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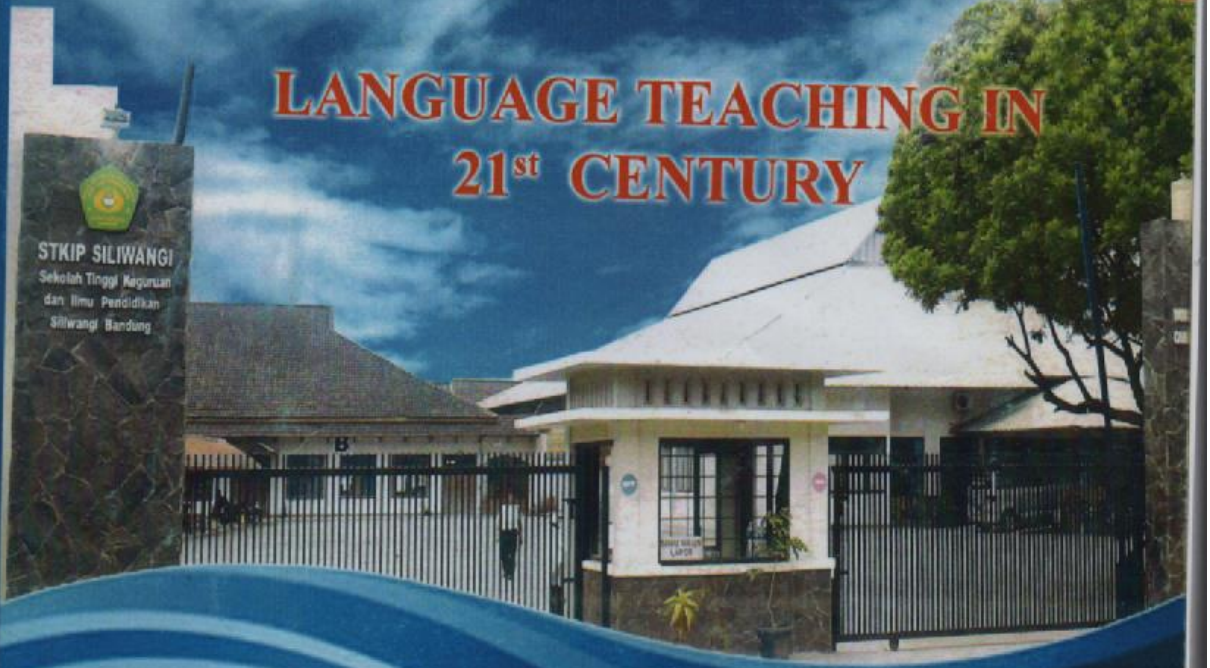
National Seminar in English Education StudyProgram of STKIP Siliwangi Bandung

LANGUAGE TEACHING IN 21st CENTURY



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PROCEEDING

NATIONAL SEMINAR IN ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM OF STKIP SILIWANGI BANDUNG

"LANGUAGE TEACHING IN 21st CENTURY"

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2016

FOREWORD FROM THE HEAD OF STKIP SILIWANGI BANDUNG

Assalamu'alaikum wr. Wb.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the participants of this national seminar

All praises are due to Allah, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful, who has granted His blessing upon the committee in accomplishing the proceedings. This National Seminar is held each year by English Study Program of STKIP Siliwangi Bandung. The aim of this event is to provide an opportunity for scholars, educators, researchers, and policy makers who are interested in English language teaching and learning to integrate scientific research and to develop cooperation among them.

In the era of globalization, the explosion of digital communication and the emergence of a worldwide job market has placed a premium on what experts in educational word refer to as "21st Century Skills". The need to develop strategic communication and interpersonal skills in our students in preparation for an increasingly technological and multicultural landscape is paramount. Therefore, this seminar endorse seminar participants, like students of language education study program who are the future educator, to know more comprehensively about English language teaching and to know how to integrate technology for teaching and learning languages. Hopefully, this national seminar can lead to the creative thinking in language teaching and can make English language study program as one of the outstanding study program that can create the innovation in language teaching as it is in line with STKIP Siliwangi Bandung motto: "The Leader of Learning Innovation". Therefore, this national seminar of English language education has theme "Language Teaching in 21st Century". It was conducted on May 25, 2016.

Finally, as the head of STKIP Siliwangi Bandung, I present my big gratitude for all people who have participated in conducting this National Seminar of English Language Education of STKIP Siliwangi Bandung. My gratitude is addressed especially to the Head of English Education Departmen. The Head and Secretary of English Language Education Study Program and the staffs, and all steering committees who have supported for the success of this seminar.

