

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Linguistics is a term used to define the scientific study of language (Fromkin et al., 2000: 3). There are two branches of linguistics, outlined as macro linguistics and micro linguistics. Macro linguistics is a field of linguistics concerning the larger idea of language as it is related to humans, society, and the environment. Macro linguistics includes sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, computational linguistics, etc. Meanwhile, micro linguistics deals with specific elements of language, such as the study of sound pattern (phonology), the study of sentence structure (syntax), the study of meaning (semantics), and the study of word formation (morphology) (Varga, 2010: 21).

As one of the branches in micro linguistics, morphology deals with the structure and formation of words. According to Yule (2020: 76), morphology literally studies the forms and the basic elements of language. Those basic elements in linguistics are termed morphemes. A morpheme is a minimal element that has meaning or grammatical function. It can be distinguished as free morpheme and bound morpheme. The term free morpheme refers to the morpheme that could stand independently, i.e., *new* and *tour* while bound morpheme is the form of morpheme that is typically attached to another form because it could not stand alone independently, i.e., *re-*, *-ist*, *-ed*, and *-s* (Yule, 2020: 77). As the smallest element that carries a meaning, a morpheme is used

to create words (Lieber, 2009: 32). Katamba (1993: 41) also stated that root, affix, stem, and base are part of morpheme. These elements are considered crucial in creating words through the word-formation process.

Word can be formed through the word-formation process based on theory and rules of linguistics. Katamba (1994: 42) believed the commonest way to form a word is through affixation. Affixation is one of the word-formation processes in which attaching bound morpheme, called affix, to the root, stem, or base to create a new word. Linguists normally divide affixes into 3 types: prefix, infix, and suffix. The prefix is located in front of the base of the word. On the other hand, the suffix is located at the end of the base of the word. Different from prefix and suffix, the infix is located within the base of the word but is less common in English (O'Grady & Dobrovolsky, 1997: 123).

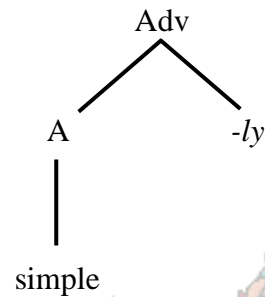
Affix is distinguished into two primary functional types, outlined as inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme. This demonstrates an understanding of two basic word-formation processes: inflection and derivation. When an inflectional morpheme is added to a base, the grammatical property of the base is changed, such as the tenses, quantity, possession, or comparison. Meanwhile, when a derivational morpheme is added to a base, a new word will be created either by changing the meaning of the base where it is tied or by changing the word-class of the base (Katamba, 1993: 47). Yule (2020: 78) considered derivational morphemes could be prefixes and suffixes. Therefore, it could be concluded that derivational morphemes could be defined as derivational affixes since prefixes and suffixes are the types of affixes.

The use of derivational affixes to form new words could be found in our daily life, including in social media. Instagram is one of the popular social media platforms in the world. Based on Cambridge Dictionary (2021), Instagram is the name of a social media service for taking, changing, and sharing photos and videos. Instagram generally functions as a platform to share photos and videos that could be added with a caption under the photos or videos to explain what the photos or videos are about. One of the interesting Instagram accounts is *@bawabali_official* owned by BAWA (*Bali Animal Welfare Association*), an organisation dedicated to preserve, protect, and improve the lives of animals in need in Bali. This account has approximately more than 2.000 posts with more than 29.000 followers that surely will increase over time. The posts of this account are generally about the struggle of stray animals in Bali to survive, the process of rescuing them, and their transformation after being rescued and living in the shelter. BAWA also invites their followers to donate in order to support the lives of these animals, adopt the rescued animals, and increase the awareness to love and protect the animals around us.

In sharing their posts, *@bawabali_official* uses English in writing the caption for their photos and videos. The caption is generally written by the volunteers of the organisation, who are English native speakers. Therefore, this account was chosen as the data source for this study because the caption of their posts is generally written by the English native speakers and consists of sufficient data for derivational affixes analysis. For example, in the caption of one of the *@bawabali_official* posts, there is a sentence:

“Some are picked up off the streets, others are plucked out of gutters or ravines, some are simply dumped in the street.” (Posted on September 11th, 2021).

The adverb “simply” is derived from the adjective “simple” added with suffix *-ly* that could be analysed as follows:



From the analysis above, the addition of suffix *-ly* has changed the meaning and the word-class of the base “simple”. The base “simple” means easily understood; not difficult, while “simply” means how easy and basic something is. Moreover, the addition of suffix *-ly* changes the word-class of the base “simple”, which is an adjective, becomes “simply”, which is an adverb. Therefore, it is categorised as class changing suffix.

