years.

Subsequently, Green penned a second novel in 2006 titled, *An Abundance of Katherines*. It was another successful publication which was able to garner runner-up position for the Printz Award and Los Angeles Times Book Prize's finalist stand. His next novel published in 2008, *Paper Town*, was also received with the same enthusiasm as its predecessors. There was a promise of a film adaptation of the book which he accepted. However, later Green realized book's worth and feared the movie's failure to capture its essence would fail his dedicated readers. Thus, he pulled out of the adaptation contract. Moreover, following the success of his literary work, Green quit his

job at Booklist as a critique with intention of working as a professional researcher.

The years to come brought Green achievement of his lifetime in the form of *The Fault in Our Stars*. It was the highest grossing novel of 2012. The novel is about a teen Hazel with a terminal lung cancer, who keeps waiting for the sword to fall. Unlike other kids she didn't have much to aspire for until she meets Augustus who had once suffered from cancer himself. A sudden twist of fate takes them on a trip to Amsterdam and the journey changes everything for them. Green has masterfully sketched the plot in which he made certain at the beginning there is no happy-ending but there is hope. He expands the limitation of YA novel by discussing mature subject matter. Green philosophically and wittily approaches the theme of grief, pain, death, oblivion and other serious subjects. Moreover, he profusely infuse the literary allusions in the novel giving it a more sophisticated form.

The Fault in Our Stars has now been adapted for big-screen, releasing in June 2014. John Green's works in collaboration with other researchers include *Let It Snow: Three Holiday Romances* and *Will Grayson, Will Grayson*.³²

³² <https://www.famousauthors.org/john-green> on Thursday, 19th March 2020

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the methodology of the research. It presents the design of the research, data source, and unit of analysis, instrument of the research, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

A. Design of the Research

This research is designed as content analysis. According to Ary, content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material.³³ Meanwhile Wallen and Fraenkel stated that content analysis is a technique that enables researchers to study human behavior in an indirect way, through an analysis of their communication.³⁴ Patton stated that content analysis requires considerably more than just reading to see what's there.³⁵ The researcher concluded that content analysis is one of research methods which applied to some materials in purpose to identify something from the material.

³³ Donald Ary, *Introduction To Research In Education*, (Canada;,Nelson Education, Ltd; 2010),pg 476

³⁴ Norman e. Wallen, & Jack R. Fraenkel, *How to Design and Evaluate Research In Education*, (New York, McGraw – Hill; 2009),pg 474

³⁵ Lucienne T.M. Blessing, & Amaresh Chakrabarti, *DRM, A Design Research Methodology*, (London, Licensing Agency;2009) , pg 103

Content analysis according to Wallen and Fraenkel might be done by these two ways, which are:

1. The researcher determines the categories before any analysis begins. These categories are based on previous knowledge, theory, or experimence.
2. The researcher becomes very familiar with the descriptive information collected and allows the categories to emerge as the analysis continues.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher investigation used a content analysis research in order to describe and interpret the data or the result.

B. Data Source

The data source of this research is *THE FAULT IN OUR STAR* novel. Qualitative research involves non-numeric data.

C. Unit of Analysis

In this research, the researcher wants to analyze words that contain derivational affixes found in the novel. The type of derivational affixes are prefix and suffix.

D. Instrument Of The Research

The researcher is the instrument in semistructured or unstructured qualitative research, unique researcher attributes have the potential to influence the collection of empirical materials.³⁶ Based on the statements above the instrument in this research is the researcher herself.

³⁶ Ellis C berger, *Their Story/My Story/ Our Story: Including The Researcher's Experience In Qualitative Research*, (Thousand Oaks, CA:SAGE;2003),pg 467.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

According to Marshall, a qualitative approach typically relies on four methods for gathering information: 1) participating in the setting, 2) observing directly, 3) interviewing in depth, and 4) analyzing documents and material culture.³⁷ From the statement, the researcher decided to use the fourth type which is analyzing documents.

The data, which were collected in this research, are types that indicate the derivational affixes found in the novel *THE FAULT IN OUR STAR*. This novel consists of twenty-five chapters and 89 pages. The researcher will collect data on types of derivational affixes in that novel and then apply them in teaching vocabulary.

In collecting the data, there are some steps done by the researcher; those are as follows:

1. Deciding the novel
2. Reading the novel
3. Underlining the words in the novel that contain derivational affixes

F. Technique of Analyzing Data

As Creswell stated, the process of data analysis involves preparing the data for analysis, reading through all the data, applying the coding process, description, representation, and interpretation.³⁸

³⁷ Catherine Marshall, & Gretchen B Rossman, *Designing Qualitative Research*, (New York: Sage Publication, 2014), pg 24

³⁸ John W Creswell, *Research Design*, pg 191

In this research, the data are analyzed by using the following steps:

1. Identifying the data

The researcher read the book and gave marks on each words attached with derivational affixes.

2. Classifying the data

The researcher classified all of the words attached with derivational affixes based on its function.

3. Counting the data

After classifying all of the data based on its function, the researcher counted the data and put it into percentage for each functions.

4. Drawing conclusion and suggestion.

The researcher wrote the conclusion of the result and makes some suggestions.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will serve the finding and discussion of the research of derivational affixes in John Green's novel *The Fault In Our Star*.

A. Findings

The purpose of this study was to find the derivational affixes found in John Green's novel *The Fault In Our Star*, and words that consist of root or base added by derivational affixes that have been changed the part of speech of the root. The data of this research was taken from all chapters of the novel, in total 25 chapters. After reading and analyzing the book *The Fault In Our Star*, the researcher found 322 words which attached derivational affixes.

After presenting the words attached with derivational affixes which found in the novel and putting it in the table, the researcher presents some tables which is going to show the derivational affixes. The following tables are going to show the words, bases or roots, part of speech, derivational affixes which is found in John Green's novel *The Fault In Our Star*.

Table 5 List Of Words Attached With Verb Maker Affixes

No.	WORD	PART OF SPEECH	ROOTS	PART OF SPEECH	DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES		NOTE
					PREFIX	SUFFIX	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Thickened (pg15)	Verb	Thick	Adj.		-en -ed	Verb maker
2.	Memorize (pg9)	Verb	Memory	Noun		-ize	Verb maker
3.	Digitized (pg23)	Verb	Digit	Noun		-ize -ed	Verb. Maker
4.	Misplaced (pg26)	Verb	Place	Noun	Mis-	-ed	Verb maker
5.	Metaphorically (pg29)	Adv.	Metaphor	Noun		-ic -al -ly	Adv. maker
6.	Straighten (pg45)	Verb	Straight	Adj.		-en	Verb maker
7.	Fantasized (pg58)	Verb	Fantasy	Noun		-ize -ed	Verb maker
8.	Fastened (pg59)	Verb	Fast	Adj.		-en -ed	Verb maker
9.	Plasticized (pg73)	Verb	Plastic	Noun		-ize -ed	Verb maker
10.	Capitalized (pg74)	Verb	Capital	Adj.		-ize -ed	Verb maker
11.	Recapped (pg77)	Verb	Cap	Noun	Re-	-ed	Verb maker

The table above shows that there are 11 words attached with verb maker affixes. The prefixes attached to the words are; *mis-* and *re-*. The suffixes attached to the words are; *-en* (3) , *-ed* (8), *-ize* (5), *-ic* (1), *-al* (1), *-ly* (1).