I realize that there are weaknessesin carrying out this seminar. Therefore, I apologize for the inconvenience.

Finally, I hope this seminar can give benefits especially for those who present here and generally for education world.
We would like to express our gratitude to all of the authors of submitted papers and to all attendances for their contributions and participation.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. Wb.

Cimahi, May 25, 2016
The Head of STKIP Siliwangi Bandung

Dr. H. Heris Hendriana, M.Pd

PREFACE

This proceedings comprise collection of conference papers presented in National Seminar in English Educaion Study Program of Sekolah Tingggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan (STKIP) Siliwangi Bandung held on 25 May 2016. The National Seminar succeeded in collecting 34 papers on the theme of "Language Teaching in 21st Century". All of the topics submitted were selected by the steering Committee to be presented in a day seminar.

The selected topics reflect varied topics. The topic covers many areas, such as education policy, curriculum, methodology, teacher education, language arts and literature, special education needs, linguistics and language awareness, and material development.

We do hope that the publication of this proceedings will serve its purpose to enhance English language teaching in Indonesia for both theoretical and practical benefits in Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL).

Cimahi, May 2016

Editors

TABLE OF CONTENT

FOREWORD FROM THE HEAD OF STKIP SILIWANGI BANDUNG i

PREFACE ii

TABLE OF CONTENT iv

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

The Role Of Method And Approach In Language Teaching
Gunawan Adnan

Analyzing Transitivity System Used in National News of The Jakarta Post
Fitria Aini Latifah, Tajul Arifin, Siska Rizkiani 1

An Analysis of British Idiomatic Expression in Film Cinderella 2015
Muhammad Rizal 12

Transitivity of Obama's Nobel Peace Prize 2009 in Online Newspaper Use Today based on Halliday's Transitivity Analysis
Nova Asyri Aryanti 19

An Analysis of Transitivity on the Silence Short Story by Murray Bail
Nurhidayati, Nai Supartini Atmawidjaja, Trisnendri Syahrizal 26

Students' Perception of Continuing Teacher Education
Rizki Merdekawati 34

An Analysis of Clause Complex on Jakarta Globe Article; Kpk Energy Minister Received Diamond Ring Worth Rp. 4b: Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) Study
Rovi Solihatun 45

The Implementation of Genre-Based Approach in the Teaching of English to Junior Secondary School Students
Slamet Suwanto 50

Orientation of Teaching-Learning English in Indonesia
H. Sudiyono 59

Teaching Speaking Using Suggestopedia Method at the First Year Students of SMP Negeri 8 Cimahi
Bagus Legowo Priyo Utomo, Yanuarti Apsari, Trisnendri Syahrizal 67

An Analysis of Maxims in Star Wars Part VII Movie
Riana Sinaga, Nai Supartini, Ida Lisdawati 73

Student-Centered Learning: An Insight into Practice
Susie Kusumayanthi 84

Polysemy of The Noun *Work* in The English Clauses:*A* Cognitive Semantic Study 92
Titin Lestari

The Correlation Between Students' Perception of Using Diary Writing and Motivation in Learning English 93
Winny Nur Ardy S

An Analysis of Factors Affecting Language Choice and Language Attitude of Respondent: A Sociolinguistics Study 104
Yeni Latifah, Evie Kareviati, Sudiyono

Theme and Rheme Used in the Hospitality Service: A Systemic Functional Grammar Approach 110
Yessy Purnamasari

Analysis of Students' English National Exam Result in a Public and Private School in Bandung, Indonesia 116
Zakir Hussain

An Analysis of Grammatical Errorsin The Students' Writing of Procedure Text (A Case Study of the Tenth Grade Students of MAN Cimahi) 121
Aldi Taufik Susanto, Evie Kareviati, Sudiyono

EFL Students' Preference on Reading Proficiency Assessment: Multiple-Choice Versus Open-Ended Questions 133
Alviaderi Novianti

Spoken and Written Language: A Systemic Functional Grammar Approach 141
Asnita Sirait

The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in Figurative Languages Spoken by Andrea in the Devil Wears Prada Film 147
Dini Riandini

The Effect of Using Movie Script on Students' Speaking Ability 151
Fadhlur Rahman

Analysis of Derivational Process in Narrative Text Entitled The Legend of Malin Kundang 161
Efransyah

