

Foreign Language Academy of Nasional



Derivative Nouns and the Way to Improve One's Vocabulary

A Paper

**Presented to the Foreign Language Academy of Nasional in
Partial Fulfillment to Obtain Diploma III Degree**

By

NURUL MAULIDA


083450200350003

ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT

2010-2011

**DEPARTEMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE ACADEMY OF NASIONAL
2010-2011**

SCRIPT APPROVAL



Name : NURUL MAULIDA
Student Number : 083450200350003
Script Title : Derivative Nouns and the Way to Improve
Date : 31st December 2010
One's Vocabulary

Approved By

Counselor Director

(Drs. Fathuddin. S.IP) **(Drs. Agung Prawoto. MM)**

ACKNOWLEDGE

First of all, the writer would like to thank the almighty God for giving her the strength and health to do this paper writing until it is been done well. The deepest thank also goes to

1. Mr. Drs. Agung Prawoto, MM, the Director of Nasional Academy of Foreign Language and the other staffs who have given her ease during learning at Nasional Academy of Foreign Language for 2.5 years.
2. Mr. Zuhron, S.S. M. Hum, the Vice Director of Nasional Academy of Foreign Language and the lecturer who has ever taught the writer more about Grammar.
3. Her paper counselor, Mr. Fathuddin, whose encouragement, guidance and support from the initial to the final step that enabled her to develop an understanding of the subject.
4. For all of the lecturers in Foreign Language Academy of Nasional whom she can not mention the names one by one, who have taught her everything about English as long as she studied there.
5. Her beloved parents, Zainal Noor and Zubaidah for providing everything to support her project and their advices, which are the most needed for the project.
6. Her younger sisters, Tia Kiftia and Rizki Amalia who have given her high spirits to finish this paper well.
7. Her friends who were doing this project with me and sharing our ideas. They were helpful that when combining and discussing together. Especially for Merry Puji Astuty who spent the most time with her to do this project together.

8. Last but not the least, she offers her regards and blessings to her special friend, Rangga Ali who has supported her in any respect during the completion of the project.

Finally the writer also realizes that the paper needs to be improved. She hopes this paper has more advantages for those who want to emphasize their knowledge in English. The writer only invites suggestions and critics from the readers in order to get this writing better.

Jakarta, 31st December 2010

Nurul Maulida.



TABLE OF CONTENT

SCRIPT APPROVAL.....	i
ACKNOWLEDGE.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	iv

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study.....	1
1.2 The Reason of Choosing the Problem.....	3
1.3 Scope of the Writing	3
1.4 The Aim of Writing.....	3
1.5 The Method of Collecting Data.....	3
1.6 The Organization of Writing.....	4

CHAPTER II: DISCUSSION

2.1 The Meaning of Noun.....	7
2.2 The Function of Noun.....	7
2.2.1 The Noun Function in Central Core.....	8
2.2.2 The Noun Function in Modification Structures.....	12
2.3 The Concrete and Abstract Noun.....	13
2.4 The Abstract Noun Formation (Derivative Noun).....	18
2.4.1 The Abstract Noun Derived from Noun.....	19
2.4.2 The Abstract Noun Derived from Verb.....	20
2.4.3 The Abstract Noun Derived from Adjective.....	23
2.5 The Way to Improve Ones Vocabulary.....	24

CHAPTER III: ANALYSIS.....	27
-----------------------------------	-----------

CHAPTER IV:

4.1 Conclusion.....33
4.1 Suggestion.....34

BIBLIOGRAPHY.....35

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.....36

APPENDICES.....37



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

As we know, people who live in the world want to get a better life for their future. They do many kinds of effort to make all their dreams come true. The most important thing out of many things needed by the people to support their career in the future is education.

Education is needed by the people since they were born in the world. As time goes by, they need not only informal but also formal education to broaden their knowledge and improve their skill. There are so many subjects that they have to learn more. At this time, one of subjects needed most by the people in the world is English. English is functionally the most used language in the world, means of mutual cooperation, scientific communication, diplomatic relationship, cultural understanding and many more. That is why English becomes popular in many countries including in Indonesia.

A few people in Indonesia have been mastering English. But for common people who are not mastering English should learn more about it if they want to make a progress in their lives.

In learning English, the first thing they have to know about that language is part of speech. If they have mastered the part of speech, they will feel comfort to speak and write in English.

Noun is one of the parts of speech. Hornby (1948) defines noun as follow, *“Noun is a word that refers to a person, a place or a thing, a quality or an activity”* (P. 904).

A noun can function in a sentence as a subject, an object, an adjective, an adverb, a possessive modifier, appositive, and predicate.

All languages including English have nouns. In English, there are many different types of nouns. In fact, grammarians have developed a whole series of noun types including the concrete noun and abstract noun. Every type of nouns is used in the different way. It depends on the sentences.

In learning foreign language, we need an adaptation of comprehending the meaning and structure in the language. Automatically, mother tongue is far more different from foreign language. You can give a comparison between Bahasa Indonesia and English. The difference between two of them is wide afar. Because of the difference, there are some difficulties in the way of learning foreign language.

The problem faced by the people who want to learn foreign language is the way how to arrange some words into an effective sentence. The usage of abstract noun (derivative noun), both in Bahasa Indonesia and English is quite different. Abstract noun can be derived from noun, verb or adjective. By adding an affix to the root comes from verb or adjective will make the word becomes abstract noun. But it

depends on the affix itself. Not all suffixes in English, however, can be used to derivate a word into abstract noun.

As people know the affix in Bahasa Indonesia is far more different from English, people also get confused to use it in the right order. In Bahasa Indonesia, the affixes used for abstract noun are conflict *ke-an* and *pe-an*, and suffix *-an*. In English, the suffixes are *-ship*, *-hood*, *-ism*, *-dom*, *-ness*, *-tion*, *-sion*, *-gion*, *-ance*, *-ence*, and *-age*.

Because of the differences mentioned above, automatically, the learners of English will face problems in using and mastering the affixes in abstract noun. So that the writer shares 30 questioners about derivation process from verb or adjective in abstract noun for English Students to measure how far the student know more about abstract noun.

In this case, the writer wants to try to explain more about mastering kinds of abstract noun.

1.2 The Reason of Choosing the Problem

As we know, there are so many parts of speech such as verb, adverb, adjective, noun, pronoun, conjunction, article, interjection, and preposition. All of them are very useful to help us to make an effective sentence in English.

For the common people, they only know about noun itself. They don't know yet about the detail.