Table 6 List Of Words Attached With Adverb Maker Affixes

No.	WORD	PART OF SPEECH	ROOTS	PART OF SPEECH	DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES		NOTE
					PREFIX	SUFFIX	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Presumably (pg 9)	Adv.	Assume	Verb	Pre-	-ly	Adv. maker
2.	Infrequently (pg 9)	Adv.	Frequent	Noun	In-	-ly	Adv. maker
3.	Totally (pg 9)	Adv.	Total	Noun		-ly	Adv. maker
4.	Weekly (pg 9)	Adv.	Week	Noun		-ly	Adv. maker
5.	Finally (pg 9)	Adv.	Final	Noun		-ly	Adv. Maker
7.	Depressingly (pg 9)	Adv.	Press	Verb	De-	-ing -ly	Adv. maker
8.	Slowly (pg 9)	Adv.	Slow	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
9.	Originally (pg 9)	Adv.	Origin	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. maker
10.	Previously (pg 9)	Adv.	Previous	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
11.	Fantastically (pg 9)	Adv.	Fantastic	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
12.	Slightly (pg 9)	Adv.	Slight	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
13.	Aggressively (pg 10)	Adv.	Aggressive	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
14.	Ridiculously (pg 10)	Adv.	Ridicule	Noun		-ous -ly	Adv. maker
15.	Prayerfully (pg 11)	Adv.	Pray	Verb		-ful -ly	Adv. maker
16.	Actually (pg 11)	Adv.	Act	Verb		-ual -ly	Adv. maker
17.	Literally (pg 11)	Adv.	Literal	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
18.	Hardly (pg 11)	Adv.	Hard	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
19.	Unfortunately (pg 11)	Adv.	Fortune	Noun	Un-	-ate -ly	Adv. maker
20.	Deliciously (pg 11)	Adv.	Delicious	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
21.	Vaguely (pg 11)	Adv.	Vague	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
22.	Slowly (pg 12)	Adv.	Slow	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
23.	Conservatively (pg 12)	Adv.	Conservative	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
24.	Seemingly (pg 12)	Adv.	Seem	Verb		-ing -ly	Adv. maker
25.	Astonishingly (pg 13)	Adv.	Astonish	Verb		-ing -ly	Adv. maker
26.	Technically (pg 13)	Adv.	Technique	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. maker
27.	Generally (pg 13)	Adv.	General	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
28.	Completely (pg 13)	Adv.	Complete	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
29.	Highly (pg 13)	Adv.	High	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
30.	Indefinitely (pg 13)	Adv.	Define	Verb	In-	-ite -ly	Adv. maker
31.	Necessarily (pg 13)	Adv.	Necessarily	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
32.	Parentally (pg 14)	Adv.	Parent	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. maker
33.	Vaguely (pg 14)	Adv.	Vague	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
34.	Inherently (pg 14)	Adv.	Inherent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
35.	Truly (pg 14)	Adv.	True	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
36.	Absolutely (pg 14)	Adv.	Absolute	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
37.	Happily (pg 14)	Adv.	Happy	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
38.	Methodically (pg 14)	Adv.	Method	Noun		-ic -al -ly	Adv. maker
39.	Existentially (pg 14)	Adv.	Exist	Verb		-al -ly	Adv. maker
40.	Prematurely (pg 15)	Adv.	Mature	Adj.	Pre-	-ly	Adv. maker
41.	Immediately (pg 15)	Adv.	Immediate	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
42.	Heroically (pg15)	Adv.	Hero	Noun		-ic -al -ly	Adv. Maker
43.	Lovely (pg15)	Adv.	Love	Verb		-ly	Adv. maker
44.	Uniquely (pg17)	Adv.	Unique	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
45.	Seriously (pg17)	Adv.	Serious	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
46.	Basically (pg17)	Adv.	Basic	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. maker
47.	Incredibly (pg17)	Adv.	Credible	Adj.	In-	-ly	Adv. maker
48.	Mostly (pg17)	Adv.	Most	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
49.	Precisely (pg17)	Adv.	Precise	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
50.	Confidently (pg17)	Adv.	Confident	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
51.	Perfectly (pg17)	Adv.	Perfect	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
52.	Briefly (pg18)	Adv.	Brief	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
53.	Occasionally (pg18)	Adv.	Occasion	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. maker
54.	Disapprovingly (pg18)	Adv.	Approve	Verb	Dis-	-ing -ly	Adv. maker
55.	Certainly (pg20)	Adv.	Certain	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
56.	Wildly (pg22)	Adv.	Wild	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
57.	Tightly (pg22)	Adv.	Tight	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
58.	Hardly (pg23)	Adv.	Hard	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
59.	Minutely (pg23)	Adv.	Minute	Noun		-ly	Adv. maker
60.	Quietly (pg23)	Adv.	Quiet	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
61.	Utterly (pg23)	Adv.	Utter	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
62.	Unfortunatel y (pg23)	Adv.	Fortune	Noun	Un-	-ate -ly	Adv. maker
63.	Triumphantl y (pg23)	Adv.	Triumph	Noun		-ant -ly	Adv. maker
64.	Directly (pg23)	Adv.	Direct	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
65.	Comfortabl y (pg24)	Adv.	Comfort	Verb		-able -ly	Adv. maker
66.	Officially (pg25)	Adv.	Office	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. maker
67.	Honestly (pg25)	Adv.	Honest	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
68.	Unintention ally (pg25)	Adv.	Intense	Adj.	Un-	-tion -al -ly	Adv. maker
69.	Comparativ ely (pg26)	Adv.	Compare	Verb		-ate -ive -ly	Adv. maker
70.	Appropriate ly (pg26)	Adv.	Appropri ate	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
71.	Loudly (pg26)	Adv.	Loud	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
72.	Currently (pg27)	Adv.	Current	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
73.	Adorably (pg28)	Adv.	Adorable	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
74.	Metaphoric ally (pg29)	Adv.	Metapho r	Noun		-ic -al -ly	Adv. maker
75.	Certainly (pg29)	Adv.	Certain	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
76.	Ungracefull y (pg30)	Adv.	Grace	Noun	Un-	-ful -ly	Adv. maker
77.	Amazingly (pg30)	Adv.	Amazing	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
78.	Structurally (pg38)	Adv.	Structure	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. maker
79.	Desperately (pg38)	Adv.	Desperat e	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
80.	Safely (pg38)	Adv.	Safe	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
81.	Fundamentally (pg42)	Adv.	Fundamental	Noun		-ly	Adv. maker
82.	Blindly (pg42)	Adv.	Blind	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
83.	Quickly (pg43)	Adv.	Quick	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
84.	Quietly (pg44)	Adv.	Quiet	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
85.	Wonderfully (pg45)	Adv.	Wonderful	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
86.	Achingly (pg45)	Adv.	Ache	Noun		-ly	Adv. maker
87.	Hilariously (pg45)	Adv.	Hilarious	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
88.	Suitably (pg45)	Adv.	Suit	Verb		-able -ly	Adv. maker
89.	Extremely (pg46)	Adv.	Extreme	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
90.	Lightly (pg46)	Adv.	Light	Noun		-ly	Adv. maker
91.	Curly (pg46)	Adv.	Curl	Noun		-ly	Adv. maker
92.	Unexpectedly (pg47)	Adv.	Expect	Verb	Un-	-ed -ly	Adv. maker
93.	Independently (pg48)	Adv.	Dependent	Adj.	In-	-ly	Adv. maker
94.	Specifically (pg48)	Adv.	Specify	Verb		-al -ly	Adv. maker
95.	Entirely (pg49)	Adv.	Entire	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
96.	Tentatively (pg50)	Adv.	Tentative	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
97.	Symbolically (pg50)	Adv.	Symbol	Noun		-ic -al -ly	Adv. maker
98.	Wholly (pg51)	Adv.	Whole	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
99.	Fairly (pg52)	Adv.	Fair	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
100.	Unusually (pg52)	Adv.	Usual	Adj.	Un-	-ly	Adv. maker