Derivational affix is interesting to be analysed because it shows that words in English could be created from other words with a different meaning or different word-class by implementing the application of bound morpheme, especially derivational affixes. It helps predict the meaning or word-class of a word containing derivational affixes. Moreover, learning derivational affixes could help in enriching our vocabulary. Therefore, the writer was interested in conducting a study entitled “**Derivational Affixes Found in the Caption of Selected Posts of @bawabali_official Account on Instagram**”.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems of this study could be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of derivational affixes found in the caption of selected posts of *@bawabali_official* account on Instagram?
2. What are the functions of derivational affixes found in the caption of selected posts of *@bawabali_official* account on Instagram?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study formulated above, the objectives of this study are outlined as follows:

1. To identify the types of derivational affixes found in the caption of selected posts of *@bawabali_official* account on Instagram.
2. To analyse the functions of derivational affixes found in the caption of selected posts of *@bawabali_official* account on Instagram.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Based on the objectives of the study above, the scope of this study is in linguistics. The limitation of this study is particularly in morphology that will focus on derivational affixes, which could be divided into prefixes and suffixes. In analysing the caption of selected posts of *@bawabali_official* account on Instagram, this study adopted two main theories. The theory proposed by

Katamba (1994) was used to identify the types and the theory proposed by McCarthy (2002) was used to analyse the functions of derivational affixes found in the caption of selected posts of *@bawabali_official* account on Instagram. This study focused to analyse the derivational affixes found in the caption of *@bawabali_official* posts on Instagram posted from September until October 2021 that consists of 66 posts. The posts posted from September until October 2021 was chosen as the data to be analysed in order to obtain the newest data from the time this study was started to be written. Furthermore, a tree diagram will be used to find out the bases and the affixes of the words containing derivational affixes found in this study.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study will be divided into two parts namely theoretical significance and practical significance, which is explained further as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is theoretically expected to help the readers to learn how to form a new word through affixation. Learning morphology, especially derivational affixes, will help the readers to create a new word that has a new meaning or different word-class from its base. Moreover, it is expected that this study will give a contribution to the enlargement of the study of morphology, especially on the type and function of derivational affixes.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study is expected to be a meaningful additional reference for the next writers or researchers who are interested in conducting a further study about morphology, especially derivational affixes. It is also expected that this study could be a useful additional material for educators in teaching the English language, especially in helping the students to enrich their vocabulary.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter presents the review of related literature, concepts, and theories of this study. The review of related literature provides similarities and differences between this study and the previous studies, which consist of two theses and one article from a scientific journal named *Humanis*. The various terms used in this study are defined in concepts. Moreover, the theories used in conducting the analysis for this study are explained further in theories.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first thesis reviewed was written by Ariyanti (2019) entitled “A Morphological Analysis of Suffixes Found in *Pollyanna* Novel by Eleanor H. Porter”. This study aimed to find out the kinds of suffixes and analyse the morphological process of suffixes in *Pollyanna* Novel by Eleanor H. Porter. In analysing the data, this study used two theories. The theory proposed by Katamba (1993) was used in analysing the kinds, functions, and morphological process of inflectional suffixes while the theory proposed by Bauer (1983) was used in analysing the kinds, functions, and morphological process of derivational suffixes. The methods used to analyse the data were qualitative and quantitative method while the methods used to present the data were formal and informal methods. It was found that there were two kinds of suffixes, namely derivational suffixes and inflectional suffixes. There were 20 kinds of

derivational suffixes with a percentage of 77%. Meanwhile, for the inflectional suffixes, the percentage was 23% with 6 kinds of inflectional suffixes. There were 4 functions of derivational suffixes identified, outlined as verbalizer with the percentage of 5,3%, nominalizer with the percentage of 13,9%, adjectivizer with the percentage of 17,7%, and adverbializer with the percentage of 63,1%. Meanwhile, in inflectional suffixes, there were 6 functions found, outlined as plural maker and 3rd person singular present with the percentage of 22,5%, past tense with the percentage of 44%, past participle with the percentage of 0,9%, progressive with the percentage of 30,1%, comparative with the percentage of 1,6%, and superlative with the percentage of 0,9%.

Several differences and similarities are found between the previous study and the current study. The previous study aimed to find out the kinds, functions, and analyse the morphological process of suffixes found in *Pollyanna* Novel by Eleanor H. Porter while the current focused to identify the types of derivational affixes and analyse the functions of derivational affixes found in the caption of selected posts of *@bawabali_official* account on Instagram. Furthermore, the previous study analysed both derivational and inflectional suffixes while the current study focused on derivational affixes only. In addition, the previous study used *Pollyanna* Novel by Eleanor H. Porter as the data source, which is different from the current study that used the caption of selected posts of *@bawabali_official* account on Instagram. Moreover, in analysing the data, the theories used in the previous study are different from the current study. The previous study used the theory proposed

by Katamba (1993) in analysing the kinds, functions, and morphological process of inflectional suffixes also the theory proposed by Bauer (1983) in analysing the kinds, functions, and morphological process of derivational suffixes. Meanwhile, the current study used the theory proposed by Katamba (1994) to identify the types of derivational affixes and the theory proposed by McCarthy (2002) to analyse the functions of derivational affixes found in the caption of selected posts of *@bawabali_official* account on Instagram. Besides having several differences, the previous study also has several similarities to the current study. One objective of these two studies is similar, which is to identify the types of derivational affixes although the previous study focused on the suffixes only. Moreover, the methods used in these studies are the same, which are qualitative and quantitative methods used in analysing the data and formal and informal methods used in presenting the data.