Enlarge and share the knowledge about abstract noun is the reason why the writer chooses this case.

By writing and sharing the derivative nouns and the way to improve ones vocabulary, the writer hopes that all the reader can enrich their knowledge of English.

1.3 Scope of the Writing

In this paper the writer will limit the subject of this paper only discussing abstract nouns derivational process from verb, adjective or noun and how to make it.

1.4 The Aim of Writing

The aim of writing is to fulfill of the requirements to obtain a bachelor degree in English from Foreign Language Academy of National. Not only that but the writer wants also to give more knowledge about kinds of noun and the way to use it to make the writing and communicating better as we expected.

1.5 The Method of Collecting Data

These are the method of collecting data which the writer used:

- Library research
- Questionnaire (for 30 English Students)
- And other media-related issues in detail

1.6 The Organization of Writing

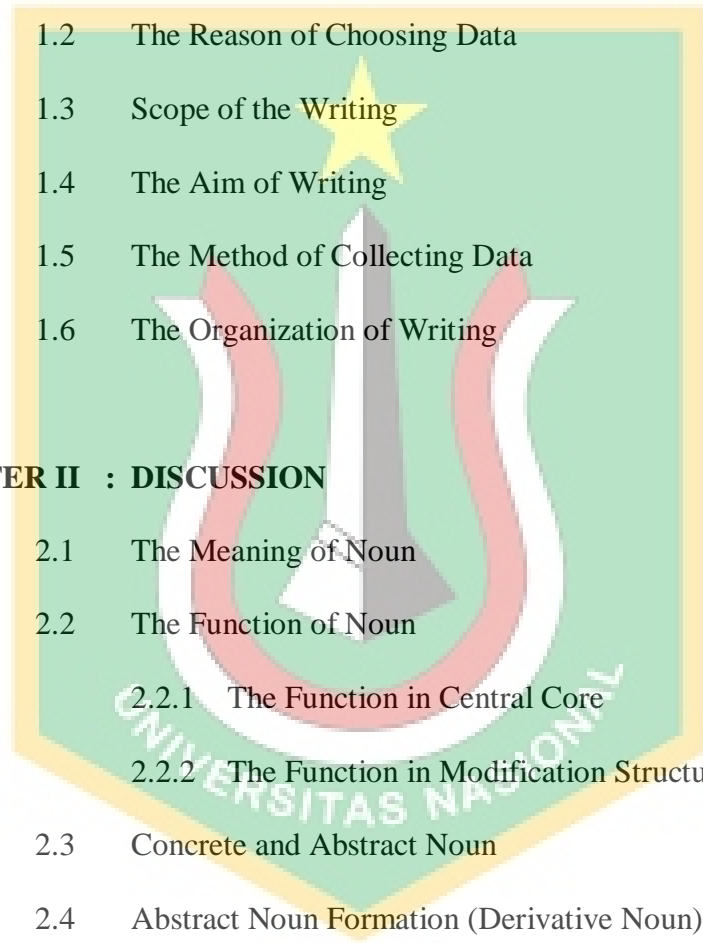
This writing has been organized as links below:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Background of Study
- 1.2 The Reason of Choosing Data
- 1.3 Scope of the Writing
- 1.4 The Aim of Writing
- 1.5 The Method of Collecting Data
- 1.6 The Organization of Writing

CHAPTER II : DISCUSSION

- 2.1 The Meaning of Noun
- 2.2 The Function of Noun
 - 2.2.1 The Function in Central Core
 - 2.2.2 The Function in Modification Structures
- 2.3 Concrete and Abstract Noun
- 2.4 Abstract Noun Formation (Derivative Noun)
- 2.5 The Way to Improve Ones Vocab



CHAPTER III : QUESTIONNAIRE

CHAPTER IV : ANALYSIS

CHAPTER V :

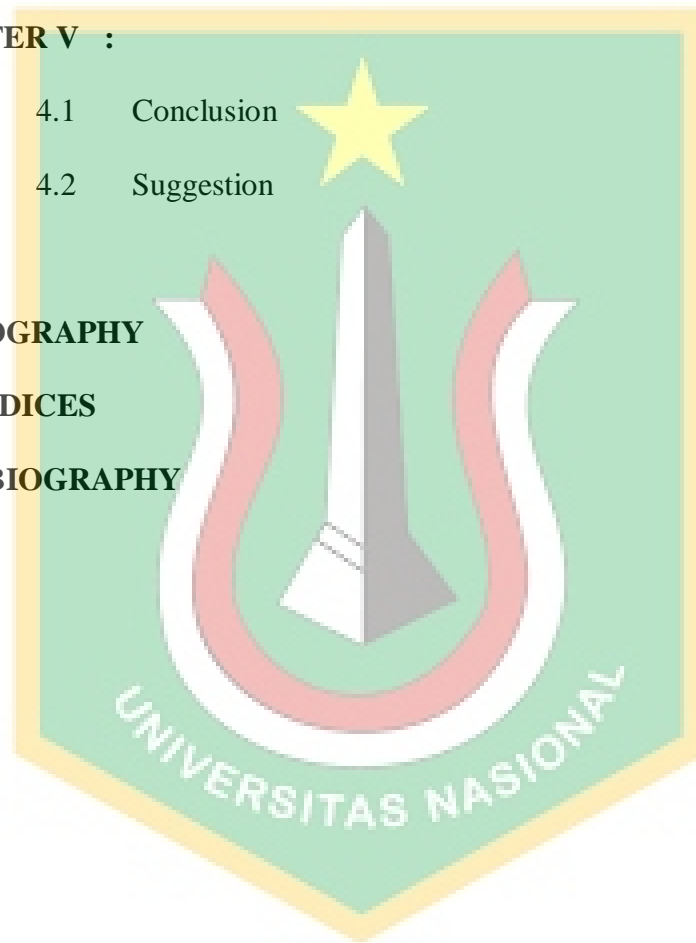
4.1 Conclusion

4.2 Suggestion

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

AUTOBIOGRAPHY



CHAPTER II

DISCUSSION

2.1 The Meaning of Noun

In the case of learning something, we have to know the meaning of the thing that we want to learn more. Here the writer wants to explain about the meaning of noun. According to many sources, there are some meanings of noun.

Hornby (1948) defines noun as follow, *“Noun is a word that refers to a person, a place or a thing, a quality or an activity”* (P. 904).