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
101.	Surely (pg52)	Adv.	Sure	Adj		-ly	Adv. maker
102.	Generously (pg52)	Adv.	Generou s	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
103.	Confidently (pg52)	Adv.	Confiden t	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
104.	Dispassiona tely (pg53)	Adv.	Passion	Noun	Dis-	-ate -ly	Adv. maker
105.	Balletically (pg53)	Adv.	Ballet	Noun		-ic -al -ly	Adv. maker
106.	Repeatedly (pg53)	Adv.	Repeat	Verb		-ed -ly	Adv. maker
107.	Apparently (pg54)	Adv.	Apparent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
108.	Essentially (pg54)	Adv.	Essence	Noun		-y -al -ly	Adv. maker
109.	Politely (pg55)	Adv.	Polite	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
110.	Literally (pg56)	Adv.	Literal	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
111.	Sadly (pg57)	Adv.	Sad	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
112.	Hopefully (pg57)	Adv.	Hope	Verb		-ful -ly	Adv. maker
113.	Randomly (pg58)	Adv.	Random	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
114.	Secretly (pg58)	Adv.	Secret	Noun		-ly	Adv. maker
115.	Deliciously (pg60)	Adv.	Deliciou s	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
116.	Lovely (pg61)	Adv.	Love	Verb		-ly	Adv. maker
117.	Excellently (pg61)	Adv.	Excellent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
118.	Physically (pg61)	Adv.	Physic	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. maker
119.	Crazily (pg61)	Adv.	Crazy	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
120.	Beautifully (pg61)	Adv.	Beauty	Noun		-ful -ly	Adv. maker

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
121.	Unfortunately (pg64)	Adv.	Fortune	Noun	Un-	-ate -ly	Adv. maker
122.	Weakly (pg65)	Adv.	Weak	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
123.	Partly (pg65)	Adv.	Part	Noun		-ly	Adv. maker
124.	Endlessly (pg67)	Adv.	End	noun		-less -ly	Adv. maker
125.	Primarily (pg67)	Adv.	Primary	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
126.	Furiously (pg69)	Adv.	Furious	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
127.	Reasonably (pg70)	Adv.	Reason	Noun		-able -ly	Adv. maker
128.	Directly (pg71)	Adv.	Direct	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
129.	Nearly (pg71)	Adv.	Near	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
130.	Genuinely (pg72)	Adv.	Genuine	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
131.	Neatly (pg73)	Adv.	Neat	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
132.	Truly (pg74)	Adv.	True	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
133.	Sufficiently (pg74)	Adv.	Sufficient	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
134.	Admittedly (pg76)	Adv.	Admit	Verb		-ed -ly	Adv. maker
135.	Recently (pg77)	Adv.	Recent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
136.	Vastly (pg80)	Adv.	Vast	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
137.	Terminally (pg80)	Adv.	Terminal	Noun		-ly	Adv. maker
138.	Barely (pg81)	Adv.	Bare	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
139.	Badly (pg81)	Adv.	Bad	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
140.	Epically (pg81)	Adv.	Epic	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. maker
141.	Widely (pg81)	Adv.	Wide	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
142.	Quickly (pg81)	Adv.	Quick	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker

143.	Deeply (pg81)	Adv.	Deep	Adj.		-ly	Adv. maker
------	------------------	------	------	------	--	-----	---------------

Table 6 shows that there are 143 words attached with adverb maker affixes found in *The Fault In Our Star* novel by John Green. The base roots of those words are mostly verb, noun, or adjective. Suffix *-ly* is the most dominant suffix found in *The Fault In Our Star* novel by John Green.

Table 7 List Of Words Attached With Noun Maker Affixes

No.	WORD	PART OF SPEECH	ROOTS	PART OF SPEECH	DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES		NOTE
					PREFIX	SUFFIX	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Depression (pg 9)	Noun	Press	Verb	De-	-ion	Noun maker
2.	Survivor (pg 9)	Pronoun	Survive	Verb		-or	Noun maker
3.	Consciousness (pg 9)	Noun.	Conscious	Adj.		-ness	Noun maker
4.	Recurrence (pg 9)	Noun	Recurrent	Adj.		-ence	Noun maker
5.	Disinterest (pg 9)	Adj.	Interest	Noun	Dis-		Noun maker
6.	Definition (pg 9)	Noun	Define	Verb		-tion	Noun maker
7.	Survivor (pg11)	Noun	Survive	Verb		-or	Noun maker
8.	Unpleasantness (pg13)	Noun	Pleasant	Adj.	Un-	-ness	Noun maker
9.	Observation (pg13)	Noun	Observe	Verb		-tion	Noun maker
10.	Arrival (pg13)	Noun	Arrive	Verb		-al	Noun maker
11.	Observation (pg13)	Noun	Observe	Verb		-tion	Noun maker
12.	Arrival (pg13)	Noun	Arrive	Verb		-al	Noun maker
13.	Treatment (pg14)	Noun	Treat	Verb		-ment	Noun maker
14.	Argument (pg15)	Noun	Argue	Verb		-ment	Noun maker
15.	Stupidity (pg15)	Noun	Stupid	Adj.		-ity	Noun maker
16.	Sophistication (pg15)	Noun	Sophisticate	Adj.		-ion	Noun maker
17.	Illness (pg15)	Noun	Ill	Adj.		-ness	Noun maker
18.	Nervousness (pg15)	Noun	Nervous	Adj.		-ness	Noun maker
19.	Concetrator (pg17)	Noun	Concentrate	Verb		-or	Noun maker