The second thesis reviewed was written by Andadari (2021) entitled “A Derivational and Inflectional Affixes Found on Instagram Post of *@poemsporn_*”. This study aimed to identify the types of both derivational and inflectional affixes and find out the meaning of each word of derivational and inflectional affixes found on the Instagram post of *@poemsporn_*. The theories used in this study were the theory proposed by Fromkin, et al. (2014) and Lieber (2009). The derivational affixes that change and do not change the class of the words were analysed using Fromkin, et al (2014)’s theory. The theory proposed by Fromkin, et al (2014) was also used to analyse 8 kinds of inflectional affixes. In addition, the theory proposed by Lieber (2009) was used

to find out several processes of affixes included semantics general categories. In analysing the data and answering the problems of the study, this study used the descriptive qualitative method. The result of this study is 113 words were found in 30 Instagram posts of @poemsporn_. In those 113 words, 69 words consist of inflectional affixes and 44 words consist of derivational affixes. The 69 words consisting of inflectional affixes became the most dominant data. Furthermore, the quantitative affixes were found as the dominant kind of affixation followed by personal affixes and negative affixes.

This previous study has several differences and similarities compared to the current study. The objectives of the previous study were to identify the types and meaning of derivational and inflectional affixes found in @poemsporn_ Instagram post while the current study focused to identify the types of derivational affixes and analyse the functions of derivational affixes found in the caption of selected posts of @bawabali_official account on Instagram. The previous study analysed both derivational and inflectional affixes while the current study focused on analysing derivational affixes only. In addition, the theories used in both studies are different. The previous study used the theory proposed by Fromkin, et al. (2014) and Lieber (2009) while the current study adopted the theory proposed by Katamba (1994) and McCarthy (2002) as the main theories to answer the problems of the study. Not only differences, but both studies also have similarities. Both the previous study and the current study have similarities in the topic that is derivational affixes in morphology and the data source. The previous study and the current study used social media

as the data source that is Instagram. However, the previous study took the data from @poemsporn_ account on Instagram while the current study took the data from @bawabali_official account on Instagram.

The last reviewed study is an article taken from a scientific journal named *Humanis* and written by Narasuari and Rahayuni (2020) entitled “Derivational Suffixes in *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel: A Morphological Analysis”. The focus of this study are classifying the types and identifying the functions of derivational affixes found in *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel. The documentation method was applied in collecting the data of this study. In analysing and presenting the data, the descriptive qualitative method was used. In answering the study problems, this study used Plag (2002)’s theory. The theory proposed by Katamba (1993 & 1994) also contributed as the supporting theory to define root, stem, and base for this study. As the findings, this study discovered four types of suffixes. These four types divided into nominal suffixes (-age, -hood, -ness, and -ship), verbal suffixes (-ize), adjectival suffixes (-able, -al, and -esque), and adverbial suffixes (-ly and -wise). Moreover, the findings also showed that there were two functions of the suffixes classified as class maintaining suffixes (-hood and -ship) and class changing suffixes (-ness, -esque, -wise, -able, -age, -ly, al, and -ize).

There are several differences and similarities found between the previous study and the current study. The differences between these two studies could be seen from the data source. The data source of the previous study used the *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel. *Crazy Rich Asians* is a romantic comedy

novel written by Kevin Kwan published in 2013. Meanwhile, the data source of the current study was the caption of selected posts of *@bawabali_official* account on Instagram, which is the Instagram account of *BAWA (Bali Animal Welfare Association)*. The purpose of this association is to improve, protect, and save the lives of animals in need in Bali. Moreover, the theories used in these two studies are different. The previous study adopted the theory proposed by Plag (2002) as the theory to analyse the data while the current study adopted the theory proposed by Katamba (1994) and McCarthy (2002) as the main theories. Besides having several differences, these two studies also have similarities. These two studies have the same topic and objectives which are to find out the types and functions of derivational affixes although the previous study only focused on the suffixes. Moreover, in collecting the data, both studies use documentation method.

2.2 Concepts

In this sub-chapter, some terms that refer to the title and are often used in this study is explained in order to make this study more understandable. The concepts of this study are outlined as follows:

2.2.1 Morphology

Morphology is one of the linguistics branches that study about words. Katamba (1994: 3) stated that morphology is a term for the study of word formation or word structure. Moreover, Yule (2020: 76) described morphology as the study of forms and used to recognise the basic elements in a language. In

accordance with this statement, Lieber (2009: 2) further explained that morphology studies the word formation that includes how new words are created and how different forms of words are implemented in sentences.

2.2.2 Affixes

Affix is defined as the morpheme that appears only when they are tied to other morphemes, which could be roots, stems, or bases (Katamba, 1993: 44). Moreover, it occurs before or after the other morpheme. If it occurs before the other morpheme, it is defined as a prefix (e.g., *im-* in *impolite*). On the other hand, if it goes after the other morpheme, it is termed as a suffix (e.g. *-ness* in *politeness* and *-ly* in *politely*). In fact, affix does not only appear before or after the base. In some languages, it could be inserted inside the base, but it is not common in the English language. This kind of affix is defined as an infix (Katamba, 1994: 38).

2.2.3 Derivational Affixes

Katamba (1994: 40) stated that derivation and inflection are two types of word-building processes. The two basic categories of affix morpheme, which are derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme, reflect these sorts of word-building processes. According to Yule (2020: 78), derivational morpheme could be prefix and suffix. Therefore, defining the derivational morphemes as derivational affixes is acceptable since prefix and suffix belong to affix. Moreover, derivational affix, based on Katamba (1993: 45), is the affix that alters the meaning or grammatical category of the base.