The statement is also strengthened by the others, Frank (1972) describes noun *“The noun is the one of the most important parts of speech. Its arrangement with the verb helps to form the sentence core which is essential to every complete sentence”* (P. 6).

Based on the definitions above, the writer is in the opinion that a noun is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea.

2.2 The Function of Noun

The noun in a sentence has functions. The noun can function in a sentence as a subject, an object, an adjective, an adverb, a possessive modifier, appositive, and predicate.

In detail, the noun may function not only in the central core of the sentence, but also in structures of modification. The functions will be written down here along with their structural significance.

2.2.1 The Noun Function in Central Core

The noun function in central core as follow:

a) The Subject of Verb

Frank (1972) explains about subject of verb as, "*Who or what is being talked about. The verb agrees with the subject in person (first, second, third) and in number (singular, plural)*" (P. 9).

For example:

- The company gives a donation to the orphanage.
- She will be going abroad tonight.
- They love snorkeling in Bunaken

The underlined word shows that it is used as a subject of verb or topic of sentence.

b) The Complement of Verb

The complement of verb completes the predication after the verb. It can be:

- A direct object. It can be identified by asking what or who (m).

For example:

- My mother needs eyeglasses.
- The lecturer commended Rose.
- Ms. Brown cleaned the house.

Those samples can be proved by making a sentence as bellow:

- What does your mother need?
- Whom did the lecturer commend?
- What did Ms. Brown clean?

- An indirect object. It also can be identified by asking to what, for what or to whom, for whom.

For example:

- My father bought the dog a kennel.
- Olivia gave me a birthday cake.
- I owe him some money.

Those samples can be proved by making a sentence as bellow:

- For what did your father buy a kennel?
- To whom did Olivia give a birthday cake?
- To whom do you owe your money?

These are some verbs taken as indirect object are – bring, buy, give, make, owe, pay, sell, send, teach, write.

- Retained Object. It is an object used in a passive construction.

For example:

- *The lamp* was switched off.
- *The building* was destroyed.
- These *books* were burned.

c) The Subjective Complement (Predicate Noun / Predicative Nominative)

A noun that follows an intransitive verb and completes the meaning of a sentence is called a complement. The word complement means to complete. A sentence has a subject and a predicate. Predicate is a generic term that includes those parts of the sentence that explain the subject of the sentence. The noun that follows an intransitive verb and completes the predicate may also be called subjective complement, a predicate noun or predicate nominative.

Note that a predicate noun is an alternate word for the subject of the sentence.

For example:

° *Dira was the captain* of science class.



° *Aburizal Bakrie is the chairman* of Golkar Party.



° *My sister will be a geologist.*



d) The Objective Complement

In a sentence, an object follows the direct object which has similar identity as the direct object.

For example:

° They elected Dira captain.

° I named my bird, Tweety.

° They regard you their friend.

The objective complement also can be mentioned by as:

° They elected Dira as captain.

° I named my bird as Tweety.

° They regard you as their friend.

Special verbs using objective complements are appoint, consider, elect, name, nominate, select, think, and regard.

2.2.2 The Noun Functions in Modification Structures

The noun functions in modification structures are divided into:

a) The Object of Preposition

The object of preposition completes the idea of time, direction, position, and many more.

For example:

- There are so many places of interest around Pulau Seribu.
- They are going to participate in the symposium of international education.
- She is making some cup cakes at home.

b) The Noun in Apposition (Appositive)

Appositive is a noun which has a function as an additional explanation located after a first noun. Appositive can be located not only after subject, but also object. If the noun is located after the subject, it also can be hemmed in commas.

For example:

- Katty, my best friend, will go abroad for studying.
- They are fans of Taylor Swift, a singer.
- My favorite Japanese restaurant, Takigawa, has been moved to Pondok Indah Mall 2.

c) The Noun in Direct Address (Vocative)

The noun in direct address (vocative) mentions the “subject” who is asked to run a command or a request.

For example:

- Kids, please wash your hand first before eating.
- Jane, turn left at the corner.
- Students, please do the class exercise by yourselves.

d) The Noun Adjunct

Noun adjunct is a noun which has a function as an adjective and put before another noun, the two together forming a noun compound.

For example:

- I bought my English dictionary at a book store.
- I made some paper bags.
- He works at post office.

2.3 The Concrete and Abstract Noun

Brown et.al. (1984) defines concrete noun as follow “Concrete nouns refer to material things, to people, or to places. Some concrete nouns name things that you can perceive with your sense” (P. 4-5).

In the other hand, the writer has her own opinion. Concrete noun is a real noun which is touchable and/or able to see.

The Concrete noun in English is divided into:

- The Proper Noun

Izzan (2005) explains about proper noun as follow, “*A proper noun is a word which stands for personal names, names of geographic units, nationalities and religions, holiday, time unit or any particular names which are begun with a capital letter in writing*” (P. 5).

In other words, the writer describes proper noun are the words which name specific people, organizations or places. They always start with a capital letter.

For example:

- Nurul is an Indonesian.
- She was born on 26th of July.
- Merapi mountain is located in Yogyakarta.

Here: - **Nurul** stands for personal names and **Indonesian** stands for the name of one of the nationalities.

- **July** stands for the name of time unit.

- **Merapi** and **Yogyakarta** stand for the name of the mountain and geographic unit.

- The Common Noun

It is very simple to comprehend what the common noun is. The common noun is the opposite of the proper noun. The important thing to remember is that the common nouns are general names. They are not capitalized unless they begin a sentence or are part of a title

Hornby (1948) explains common noun as follow “*Common noun is a word such as table, cat or sea that refers to an object or a thing but is not the name of a particular person, place or thing*” (P. 257).

The definition is reinforced by another source, Brown et.al. (1984) explains obviously about common noun “*A common noun refers to a class of persons, places, things, or ideas. It is not capitalized unless it begins a sentence*” (P. 4).

For example:

- Persons: *student, member, man.*
- Places: *mountain, river, strait.*
- Things: *park, building, bridge.*
- Ideas: *belief or religion.*

◦ The Material Noun

The simple meaning of the material noun is the name of a material or a substance or an ingredient of an alloy.

The statement is also clarified by the opinion from Izzan (2005) explains about material noun as follow “*A material noun is a word that denotes the material or substance of which things are made*” (P. 6).