20.	Celebration (pg17)	Noun	Celebrate	Verb		-tion	Noun maker
21.	Intensity (pg18)	Noun	Intense	Adj.		-ity	Noun maker
22.	Nearness (pg18)	Noun	Near	Adj.		-ness	Noun maker
23.	Commitment (pg20)	Noun	Commit	Verb		-ment	Noun maker
24.	Inconvenience (pg21)	Noun	Convenient	Adj.	In-	-ence	Noun maker
25.	Reminder (pg21)	Noun	Mind	Verb	Re-	-er	Noun maker
26.	Controller (pg21)	Noun	Control	Verb		-er	Noun maker
27.	Weakness (pg22)	Noun	Weak	Adj.		-ness	Noun maker
28.	Disappointment (pg22)	Noun	Appoint	Verb	Dis-	-ment	Noun maker
29.	Permission (pg22)	Noun	Permit	Verb		-tion	Noun maker
30.	Allowance (pg23)	Noun	Allow	Verb		-ance	Noun maker
31.	Reader (pg23)	Noun	Read	Verb		-er	Noun maker
32.	Entertainment (pg23)	Noun	Entertain	Verb		-ment	Noun maker
33.	Encouragement (pg24)	Noun	Courage	Verb	En-	-ment	Noun maker
34.	Consciousness (pg24)	Noun	Conscious	Adj.		-ness	Noun maker
35.	Equipment (pg26)	Noun	Equip	Verb		-ment	Noun maker
36.	Seriousness (pg26)	Noun	Serious	Adj.		-ness	Noun maker
28.	Holder (pg27)	Noun	Hold	Verb		-er	Noun maker
29.	Marriage (pg28)	Noun	Marry	Verb		-age	Noun maker
30.	Agreement (pg28)	Noun	Agree	Verb		-ment	Noun maker
31.	Stranger (pg29)	Noun	Strange	Adj.		-er	Noun maker
32.	Curiosity (pg29)	Noun	Curious	Adj.		-ity	Noun maker

33.	Connectivity (pg29)	Noun	Connect	Verb		-ive -ity	Noun maker
34.	Engagement (pg30)	Noun	Engage	Verb		-ment	Noun maker
35.	Shortage (pg38)	Noun	Short	Adj.		-age	Noun maker
36.	Participation (pg39)	Noun	Participate	Verb		-ion	Noun maker
37.	Opposition (pg41)	Noun	Oppose	Verb		-ite -ion	Noun maker
38.	Sacrality (pg42)	Noun	Sacral	Adj.		-ity	Noun maker
39.	Growth (pg44)	Noun	Grow	Verb		-th	Noun maker
40.	Concetrator (pg45)	Noun	Concetra te	Verb		-or	Noun maker
41.	Insanity (pg45)	Noun	Insane	Adj.		-ity	Noun maker
42.	Cyclist (pg46)	Noun	Cycle	Verb		-ist	Noun maker
43.	Exception (pg47)	Noun	Except	Verb		-tion	Noun maker
44.	Uncertainty (pg47)	Noun	Certain	Adj.	Un-	-ty	Noun maker
45.	Disengagement (pg47)	Noun	Engage	Verb	Dis-	-ment	Noun maker
46.	Tolerance (pg47)	Noun	Tolerant	Adj.		-ce	Noun maker
47.	Rotation (pg50)	Noun	Rotate	Verb		-ion	Noun maker
48.	Representati on (pg50)	Noun	Present	Verb	Re-	-ate -ion	Noun maker
49.	Awareness (pg54)	Noun	Aware	Verb		-ness	Noun maker
50.	Security (pg54)	Noun	Secure	Adj.		-ity	Noun maker
51.	Sadness (pg54)	Noun	Sad	Adj.		-ness	Noun maker
52.	Weakness (pg57)	Noun	Weak	Adj.		-ness	Noun maker
53.	Winner (pg57)	Noun	Win	Verb		-er	Noun maker
54.	Ignorance (pg58)	Noun	Ignore	Verb		-ance	Noun maker
55.	Ellegance	Noun	Ellegant	Adj.		-ance	Noun

	(pg59)						maker
56.	Eradication (pg72)	Noun	Eradicate	Verb		-ion	Noun maker
57.	Visitation (pg73)	Noun	Visit	Verb		-ate -ion	Noun maker
58.	Inspiration (pg73)	Noun	Inspire	Verb		-ate -ion	Noun maker
59.	Explanation (pg74)	Noun	Explain	Verb		-ate -ion	Noun maker
60.	Meaningless (pg75)	Noun	Mean	Verb		-ing -less -ness	Noun maker
61.	Honesty (pg76)	Noun	Honest	Adj.		-y	Noun maker
62.	Happiness (pg79)	Noun	Happy	Adj.		-ness	Noun maker
63.	Recurrence (pg80)	Noun	Current	Adj.	Re-	-ence	Noun maker

The table above shows that there are 63 words found attached with noun maker affixes. The prefixes found are *re-*, *in-*, *un-*, and the suffixes found are *-ence*, *-ness*, *-less*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ity*, *-ance*, *-er*, *-or*, *-ist*, *-age*, *-ment*. The base roots of the words are mostly verb and adjective.

