



Derivational Affixes in 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer' Novel

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the derivational affixes in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" novel. The data were all the complex word in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" novel. This study focused on analyzing the types and the process of derivational affixes that were found in the data source. This study used qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. The data were analyzed based on the theory proposed by Katamba (1993) to solve the problem which about the types of derivational affixes. Theory that proposed by Fromkin et al (2013) was used to solve the problem about the hierarchical structure of derivational affixes. This study found 858 data that contained derivational affixes. Derivational prefixes were found in 84 data with percentage 10% such as prefix *de-*, *dis-*, *en-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, *mis-*, *re-* and *un-*. Then, derivational suffixes were found in 774 data with percentage 90% such as suffix *-able*, *-al*, *-ance*, *-ant*, *-ate*, *-e*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-ence*, *-er*, *-ful*, *-fy*, *-ic*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ish*, *-ism*, *-ity*, *-ive*, *-ize*, *-less*, *-ly*, *-ment*, *-ness*, *-or*, *-ous*, and *-y*. This study concluded that derivational suffix was the most dominant type of derivational affixes that found in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" novel.

Keywords: *derivational, affixes, types*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi *derivational affixes* dalam novel "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer". Data dalam penelitian ini adalah semua kata-kata kompleks dalam novel "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer". Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis jenis dan proses dari *derivational affixes* yang terdapat pada sumber data. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data. Data di analisis berdasarkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Katamba (1993) untuk menyelesaikan masalah tentang jenis-jenis *derivational affixes*. Teori yang dikemukakan oleh Fromkin et al (2013) digunakan untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan tentang struktur hierarki dari *derivational affixes*. Penelitian ini menemukan 858 data yang mengandung *derivational affixes*. *Derivational prefixes* ditemukan pada 84 data dengan persentase 10% yaitu *prefix de-*, *dis-*, *en-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, *mis-*, *re-* dan *un-*. *Derivational suffixes* ditemukan pada 774 data dengan persentase 90% yaitu *suffix -able*, *-al*, *-ance*, *-ant*, *-ate*, *-e*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-ence*, *-er*, *-ful*, *-fy*, *-ic*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ish*, *-ism*, *-ity*, *-ive*, *-ize*, *-less*, *-ly*, *-ment*, *-ness*, *-or*, *-ous*, dan *-y*. Penelitian ini berkesimpulan bahwa *derivational suffixes* merupakan jenis yang paling dominan ditemukan dalam novel "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer".

Keywords: *derivational, affixes, tipe*

I. INTRODUCTION

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that focused on the internal structure of word. The study of word is one of the important knowledge that must be learned. Since, word is the smallest unit of language that has meaning. Therefore, it is important to know the contexts of word in order to have good and proper English. A word can be formed by several components that are combined into one which is called morphemes. Morpheme is the smallest shape of word. There are two morphemes which are free and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a self-standing morpheme that has its own meaning as a word. Bound morpheme is the morpheme that cannot stand alone and only occurs as a part of other morpheme to become a word that has meaning.

According to Katamba (1993:41), words have internal structure and there are some word building elements that used to create that structure, namely roots, stems, bases and affixes. Root is the irreducible core of a word without any affixes attached to it. Stem is the part of a word which exists before any inflectional affixes have been added. Base is the unit of a word that any affixes can be added either in derivational or inflectional. Affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to root or stem or base. Root, stem and base can be categorized as free morpheme with the condition that they can stand alone and have their own meaning as words. Root and affixes can be categorized as bound morpheme when they have the opposite condition of free morpheme.

One word can be made into a several words by adding affixes. The affixes also can form a word into a new word in different meaning and class. Affixes can be divided into three which are prefixes, infixes and suffixes. They have their own position such as, prefix is attached before the word, infixes is inserted into a word, and suffixed is attached at the end of the word. Prefixes and suffixes are commonly in English, it contrasts with infixes which are rare in English. The affixes are attached to free morpheme may be derivational or inflectional. Katamba (1993:47) says that derivational and inflectional process form words in different ways. Inflectional is the process of attaching affixes to the word in order to make a new word without change the meaning and the word class. Inflectional process causes the change of words as markers of singular and plural numbers in nouns, tense in verbs and degree in adjectives. It is different with derivational. Derivational is the process of attaching affixes to the word in order to make a new word in different meaning and classes. Derivational process causes the alteration of the meaning and grammatical category of words.

Knowing where the word came from and how it was changed can make it easier to identify the role of the affixes in that word. Separating the each morpheme is an effective way to find out the base word of the complex word. Fromkin et al (2013:49) says that tree diagram is used by linguistics in order to represent the hierarchical organization of words.

