

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the most important means of communication or interaction in human life. One of the languages used worldwide is English. English language is global international language to communicate each other in every field, such as; social, cultures, education, technology and economy. As an essential way for human to communicate with each other, we must understand the language. In using good and correct language, we must know the elements of language such as vocabulary, structure, etc. The vocabulary is one of the tools to facilitate communication, making a good communication to the other people who communicate with us and make sure we use the correct vocabulary.

Fromkin (2007:76) states morphology is the study of internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed. Morphology is one branch of linguistics which studies and analysis of the word structure. Morphology also studies about morpheme and their different form (allomorphs) at the way they combine in word-formation. According to Lieber (2009:32), “Morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words which has lot of meaning”. Morpheme consists of free morpheme and bound morpheme. The example of free morpheme such as *boy*, *desire*, and *gentle* are constitute by themselves and the example of bound morpheme such as *bipolar*,

bisexual are bound morpheme that never words by themselves but they always to be part of word (Fromkin, 2007:76). When the morpheme adding by affixes, it will create a new lexeme and change the word class or the meaning of the word. That is the process called derivation.

Derivation is the process of creating a new word, the formation of a word from another base or word usually by adding affixes that are a prefix at the beginning or a suffix at the end of the word. The derivation process in English language will show the functions such as word class changing, meaning changing or both. In this case, the researcher would like to explain about derivational suffix. Derivational suffix is one part of derivational affix, where that process can form new lexemes with or without changing the meaning or changing the word class of the base. In the process of derivational suffixes are causing one of three things, such as category/class word changing, meaning changing and both of category-meaning changing lexeme formation. Analyzing derivational process is interesting but it is not easy to do that makes people need to learn about derivational process. Derivational process could be found everywhere, such as in conversation, spoken media, novel, newspaper, song, and textbook. This study will use novel as a data source. *The Little Prince* is a novel which contains of the understandings that will indirectly open our minds about human life and behavior, this novel contains many valuable lessons about humans with all aspects of their lives.

Novel *The Little Prince* is chosen as the data source because the writing inside the novel is easy to understand. Therefore, it is interesting to read, it contains several

of derivational process adding prefix and suffix inside the text. The example of derivational process of suffixes can be found inside the novel such as suffix –full in the word carefully, prefix dis- in the word discover, suffix –ed in the word explained, etc. Analyzing derivational process of suffixes is quite difficult, many people are still confuse to classify type and the function of derivational morpheme based on the theory in morphology.

1.2 Problem of the Study

The purpose of this study is to analyze the derivational process that occurs in *The Little Prince* novel. The writer would like to state the problems of the study as follows:

1. What types of derivational suffixes are found in *The Little Prince novel*?
2. What are the functions of derivational suffixes found in *The Little Prince novel*?
3. How is the derivational process of suffixes found in *The Little Prince novel*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based from the statement of the problem, the objective of the study could be explains as the following:

1. To identify the types of the derivational suffixes in *The Little Prince novel*
2. To find out the functions of the derivational suffixes in *The Little Prince novel*
3. To analyze the derivational process of suffixes in *The Little Prince novel*

1.4 Limitation of the Study

In this research, the discussion are focused on the types, the functions of the derivational suffixes and the derivational process of suffixes are applied in *The Little Prince* novel. The theories proposed by Plag (2003) is used to identify the types of derivational suffixes, the theory proposed by Lieber (2009) is used find out the functions of derivational suffixes and the theory proposed by McCarthy (2002) is used to analyze the derivational process of suffixes.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is hoped to fulfill two significances; theoretical and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The finding of this study is expected to help the readers to understand about the types, functions and derivational process of suffixes. Therefore, this research can help people to deeper their understanding in the study of morphology especially derivational process of suffixes.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this research is expected to make the reader understand about the type of derivational suffixes and also having ability to analyze the function and derivational process of suffixes based on the expert. This study is also expected to be used as a reference for the next researcher who are interested in conducting other research regarding the derivational process of suffixes.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

This chapter presents the review of related literature, concept, and theoretical framework. Review of literature consists of the reviews of three undergraduate studies. Concept consists of several basic concepts that are related with the topic of the study. Meanwhile, theoretical framework consists of the theories that are related to the topic of the study.