Problem of Pronunciation of Non-Native Speakers of English 166
Elysa Ratna Astuti

The Effect of Guide Reading Procedure and Students' Motivation Toward Students' Narrative Reading Comprehension Achievement of the Tenth Grade Students of SMA Bina Warga 2 Palembang 174
Andriamella Elfarissyah

An Analysis of Speech Acts in Annabelle Movie 178
Anggalena Alfarisa, Nai Supartini, Trisnendri Syahrizal

An Analysis of The Plot between The Movies Entitled "Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 1" and "Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2" (Adapted from Novel by J. K Rowling) Directed by David Yates 185
Anggi Iman Sari, *Kimtafsirah, **Trisnendri Syahrizal

A Functional Analysis of The Nominal Group Structures in a Poem by Mindy Carpenter
HumairaRestuMaulidia 193

Teaching and Learning English for Senior High School Level based on Students and Teachers Perspective as Their Philosophical Foundation
Lukman Arif Rachman 199

The Correlation between Students' Anxiety and Students' Speaking Skill
Lusi Apriyanti, Ahmad Yani, Chaidir Syahri 208

Clause and Clause Complexes Analysis on The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper
Mayang Pramudhita 215

An Analysis of Phonetic Rules on Javanese English Pronunciation in Jokowi's Speech of Apec 2014.
Misyi Gusthini 221

Strategi-Strategi yang Dilakukan oleh Mahasiswa dalam Mengatasi Kecemasan Menghadapi Tes 231
Yugafiati, R. & Cahyati, S.S.

Need Analysis of English Material Course for Students' of Arabic Education Department
Fitriani Nurhalimah 238

ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL PROCESS IN NARRATIVE TEXT ENTITLED THE LEGEND OF MALIN KUNDANG

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ABSTRACT

Derivation is one of English word formation. It is formed by adding suffixes to form a new word class. There are four types of derivational process which are verb formation, noun formation, adjective formation and adverb formation. The objectives of this research was to analyze the derivational process in narrative text entitled the Legend of Malin Kundang from http://www.google.com/resources/ the legend of Malin Kundang narrative text accessed on December, 15th 2015. The method of this research was descriptive qualitative method. From the data collection, it was found that among four types derivational process, adjective formation is the most frequently found from the data collection. It is due to the adjective formation is having the most variation in which there are 20 variations. The second rank is noun formation. There are eighteen variations of noun formation. The next is adverb formation and the last is the verb formation.

Keywords: *Word formation, Derivation process, Narrative, Legend.*

A. INTRODUCTION

The knowledge learning about language and all phenomena related to language: the structure, the use, and the implication is namely linguistics. Part of Linguistics dealing with words internal structure and word formation through morpheme construction is called morphology. Boij (2005:4) said that the sub disciplined of linguistics that deals with words formation is called morphology. Huddleston (2005:281) stated that lexical morphology is concerned with the formation and structure of the lexical bases of lexemes. In line with this Plag (2003:20) defined morpheme as the smallest unit having meaning, for example {dis-} and {connect} in {disconnect}, {read} and {-able} in {readable}, and so on. {dis-} and {able-} are bound morphemes while {connect} and {read} are free morphemes. The process in combining or arranging the morphemes in forming words is called word formation process or morphological process.

According to Huddleston (2005:283) morphological process consists of:

1. Compounding.

Compounding form a complex base from a combination of smaller bases-almost always two. Compounding can be classified into three categories which are compound noun, compound adjective and compound verb.

Table 1. Compound Category

Compound Category	Example		
Compound noun	birdcage	stage manage	jasmine queen
Compound verb	baby sit	hand wash	over react
Compound adjectiv	red hot	skin deep	stress free

2. Affixation

In affixation a base in expended by the addition of a prefix at the beginning of the base or suffix at the end. Very often at the effect affixation is to change the part of speech category of base- to form a noun from adjective or verb, to form verb from noun or adjective, and so on.

Table 2. Affixation Category

Affixes	Changed Category		Remained Category	
Prefixes	be-friend	en-danger	un-happy	re-open
Suffixes	wet-ness	achiev-able	green-ish	lion-ness

3. Conversion

Conversion is a base of one category which is formed by extending the use of a base of another category.

Table 3. Compound Category

	Main Use	Conversion
Noun to Verb	The plants need water	I'll water the plants
Verb to Noun	I'll try to persuade her	It was a good try

4. Derivation

Derivation is the extension of a base from one category to another. (see table 7-10)

5. Back-formation

Backformation is a word formation by delating the suffix which will change the category of the word class. For example the word *baby-sit* and *sleepwalk* come from the word *baby-sitter* and *sleepwalking*.