Table 8 List Of Words Attached With Adjective Maker Affixes

No.	WORD	PART OF SPEECH	ROOTS	PART OF SPEECH	DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES		NOTE
					PREFIX	SUFFIX	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Rarely (pg 9)	Adv.	Rare	Adj.		-ly	Adj. maker
2.	Friendless (pg 9)	Adj.	Friend	Noun		-less	Adj. maker
3.	Healthy (pg 9)	Adj.	Health	Noun		-y	Adj. Maker
4.	Muscular (pg10)	Adj.	Muscle	Noun		-ar	Adj. maker
5.	Insufficiency (pg10)	Adj.	Sufficient	Noun	In-	-cy	Adj. maker
7.	Blushy (pg10)	Adj.	Blush	Noun		-y	Adj. maker
8.	Dangerous (pg11)	Adj.	Danger	Noun		-ous	Adj. maker
9.	Coughy (pg11)	Adj.	Cough	Verb		-y	Adj. maker
10.	Unattractive (pg12)	Adj.	Attract	Verb	Un-	-ive	Adj. maker
11.	Metaphorical (pg12)	Adj.	Metaphor	Noun		-ic -al	Adj. maker
12.	Unwanted (pg13)	Adj.	Want	Verb	Un-	-ed	Adj. maker
13.	Curable (pg13)	Adj.	Cure	Noun		-able	Adj. maker
14.	Incurable (pg13)	Adj.	Cure	Noun	In-	-able	Adj. maker
15.	Distrustful (pg14)	Adj.	Trust	Verb	Dis-	-ful	Adj. maker
16.	Unmade (pg14)	Adj.	Made	Verb	Un-		Adj. maker
17.	Hideous (pg15)	Adj.	Hide	Verb		-ous	Adj. maker
18.	Betrayal (pg15)	Adj.	Betray	Verb		-al	Adj. maker
19.	Likable (pg17)	Adj.	Like	Verb		-able	Adj. maker
20.	Awake (pg17)	Adj.	Wake	Verb	a-		Adj. maker

21.	Acceptable (pg17)	Adj.	Accept	Verb		-able	Adj. maker
22.	Indoor (pg17)	Adj.	Door	Noun	In-		Adj. maker
23.	Professional (pg18)	Adj.	Profession	Noun		-al	Adj. maker
24.	Unbridgeable (pg18)	Adj.	Bridge	Noun	Un-	-able	Adj. maker
25.	Unsolveable (pg18)	Adj.	Solve	Verb	Un-	-able	Adj. maker
26.	Uninjured (pg21)	Adj.	Injure	Verb	Un-	-ed	Adj. maker
27.	Questionable (pg22)	Adj.	Question	Noun		-able	Adj. maker
28.	Breathy (pg22)	Adj.	Breath	Verb		-y	Adj. maker
29.	Unholdable (pg22)	Adj.	Hold	Verb	Un-	-able	Adj. maker
30.	Disembodied (pg22)	Adj.	Embody	Verb	Dis-	-ed	Adj. maker
31.	Breathless (pg22)	Adj.	Breath	Verb		-less	Adj. maker
32.	Sweaty (pg23)	Adj.	Sweat	Noun		-y	Adj. maker
33.	Unwritten (pg23)	Adj.	Write	Verb	Un-	-en	Adj. maker
34.	Defensive (pg23)	Adj.	Defend	Verb		-ive	Adj. maker
35.	Unreachable (pg23)	Adj.	Reach	Verb	Un-	-able	Adj. maker
36.	Toughtful (pg24)	Adj.	Thought	Noun		-ful	Adj. maker
37.	Windowless (pg25)	Adj.	Window	Noun		-less	Adj. maker
38.	Unanswerable (pg25)	Adj.	Answer	Verb	Un-	-able	Adj. maker
39.	Unexpected (pg26)	Adj.	Expect	Verb	Un-	-ed	Adj. maker
40.	Useful (pg26)	Adj.	Use	Verb		-ful	Adj. maker
41.	Remarkable (pg27)	Adj.	Mark	Noun	Re-	-able	Adj. maker
42.	Useless (pg27)	Adj.	Use	Verb		-less	Adj. maker
43.	Unzipped	Adj.	Zip	Noun	Un-	-ed	Adj.

	(pg28)						maker
44.	Endless (pg28)	Adj.	End	Noun		-less	Adj. maker
45.	Physical (pg30)	Adj.	Physic	Noun		-al	Adj. maker
46.	Overgrown (pg38)	Adj.	Grow	Verb	Over-	-n	Adj. maker
47.	Defensive (pg40)	Adj.	Defend	Verb		-ive	Adj. maker
48.	Miserable (pg42)	Adj.	Misery	Noun		-able	Adj. maker
49.	Clueless (pg42)	Adj.	Clue	Noun		-less	Adj. maker
50.	Noncancer (pg42)	Adj.	Cancer	Noun	Non-	-y	Adj. maker
51.	Shirtless (pg43)	Adj.	Shirt	Noun		-less	Adj. maker
52.	Painful (pg44)	Adj.	Pain	Noun		-ful	Adj. maker
53.	Restless (pg44)	Adj.	Rest	Verb		-less	Adj. maker
54.	Refillable (pg45)	Adj.	Fill	Verb	Re-	-able	Adj. maker
55.	Attractive (pg46)	Adj.	Attract	Verb		-ive	Adj. maker
56.	Heroism (pg47)	Adj.	Hero	Noun		-ism	Adj. maker
57.	Moody (pg48)	Adj.	Mood	Noun		-y	Adj. maker
58.	Inherent (pg50)	Adj.	Inherentl y	Adv.		-ly	Adj. maker
59.	Unfinished (pg50)	Adj.	Finish	Verb	Un-	-ed	Adj. maker
60.	Speechless (pg51)	Adj.	Speech	Noun		-less	Adj. maker
61.	Valuable (pg52)	Adj.	Value	Noun		-able	Adj. maker
62.	Childish (pg53)	Adj.	Child	Noun		-ish	Adj. maker
63.	Betrayal (pg55)	Adj.	Betray	Adj.		-al	Adj. maker
64.	Dusty (pg57)	Adj.	Dust	Noun		-y	Adj. maker
65.	Powerful (pg58)	Adj.	Power	Noun		-ful	Adj. maker

66.	Inflatable (pg59)	Adj.	Inflate	Verb		-able	Adj. maker
67.	Soulless (pg59)	Adj.	Soul	Noun		-less	Adj. maker
68.	Asleep (pg59)	Adj.	Sleep	Verb	a-		Adj. maker
69.	Functional (pg61)	Adj.	Function	Noun		-al	Adj. maker
70.	Unbounded (pg61)	Adj.	Bound	Verb	Un-	-ed	Adj. maker
71.	Sheetless (pg64)	Adj.	Sheet	Noun		-less	Adj. maker
72.	Renewable (pg67)	Adj.	New	Adj.	Re-	-able	Adj. maker
73.	Cloudy (pg67)	Adj.	Cloud	Noun		-y	Adj. maker
74.	Thoughtful (pg67)	Adj.	Thought	Noun		-ful	Adj. maker
75.	Unfolded (pg70)	Adj.	Fold	Verb	Un-	-ed	Adj. maker
76.	Unbearable (pg71)	Adj.	Bear	Verb	Un-	-able	Adj. maker
77.	Undrowned (pg71)	Adj.	Drown	Verb	Un-	-ed	Adj. maker
78.	Unattended (pg73)	Adj.	Attend	Verb	Un-	-ed	Adj. maker
79.	Courageous (pg73)	Adj.	Courage	Noun		-ous	Adj. maker
80.	Replacable (pg73)	Adj.	Place	Noun	Re-	-able	Adj. maker
81.	Considerable (pg73)	Adj.	Consider	Verb		-able	Adj. maker
82.	Unlocked (pg74)	Adj.	Lock	Verb	Un-	-ed	Adj. maker
83.	Desirable (pg74)	Adj.	Desire	Noun		-able	Adj. maker
84.	Humorous (pg75)	Adj.	Humor	Noun		-ous	Adj. maker
85.	Collective (pg75)	Adj.	Collect	Verb		-ive	Adj. maker
86.	Insufferable (pg76)	Adj.	Suffer	Verb	In-	-able	Adj. maker
87.	Unmade (pg77)	Adj.	Made	Verb	Un-		Adj. maker
88.	Childless	Adj.	Child	Noun		-less	Adj.