2.2.4 Instagram Account of @bawabali_official

Instagram is one of the popular social media platforms used by many people nowadays. According to Cambridge Dictionary (2021), Instagram is the name of social media platform that allows the users to take, change, and share either photos or videos. The users generally add captions under their photos or videos to explain what the photos or videos are about. @bawabali_official is one of the interesting accounts on Instagram owned by BAWA or Bali Animal Welfare Association, a non-profit organisation based in Bali, dedicated to preserve, protect, and relieve the suffering animals in Bali. This organisation was founded in 2007 by Janice Girardi, an American woman. This account has approximately more than 2.000 posts with more than 29.000 followers. In sharing their photos or videos, the volunteers, who are English native speakers, generally use English to write the caption.

2.3 Theories

A theory is crucial in writing a scientific study because it is used to analyse the data scientifically. This study adopted 2 theories as the main theory to analyse the data. The theory proposed by Katamba (1994) entitled *English Words* was adopted to identify the types of derivational affixes. Moreover, the theory proposed by McCarthy (2002) entitled *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure* also was adopted to analyse the functions of derivational affixes. This study has three theoretical frameworks that are divided into morpheme, types of derivational affixes, and functions of

derivational affixes.

2.3.1 Morpheme

Morpheme, based on McCarthy (2002: 16), is the smallest element of morphology. Furthermore, Katamba (1994: 20) defined morpheme as the smallest unit that has meaning or serves a grammatical function in a language. According to the way they occur, the morphemes are distinguished into two groups, outlined as free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme refers to the morpheme that is allowed to appear independently on their own as words while a bound morpheme is not allowed to occur independently as independent words and must be combined with the other free morphemes. Moreover, Katamba (1993: 41) stated that roots, affixes, stems, and bases are part of the morpheme.

2.3.1.1 Roots

Katamba (1994: 37) explained roots as morphemes that construct the core of the word. They are the element where the other morphemes could be appended. When all the affixes are removed away in a word, the only element that remains is the root. All roots fall into one of the lexical categories, such as verb, noun, adjective, or adverb word-classes. Words below could be considered as examples:

| <u>Verb</u> | <u>Noun</u> | <u>Adjective</u> | <u>Adverb</u> |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| love | tree | clean | now |
| eat | light | strong | then |
| bring | child | high | here |

| | | | |
|-------|------|-------|-------|
| sit | lion | good | soon |
| think | lamp | big | very |
| speak | bell | black | there |

(Katamba, 1994: 37)

The huge number of root morphemes that have the ability to appear independently on their own like the examples above is termed as content words (verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs). According to Katamba (1993: 41), roots are constantly a present component, often with some modifications in its different versions. For instance, *play* is considered a root and also occurs in the set of formation of words generating the lexeme *play*, which could be *play*, *plays*, *playing*, and *played*.

On the other hand, there are also bound roots. Bound roots are always kept in bondage because they are barred to appear independently. The examples could be *sanct-ify*, *vir-il-ity*, *tox-ic*, and *loc-al*. The italicised element is the root and separated from the rest of the word which may consist of more than one morpheme. In fact, there are some of the forms to which affixes are applied are words while others are bound roots that are not words. That *sanct-*, *vir-*, *tox-*, and *loc-* do not have obvious meaning unlike root *govern* in word *govern-ment* so they are defined as bound roots.

2.3.1.2 Affixes

Many words are considered complex because they are created by a morpheme attached with other morphemes. These other morphemes are considered affixes. Affix, based on Katamba (1994: 38), is any morpheme that

could be appended before or after the root. Based on this definition, affixes are categorised as bound morphemes because they need to be attached to the other morphemes and could not stand alone independently. Any word-forms where the affix is appended are described as the base. A prefix is an affix that is attached before the base while a suffix occurs after the base. Affix actually does not only occur before and after the base because there is an infix in which inserted into the base. However, infix is not common in English.

2.3.1.3 Stems

As stated by Katamba (1994: 47), part of a word that is put before any inflectional affixes have been added is described as a stem. Derivational and inflectional affixes could occur in the same word. In this case, the derivational affixes should be attached first then followed by the inflectional affixes. After derivation, a new lexeme could be inflected to assure that it has the correct grammatical properties. This rule also applied to the compound stem. Based on this description, inflectional affixes are found on the periphery of the words. Below are the examples:

- a. Inflection of stems with derivational suffixes:

perfect-ion-ist-s (not perfect-s-ion-ist).

Perfectionist is the stem of *perfectionists*.

- b. Inflection of compound stems:

bed-room-s (not bed-s-room).

Bedroom is the stem of *bedrooms*.

- c. Inflection of compound stems including a derived base:

Foot-ball-er-s (not foot-s-ball-er).

Footballer is the stem of *footballers*.

2.3.1.4 Bases

Katamba (1994: 38) conveyed any word-forms where the affix is appended are termed as a base. The word-building processes generally could be classified into two classifications, outlined as derivation and inflection. The derivation is the process of creating a word using derivational affixes while the inflection uses inflectional affixes. Katamba (1993: 45) defined base as a part of the word that could be attached by any kind of affixes whether it is derivational affix or inflectional affix. The process of adding the derivational affix to a base generally changes the meaning or grammatical category of the base while the process of adding the inflectional affixes to a base is generally for syntactic reasons.

Furthermore, all roots are bases, and bases are only classified as stems when inflection occurs (Katamba, 1993: 45) thus stem is a base to which inflectional affixes are tied. For instance, the root *polite* could be considered as a base when it is used to create some new derivative words, such as by adding suffix *-ness* to create *polite-ness*, which means ‘the property of being polite’ or adding suffix *-ly* to create *polite-ly*, which means ‘in a polite manner’. The stems of the word *road-s*, *government-s*, and *schoolboy-s* that are *road*, *government*, and *schoolboy* are bases. However, because they occur in the context of inflection, they are defined as stems (Katamba, 1994: 47).