Another link also mentions about the material noun as follow W.M, Baskervill. , & J.W, Sewell. (1896). *The definition given for common nouns applies more strictly to class nouns. It may, however, be correctly used for another group of nouns detailed below; for they are common nouns in the sense that the names apply to every particle of similar substance, instead of to each individual or separate object. They are called material nouns.* Retrieved November 12, 2010, from <http://classclit.about.com/library/bl-etexts/wmbaskervill/bl-wmbaskervill-grammar-parts-nouns.htm>.

Such are:

- The metals: *iron, gold, platinum, etc.*
- Products: *tea, sugar, rice, wheat, etc.*
- Geological bodies: *mud, sand, granite, rock, stone, etc.*
- Natural phenomena: *rain, dew, cloud, frost, mist, snow, etc.*
- Various manufactures: *soap, potash, rubber, paint, celluloid, etc.*

◦ The Collective Noun

Brown et.al. (1984) defines collective noun as follow “*A collective noun is a noun that names a group or a collection of person things*” (P. 6).

The writer’s opinion is the collective noun is a word used to define a group of people, animals or inanimate things.

For example:

- *A flock* of birds
- *A pride* of lions
- *A flush* of plumbers
- *A horde* of misers
- *A grove* of trees

It has been explained about the concrete noun, and now is the abstract noun’s turn. In the writer’s opinion, the abstract noun is something that cannot be touched, seen, tasted, heard, smelt. In the other hand, it can be said as the opposite of concrete noun.

The definition also has the base source than can be proved by link as follow Brown et.al (1984) “*Abstract nouns name ideas, qualities, emotions, or attitudes*” (P. 4-5).

The other sources also explain about the abstract noun as follow Geddes (1994) “*Abstract noun is a noun which is the name of a thing that cannot be touched but refers to a quality, concept or idea*” (P. 887).

For example:

- Honesty
- Wisdom
- Engagement

2.4 The Abstract Noun Formation (Derivative Noun)

In the part of speech, there are only nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs which have derivational forms.

Frank (1972) explains “*These forms may express some degree of lexical meaning, or they may be little more than part-of-speech indicators*” (P. 15).

On this paper, the writer only wants to share reader about the abstract noun formation or the derivational forms of noun.

The derivational forms of noun, closely related to the affix. The affixes are useful to be used in derivational forms, especially for noun.

An abstract noun can be derived from a noun, verb or adjective. By adding an affix to the root comes from noun, verb or adjective will make the word becomes abstract noun. But it depends on the affix itself. Not all suffixes in English, however, can be used to derive a word into abstract noun.

As people know the affix in Bahasa Indonesia is far more different from English, people also get confused to use it in the right order.

In Bahasa Indonesia, the affixes used for abstract noun are confict *ke-an* and *pe-an*, and suffix *-an*.

In English, the suffixes are *-ship*, *-hood*, *-cy*, *-ism*, *-dom*, *-ness*, *-tion*, *-sion*, *-gion*, *-ance*, *-ence*, and *-age*.

How an abstract noun is formed will be explained below.

2.4.1 The Abstract Noun Derived from Noun

The abstract nouns which are derived from noun (common noun) are called by the attribute abstract nouns.

By quoting W.M, Baskervill. , & J.W, Sewell. (1896). *Attribute nouns, expressing attributes or qualities*. Retrieved November 12, 2010, from <http://classiclit.about.com/library/bl-etexts/wmbaskervill/bl-wmbaskervill-grammar-parts-nouns.htm>, it can be known that attribute nouns also can mention the standard of something.

To make a vivid comprehension, this table below shows how an abstract noun is derived from a noun.

SUFFIXES	MEANING (S)	EXAMPLE	
		NOUN	ABSTRACT NOUN
-hood	condition, state of being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child • Mother • Brother 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childhood • Motherhood • Brotherhood
-ship	Relation between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champion • Partner • Relation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Championship • Partnership • Relationship
-cy	Quality of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regent • Infant • Agent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regency • Infancy • Agency

2.4.2 The Abstract Noun Derived from Verb

An abstract noun derived from a verb is called verbal abstract nouns.

To make sure what the verbal abstract nouns are, here the link which explain about it, W.M, Baskervill. , & J.W, Sewell. (1896). *The verbal abstract nouns originate in verbs, as their name implies*. Retrieved November 12, 2010, from <http://classiclit.about.com/library/bl-etexts/wmbaskervill/bl-wmbaskervill-grammar-parts-nouns.htm>

The verbal abstract noun can be the same form as the simple verb. By transforming its function, it can be used as a noun as in the expressions. For example: a short walk , a long run , a bold move.

The verbal abstract noun also can be derived from verbs by altering the ending or adding a suffix: sanitation from sanitize, application from apply, government from govern and many others and derived from verbs by inserting *-ing* to the simple verbs. These words cannot express action, but are only names of actions and it is different from gerunds: beginning, awakening, wedding.

To make it easier in terms of understanding of the derivational abstract noun from verb, this simple table shows how an abstract noun is shaped from verb.

SUFFIXES	MEANING (S)	EXAMPLE	
		VERB	ABSTRACT NOUN
<i>-ion</i>	Act of, result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitize • Adopt • Associate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation • Adoption • Association
<i>-ation</i> <i>-cation</i> <i>-ition</i>	Act of, result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admire • Apply • Repeat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admiration • Application • Repetition

-ment	Act of, quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argue • Govern • Measure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argument • Government • Measurement
-ance -ence	Act of, quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid • Attend • Confide • Obey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance • Attendance • Confidence • Obedience
-t	Act of, condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fly • Descend • Deceive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flight • Descent • Deceit
-y	Condition, state of, result of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injure • Deliver • Recover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury • Delivery • Recovery

2.4.3 The Abstract Noun Derived from Adjective

The abstract nouns which also can be derived from adjective are called the attribute abstract nouns. About attribute nouns has already mentioned above and these are some example of derivational abstract noun derived from adjective.

SUFFIXES	MEANING (S)	EXAMPLE	
		ADJECTIVE	ABSTRACT NOUN
<i>-ness</i>	State of being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good • Bitter • Polite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodness • Bitterness • Politeness
<i>-ty</i>	Quality of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beautiful • Poor • Honest • Humble 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beauty • Poverty • Honesty • Humility
<i>-th</i>	Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True • Young • Wide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truth • Youth • Width

2.5 The Way to Improve Ones Vocabulary

Absolutely, language skills include speaking, listening, reading and writing. All of the aspects are very dependent on the amount of vocabulary that is owned by a person.

This is because the vocabulary has the most important role as carriers of flavour and a tool to express kinds of idea.

Therefore, for those who want to improve their English, mastery of a board vocabulary is a must to have.