	(pg78)						maker
89.	Messy (pg79)	Adj.	Mess	Noun		-y	Adj. maker
90.	Boatless (pg80)	Adj.	Boat	Noun		-less	Adj. maker
91.	Uninteresting (pg80)	Adj.	Interest	Noun	Un-	-ing	Adj. maker
92.	Ceaseless (pg80)	Adj.	Cease	Verb		-less	Adj. maker

The words attached with adjective maker affixes found are 92 words.

There are prefixes *un-*, *re-*, *a-*, *in-*, *dis-*, and suffixes *-less*, *-ing*, *-y*, *-ous*, *-ed*, *-able*, *-ive*, *-ed*, and *-ful*.

As the purpose of the research is finding the derivational affixes which concluded the bases or roots of the words in *The Fault In Our Star* novel by John Green, the table above is showing how to analyze the derivational affixes and the roots. It shows that analyzing the derivational affixes in John Green's novel *The Fault In Our Star* is by separating the derivational affixes and the roots, so it was clearly obtained derivational affixes and the roots of the words.

From the table above, there are derivational affixes that is found in *The Fault in Our Star* novel by John Green, that will be shown in the table below.

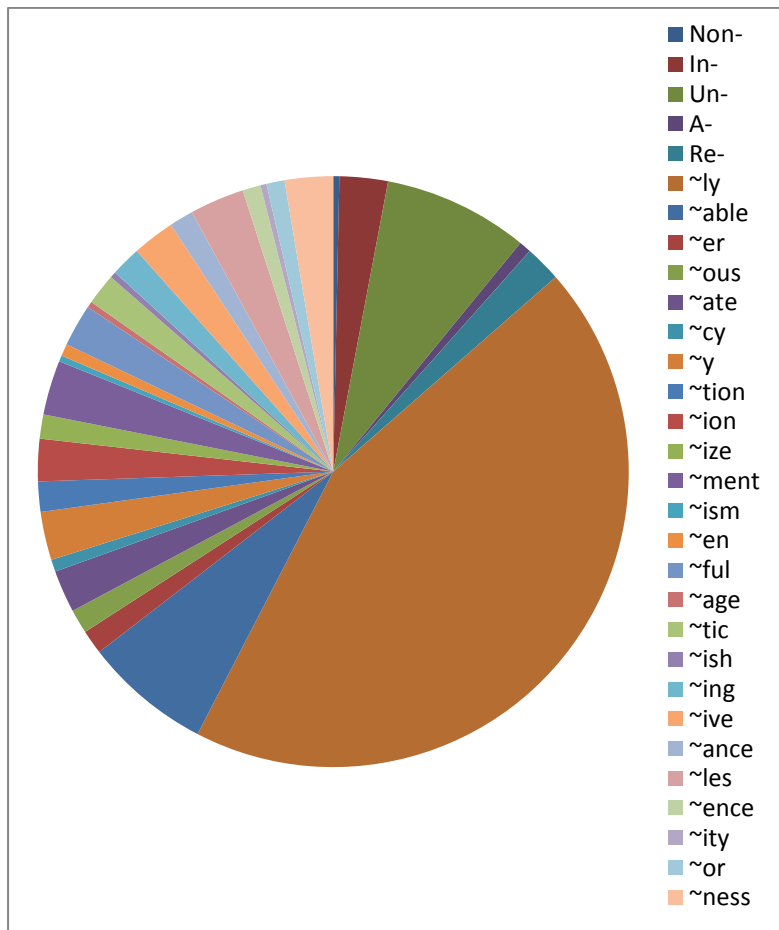
Table 9 The Number Of Derivational Affixes

NO.	DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES		THE NUMBER OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES	%
	PREFIX	SUFFIX		
1.	In-		8	2,48%
2.	Un-		24	7,45%
3.	a-		2	0,62%
4.	Non-		1	0,31%
5.	Re-		6	1,86%
6.		-ly	133	41,30%

7.		-able	21	6,52%
8.		-er	4	1,24%
9.		-al	20	6,21%
10.		-ous	4	1,24%
11.		-ate	7	2,17%
12.		-cy	2	0,625%
13.		-y	8	2,48%
14.		-tion	5	1,55%
15.		-ion	7	2,17%
16.		-ize	4	1,24%
17.		-ment	9	2,80%
18.		-ism	1	0,31%
19.		-en	2	0,625%
20.		-ful	7	2,17%
21.		-age	1	0,31%
22.		-tic	5	1,60%
23.		-ish	1	0,31%
24.		-ing	5	1,55%
25.		-ive	7	2,17%
26.		-ance	4	1,24%
27.		-les	9	2,80%
28.		-ence	3	0,93%
29.		-ity	1	0,31%
30.		-or	3	0,93%
31.		-ness	8	2,48%

From the table above, it shows that there are prefixes *in-* (8), *un-* (24), *a-* (2), *Non-* (1), *Re-* (6), and suffixes *-ly* (133), *-able* (21), *-er* (4), *-al* (20), *-ous* (4), *-ate* (7), *-cy* (2), *-y* (8), *-tion* (5), *-ion* (7), *-ize* (4), *-ment* (9), *-en* (2), *-ful* (7), *-age* (1), *-tic* (5), *-ish* (1), *-ing* (5), *-ive* (7), *-ance* (4), *-les* (9), *-ence* (3), *-ity* (1), *-or* (3), *-ness* (8), and many other derivational affixes found in *The Fault In Our Star* novel by John Green. The table above shows that suffix *-ly* is the most dominant derivational affix in *The Fault In Our Star* Novel.