2.3.2 Types of Derivational Affixes

Katamba (1994: 40) stated that in creating new words, there are two major processes distinguished as derivation and inflection. These types of word-building processes are the reflection of two major categories of affix morpheme: derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. There are two ways implemented in creating words using derivational morpheme: by altering the meaning or word-class of its base (Katamba, 1993: 47). According to Yule (2020: 78), derivational morpheme could be prefix and suffix. Therefore, defining this term as derivational affix is acceptable since prefix and suffix are the types of affixes. The types of derivational affixes according to the theory proposed by Katamba (1994: 42) could be outlined as follows:

2.3.2.1 Derivational Prefixes

The type of affix that must be appended in front of the base to create a new word with a different meaning or different grammatical category from the base is defined as a derivational prefix. Based on Katamba (1994: 42), the representative types of derivational prefixes could be outlined as follows:

Table 2.1 Derivational Prefixes by Katamba (1994)

| Prefixes | Meaning | Examples |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>dis-</i> | negative (with adjectives) | discomfortable, dishonourable, dishonest |
| <i>dis-</i> | negative or reversive (with verbs) | dislike, disagree, disconnect, disassemble |
| <i>in-</i> | negative (with adjectives) | inactive, intangible, inevitable, inarticulate |
| <i>un-</i> | negative (with adjectives) | unexciting, unmanageable, unexpected, unoriginal |
| <i>un-</i> | reversive (with verbs) | unpack, unblock, undo, unzip |
| <i>be-</i> | around | besmear, beset, becloud, bewigged |
| <i>co-/con-/com-</i> | together | co-operate, co-appear, co-habit, co-pilot |

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|--|
| <i>ex-</i> | former | ex-wife, ex-director, ex-pilot, ex-president |
| <i>mis-</i> | wrongly or badly | misunderstand, misread, misallocate, misinform |
| <i>mal(e)-</i> | bad or badly | malpractice, maladjusted, malcontent, malefactor |
| <i>re-</i> | again | rethink, replay, retake, reissue |
| <i>non-</i> | negative | non-combatant |

(Source: Katamba, 1994: 42)

Moreover, other linguists also proposed several prefixes, such as Plag (2002), McCarthy (2002), Fromkin et al. (2014), and Quirk et al. (1985). These prefixes are provided in the table below.

Table 1.2 Derivational Prefixes by Other Linguists

| Prefix | The Linguists and Their Examples | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Plag (2002) | McCarthy (2002) | Fromkin et al. (2014) | Quirk et al. (1985) |
| <i>inter-</i> (with nouns) | intergalactic | - | - | international, interlinear |
| <i>dis-</i> (with nouns) | disanalogy, disfluency | - | disadvantage | discontent |
| <i>mis-</i> (with nouns) | mistrial | - | - | - |
| <i>under-</i> (with nouns) | underpay | - | - | underprovision |
| <i>ir-</i> (with adjectives) | irregular | irresponsible | - | - |
| <i>mal-</i> (with adjectives) | - | - | - | malformed |
| <i>non-</i> (with adjectives) | non-biological, non-returnable, non-commercial | - | - | non-perishable |
| <i>en-</i> (with adjectives) | - | enfeeble | enlarge, endear, enrich | - |
| <i>en-/em-</i> (with nouns) | - | enslave, enrage, empower, entomb | enjoy | enmesh, empower, endanger, entrain |

2.3.2.2 Derivational Suffixes

The opposite of derivational prefixes is derivational suffixes, which are

the type of affixes that must be appended at the end of the base to create a new word with a different meaning or different grammatical category from the base. Representative types of derivational suffixes according to Katamba (1994: 44) are provided below.

Table 2.2 Derivational Suffixes by Katamba (1994)