There are so many ways in which one can teach oneself new words and their meaning. In other words, one can enlarge one's vocabulary with kinds of simple and fun way.

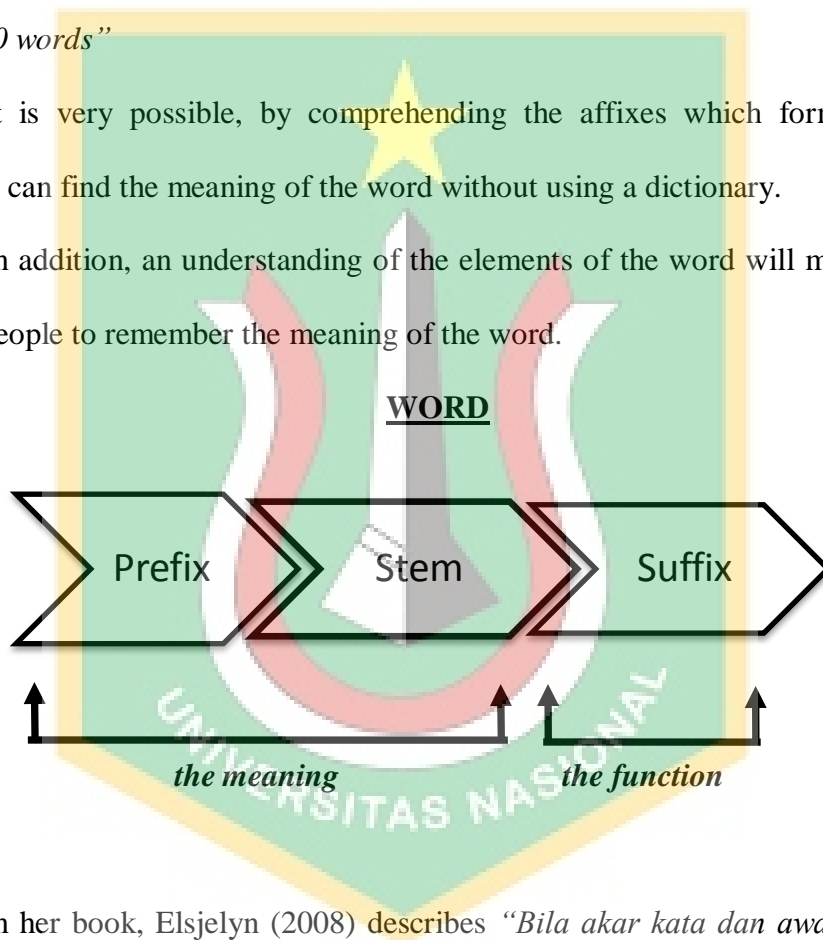
The ways such as reading books, magazines, poems and more. The more language one is exposed to, the more new words one will learn. He/she makes it a habit to find a new word every day by looking up it in the dictionary and he/she will know how to spell and write the words. Speak to people and you will be exposed to an amazing range of cultural influences and occupations, all of which will introduce him/her to new words. Write down words that he/she does not know and keep a pad in one's briefcase or purse just for that purpose.

All of the ways mentioned above are good enough to help one to improve one's vocabulary, but in this writing, the writer wants to share one of the many ways in which one can teach oneself new words.

Nan Levinson in Elsjelyn (2008) says *“Dengan mempelajari akar kata dan awalan, seseorang dapat menambah perbendaharaan kata sampai 25.000 kata”* (P. 35). The statement of Nan Levinson more or less means *“By learning the stem and affixes include prefixes and suffixes, the people can add up their vocabulary up to 25.000 words”*

It is very possible, by comprehending the affixes which form the word, someone can find the meaning of the word without using a dictionary.

In addition, an understanding of the elements of the word will make it easier for the people to remember the meaning of the word.



In her book, Elsjelyn (2008) describes *“Bila akar kata dan awalan berguna untuk menentukan arti dari suatu kata, maka akhiran berguna untuk menentukan fungsi dari suatu kata dalam kalimat”* (P. 37). The explanation from Elsjelyn more or less means *“If the stem and prefix of the word function to determine the meaning of the a word, the suffix function to determine the usage of a word in the sentence”*

Based on the explanation above, the writer is sure that the way of building vocabulary by unscrambling the words will help anyone who wants to improve his/her English especially the vocabulary.



CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

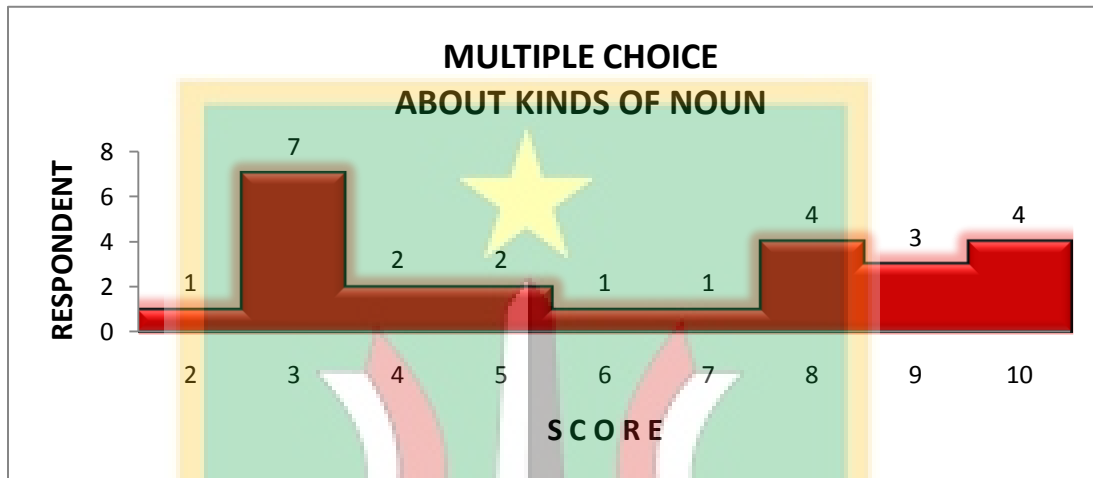
Actually, this writing has the main purpose to help students to improve their grammar and enrich their vocabularies through the formation of words, to materialize this purpose, as a step stone the writer has spread a questionnaire of word formation.

The questionnaire consists of noun to abstract noun, verb to abstract noun, adjective to abstract noun, based on the reason, the writer wants to know how far the students in English Academy comprehend the derivative nouns and how to make them.