Chart 1 The Number Of Derivational Affixes



After analyzing the derivational affixes, the researcher finds that derivational affixes also have the function such as verb maker, noun maker, adjective maker, and adverb maker found in *The Fault In Our Star* novel by John Green. The table below shows the number of the function of derivational affixes found in *The Fault In Our Star* novel by John Green,

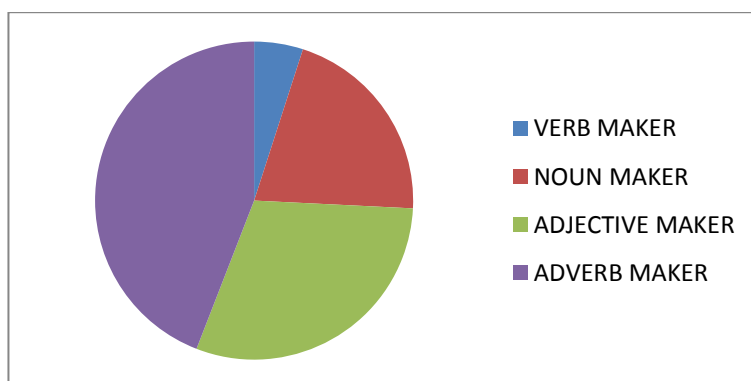
Table 10 The Number Of The Function Of Derivational Affixes

NO.	THE FUNCTION OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES	THE NUMBER OF THE FUNCTION OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES	%
1.	Verb maker	11	4,97%
2.	Noun maker	63	20,81%
3.	Adj. Maker	92	30,12%
4.	Adv. Maker	143	44,10%

The formula to figure out the percentage of each linguistics form is as follows:

$$P = \frac{\Sigma \text{ Data}}{\Sigma \text{ All the Data}} \times 100 \%$$

Chart 2 The Number Of The Function Of Derivational Affixes



From the table above, it shows that there are verb maker (16), noun maker (67), adjective maker (97), adverb maker (142) as the function of derivational affixes found in *The Fault In Our Star* novel by John Green. The table also shows that adverb maker is the most dominant function.

B. Discussion

From data finding of the research, there are derivational affixes and roots that can be found in *The Fault In Our Star* novel by John Green:

1. Adverb

The suffix *-ly* is usually attached to an adjective and forms an adverb.

For example : Recent (adjective)

Recently (adverb)

2. Adjective

The suffixes *-ive*, *-ing*, *-ed*, *-able*, *-less* are usually added to the verb or noun to form an adjective.

For example: collect (verb) collective (adjective)

Interest (noun) interesting (adjective)

Lock (verb) locked (adjective)

Desire (noun) desirable (adjective)

End (noun) endless (adjective)

3. Verb

The suffix *-ate* and *-ize* can be added to a noun or adjective to form a verb.

For example: different (adjective) differentiate (verb)

digit (noun) digitize (verb)

4. Noun

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

For example: read	(verb)	reader	(noun)
Entertain	(verb)	entertainment	(noun)
Permit	(verb)	permission	(noun)
Weak	(adjective)	weakness	(noun)
Survive	(verb)	survivor	(noun)

Based on the analysis in the table 2, the researcher found the functions of derivational affixes that have been shown in the table 2. The explanation of those findings are clearly described as follows:

1. The derivational affixes can be called a verb maker when the part of speech of the word is changed into a verb. The affixes that form a verb in this research are *-ate*, *-y*, *-ize*.

Example: plastic (noun) → plasticize (verb)

(The suffix *-ize* has the function as verb maker because it forms the part of speech noun into verb.)

2. The derivational affixes can be called a noun maker when the part of speech of the word is changed into a noun. The affixes that form a noun in this research are *-er*, *-ion*, *-tion*, *-ment*, *-ism*, *-age*, *-ance*, *-ence*, *-or*, *-ness*, *-y*.

Example : happy (adjective)→ happiness (noun)

(The suffix *-ness* forms a noun which makes it a noun maker).

3. The derivational affixes can be called an adjective maker when the part of speech of the word is changed into an adjective. The affixes that form an adjective in this research are *-al*, *-ive*, *-ful*, *-ous*, *-able*, *-ish*, *-ing*, *-les*,

Example : collect (verb) → collective (adjective)

(The suffix *-ive* forms an adjective from part of speech verb which makes it an adjective maker).

4. The derivational affixes can be called an adverb maker when the part of speech of the word is changed into an adverb. The affix that forms an adverb in this research is *-ly*.

Example : quiet (adjective) → quietly (adverb)

(the suffix *-ly* forms an adverb from part of speech adjective which makes it an adverb maker).

C. IMPLICATION OF TEACHING VOCABULARY BY ANALYZING DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN INDONESIA

People need to use words in order to express themselves in any language. Most learners, too, acknowledge the importance of vocabulary acquisition. The teacher has an essential role in helping students to improve their vocabulary. In order to be able to have a rich vocabulary, not only do students need to learn as many words as possible, but they also need to remember them because, in fact, learning is remembering. Unlike grammar learning which is based on a system of rules, vocabulary knowledge implies accumulating individual items. It is a learning process that relies primarily on memory.

Therefore, understanding about derivational affixes is important to memorize the vocabulary in an effective way. Prince stated that students who

understand how words are formed by combining prefixes, suffixes, and roots tend to have larger vocabularies and better reading comprehension than peers without such knowledge and skills.³⁹ Nagy proposed that the teaching morphological awareness and decoding in school may be the way to narrow the achievement gap for children whose families differ in education and income levels, and ethnic or racial backgrounds.⁴⁰ A deep and full knowledge and understanding of vocabulary (how the words are formed by affixes), will improve outcomes for students who struggle.

In relation to the importance of vocabulary improvement, the researcher would like to assert several suggestions. Firstly, English teacher should develop the effective way in teaching derivational suffixes, such as playing word formation card game. Then, the English teacher may combine the theory with some appropriate media, such as learning videos, power point presentation, and reading text. These media are appropriate with the level of senior high school students. Next, the researcher suggests the English teacher may offer or provide good devices, such as video or game in teaching in order to attract students' attention to comprehend the theory of English subject. Finally, the theory of derivational suffixes should be taught with the simple examples through simple sentence till they can construct better sentences.

³⁹ Prince, R.E.C, *Usable knowledge from Harvard Graduate School of Education - Morphological analysis: New light on a vital reading skill*, HGSE Nonie Lesaux, 2009, Retrieved from <http://www.uknow.gse.harvard.edu/teaching/TC102-407.html>

⁴⁰ Nagy, W, Metalinguistic awareness and the vocabulary-comprehension connection. In R. K. Wager, A. E. Muse, & K. R. Tannenbaum (Eds.), *Vocabulary acquisition: Implications for reading comprehension* (New York: Guilford, 2007), pp. 52 - 77

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter the researcher discusses about conclusion and suggestion of this study entitled An Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In John Green's Novel The Fault In Our Star. The conclusion is concluded from the finding and discussion that had been analyzed by the researcher. This chapter also shows the suggestion related to the study.