| Suffixes | Meaning | Examples |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| Verb to Noun | | |
| <i>-ment</i> | the result or product of the action of the verb; the instrument used to perform the action of the verb | accomplishment, government, payment, equipment |
| <i>-ation</i> | deriving noun of action from verb | starvation, ratification, foundation, organisation, accusation |
| <i>-ion</i> | deriving noun of condition or action from verbs | promotion, radiation, persuasion, prediction |
| <i>-ant</i> | a person that does whatever the verb means; instrument that is used to do whatever the verb means | inhabitant, protestant, defendant, informant, lubricant, stimulant |
| <i>-er</i> | a person who does whatever the verb means; an instrument that is used to do whatever the verb means | teacher, runner, writer, painter, employer, drainer, cooker, strainer, blender, mixer |
| <i>-ist</i> | derives agent noun from verbs-one who does X | cyclist, typist, copyist, conformist |
| <i>-ing</i> | act of doing whatever the verb indicates | writing, reading, learning, building, opening, earning |
| <i>-ery</i> | a place where the action specified by the verb takes place | bakery, brewery, eatery, refinery |
| <i>-ee</i> | a person who undergoes action indicated by the verb | employee, payee, internee, detainee |
| Verb to Adjective | | |
| <i>-able</i> | able to be X-ed | manageable, readable, doable, breakable, drinkable, debatable |
| <i>-ive</i> | having tendency to X; given to the action of Xing; having the quality character of X | indicative, productive, offensive, representative, attractive, explosive, creative |
| <i>-ing</i> | in the process or state of doing whatever the verb indicates; the act of doing whatever the verb signifies | interesting, boring, changing, amazing |
| Noun to Verb | | |
| <i>-ise/-ize</i> | to bring about whatever the noun signals; to put in the place or state indicated by the noun | Americanise, computerise, colonise, terrorise, hospitalise, jeopardise |
| <i>-ate</i> | deriving verb from noun | capacitate, hyphenate, vaccinate, fluorinate |
| Noun to Adjective | | |
| <i>-ful</i> | filled with X | careful, fearful, cheerful, joyful |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| <i>-less</i> | without X | careless, fearless, childless, joyless |
| <i>-al</i> | pertaining to X | traditional, recreational, medicinal, autumnal |
| <i>-ish</i> | having the (objectionable) nature, qualities, or character of X | loutish, childish, fiendish, freakish |
| <i>-(i)an</i> | associated with whatever noun indicates | Dominican, suburban, Canadian, reptilian |
| <i>-ate</i> | deriving adjective denoting state (there is normally a corresponding noun ending in <i>-acy</i>) | intimate, accurate, obduracy |
| <i>-some</i> | form adjective having quality X | troublesome, quarrelsome, tiresome |
| Adjective to Verb | | |
| <i>-ate</i> | cause to become, do, etc. whatever the adjective indicates | activate, equate |
| <i>-ise/-ize</i> | cause to become whatever the adjective indicates | modernise, stabilise, sterilise, civilise, familiarise |
| Adjective to Noun | | |
| <i>-ness</i> | forming a noun expressing state or condition | darkness, goodness, fairness, bitterness |
| <i>-ship</i> | state or condition of being X | Hardship |
| <i>-ity</i> | forming noun by expressing its state or condition | timidity, purity, antiquity, banality |
| <i>-ery</i> | having property indicated by the adjective | bravery, trickery |
| <i>-acy</i> | deriving a noun of quality, state, or condition from an adjective (corresponding with the adjective with suffix <i>-ate</i>) | intimacy, accuracy, obduracy |
| Adjective to Adverb | | |
| <i>-ly</i> | forming adverb from adjective | proudly, busily, loudly, gratefully, usually |
| Noun to Noun | | |
| <i>-ship</i> | state or condition of being X | craftmanship, directorship, stewardship, kingship |
| <i>-hood</i> | quality, state, or rank of being X | boyhood, priesthood, sisterhood |
| <i>-ism</i> | name of a theory, doctrine, or practice | capitalism, feminism, Marxism |
| <i>-ist</i> | an expert on X, a protagonist for X, adherent to some -ism | capitalist, feminist, Marxist |
| <i>-aire</i> | to be possessed of X | millionaire, legionnaire, billionaire |
| <i>-er</i> | a person who practices a trade or profession connected to the noun | haberdasher, geographer, footballer, hatter |
| <i>-ery</i> | derives noun indicating general collective sense '-ware, stuff'; deriving noun that indicates a place where animals are kept, or plants grown | machinery, jewellery, crockery, piggery, orangery, shrubbery, cattery |
| <i>-ling</i> | deriving a diminutive noun from another noun | duckling, princeling, foundling |
| <i>-let</i> | deriving a diminutive noun | booklet, piglet, droplet, starlet |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| <i>-acy</i> | deriving a noun of quality, state, or condition from another noun (corresponding with suffix <i>-ate</i>) | advocacy, intimacy |
| Adjective to Adjective | | |
| <i>-ish</i> | having the property of being somewhat X | bluish, pinkish, reddish |
| Verb to Verb | | |
| <i>-er</i> | adding frequent or iterative meaning to verbs | chatter, flutter |

(Source: Katamba, 1994: 44)

Not only Katamba (1994), but other linguists including Plag (2002), McCarthy (2002), Fromkin et al. (2014) and Quirk et al. (1985) also proposed several derivational suffixes. The table below provide the example of suffixes proposed by them.

Table 2.3 Derivational Suffixes by Other Linguists

| Type of Suffix | Suffix | The Linguists and Their Examples | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | Plag (2002) | McCarthy (2002) | Fromkin et al. (2014) | Quirk et al. (1985) |
| Verbs to Nouns | <i>-age</i> | spillage, leakage, and coverage | - | - | breakage, coverage, drainage |
| | <i>-al</i> | recital, overthrowal, renewal | refusal, arrival, committal, referral | acquittal | dismissal, refusal, revival |
| | <i>-ance/-ence</i> | absorbance | ignorance, reference, performance | clearance | - |
| | <i>-or</i> (the variant of <i>-er</i>) | conductor, compressor, oscillator | - | - | supervisor, survivor, actor |
| Verbs to Adjectives | <i>-ed</i> | - | damaged | - | - |
| Nouns to Verbs | <i>-ify</i> | - | gentrify, beautify, and petrify | objectify, glorify, personify | codify |
| Nouns to Adjectives | <i>-able</i> | reasonable, knowledgeable, and fashionable | - | - | peaceable, seasonable, marriageable, saleable, fashionable |
| | <i>-ial</i> (the variant of <i>-al</i>) | confidential, substantial | - | - | editorial, professorial |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|-----------|---|
| | <i>-ed</i> | pig-headed, wooded, broad-minded, and empty-headed | - | - | simple-minded, blue-eyed, blonde-haired, odd-shaped, giant-sized. |
| | <i>-ic</i> | heroic, parasitic | - | alcoholic | problematic, heroic, oceanic |
| | <i>-ly</i> | daily, monthly, womanly | - | - | womanly, manly, friendly, daily, weekly |
| | <i>-ous</i> | famous, synonymous | - | virtuous | ambitious, desirous, grievous |
| | <i>-y</i> | - | - | - | wealthy, creamy, sandy, hairy |
| Adjectives to Verbs | <i>-en</i> | broaden, blacken, quicken | widen, tighten, redden, stiffen, weaken, deepen, and loosen | - | deafen, sadden, quicken, widen, harden |
| Adjectives to Nouns | <i>-dom</i> | - | - | freedom | officialdom |
| | <i>-ence</i> (variants of <i>-ance</i>) | dependence | - | - | - |