The respondents who received the questionnaire are the fresh, sophomore, and senior students of Foreign Language Academy of Nasional (ABANAS) sitting at the first up to the last semester. The total of the respondents who received the questionnaire are 30 students, but who fill in the questionnaire only 25 students and 5 questionnaires were blank.

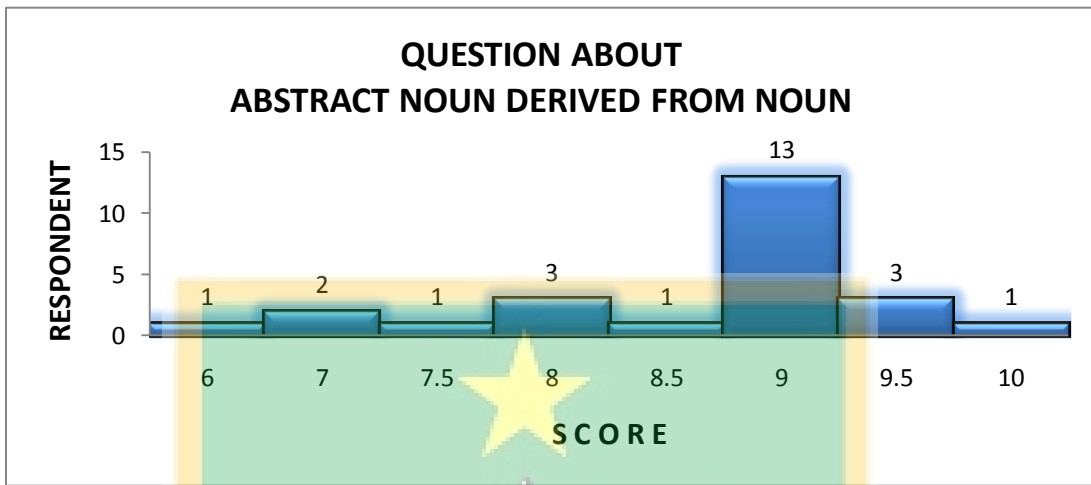
The questionnaire includes 70 questions. There are 60 essay questions on derivative nouns (abstract noun derived from noun, verb, and adjective) and 10 multiple choice questions about kinds of noun. The example of the questionnaire is enclosed in this paper also.

After collecting the questionnaire filled in by the students, the writer has got the means score from each group of the question. The results of the score are shown by the table below.



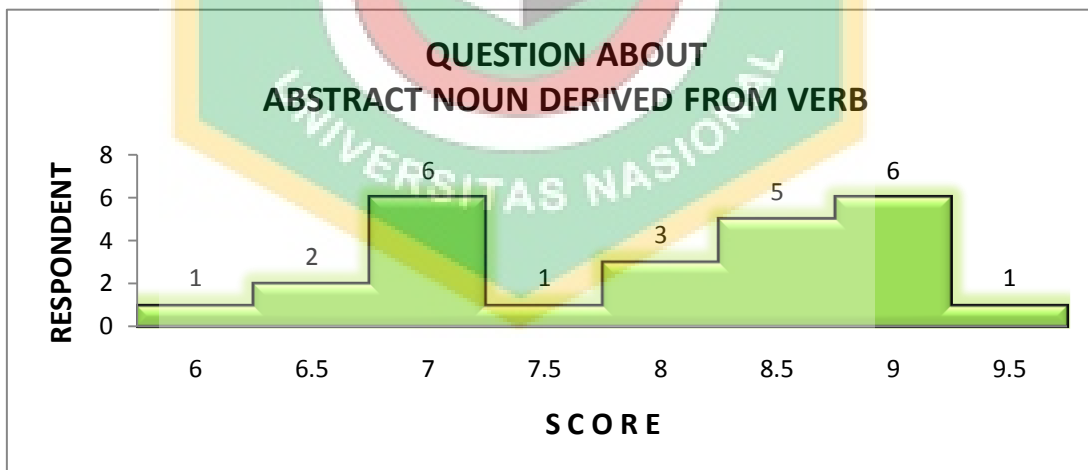
From the result above, the total of respondents are 25 students and it sought that the lowest score is 2, the major score is 3, and the highest one is 10.

In the percentage, 52% (13 students) are below the average and 48% (12 students) are above the average.



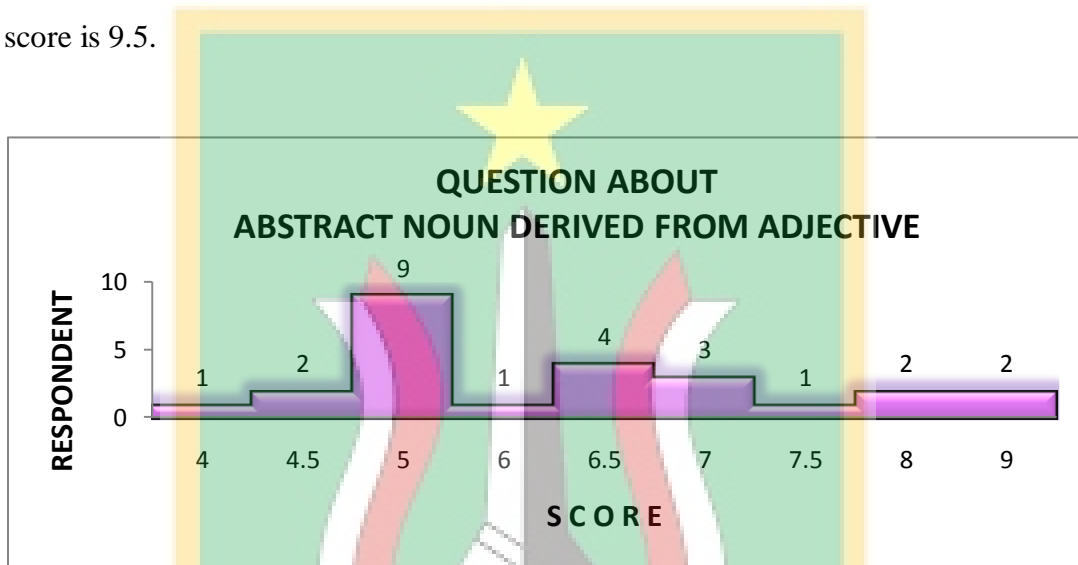
The table above sought that the lowest score is 6, the major score is 9, and the highest one is 10.