A. Conclusion

From the results of the data analysis, the researcher concluded that there are two forms of derivational affixes in The Fault In Our Star novel by John Green which are suffix and prefix. Based on the findings of the research in chapter IV, the researcher concludes several conclusions as follows; the derivational affixes in the novel The Fault In Our Star written by John Green are prefixes *in-* (8), *un-* (24), *a-* (2), *Non-* (1), *Re-* (6), and suffixes *-ly* (133), *-able* (21), *-er* (4), *-al* (20), *-ous* (4), *-ate* (7), *-cy* (2), *-y* (8), *-tion* (5), *-ion* (7), *-ize* (4), *-ment* (9), *-en* (2), *-ful* (7), *-age* (1), *-tic* (5), *-ish* (1), *-ing* (5), *-ive* (7), *-ance* (4), *-les* (9), *-ence* (3), *-ity* (1), *-or* (3), *-ness* (8) and many others. The result shows that suffix *-ly* is the most dominant suffix in the book.

The function of derivational affixes in The Fault In Our Star novel by John Green is verb maker (16), noun maker (67), adjective maker (97), and adverb maker (142). Adverb maker means the affixes that change the root into adverb, noun maker means the affixes that change the root into noun, adjective maker means affixes that change the root into adjective, and verb maker means affixes that change the root into verb. From the

table 9 of chapter IV, it shows that adverb maker is the most dominant function found in *The Fault In Our Star* novel by John Green which is related to the most dominant suffix *-ly*.

B. Suggestion

From the conclusion above, the researcher recommends some suggestions.

The following suggestions are:

1. For the students

The researcher suggests that the students should learn about derivational affixes because it can help the students to enrich their vocabularies.

2. For teachers

Teachers should apply the derivational affixes by separating the roots and the affixes clearly in English teaching for students to master vocabulary easily.

3. For further researcher

The reseacrher suggests the other researcher to develop a similar ressearch with different data source and a better research technique.

REFERENCES

- Andrew Spencer. *Morphological Theory*. Massachusetts: Blackwell Publisher, 1991
- Argenis Zapata. *Types of word and word formation in English*. Universidad de Los Andes, 2007
- Betty M Dietsch, *Reasoning and Writing Well: A Rhetoric, Research Guide, Reader, and Handbook* McGraw-Hill, a business unit of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc, 2003
- Carstairs, Andrew and McCharty. *Introduction to English Morphology*. Edinburg: Edinburg Press University, 2002
- Catherine Marshall, & Gretchen B Rossman, *Designing Qualitative Research*, New York: Sage Publication, 2014
- Charters, *Introduction to Short Fiction and the Story*, London: ST Martin Press, 1987
- Cresswell, John W. *Educational Research: Planning Conducting, And Evaluatipn Quantitative And Qualtitative Research*. Bostom: Pearson Education, 2012
- Crowley, Terry, Lynch John, Siegel Jeff, Piau Julie. *The Design of Language An Introdustion to Descriptive Linguistic*. New Zealand, 1995
- Dedi R.N & Ainul K, "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement speech By Steve Jobs", Script Journal Volume 1, Issue 1, April 2016
- Donald Ary. *Introduction To Research In Education*. Canada: Nelson Education, Ltd, 2010

E. Heibert, & M. Kamil. *Teaching and Learning Vocabulary*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., 2005, section IV, 2.

Ellis C berger, *Their Story/My Story/ Our Story: Including The Researcher's Experience In Qualitative Research*, Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE, 2003

Francis Katamba. *Morphology*. New York; Macmiland, 2006

Francis Katamba. *Morphology*.English; Palgrave Macmillan Limited, 1993

Gleason H. A. *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics*. United State of America, 1980.

<https://www.famousauthors.org/john-green> on Thursday, 19th March 2020

J. Kennedy X., *An Introduction to Fiction* , Simultaneously in Canada by Little, Brown & Company (Canada) Limited, 1983

J. Rebecca Luken, *A Critical Handbook of Children's Literature*, Oxford: Pearson Education Inc, 2003

John Green, *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS*, New York: Penguin Group, 2012

Lucienne T.M. Blessing, & Amaresh Chakrabart., *DRM, A Design Research Methodology*. London: Licensing Agency, 2009

Maharani S.A, "An Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In The Land Of Five Towers Novel By A. Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilban," (Kudus: 2014)

McCarthy, Michael & O'Dell, Felicity. *English Vocabulary in Use Upper-Intermediate & Advanced*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994

Nagy, W, Metalinguistic awareness and the vocabulary-comprehension connection. In R. K. Wager, A. E. Muse, & K. R. Tannenbaum (Eds.),

Vocabulary acquisition: Implications for reading comprehension (pp. 52-77). New York: Guilford, 2007

Norman e. Wallen, & Jack R. Fraenkel. *How to Design and Evaluate Research In Education*. New York: McGraw – Hill, 2009

Paul Procter. *Longman Dictionary of Cotemporary English*. England: Longman Ltd, 1980

Prince, R.E.C, *Usable knowledge from Harvard Graduate School of Education - Morphological analysis: New light on a vital reading skill, HGSE Nonie Lesaux*, 2009, Retrieved from <http://www.uknow.gse.harvard.edu/teaching/TC102-407.html>

R. Lieber. *Introducing Morphology*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009

Ramelan. *Introduction to Linguistic Analysis*. Semarang: IKIP Semarang Press, 1992

Redman, Stuart. *English Vocabulary In Use Pre- Intermediate & Intermediate*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997

Robert Stanton, *An Introduction to Fiction*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965

Sabrony Rachmadie. *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*. Jakarta: Penerbit Karunika Jakarta Universitas Terbuka, 1986

William Downes. *Language and Society*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

William Henry Hudson, *An Introduction the Study of the Literature*, London: George G. Harrap, 1960

William O'Grady, and Guzman. *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*. United Kingdom: Longman, 1996

CURRICULUM VITAE



My name is Belia Pavita Dewi, I was born in Purworejo, 27th July 1997. I am the first daughter of my parents. My father's name is Suradi and my mother's name is Lastri. I only have one younger sister named Hilyah Azzahra. My hometown is in Tumenggungan Village, Purworejo, Central Java. During my study in IAIN Metro, I live in Kotagajah with my uncle and my aunt. My hobby is reading and playing acoustic guitar.

I graduated from SDN Jatimurni III Bekasi in 2009, and continued my study in SMPN 06 Purworejo. I took Architecture Engineering in SMKN 01 Purworejo and graduated in 2015. I worked as Quality Controller in LG Innotek Indonesia, Bekasi, for 6 months and then I moved to Bandung and worked as Quality Controller in Daese Garment, Bandung. In 2016 I decided to move to Lampung and continued my study in English Teaching Department of IAIN Metro.