

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

Based on the result of the study in chapter IV showed that the researcher found 147 deverbal noun words used in thesis abstracts of English education program undergraduated on 2012 of State Islamic College of Palangka Raya. Theoretically, according to McCarthy that there are six suffixes that used to construct deverbal noun words, they are *-ance /-ence*, *-ment*, *-ing*, *-((a)t)ion*, *-al*, and *-er* (Chapter 2, page 36). But practically based on the analysis in thesis abstracts of English education program undergraduated on 2012 of State Islamic College of Palangka Raya, there are only five suffixes that used to construct deverbal noun words, they are *-ance* (there are 4 words forming by suffix *-ance*, for example; *signify (verb base) + -ance (deverbal noun suffix) = significance (deverbal noun)*) / *-ence* (there is 1 word forming by suffix *-ence*, for example; *differ (verb base) + -ence (deverbal noun suffix) = difference (deverbal noun)*), the classification of using *-ance /-ence* categorized based on the rules of forming words ending in *-ance*, and *-ence* (Chapter 2, page 36), *-ment* (there are 6 words forming by suffix *-ment*, for example; *achieve (verb base) + -ment (deverbal noun suffix) = achievement (deverbal noun)*), *-ing* (there are 81 words forming by suffix *-ing*, for example; *use (verb base) + -ing (deverbal noun suffix) = using (deverbal noun)*), actually suffix *-ing* is inflectional suffix that used to form progressive participle in verb (Chapter 2, page 26), but according to Andrew

Carstairs-McCarthy in his book “*An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*” stated that suffix *-ing* is also derivational suffix that used to form deverbial noun (Chapter 2, page 38), based on the result of the study, the researcher found that nouns forming by suffix *-ing* is often used in thesis abstract of English Education Program Students undergraduated on 2012 to form deverbial noun with function abstract noun that have meaning *the activity or process of X-ing*, *-((a)t)ion* (there are 30 words forming by suffix *-ation*, for example; *populate (verb base) + -ation (deverbial noun suffix) = population (deverbial noun)*), 17 words forming by suffix *-tion*, for example; *collect (verb base) + -tion (deverbial noun suffix) = collection (deverbial noun)*), 1 word forming by suffix *-ion*, for example; *contribute (verb base) + -ion (deverbial noun suffix) = contribution (deverbial noun)*), the classification of using *-ation*, *-tion/-sion*, and *-ion* categorized based on the rules of forming words ending in *-ation*, *-tion*, *-sion*, and *-ion* (Chapter 2, page 38), *-er* (there are 7 words forming by suffix *-er*, for example; *write (verb base) + -er (deverbial noun suffix) = writer (deverbial noun)*). According to the theory of productivity, the most productive suffix is *-ing*, because suffix *-ing* can be applied to construct new word and also suffix *-ing* are often used to create new words in thesis abstracts of English education program undergraduated on 2012 of State Islamic College of Palangka Raya (Chapter 2, page 47).

In addition to the forms of deverbial noun words used in thesis abstracts of English education program undergraduated on 2012 of State Islamic College of Palangka Raya, the researcher also discussed about the functions of deverbial noun

words used in thesis abstracts of English education program undergraduated on 2012 of State Islamic College of Palangka Raya (Chapter 2, page 40). Based on the result of the study in chapter IV showed that suffixes *-ance /-ence, -ment, -ing, -((a)t)ion*, all have much the same function (they form abstract nouns meaning ‘activity or result of X-ing’/action nouns or patient nouns). Besides it, suffix *-ing* is the most general, and indeed all verbs can form nouns with it irrespective of whatever other suffixes they may use; but even suffix *-ing* nouns may have semantic and grammatical idiosyncrasies. The suffix *-er* is also the one most generally used for forming nouns denoting a person performing the action of the corresponding verb (agent nouns).

Aside from forms and functions, the researcher also discussed about the meanings of deverbal noun words used in thesis abstracts of English education program undergraduated on 2012 of State Islamic College of Palangka Raya. Based on *Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy* in his book “*An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*” and *Martin Hasplemath and Andrea D. Sims* in their book “*Understanding Morphology*” and then the researcher gives the meaning of deverbal nouns and matches it based on the Thesis Abstracts of English Education Program Undergraduated on 2012 of State Islamic College of Palangka Raya (Chapter 2, page 41- 46). In general, the researcher found that there are 129 words which have meaning *activity of X-ing (Action Noun)*; 3 words from word forming by suffix *-ance*, and *-ence*, 5 word from word forming by suffix *-ment*, 81 words from word forming by suffix *-ing*, 40 words from word forming by suffix *-((a)t)ion*, , 11 words which have meaning *result of X-ing*

(Patient Noun); 2 words from word forming by suffix *–ance*, and *–ence*, 1 word from word forming by suffix *–ment*, 8 words from word forming by suffix *–((a)tion*, and 7 words which have meaning *a person performing the action of the corresponding verb (Agent Noun)*; 5 words with meaning *a person or thing performing the action of the corresponding verb*, and 2 words with meaning *a thing performing the action of the corresponding verb*.