3. DATA ANALYSIS

Nanawi (1991:30) stated that method of research is divided into three parts. Those are laboratory research, library research, and field research. In this paper, the writer used library research method. The data were all affixes used in New Testament: Luke. The writer also got some information from internet and other related sources.

The writer organized the analyzing into four steps, they were:

1) Explained the meaning of each affixes by using Katamba’s theory.
2) Explained the meaning of each affixes by using Coates’s theory.

In this paper, the writer analyzed the data by using descriptive and quantitative method by using the data like numbers with percentage classification to get the dominant affixes used in New Testament: Luke. The following formula is from Nanawi (1992:150):

\[
N = \frac{x}{y} \times 100\%
\]

N= Percentage of affixes used
X= Number of affixes used
Y= Total of affixes used
The data described were taken from New Testament: Luke in the Holy Bible of Christian which was published by Happiness Christian Ministries Portland for Sharing Crist’s Love.

The writer analyzed the descriptions and types of affixes in English by using Katamba’s theory and the definition of affixes by using Coates’s theory.

After analyzing all the affixes in New Testament: Luke, the writer separated them into each type. The writer also explained the meaning of each affix one by one. At last, the writer showed them in classification of affixes to know the frequency of the data and then came to the conclusion to get the dominant affix.

### 3.1 Prefixes

Katamba (1993) said that prefix is a letter or a group of letters added to the front of a word to change its meaning. Prefix can, for example, create a new word opposite in meaning to the word the prefix is attached to. They can also make a word negative or express relations of time, place or manner. Here they are the kind of prefixes that used in New Testament: Luke, namely:

1) **Prefix be-**

   Prefix be + ware → beware

   In this word, ware is noun that added prefix be- become beware as intransitive verb.

2) **Prefix im-**

   Prefix im + possible → impossible

   In this word, possible is adjective that added prefix im- become impossible. The resulting word means not possible.
3) Prefix re-

Prefix re + move \(\rightarrow\) remove

In this word, move is verb that added prefix re- become remove as noun.

4) Prefix un-

Prefix un + done \(\rightarrow\) undone

In this word, done is past perfect form that added prefix un- become undone. The function of the prefix, undone is opposite of done.

### 3.2 Suffixes

Katamba (1993) said that suffix is a letter or a group of letters that is added to the end of a word to change its meaning or to form a different word. The kind of suffixes that used in New Testament: Luke is twenty, namely:

1) Suffix –able

Accept + able \(\rightarrow\) acceptable

In this word, accept is intransitive verb that added suffix –able become acceptable as adjective.

2) Suffix –age

Marry +age \(\rightarrow\) marriage

In this word, marry is verb base form that added suffix –age become marriage as noun.

3) Suffix –dom

King + dom \(\rightarrow\) kingdom

In this word, king is noun base form that added suffix –dom become kingdom. It has not changed of word class.
4) Suffix –ed (past participle)
Deliver + ed ⇒ delivered
In this word, deliver is verb that added suffix –ed become delivered as past tense.

5) Suffix –en (past perfect)
Eat + en ⇒ eaten
In this word, eat is verb that added suffix –en become eaten as past participle.

6) Suffix –er (degree comparison)
Great + er ⇒ greater
In this word, great is adjective that added suffix –er become greater. It means comparison degree. In other word the function of suffix –er as adjective comparative.

7) Suffix –est (degree comparison)
High + est ⇒ highest
In this word, high is adjective form base that added suffix –est become highest. It means comparison degree. In other word the function of suffix –est as adjective comparative.

8) Suffix –eth
Command + eth ⇒ commandeth
In this word, command is noun base form that added suffix –eth become commandeth.
9) **Suffix –ful**

Fear +ful  ➔  fearful

In this word, fear is noun base form that added suffix –ful become fearful as adjective.

10) **Suffix –ing (present participle)**

Walk +ing ➔ walking

In this word, walk is verb that added suffix –ing become walking as noun.
The function of suffix –ing is to show that the action is happening now.

11) **Suffix –ion**

Perfect + ion ➔ perfection

In this word, perfect is adjective base form that added suffix –ion become perfection. It has changed of word class become noun.

12) **Suffix –ity**

Author + ity ➔ authority

In this word, author is noun base form that added suffix –ity become authority. It has not changed of word class.

13) **Suffix –less**

Blame + less ➔ blameless

In this word, blame is noun base form that added suffix –less become blameless.

14) **Suffix –ly**

High + ly ➔ highly
In this word, high is adjective base form that added suffix –ly becomes highly. The function of highly is adverb.

15) Suffix –ness

Dark + ness  \(\Rightarrow\)  darkness

In this word, dark is adjective base form that added suffix –ness become darkness. It has changed of word class become noun.

16) Suffix –or

Credit + or  \(\Rightarrow\)  creditor

In this word, credit is noun base form that added suffix –or become creditor.

17) Suffix –ous

Glory + ous  \(\Rightarrow\)  glorious

In this word, glory is noun base form that added suffix –ous become glorious as adjective.

18) Suffix –s (noun plurals)

Devil + s  \(\Rightarrow\)  devils

In this word, devil is noun that added suffix –s become devils as noun plurals.

19) Suffix –s (present)

Commend + s  \(\Rightarrow\)  commends

In this word, commend is verb that added suffix –s become commends as verb present tense third person singular.
20) Suffix –th

Nine + th → ninth

In this word, nine is noun base form that added suffix –th become ninth. It means while adding suffix –th has not changed of word class.

Referred to the attachment, there were 24 affixes from 1151 sentences in New Testament: Luke. Those were: 4 prefixes (be-, im-, re, and un-), 20 suffixes (–able, -age, -dom, -ed, -en, -er, -est, -eth, -ful, –ing, -ion, -ity, -less, -ly, -ness, -or, -ous, –s (noun plurals), -s (present), -th).

The percentage of each type of affix could be reported as shown in the following table by using Nanawi’s (1991:150) formula:

\[ N = \frac{X}{Y} \times 100\% \]

Where: 
N= Percentage of affixes used
X= Number of affixes used
Y= Total of affixes used

The percentage of affixes used in New Testament: Luke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of affixes</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prefixes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Suffixes</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>83,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total affixes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Referred to attachment, there were 24 affixes without repetition of 1151 sentences in New Testament: Luke. As the conclusions, there were 16.6% or 4 prefixes and 83.4% or 20 suffixes. It could be concluded that the dominant affix used in New Testament: Luke was suffix that was about 83.4% or 20 suffixes without repetition.
4 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

After the writer has finished writing chapters one, two, and three. She now comes to draw a conclusion to it. As the data found show out that the writing of Luke written in 1151 sentences. These sentences use twenty four affixes. These are described into two types: (1) four prefixes (be-, im- re-, un-) and (2) twenty suffixes (–able, -age, -dom, –ed, -en, -er, -est, -eth, -ful, –ing, -ion, -ity, -less, -ly, -ness, -or, -ous,–s (noun plurals), -s (present), -th). When the find out the percentage that \( \frac{4}{24} \times 100\% = 16,6\% \) prefixes and \( \frac{20}{24} \times 100\% = 83,4\% \) suffixes. So it means that the writer of the prophet Luke tends to use suffixes.

4.2 Suggestions

1) The writer hopes by reading this paper, the reader knows briefly the description of affixes used in New Testament: Luke.

2) The writer hopes by reading this paper, the reader knows the word – formation of affixes in English.

3) The writer welcomes constructive criticism from the reader for better improvement in the next writing in the future.