6. Clipping

Clipping is another minor process of word formation that remove part of a base (sometimes with a change in spelling for the part that remain).

Table 4. Clipping Category

Clipping	Example				
Base word	delicate ssen	micro phone	helicop ter	teleph one	influenza
Clipping	deli	Mike	Heli	phone	flu

7. Blending

The process of blending is comparable to compounding, except that part of one (or both) of the source spaces is dropped at the boundary between them.

Table5. Blending Category

Blending	Example			
Source	breath analyser	parachute troops	chocolate alcoholic	motor hotel
Combination	breathalyser	paratroops	chocohol ic	Motel

8. Initialism (acronym and abbreviation).

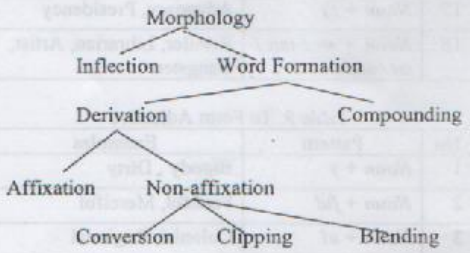
Initialism is a word formation process bases from the initial letter of a sequence of word (or, in a few cases, of part of words). There are two sub types: an acronym is formed by initialism in a way that fix initial which spell out a pronounce able word while an abbreviation is pronounce simply by uttering the names of the letter.

Table 6. Initialism Category

Initialism	Contoh
Acronym	NATO (north atlantic treaty organization) AIDS (acquired immense deficiency syndrome)
Abbreviation	FBI (federal beureu investigation) DNA (deoxyribo nucleic acid)

While Plag (2003:12) classified word formations into eight types which are derivation, compounding, affixation, conversion, clipping, and blending, acronym and abbreviation.

Figure 1. Scheme of Morphology



Basically derivation is a process of affixation which change the word class. Derivational process include verb formation, noun formation, adjective formation and adverb formation.

Derivational Process.

Table 7. To Form Verb

No	Pattern	Examples
1	Noun + ate	Facilitate, Originate
2	Noun + ize	Computerize, Memorize
3	Noun + fy	Beautify, Classify
4	Adjective + ize	Equalize, Legalize
5	Adjective + fy	Identify, Purify
6	Adjective + en	Brighten, Shorten

Table 8. To Form Noun

No	Pattern	Examples
1	Verb + age	Carriage, Coverage
2	Verb + ance	Deliverance, Allowance
3	Verb + ment	Achievement, Agreement
4	Verb + ing	Building, Drawing
5	Verb + ion/tion	Calculation, Demonstration
6	Adjective + ce	Arrogance, Importance
7	Adjective + cy	Efficiency, Privacy
8	Adjective + ity	Rapidity, Simplicity
9	Adjective + th	Breadth, Length
10	Adjective + ness	Brightness, Dryness
11	Verb + ure	Exposure, Pleasure
12	Verb + al	Arrival, Editorial
13	Noun + hood	Brotherhood, Childhood
14	Noun + ship	Membership, Friendship
15	*Noun + ism*	Capitalism, Heroism
16	*Verb + er / or / ar / ee*	Governor, Trainer, Beggar
17	*Noun + cy*	Advocacy, Presidency
18	*Noun + er / ian / ist / ster*	Retailer, Librarian, Artist, Gangster

Table 9. To Form Adjective

No	Pattern	Examples
1	*Noun + y*	Bloody , Dirty
2	*Noun + ful*	Faithful, Merciful
3	*Noun + al*	Colonial, Regional
4	*Noun + ar*	Consular, Muscular
5	*Noun + less*	Careless, Endless
6	*Noun + ary*	Legendary, Primary
7	*Noun + ic*	Allergic, Democratic
8	*Noun + ish*	Bookish, Childish
9	*Noun + en*	Golden , Wooden
10	*Noun + ed*	Blooded, Haired
11	*Noun + ous*	Famous, Poisonous
12	*Noun + like*	Godlike. Homelike
13	*Verb + able*	Agreeable, Manageable
14	*Verb + ous*	Continuous. Infectious
15	*Verb + ent*	Coherent, Different
16	*Verb + ive*	Creative, Impressive
17	*Verb + ing*	Boring, Lasting
18	*Verb + ed*	Affected, Collected
19	*Verb + ful*	Useful, Forgetful
20	*Verb + less*	Useless, Sleepless

Table 10. To Form Adverb

No	Pattern	Examples
1	Adjective + ly	Generally, Generally
2	*Adjective + Ably*	Sensibly, Questionably
3	*Adjective + fully*	Faithfully, Harmfully

Derivational process is mostly found in texts. The most common text found in students' books is narrative text. Leu & Kenzer (2003:217-218) mention that narrative relates to setting information (time, character, location); initiating episode (story problem-include initiating event, goal formation); succeeding episode (attempt. Outcome, reaction). The succeeding episode will include the final resolution.