If it is converted into percentage, it will be 32% (8 students) are below the average and 68% (17 students) are above the average.

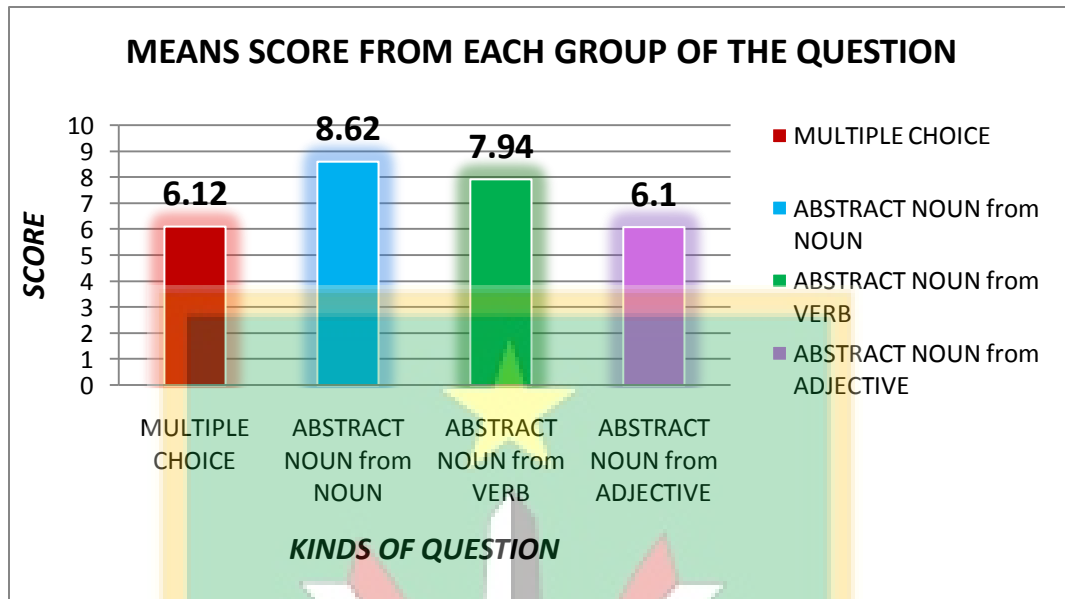


According to the table, the result of the score in percentage is 40% (10 students) for the total percentage of the students whose point below the average and 60% (15 students) are above the average.

The lowest score in this question is 6, the major is 7 and 9, and the highest score is 9.5.



We can see the lowest score in this question is 4, the major is 5, and the highest one is 9. The percentage of the students whose point below the average is 52% (13 students) and the students who have the score above the average are only 48% (12 students).



If the score from all of the kinds of question are added, the means score will be **7.19**.

Multiple Choice

6.12

Abstract Noun from Noun

8.62

Abstract Noun from Verb

7.94

Abstract Noun from Adjective

6.1

Total = 28.78 / 4

Means Score = **7.19**

The results above show how far the students know about kinds of noun and abstract noun derived from noun, verb, and adjective.

We can see the result of the question about multiple choice of kinds of noun and abstract noun from adjective are unsatisfactorily, because the score is under the means score and it must be improved. The score from the question about abstract noun derived from verb is quite satisfactorily and abstract noun from noun is excellent.



CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

4.1 Conclusion

Comprehending noun and its change are very important to support students to better their English. In learning process, they have also some problems, one of the problems faced by the people who want to learn foreign language especially English is the way how to arrange some words into an effective sentence.

Mastering part of speech is one of the simple ways to help us to arrange some words into a sentence. One of the parts of speech discussed here is noun. This research shows that some of the respondents can not derived words from noun, verb or adjective into abstract noun. They still confuse about the kinds of noun yet.

In detail, the results are explained here. From 25 out of 30 students who responded the questionnaire are known that:

A. Kinds of noun question:

52 % is below the average and 48% is above the average.

The means score is 6.12

B. Question about abstract noun derived from noun:

32% is below the average and 68% is above the average.

The means score is 8.62

C. Question about abstract noun derived from verb:

40% is under the average and 60% is above the average.

The means score is 7.94

D. Question about abstract noun derived from adjective:

52% is below the average and 48% is above the average.

The means score is 6.1

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the research conclusion, the writer suggest to those who want to make an improvement in comprehending or mastering vocabulary by learning derivative word, among others are:

1. Keep practicing to derive noun, verb, and adjective into abstract noun
2. Memorizing the root and its derivative word
3. Using the words that you have memorized in your daily conversation

The lecturers of vocabulary must be stricter than before in case of giving the exercises for the student on kinds of noun and its derivation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cole Brown, Ann & Nilason Jeffrey (1984). *English Grammar and Composition (First Course)*. England: Houghton Mifflin.

Izzan, Ahmad (2005). *Basic English Grammar*. Bekasi Timur: Percetakan KBI.

Hornby, A S (1948). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Elsjelyn, Evelyn Rientje (2008). *English Made Easy-Kunci Sukses Belajar Bahasa Inggris*. Jakarta: Kesaint Blanc.

Frank, Marcella (1972). *Modern English Exercise for Non-Native Speakers Part I Part of Speech*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc.

Frank, Marcella (1972). *Modern English Practical English Reference Guide*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc.



AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Name : Nurul Maulida
Place and Date of Birth : Jakarta, 26th July 1989
Sex : Female
Marital Status : Single
Nationality : Indonesian
Religion : Moslem
Address : Jl. Bayem Makmur Rt 006/012 No. 18 Blok. A
Kebayoran Baru – Jakarta Selatan 12140
Telephone : 0856.13.17.640 / (021) 46.5544.04
Email : nurulmaulida.nunu@yahoo.com / easyfornunu@hotmail.com

EDUCATIONS

1996 – 2001 : SDN Pulo 03 Pagi – Jakarta Selatan
2001 – 2004 : SMPN 11 – Jakarta Selatan
2004 – 2007 : SMKN 6 – Jakarta Selatan



APPENDICES

QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT DERIVATIVE NOUNS (ABSTRACT NOUN)

AND

KINDS OF NOUN

Name :

NPM :

Student of :

Derive the words below into abstract nouns from noun, verb, and adjective.