2.3.3 Functions of Derivational Affixes

In morphology, derivational affixes have two functions, namely class changing affixes and class maintaining affixes.

2.3.3.1 Class Changing Affixes

In class changing affixes, the affixes have a function to change the word-class of the bases. The change could be outlined as adverbs derived from adjectives, nouns derived from adjectives, nouns derived from verbs, adjectives derived from verbs, adjectives derived from nouns, verbs derived from nouns, and verbs derived from adjectives. The further explanation will be explained as follows:

a) Adverbs Derived from Adjectives

According to McCarthy (2002: 48), some beginning English grammar textbooks state that not just many, but all adverbs have an ending *-ly*. In fact, some very common adverbs such as *often*, *soon*, *never*, *seldom*, *everywhere*, *nowhere*, *yesterday*, and *today* do not contain the suffix *-ly*. Furthermore, the suffix *-ly* indicates a morpheme that has the function of changing the class of its base. Commonly, it is used to form an adverb from an adjective.

Example: Base (Adj) Word form

hard

hardly

kind

kindly

sincere

sincerely

b) Nouns Derived from Adjectives

As stated by McCarthy (2002: 50), some suffixes could derive nouns from adjectives. Below are presented some examples of suffixes used to form nouns from adjectives.

- a. *-ity*, as in *sensitivity*, *equality*, *ferocity*, *purity*
- b. *-ness*, as in *tallness*, *fierceness*, *sensitiveness*, *goodness*
- c. *-ism*, as in *conservatism*, *radicalism*

All the examples above mean 'property of being X'. Here, X is the base of the words that is categorised as adjective.

c) Nouns Derived from Verbs

McCarthy (2002: 51) conveyed that there are suffixes used to form nouns from verbs. The example could be seen as follows:

- a. *-ance*, *-ence*, as in *ignorance*, *performance*, *convergence*, *reference*

- b. *-ment*, as in *development, commitment, engagement, announcement*
- c. *-ing*, as in *singing, building, painting, ignoring*
- d. *-((a)t)ion*, as in *organisation, confusion, commission, denunciation*
- e. *-al*, as in *referral, refusal, committal, arrival*
- f. *-er*, as in *organiser, painter, grinder, singer*

All of the examples above, suffixes a-f, have the same function that forms nouns with the meaning ‘activity or result of Xing’. However, it does not mean they are interchangeable freely. For instance, there is *performance*, but there is no *performment* or *performance*. In addition, there is *commitment*, *committal*, and *commission*, but there is no *commitance*. In addition, the comparison between verbs that have a similar shape, such as *announce* (corresponding to noun *announcement*) and *denounce* (corresponding to noun *denunciation*) proves that they do not necessarily have the same suffix to create their noun form. Moreover, the suffix *-er* above is the most predominant suffix used to indicate a person who performs the activity of the verb that goes with it (agent nouns). However, it is not the only one agent suffix because there are also the suffix *-ist* and *-ant* as in ‘*typist*’ and ‘*informant*’. The suffix *-er* also has the other functions, which are to indicate a thing or machinery like in ‘*digger*’ and to indicate the meaning ‘inhabitant of’ such as in ‘*Londoner*’.

d) Adjectives Derived from Verbs

McCarthy (2002: 53) stated that suffix *-ing*, *-ed*, *-en* could derive adjectives from verbs, not only applied in inflection. Below are presented some examples for this case:

- a. The party-goers sounded very *drunk*
- b. A not very *interesting* book
- c. The car seemed more *damaged* than the lamp-post.

Moreover, the following suffixes are some more suffixes that are widely used to change verbs become adjectives (adjectives derived from verbs) with their primary meanings:

- a. *-able*, which means ‘able to be Xed’
E.g., *reliable, breakable, watchable, readable*
- b. *-ent*, and *-ant*, which means ‘tending to X’
E.g., *conversant, expectant, repellent*
- c. *-ive*, which means ‘tending to X’
E.g., *explosive, repulsive, speculative*

e) Adjectives Derived from Nouns

According to McCarthy (2002: 53), numerous suffixes forming adjective from nouns could be found. Below are the examples:

- a. *-ful*, as in *helpful, joyful, meaningful, hopeful*
- b. *-less*, as in *helpless, joyless, meaningless, hopeless*
- c. *-al*, as in *personal, national, original, normal*

Although adjectives with suffixes *-ful* and *-less* often occur in pairs like the examples above, there is not always an exact match. For instance, there is no word such ‘*slothless*’ and ‘*penniful*’ although ‘*slothful*’ and ‘*penniless*’ exist.

f) Verbs Derived from Nouns

According to McCarthy (2002: 55), there are some affixes that form verbs from nouns. The examples of some affixes for deriving verbs from nouns could be seen as follows:

- a. *de-*, as in *deforest*, *delouse*, *debug*
- b. *-ise*, as in *patronise*, *organise*, *terrorise*
- c. *-(i)fy*, as in *gentrify*, *petrify*, *beautify*
- d. *en-/em-* as in *enslave*, *empower*, *enrage*, *entomb*

The prefix *de-* at (a) has an identifiable meaning that is 'remove X from'. Moreover, the suffix *-ise* and *-ify* at (b) and (c) do not only derive verb from noun but also from adjective.