Tompkins (2010:290) stated that stories are narrative about character trying to overcome problem or deal with difficulties. Tompkins (2010:291-295) categorized narrative into three which are folklore, fantasy and realistic fiction. Each category is divided into various genres.

Table 11. Narrative Genres

Category	Genres
Folklore	Fables
	Folktales
	Myths
	Legends
Fantasy	Modern Literary Tales
	Fantastic Story
	Science Fiction
	High Fantasy
Realistic Fiction	Contemporary Storis
	Historical Stories

A legend is narrative of human action that are perceived both by teller and listener to take place within human history. Typically a legend is short, traditional and historicized narrative perform in a conversational mode. Some defined legend as folktale. The example of popular legend in Indonesian narrative texts are: Malin Kundang, Sankuriang and the legend of Tangkuban Perahu.

B. METHOD

This study analyzed the derivational process in narrative text entitled the legend of Malin Kundang. The objective of the study is to find out which derivational process is mostly found in the text. In this research the writer used descriptive qualitative method. A descriptive qualitative research in which the aim open involved the provision of careful and detail description, draw on data to develop and refine hypotheses. Qualitative research is fundamentally interpretative, which means that the research outcomes is ultimately the product of the researcher subjective interpretation of the data (Tafakoli, 2012:5003)

The technique used in this research is collecting the secondary data. It is a data which was found from literature and references. The research procedures included: finding data, classification data, study of literature, and analyzing the result of data.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data collection of this research was taken from the narrative text below:

The Legend of Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a small village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and her mother. Her mother was a single parent because Malin Kundang's father had passed away when he was a baby. Malin Kundang had to live hard with his mother.

Malin Kundang was a (1) ***healthy***, dilligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became (2) ***wealthy***. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. (3)***Perfectly*** he had a (4) ***beautiful*** wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The (5) ***villagers*** recognized him. The news ran fast in the town; "Malin Kundang has become rich and now he is here".

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her (6) ***sadness*** of being (7) ***lonely*** after so long time. (8) ***Unfortunately***, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well dressed wife and his ship crews denied (9) ***meeting*** that old lonely woman. For three times her mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a (10) ***dirty*** and ugly woman!" After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and (11) ***angriness***.

(12) ***Finally***, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't (13) ***apologize***. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, (14) ***suddenly*** a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wrecked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid his curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

From the text above there are fourteen derivation. The writer analyzed the derivational process found from the text as follows:

1. In verb formation, there is only one derivational process.

Apologize (verb) → apology (noun) + ize

2. In noun formation, there are four derivational processes.

Villager (noun) → village (noun) + er
Sadness (noun) → sad (adjective) + ness
Meeting (noun) → meet (verb) + ing
Angriness (noun) ► angry (adjective) + ness

3. In adjective formation, there are five derivational processes.

Healthy (adjective) ► health (noun) + y
Wealthy (adjective) ► wealth (noun) + y
Beautiful (adjective) ► beauty (noun) + ful
Lonely (adjective) ► lone (noun) + ly
Dirty (adjective) ► dirt (noun) + y

4. In adverb formation, there are four derivational processes.

Perfectly (adverb) ► perfect (adjective) + ly
Unfortunately (adverb) ►unfortunate (adjective) + ly
Suddenly (adverb) ► sudden (adjective) + ly

From data finding above, it was found that adjective formation is the mostly found in derivational process. It was due to derivational process of adjective formation is having the most variations in which there are 20 variations. The second rank is derivational process of noun formation and the next is derivational process of adverb formation in which there were 3 words but only one type (adjective + ly)

and the last rank is derivational process of verb in which there was only 1 word.

D. CONCLUSION

From the data analysis, the writer concluded that the most frequently derivational process found of word formation is adjective formation because it has the most types of formation in which there are twenty variations of adjective formation.

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