2.1 Review of Related Study

The first review is taken from a thesis which was written by Putri (2018) entitled “Derivational Affixes on Song Lyrics in Justin Bieber’s Purpose Album”. The research by Putri (2018) has two objectives those are to describe the process of derivational affixes and to find out functions of each derivational affixes on song lyrics in Justin Bieber’s Purpose Album. The theories used in this thesis were theory of the process of derivational affixes proposed by Katamba (1993) and theory of the function of derivational affixes by Lieber (2009). This thesis used song lyrics in Justin Bieber’s Purposed Album as the data source. The data were collected by documentation method and note-taking technique. In analysis the data, descriptive qualitative method was used by downloading the song on the internet, reading the entire data source cautiously, and collecting the data which were contained of derivational affixes. Then it was followed by identifying, classifying, and analyzing the data as the procedures of the data

analysis. The result of this thesis showed the types of suffix which were found –ty, -ness, -ion, -ful, -er, -y, -ve, -al, -ent, --ary, -ence, and –ly and the function of derivational affixes consist of noun forming, adverb forming, adjective forming, and verb forming.

There were some differences found between this study and Putri's thesis. In the data source, this research had used song lyrics which totally different from the data source that was used in this study, which was novel. The objectives of this study is different with Putri's thesis. The collecting data, Putri's thesis used documentation and note-taking technic while this study collected the data by reading, classifying and note-taking. This study used the theory of types of derivational suffixes proposed by Plag (2003), the functions of derivational suffixes by Lieber (2009) and the process of derivational suffixes by McCarthy (2002) while Putri's thesis used the theory of the process of derivational affixes proposed by Katamba (1993) and theory of the function of derivational affixes by Lieber (2009). There was also a little similarity which is this study will descriptive qualitative and descriptive quantitative method same with Putri's thesis.

Second review is taken from a thesis which was written by Astuti (2018) entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Video of Obama's Speech about Back to School Events 2009". The research written by Astuti (2018) has two objectives those were to know how many kinds of derivational process and to know the functions of derivational affixes found in video of Obama's speech about back to

school events 2009. The theories used in this thesis were theory of the kinds of derivational process proposed by Katamba (1993) and theory of derivational affixes proposed by Rachmadie (1990: 23). This thesis used the video of Obama's speech about back to school events 2009 as the data source. The data were collected in the form of words and pictures. In analysis the data, the researcher used descriptive quantitative as the procedure the result of descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from person or activity which is researched. This thesis got the result kinds of derivational process which were found verb into noun, adjective into noun, adjective into verb, noun into verb, verb into adjective, adverb into adjective, noun into adjective, adjective into adverb, noun into adverb, and verb into adverb and the functions of derivational affixes consists of noun forming, adverb forming, adjective forming, and verb forming.

There were some different found between this study and Astuti's thesis. In the data source, this research had used video which totally different from the data source that was used in this study, which was novel. Astuti's thesis had two objectives while in this study had three objectives. This study used the theory of types of derivational suffixes proposed by Plag (2003), the functions of derivational suffixes by Lieber (2009) and the process of derivational suffixes by McCarthy (2002). The method was same, both of them used descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. The collecting data was same, which is used by reading, classifying and note-taking.

The last review is taken from an article in journal which was written by Siboro (2020) entitled “Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm’s the story of Rapunzel”. The data of this article were collected from the story and analyzed their derivational affixes. The theories applied in this article were taken from Meinawati & Alawiyah, 2018; Jantika, Suganda, Wahya, and Sobarna, 2014; Oz, 2014; Lieber, 2009; McCarthy, 2002; Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011; Kusmawardhani, 2018; Rugaiyah, 2018. In collecting data, this article used quantitative descriptive. The result showed 33 occurrences of word containing derivational affixes, namely en-, un-, and re-, occurring twice, and 29 of the 33 contained suffixes, such as –ful, -ness, -able, -ly, -ing, -ed, -en, -ent, -les, -y, -ous, and –dom. The functions of derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel, namely 10 occurrences of noun formation, eight occurrences of adjective formation, seven occurrences of verb formation, and eight occurrences of adverb formation.

The similarities between this studies with Siboro’s journal was both of this study collected the data by reading, classifying and note-taking. The differences between this studies with Siboro’s journal were this study focus on the kinds, the functions of derivational affixes, and derivational morphological process of affixes. In the data source, this research had used story which totally different from the data source that was used in this study, which was novel. In collecting the data, Siboro’s journal used quantitative descriptive while this study used descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. Siboro’s journal was taken the theory from Meinawati & Alawiyah, 2018;

Jantika, Suganda, Wahya, and Sobarna, 2014; Oz, 2014; Lieber, 2009; McCarthy, 2002; Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011; Kusmawardhani, 2018; Rugaiyah, 2018 while this study used the theory from while this study used the theory of types of derivational suffixes proposed by Plag (2003), the functions of derivational suffixes by Lieber (2009) and the process of derivational suffixes by McCarthy (2002).

2.2 Concepts

A concept is an abstraction or generalization from experience or the result of transformation of existing concept. The concepts introduced in this section of the research are meant to make it easier for the writer to direct and focus on the topic of the research discussion these concept were taken from many sources to support the analysis of this research.

2.2.1 Derivation

According to Katamba (1993:41) derivation is a process to reconstitute word or even occasionally coin new ones. Derivation enables us to add lexical items to changes word classes of noun, adjective, verb, and adverb that occur at the beginning (prefix) or the end of the word (suffix). The meaning may be changed to the opposite meaning, from positive and negative.

2.2.2 Suffix

According to Katamba (1993:39), an affix that is appended after the base is called suffix. Suffix is one of kind of affixes which is attached to the end of a word or

morpheme. When suffixes are attached to other morphemes they change the meaning of grammatical function of the word in some way.

2.2.3 Novel

According to Anthony Burgess (2022) novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience. In the other word, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary (2018) novel is a work of fiction or nonfiction that tells a story using comic strips and that is published as a book.

2.3 Theories

There are several explanations about the theory that is used in this research, namely the theory of the type of derivational suffixes and the function of derivational suffixes and derivational process of suffixes. The theory proposed by Plag (2003) used to identify the type of derivational suffixes, the theory proposed by Lieber (2009) used find out the function of derivational suffixes and the theory proposed by McCarthy (2002) used to analyze the derivational process of suffixes.

2.3.1 Suffixation

According to Plag (2003:98) suffixation is the process of attaching or adding suffixes to the roots or stems to form new words. The suffixes usually modify the lexical meaning of the base and transfer word to a different part of speech. The

suffixation consists of four types, namely nominal suffixation, verbal suffixation, adjectival suffixation and adverbial suffixation.

2.3.1.1 Nominal Suffixation

According to Plag (2003:109) nominal suffixes are often employed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote action, results of actions or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities and the like.

Table 2.1 Nominal suffixation forming Verb to Noun

No.	Verb	Suffix	Noun
1.	Arrive	-al	Arrival
2.	Rid	-ance	Riddance
3.	Differ	-ence	Difference
4.	Depend	-ency	Dependency
5.	Expect	-ancy	Expectancy
6.	Apply	-ant	Applicant
7.	Employ	-ee	Employee
8.	Mix	-er	Mixer
9.	compress	-or	Compressor
10.	Bake	-(e)ry	Bakery
11.	Wait	-ess	Waitress
12.	Beg	-ing	Begging
13.	Personify	-ion/-ation	Personification
14.	Assess	-ment	Assessment

Plag (2003:109) states that a number of verbs take –al to form abstract nouns denoting an action or the result of an action such as arrival. The word arrival is formed by two morphemes. They are arrive (base morpheme) and –al (bound morpheme). Morpheme arrive belongs to verb category and –al is suffix. Arrival (noun): arrive (verb) + -al are derivational suffixes when they are combined since arrival has changed lexical category and the meaning.

Table 2.2 Nominal Suffixation Forming Adjective to Noun

No.	Adjective	Suffix	Noun
1.	Blonde	-ism	Blondism
2.	Minimal	-ist	Minimalist
3.	Solid	-ity	Solidity

Forming abstract nouns from other nouns and adjectives, derivatives belonging to this category denote the related concepts state, condition, attitude, and system of beliefs or theory such as blondism (Plag, 2003:114). The word blondism is formed by two morphemes. They are blonde (base morpheme) and –ism (bound morpheme). Morpheme blonde belongs to adjective category and –ism is suffix. Blondism (noun): blondism (noun) + -ism are derivational suffixes when they are combined since blondism has changed the lexical category and the meaning.

2.3.1.2 Verbal Suffixation

According to Plag (2003:118) there are four suffixes which derive verbs from other categories (mostly adjectives and nouns), -ate, -en, -ify, and –ize.

Table 2.3 Verbal Suffixation Forming Noun to Verb

No.	Noun	Suffix	Verb
1.	Mercury	-ate	Mercurate
2.	Hospital	-ize	Hospitalize

According to Plag (2003:118) derivational –ize show rather complex pattern of base allomorphy, to the effect that base systematically truncated such as hospitalize. The word hospitalize formed by two morphemes. They are hospital (base morpheme)

and –ize (bound morpheme). Morpheme hospitalize belongs to verb category and –ize is suffix. Hospitalize (verb)+ -ize are derivational suffixes when they are combined since hospitalize has changed the lexical category and the meaning.

Table 2.4 Verbal Suffixation Forming Adjective to Verb

No.	Adjective	Suffix	Verb
1.	Black	-en	Blacken
2.	Humid	-ify	Humidify

According to Plag (2003:117) the Germanic suffix –en attaches to monosyllables that end in plosive, fricative or affricative and most bases are adjectives. The word blacken is formed by two morphemes. They are black (base morpheme) and –en (bound morpheme). Morpheme blacken belongs to verb category and –en is suffix. Blacken (verb): Blacken (verb) + -en are derivational suffixes when they are combined since blacken has changed the lexical category and the meaning.

2.3.1.3 Adjectival Suffixation

The adjectival suffixes of English can be subdivided into two major groups that are relational adjectives, whose role is simply to relate the noun the adjective qualifies to the base word of derived adjective. In the other hand qualitative adjectives has a relational meaning ‘having to do with grammar’ (Plag, 2003:118).

Table 2.5 Adjectival Suffixation Forming Verb to Adjective

No.	Verb	Suffix	Adjective
1.	Break	-able/-ible	Breakable
2.	Prevent	-ive	Preventive
3.	Institute	-al	Institutional

The suffix chiefly combines with transitive and intransitive verbal bases such breakable. The word breakable is formed by two morphemes. They are break (base morpheme) and –able (bound morpheme). Morpheme breakable belongs to verb category and –able is suffix. Breakable (adjective): Breakable (adjective) + -able are derivational suffixes when they are combined since breakable has changed the lexical category and the meaning.

Table 2.6 Adjectival Suffixation Forming Noun to Adjective

No.	Noun	Suffix	Adjective
1.	Evolution	-ary	Evolutionary
2.	Wood	-ed	Wooded
3.	Picture	-esque	Picturesque
4.	Beauty	-ful	Beautiful
5.	Economy	-ic	Economic
6.	Hope	-less	Hopeless
7.	Father	-ly	Fatherly
8.	Fame	-ous	Famous
9.	Dirt	-y	Dirty

According to Plag (2003:122) adjectival –ful has the general meaning ‘having X, being characterized by X’ and is typically attached to abstract nouns, as in beautiful. The word beautiful is formed by two morphemes. They are beauty (base morpheme) and –ful (bound morpheme). Morpheme beautiful belongs to adjective category and –ful is suffix. Beautiful (adjective) + -ful are derivational suffixes when they are combined since beautiful has changed the lexical category and the meaning.

2.3.1.4 Adverbial Suffixation

Adverbial suffixation mostly forming adverb from other word category that are adjective and noun. According to Plag (2003:123) there are two suffixes which derives adverb from other category (adjective and noun), -ly and -wise.

This is an example of adverbial suffixation that could be formed by deriving from adjective as follow:

Short + -ly → shortly
Adj **suffix** **Adv**

Plag (2003:123) states that in some formations there is a difference in meaning between the adjective and the adverb derived by -ly attachment: shortly. The word shortly is formed by two morphemes. They are short (base morpheme) and -ly (bound morpheme). Morpheme shortly belongs to adjective category and -ly is suffix. Shortly (adverb): short (adjective) + -ly are derivational suffixes when they are combined since shortly has changed the lexical category and the meaning.

Another example of adverbial suffixation that could be formed by deriving from noun as follow:

Length + -wise → lengthwise
N **Suffix** **Adv**

This suffix derives adverb from noun by added suffix –wise made up of adverb whose meaning can be rendered as ‘with respect to, in regard to, concerning’ (Plag, 2003:123). The word lengthwise is formed by two morphemes. They are length (base morpheme) and –wise (bound morpheme). Morpheme length belongs to noun category and –wise is suffix. Lengthwise (adverb): Length (noun) + -wise are derivational suffixes when they are combined since lengthwise has changed the lexical category and the meaning.

2.3.2 Derivation

Lieber (2009:6) states that “Lexeme formation can do one of three things”. They are category-changing, meaning-changing, and both category and meaning-changing.

2.3.2.1 Category-Changing Lexeme Formation

In changing the category, the derivational suffixes are used to create new lexemes by causing a change the part of speech or category of word (Lieber, 2009:6).

For example:

1. Noun derived verb in the word *amuse* become *amusement*.
2. Verb derived adjective in the word *impress* become *impressive*.
3. Adjective derived noun in the word *monster* become *monstrous*.

Those example above shows that the process of derivational suffix can be change the part of speech of the base belong to, however the meaning of the bases are still same.

2.3.2.2 Meaning-Changing Lexeme Formation

According to Lieber (2009:6) state that some rules of lexeme formation do not change category, but they do add substantial new meaning. For example:

1. Adjective derived adjective in the word *happy* become *unhappy*. This word formation is change the meanings of the base word, which means an opposite meaning (negative), however it does not change the part of speech of the base word.
2. Noun derived noun in the word *orphan* become *orphanage*. This word formation is change the meaning of the base word, which means a place where noun (N) live. This process is not change the part of speech of the base word.
3. Verb derived verb in the word *wash* become *rewash*. This formation process is change the meaning of the base word which is repeating an action and the process does not change the part of speech.

From those example shows that affix above only can do one thing which is changing the meaning of the base word without changing the part of speech that base belong to.

2.3.2.3 Both Category and Meaning-Changing Lexeme Formation

According to Lieber (2009:6) derivational suffixes are able to create new lexemes by causing a change in category and adding substantial new meaning. For example:

1. Adjective derived verb in the word *wash* become *washable*. This formation process is able to bring new meaning and also new category of the base belongs to that caused by adding suffix *-able*.
2. Verb derived noun in the word *louse* become *delouse*. This formation process is able to bring new meaning and also new category of the base belongs to that caused by adding prefix *de-*.

2.3.3 Derivational Process of Suffixes

According to McCarthy (2002:73) derivational process can be done by using flat structure, and tree diagram. In this study, the writer will use flat structure to analyze the derivational process of suffixes. Flat structure is a crucial observation or elaboration of the word in determining the new word and meaning. The analysis using flat structure can be seen below.

Helpful

- Help (N) + -ful → helpful (adv)

(Change the word class of the word base (Noun to Adverb)).

The suffix *-ful* in the word *helpful* changed the word class and the meaning of the word base *help* (it changed the word class of the word base from noun to adverb). So, the word *helpful* is the process derivational of suffixes

Unhelpful

- Un- + help (n) + ful → unhelpful (adj -)

(Change the meaning of the word base).

The prefix *un-* in the word *unhelpful* changed the meaning of the word base *able* (it changed the meaning from positive meaning to negative meaning). So, the word *unhelpful* is the process derivational of suffixes.