Example: (Noun) Mother – Motherhood

(Verb) Admit – Admission

(Adjective) Beautiful – Beauty

NOUN

NO	N O U N	DERIVATIVE NOUN (ABSTRACT NOUN)
1	Child	
2	Rogue	
3	Owner	
4	Infant	
5	Agent	
6	Regent	
7	Champion	
8	Slave	
9	Relation	
10	Sister	

VERB

NO	VERB	DERIVATIVE NOUN (ABSTRACT NOUN)
1	Sanitize	
2	Admire	
3	Argue	
4	Confide	
5	Obey	
6	Fly	
7	Deceive	
8	Recover	
9	Associate	
10	Apply	



ADJECTIVE

NO	ADJECTIVE	DERIVATIVE NOUN (ABSTRACT NOUN)
1	Pure	
2	True	
3	Able	
4	Polite	
5	Well	
6	Honest	
7	Poor	
8	Humble	
9	Young	
10	Wide	

Complete the sentence below with the derivative noun.

NOUN to ABSTRACT NOUN:

- Lala and Lulu are best friends. Their _____ has been involved since they were in Elementary School.
- Pattimura is the Indonesian hero whose name used as the street's name in South Jakarta. His _____ can be the model for next generations.

3. We should give not only material but also moral support for the victims of natural disaster. But for the local government who went abroad when the disaster came has not sense of _____.
4. He has been known as a kind priest. He must take care of his _____ well all his life.
5. The boy became a rascal boy since his parents divorced. His _____ can be decreased by giving him pure affection.
6. She is not only a mother but also a lawyer. She is struggling to combine _____ and a career as a lawyer.
7. We have to respect our neighbor, because they are our closest family who can be asked for help anytime. The whole _____ can be our closest friend too.
8. As a leader in the club, he will take over the _____ of the club.
9. He is the only man in his family. But his youth and early _____ were spent in Dumai, far from his family.
10. Jean will take an intern at a law firm. Her _____ will be very useful for her future.

Complete the sentence below with the derivative noun.

VERB to ABSTRACT NOUN:

1. Many people who live in Wasior were injured. The _____ has been treated by many doctors.
2. As an actor, Rangga always appears in the television. His _____ always looks so good and fashionable.

3. The books in the library are classified according to the subject. The _____ of the book helps the students to look for the subject they cover.
4. Don't expect too much from the people like that. Your _____ will be in vain.
5. My brother resigned as a manager in his office. His _____ was very regretted by all his partners in the office.
6. The best Marching Band from many big cities in Indonesia will compete in the end of December 2010. The _____ will be very fantastic, because the Marching Bands will give some special performances.
7. Our science teacher always attends in our class on time. His _____ has been recorded by the computer system and he is chosen as the best teacher.
8. I like collecting all of the things whose color is blue. My _____ are now about hundreds.
9. My flight to Australia confuses me, because there is some _____ about what the correct schedule of the flight should be.
10. Sciences must measure all the things which have connection with science correctly. Accurate _____ is very important in science.



Complete the sentence below with the derivative noun.

ADJECTIVE to ABSTRACT NOUN:

1. The cup cake which was made by his mother is sweet enough. The _____ which come from the cake makes his friends like the cake most.
2. You should be more prudent to manage your financial. You have to exercise a little more financial _____ next time.
3. Her chair mate is known as a fluent English speaker. Her _____ makes her become an exchange student in Philadelphia.
4. Don't be so sad when the problem faces your life, because the deep _____ never gives solutions for our problems.
5. The house has a high wall all the way round it. Its _____ reaches 5 meters.
6. The air temperature outside this room is very cold and we have to wear thick clothes to avoid the _____.
7. In Harry Potter 7th film, the theme is darker than the other sequels. The _____ makes the atmosphere more dreadful.
8. Lifa has a short body. Her _____ makes her so difficult to find a good job.
9. The truck driver was sleepy when he drove the truck at night. Because of his _____ he crushed another car on the way.
10. My father is very wise when he faces any kind of problems. I always proud with his _____ that he has.

Choose one of the correct answers given below the question:

1. Which is not a noun?

- a. Blue
- b. Connecticut
- c. Poverty
- d. Paper

2. Which is not a material noun?

- a. Iron
- b. Granite
- c. Rock
- d. Strait

3. Which one of the nouns below doesn't belong to concrete noun?

- a. Proper Noun
- b. Common Noun
- c. Material Noun
- d. Abstract Noun

4. Which is a proper noun?

- a. carrot
- b. brother
- c. Starbucks
- d. door



5. How many nouns are in the sentence “ Lala and Lulu make a cheese cake in the kitchen.” ?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

6. Which is not a proper noun?

- a. Wednesday
- b. World Cup
- c. president
- d. INTERLINK

7. Which is an abstract noun derived from noun?

- a. Bondage
- b. Bravery
- c. Appearance
- d. Flight

8. Which one of the answers below is an abstract noun derived from verb?

- a. Justice
- b. Pride
- c. Slavery
- d. Composition



9. Which is not an abstract noun derived from adjective?

- a. Resignation
- b. Wisdom
- c. Greatness
- d. Youth

10. Which does not belong with the others?

- a. Lettuce
- b. Lemon
- c. Peach
- d. Cerry



******Thanks a million for answering these questions******

Answer Key:

Noun – Abstract Noun

1. Childhood
2. Roguery
3. Ownership
4. Infancy
5. Agency
6. Regency
7. Championship
8. Slavery
9. Relationship
10. Sisterhood

Verb – Abstract Noun

1. Sanitation
2. Admiration
3. Argument
4. Confidence
5. Obedience
6. Flight
7. Deceit
8. Recovery
9. Association
10. Application

Adjective – Abstract Noun

1. Purity
2. Truth
3. Ability
4. Politeness
5. Wellness
6. Honesty
7. Poverty
8. Humility



9. Youth
10. Width

Essay:

Noun – Abstract Noun

1. Friendship
2. Heroism
3. Morality
4. Priesthood
5. Rascality
6. Motherhood
7. Neighborhood
8. Leadership
9. Manhood
10. Internship

Verb – Abstract Noun

1. Injury
2. Appearance
3. Classification
4. Expectation
5. Resignation
6. Competition
7. Attendance
8. Collection
9. Confusion
10. Measurement

Adjective – Abstract Noun

1. Sweetness
2. Prudence
3. Fluency
4. Sadness



5. Height
6. Coldness
7. Darkness
8. Shortness
9. Sleepiness
10. Wisdom

Multiple Choices:

1. A. Blue
2. D. Strait
3. D. Abstract Noun
4. C. Starbucks
5. B. 4
6. C. President
7. A. Bondage
8. D. Composition
9. A. Resignation
10. A. Lettuce