Moreover, some verbs are formed by replacing the noun's last voiceless consonant with the voiced one, possibly with some vowels change as well. The examples of this case are presented as follows:

| <u>Noun</u> | <u>Verbs</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>house</i> [...s] | <i>house</i> [...z] |
| <i>breath</i> | <i>breathe</i> |
| <i>wreath</i> | <i>wreathe</i> |
| <i>bath</i> | <i>bathe</i> |

g) Verbs Derived from Adjectives

McCarthy (2002: 55) stated that there are some affixes used to derive verbs from adjectives. For instance, there are suffixes *-ise* and *-ify*. Not only deriving verbs from nouns, but the suffixes *-ise* and *-ify* also deriving verbs from adjectival bases. The example could be seen as follows:

- a. *-ise* as in *nasionalise* and *tenderise*
- b. *-ify* as in *intensify* and *purify*
- c. *-en* as in *deepen*, *widen*, *stiffen*, *tighten*, *toughen*, *redden*, *weaken*, and *loosen*
- d. *en-* as in *enfeeble*

Therefore, the addition of suffixes is more prominent in English derivational morphology than prefixes. The suffix *-en* usually occurs without prefixes. However, the prefix *en-* could be paired with the suffix *-en* when the base is the adjective *bold* or *live*, as *embolden* and *enliven*.

2.3.3.2 Class Maintaining Affixes

McCarthy (2002: 49) stated that not all derivational process changes the words-class of its base. Sometimes, the word-class is still the same as its base, but the meaning changes. These affixes generally maintain verbs from verbs, nouns from nouns, and adjectives from adjectives.

a) Verbs Derived from Verbs

McCarthy (2002: 54) believed prefixes are usually used to derive verbs from verbs. The prefixes *re-* and the prefixes that have negative or reverse meanings such as *dis-*, *de-*, and *un-* are the most common and prominent.

Below are the examples:

- a. *enter* and *paint* : *re-enter* and *repaint*
- b. *believe* and *entangle* : *disbelieve* and *disentangle*
- c. *sensitise* and *compose* : *desensitise* and *decompose*
- d. *tangle* and *tie* : *untangle* and *untie*

b) Nouns Derived from Nouns

McCarthy (2002: 49) conveyed nouns could be derived from nouns. Below are presented some derivational processes in English that generate nouns with meaning, for instance, ‘expert on or devotee of X’, ‘inhabitant of X’, ‘small X’, ‘state of being an X’, and ‘female X’:

- a. ‘expert on or devotee of X’: *-ian* and *-ist* e.g. *historian, logician, Marxist, and contortionist*
- b. ‘inhabitant X’: *-(i)an* and *-er* e.g. *Glaswegian, Texan, New Yorker, and Londoner*
- c. ‘small X’: *-ette, -let, and -ie* e.g. *cigarette, booklet, droplet, and doggie*
- d. ‘female X’: *-ine* and *-ess*, e.g. *waitress, princess, and heroine*
- e. ‘state of being an X’: *-hood, -ship* e.g. *priesthood, motherhood, ladyship, and kingship*

c) Adjectives Derived from Adjectives

According to McCarthy (2002: 52), prefixes predominate in the category adjectives derived from adjectives. However, there are also suffixes derive adjectives from adjectives. The prefixes and suffixes derive adjectives from adjectives could be outlined as follows:

- a. *un-*, which means ‘not’ is tremendously popular
E.g., *unhappy, unsure, unreliable, and undiscovered*
- b. *in-*, which means ‘not’ with allomorphs indicated by the variant spelling including *im-, il-, and ir-*

E.g., *intangible*, *impossible*, *illegal*, and *irresponsible*.

- c. *-ish*, which means ‘somewhat X’

E.g., *greenish*, *smallish*, and *remotish*.

For this present, it is important to note that there are two pairs of adjectives that are identical adjectives, one of which is using prefix *-un* and the other using prefix *-in* or one of its allomorphs to be negated. The examples are presented below:

- a. *touchable/untouchable* *tangible/intangible*
 b. *eatable/uneatable* *edible/inedible*
 c. *lawful/unlawful* *legal/illegal*
 d. *readable/unreadable* *legible/illegible*

Furthermore, as described by Katamba (1993: 47), derivational affixes create new words by changing the meaning or the word-class of its base in which they are tied. Katamba (1994: 41), McCarthy (2002: 73), and Fromkin et al. (2000: 54) stated that a tree diagram could be used to represent the structure of words, in this case, are the words containing derivational affixes. For instance, the structure of the word *happiness* according to Fromkin et al. (2000: 55) to could be analysed using the tree diagram as below:

