

Derivational Affixes Found in “Ride Your Wave” Novel

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis dan proses morfologi derivasi afiks dalam Sebuah Light Novel berjudul “*Ride Your Wave*”. Metode deskriptif dan kualitatif telah digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisis data yang ditemukan dalam novel ini. Selanjutnya data dikumpulkan dan dianalisis berdasarkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Katamba (1993) dan Lieber (2009). Data dalam penelitian ini telah disajikan dengan menggunakan metode formal dan informal. Setelah dilakukan analisis data, ditemukan dua jenis derivasi afiks dalam novel “*Ride Your Wave*”, yaitu derivasi prefix (awalan) dan derivasi sufiks (akhiran). Berdasarkan analisis yang telah dilakukan, terdapat sebanyak 310 data yang mengandung 268(86,45%) sufiks seperti *-less*, *-ity*, *-ful*, *-al*, dan *-ly* dan 42(13,55%) data dengan prefiks seperti *un -*, *dis-*, *re-*, dan *in-*

Kata Kunci: *Morfologi, Derivasi, Afiks, Novel, Kata*

Abstract

This study aims to find out the types and the morphological process of derivational affixes in the Light Novel entitled “*Ride Your Wave*”. The descriptive and qualitative method was used in this study to analyzed the data found in this novel. Furthermore, the data were collected and analyzed based on theory proposed by Katamba (1993) and Lieber (2009). The data in this study have been presented by formal and informal method. After analyzed the data, there were found two types of derivational affixes in the “*Ride Your Wave*” novel namely derivational prefix and derivational suffix. Based on the analysis, there were amount 310 data contains with 268 (86,45%) suffix such as as *-less*, *-ity*, *-ful*, *-al*, and *-ly* and 42(13,55%) data of prefix such *un-*, *dis-*, *re-*, and *in-*.

Keyword: *Morphology, Derivation, Affix, Novel, Word*

INTRODUCTION

People in this world need a tool called language to communicate with each other. According to Richard and Platt (1992) language is a human communication system which consist of the structured arrangement sound or written into large units. So, it can be said that

language is a human tool to shared idea, emotion, ant all of that they poured by orally or written. The study of language is known as linguistic. Matthew (1997) stated that linguistic is a study of language research in manner scientifically. There are some branches of linguistic study, one of them is morphology. Morphology is the study related with words structure and how the words formed (Geert Booij, 2005).

According to Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy (2002) morpheme is a smaller part of word. The smallest unit of a word that is created by the combination of many opponents. Morpheme itself can be classified into two types, there are bound morphemes and free morphemes (Katamba,1993). The word elements that can occurs freely or can be said as a root word are called free morpheme. For examples, sing, eat, and run can be called as free morpheme because it's word can stand alone. Meanwhile bound morpheme or can be said the opposite of free morpheme cannot stand alone by itself. Prefix, suffix, and infix is an Affix which is a bound morpheme that needs roots to stand. Prefix is an affix that came before the root, for example; un-, im-,dis-, etc. An affix that is directly put into the root called infix, while an affix that attached after the root such -full, -ness, etc. called suffix. In the morphology there are two common processes of creating new words called Derivational and inflectional. Derivational affix can change the base class of the word. It can change the word class or the meaning of the word. According to Nursanti (2013) the word formation than can create new meanings called as derivational affixes.

Derivational affix can be found anywhere in, such from daily conversation, listening song music, watching movie or reading book. A book which is a novel types light novel will be used in this study for the data sources since light novels have simple stories and also containing with illustrations inside, also with technological development people can read novel in digital platform or online website everywhere and anytime. In addition, reading novels will help people to improve their reading skills and increase their understanding of the new word. The topic about derivational affixes was interested to analysis because derivational affixes not only can produce new words while altering word classes, but also can classify each word according to the affixes that are utilized. So, this study focused on analyzed derivational affixes that found in the light novel entitled "Ride Your Wave"

In conducting this research, there are some related studies chooses as a review for this study, which included with some articles about derivational affixes. The first study is an article entitled "Types of Derivational Affixes in New Idea Magazine: A Morphological Analysis" by Dwiyanti, et. Al. The differences is this previous study used Magazine as the data sources while this study used novel and the similarities is both study use Katamba (1993) theory and Lieber (2009) theory for the data sources. The second study is a study entitled Derivational Affixes Found in "Before the Coffee Gets Cold by Toshikazu Kawaguchi" (2022), which written by Panduyoga, et.al. The differences is this previous study focus on the function of the derivational affixes while this study focus on the types of derivational affixes. Then the similarities is both studies use qualitative method to analysis the data. The third study is taken from an article entitled "The Function of Derivational Affixes Found in HighEnd Magazine" (2021) written by Mahaputri, et.al. The differences is this previous study focused on the function of derivational affixes while this study focus on the types of derivational affixes in Ride Your Wave Novel. Then, the fourth study as the last is an article entitled

“Function of Derivational Affix in the Novel the Hobbit”. For the differences, the recent study used tree diagram to showed the morphological process of derivational affix found in the data sources which is “Ride Your Wave” Novel while this previous study doesn’t used the three diagrams. Furthermore, both article have some similarity such in the theory used proposed by Katamba (1993), method, and also same types of data sources which is a novel.

METHOD

This study analyzing the types of derivational affixes that were found in the light novel entitled “Ride Your Wave” by Mika Toyoda as a data source. This novel published in 2019 by Seven Seas and consist with 118 pages. It is a fantasy romance with a bit drama inside and tragedy. This one of popular novel choose as the data source because there are many words of derivational affix inside this novel and this novel contained with good moral value in the stories. In this study, the qualitative and descriptive method has been applied in order to collect the data from the data sources. Furthermore, to analysis the types of derivational affix in the data source this study used theory proposed by Katamba (1993), and used theory proposed by Lieber (2009) to analyze the morphological process in the “Ride Your Wave” by Mika Toyoda. Last but not least the formal and informal method was used in this study to presenting the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research finding from the data source of this study, it shows that there are some derivational affixes appeared in the “Ride Your Wave” novel. There are 310 data of derivational affix found in this novel. The data was presented in the table below:

Table 1 Types of Derivational Affix Found In “Ride Your Wave” Novel

Derivational Affix	Amount	Percentage
Derivational Prefix	42	13,55%
Derivational Suffix	268	86,45 %
Total	310	100%

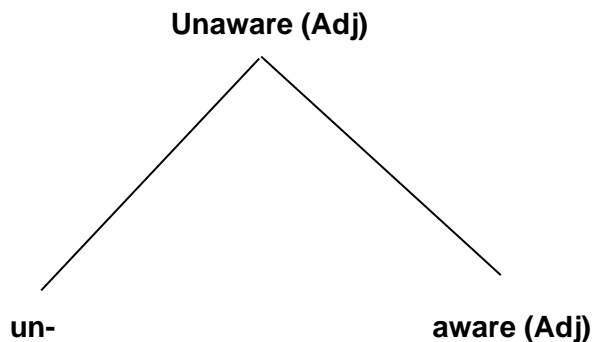
The table data above shows the percentages of the derivational affixes found in “Ride Your wave” novel. It can be seen from the table, derivational suffix is the most frequent occurs in the data sources consist with 268 data or 86,45%. In addition, the derivational prefix found in the data sources is only 42 data or 13,55%

Derivational Prefix

Derivational prefix generally changes the meaning of the word. According to Katamba (1993) the prefix is an affix that attached in the end of the base words such as *un-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *-in*, *etc.* To make clear the definition of the derivational prefixes there some examples of the data bellow:

Data 1

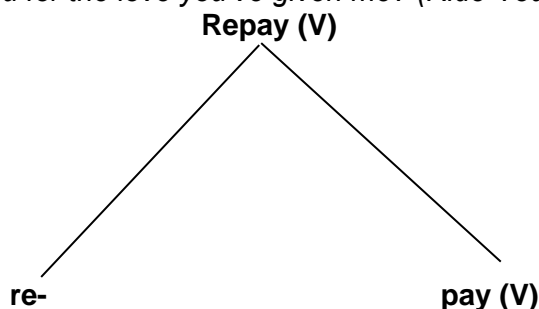
“**Unaware** of the war her daughter was..” (*Ride Your Wave Novel*, P. 6)



The tree diagram above shows the morphological process of the word **unaware**. The word **unaware** (Adj) in the data one is formed by two morphemes. They are **un-** (bound morpheme) and **aware** (free morpheme). The morpheme **aware** (aware) is an adjective word same as unaware. The attachment of prefix **un-** in the base word aware is change the meaning of the word. The word **aware** (Adj) means realizing something (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023) and the prefix **un-** means not (Katamba, 1993). So, the prefix un-change when attached in word **aware** (Adj) became **unaware** (Adj) change the meaning into the opposite, which is not knowing or realizing something (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023).

Data 2

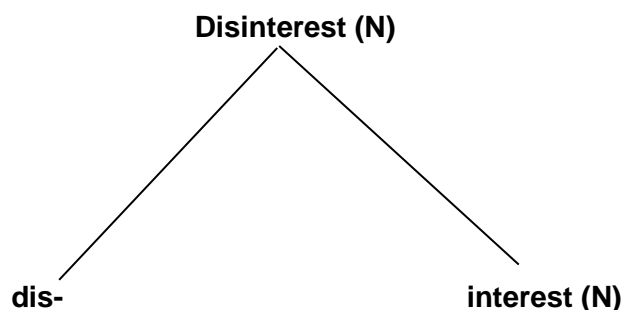
..How can I ever **repay** you for the love you've given me? (Ride Your Wave Novel, P. 95)



It can be seen from the three diagram above, the word **repay** (V) in the data two constructed by two morpheme which is bound morpheme and free morpheme. Prefix **re-** is a bound morpheme which means again, or something that repeated (Katamba, 1993) and the word **pay** (V). Means to give somebody money for something (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023). When prefix **re-** added in the word **pay** (V), it changes this the meaning of the word **pay** (V) into **repay** (V) which is means pay back something that you get from somebody or do something for them in return to something that they have done for you (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023).

Data 3

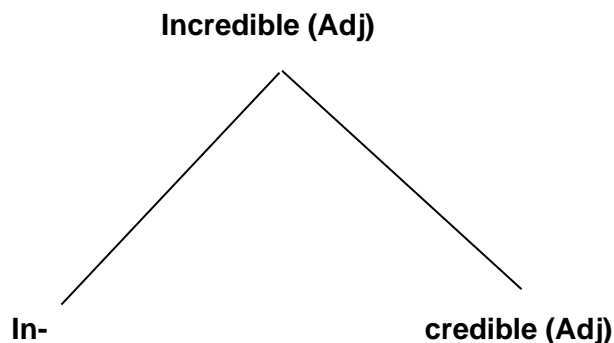
"..propping her chin on her elbow in a blatant display of **disinterest**" (Ride Your Wave Novel, P. 79)



Based on the three diagram above, prefix **dis-** in the word **disinterest (N)** can be classified as derivational prefix. The base word **interest (N)** attached with prefix **dis-** in the beginning of the base word becoming **disinterest (N)**. Derivational prefix **dis-** change the meaning of word interest, which is means the feeling or quality that something has when it is attract somebody's attention or make them want to know more about it (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023) into the opposite or lack of interest after adding prefix **dis-**.

Data 4

"Wow... That's **incredible** " (*Ride Your Wave Novel*, P. 89)



The word **incredible (Adj)** is constructed by two morphemes, which are bound morpheme **in-** and free morpheme **credible (Adj)**. The prefix **in-** is attached to the base word **credible (Adj)** and becomes **incredible (Adj)**. This morphological process of changes the meaning of the word. The word **credible (Adj)** means that can be believed or trusted and the new word incredible has the opposite meanings of **credible (Adj)** which means impossible or difficult to believe it (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023). Then, the prefix **in-** means not (Katamba, 1993). The morphological process of the word **Incredible** can be drawn as the three diagram above.

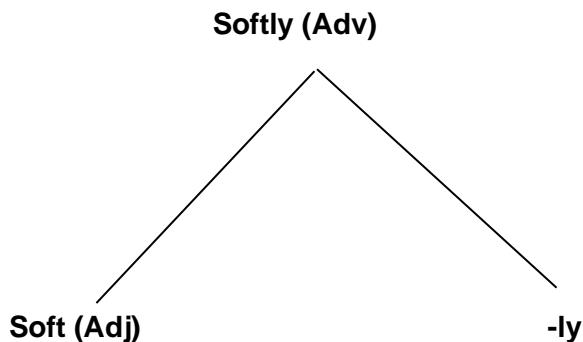
Derivational suffix

Derivational suffix is the process of word formation process that constructs new words by adding affix in the end of the base word. An affix that emerges at the conclusion of the

origins or root words is referred to as a suffix. The example of the suffix that commonly attached in the base or root words such as -ness, -ment, -ly, -ful, -ed, -ion, -ed, ect (Katamba, 1993). To make clear the definition this study present some examples of data to be discussion as follow:

Data 5

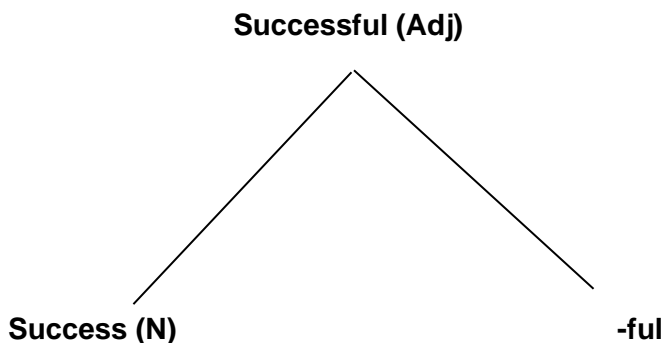
...Minato commented **softly**, gazing into Hinako’s eyes, (*Ride Your Wave Novel*, P. 42)



Based on the morphological process in the tree diagram above, the word **softly** (Adv) in the data is a combination of free morpheme and bound morpheme. The new word **softly** (Adv) is an adverb that derived from base word **soft** (Adj) means a changing shape easily that not stiff or hard (Oxford Learner’s Dictionary Online, 2023). The attached suffix **-ly** in the end of the word **soft** (Adj) changes the word of class of the new word **softly** (Adv) which is means in a pleasant and gentle way or not loud hard (Oxford Learner’s Dictionary Online, 2023).

Data 6

“This first time it had been **successful**, but the second time..” (*Ride Your Wave Novel*, P. 100)

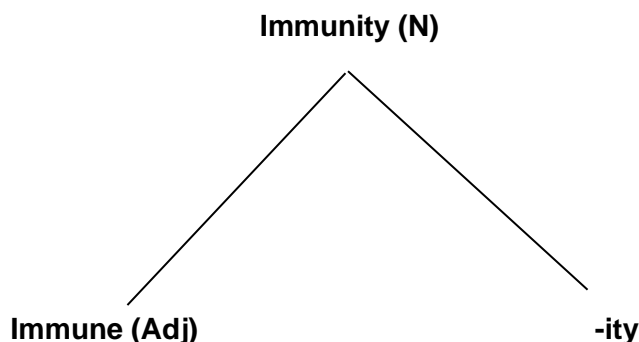


Considering the morphological process of three diagram above, the word **successful** (Adj) in the data six contains with derivational suffix. The free morpheme **success** (N) attached with bound morpheme which is suffix **-ful** become new word **successful** (Adj).

Suffix **-ful** changes the word class of the word **success** (N) means the fact that you have achieved something you want (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023) and the new word after adding suffix **-ful** in the end of the word became **successful** (Adj) means achieving your aims or what was intended (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023).

Data 7

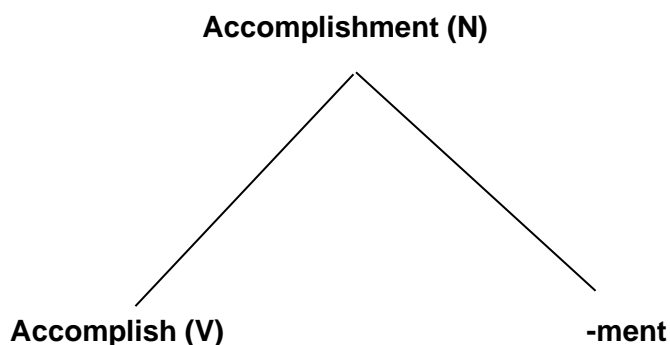
"I've build up an **immunity** to your poison, so.." (*Ride Your Wave* Novel, P. 42)



The following of the tree diagram above is the demonstration of morphological process of derivational affix. The word **immune** (Adj) contains two types of morphemes which is free morpheme and bound morpheme. The based word immune attached with suffix **-ity** in the end of the word changes the word class and becoming new word **immunity** (N). The word **immune** (Adj) means something that cannot catch or affected by disease or illness and the new word **immunity** (N) means the body's ability to avoid or not be affected by a disease (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023).

Data 8

..and the **accomplishment** she felt when he called her beautiful (*Ride Your Wave* Novel, P. 40)

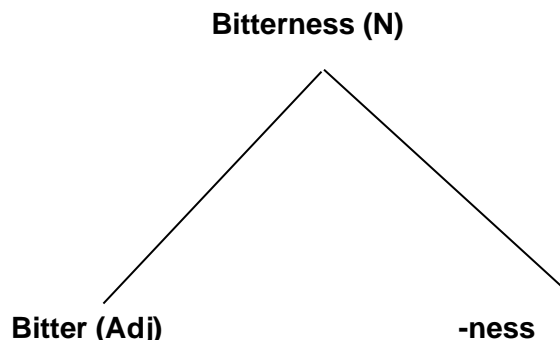


As on the three diagram above, it can be seen that the word **accomplishment** (N) in the data consist of two morphemes. There are free morpheme **accomplish** (V) and bound morpheme which is a suffix **-ment**. Suffix **-ment** means the action or the result of something

(Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023). The new word **accomplishment** (N) is derived from the attachment of suffix **-ment** in the end of the base word and changes the word class of the base word. The word **accomplish** (V) means something to succeed in doing or completing and **accomplishment** (N) means an impressive thing that is done or achieved after a lot of work (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023).

Data 9

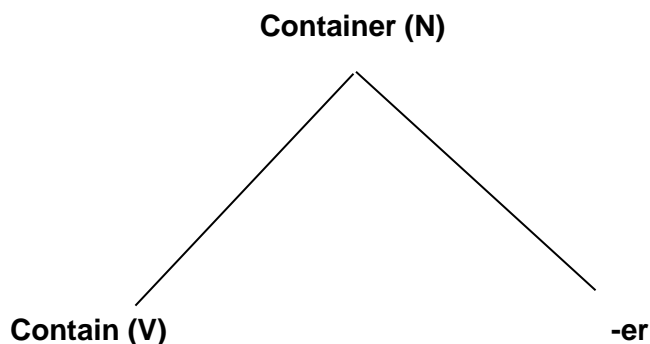
"The **bitterness** of the espresso had mellowed out the sweetness from chocolate" (*Ride Your Wave Novel*, P. 41)



The three diagram above demonstrates the morphological process of the derivational affix from word **bitterness**. The word **bitterness** (N) consists of two morphemes. There are **bitter** (Adj) as the free morpheme and suffix **-ness**. The word **bitter** (Adj) in the data attached with suffix **-ness** which is mean quality, state or condition (Katamba,1993). The attachment of suffix **-ness** in the base word bitter into ne word change the word class of the base word but the meaning is still same. The word **bitter** (Adj) means a strong unpleasant taste or not sweet and the words bitterness means the fact of having a strong unpleasant taste that not sweet (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023).

Data 10

"Youko gestured to a plastic **container** with raw sugar inside." (*Ride Your Wave Novel*, P. 97)



The tree diagram above showed, the word **container** consists of two morphemes

which are free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme can stand by itself while bound morpheme cannot stand by itself or the opposite meaning of the free morpheme. The word **contain (V)** which is free morpheme adding by suffix **-er** in the end of the word and formed into **container (N)**. The word **contain (V)** means if something, contains something else, it has that thing inside it or as part of it and **container (N)** itself means something can be stored or transported (Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online, 2023). In this situation suffix **-er** changes the word class of the word **contain** from verb into **container** which is a noun.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis data above, it can be concluded that derivational affixes become one of the productive ways in forming new word in English words. The base words or free morpheme attached by the affix can derive new word with various word class or meanings. As the results of this study about derivational affixes found in the Light Novel entitled "Ride Your Wave", there are two types of affixes which is prefix such as un-, dis-, re-, in- and suffix such as -ness, -ment, -full, -ly, etc. These affixes can be changing the meaning of the base word or change the word class when it attached. It is showed that 268 of suffix from 310 data as the most dominant types frequent in the "Ride Your Wave" Novel with amount 86,45%.

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