Derivational affixes topic can help to enrich our knowledge about vocabulary. The simple way to enrich our vocabulary, we can open our dictionary and read there as much as we can. However, derivational affixes can show the interesting

process in which the affix is attached to the base word and forms a new word. We can also enrich our vocabulary through this way. Derivational affixes are an interesting topic to analyze, because it can make several words in different meaning and word class from a single word by attaching affixes. We can find lots of new words that we have never seen and known before by learning this topic.

This study chose to analyze the derivational affixes which will be taken from “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” novel by Mark Twain. This novel was chosen as the data source because contained lots of derivational word. Based on the background above, this study analyzed the types and the process of derivational affixes which found in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” novel by Mark Twain.

II. METHODOLOGY

This analysis used qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. The data of this study were the words that contained derivational affixes which found in “The Adventure of Tom Sawyer” novel by Mark Twain. This novel is one of the best-selling stories by Mark Twain which was first published in 1876. “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” novel is well-loved by readers and has been printed many times in various versions and covers. The novel was used in this study which published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2018 with total page 312 pages. There were some steps that implemented in analyzing the data. First, reading “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” novel. Second, finding the derivational word that containing affixes. Third, identifying each word with the help of Oxford Advance Dictionary by Hornby (2015) and the theory that proposed by Katamba (1993) and Fromkin et al (2013). Next, taking note of the word and put it on the table. Last, explaining the affixation of the data based on the theory that proposed by Katamba (1993).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This part is divided into two subparts which are result and discussion. This part purposes to answer the study problems which are the types and the process of derivational affixes found in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” novel by Mark Twain. Katamba (1993) says, there are three types of derivational affixes which are derivational prefix, derivational infix and derivational suffix. However, this study only focuses on analyzing two types of derivational affixes, namely derivational prefix and derivational suffix. Fromkin et al (2013) says, tree diagram can represent the hierarchical organization of word.

3.1 Result

The data were presented in the table which based on the types of derivational affixes. This study found both types of derivational affixes which were derivational prefix and derivational suffix. There were 858 data which taken from “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” novel by Mark Twain. The data found in the data source could be seen in the table below.

Table 3.1 Types of Derivational Affixes in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” Novel

Derivational Affixes	Frequency	Total Data	Percentage
Derivational Prefix	9	84	10%
Derivational Suffix	31	774	90%
Total	40	858	100%

The table above showed the frequency of each type of derivational affixes. It can be seen that this study found both types of derivational affixes which were derivational prefix and derivational suffix. Derivational prefixes occurred in 84 words or 10 % and derivational suffix occurred in 774 words or 90%.

3.2 Discussion

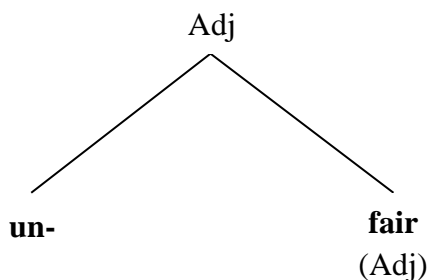
Based on the result above, this discussion part analyzed the types and the process of derivational affixes. The analysis presented by using tree diagram and described by using sentences. This study had some more and less points while compared with the two previous studies. The two previous studies were the thesis by Septiedy (2016) entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes Used in the China Daily When El Nino Returns” and the article by Siboro and Bram (2020) entitled “Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm’s the Story of Rapunzel”. Septiedy (2016) focused on analyzing the types and the morphological process of derivational affixes. It is similar with this study which aimed to analyze the types and the process of derivational affixes. However, Siboro and Bram (2020) analyzed the types and the functions of derivational affixes. Septiedy (2016) study found 129 data from data source and Siboro and Bram (2020) study found 33 occurrences of derivational affixes from data source, while this study found 858 data from data source.

1. Derivational Prefix

This section discussed about the analysis of derivational prefixes found in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” novel by Mark Twain. This study found some prefixes that occurred in 84 data. They were prefix de-, dis-, en-, im-, in-, ir-, mis-, re- and un-

Data 1

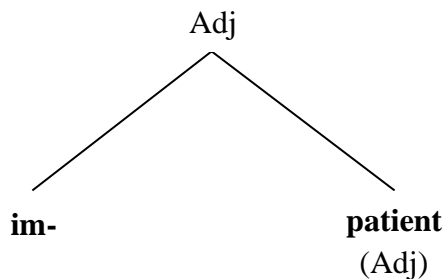
...his ear detected it and his whole nature resented it; he considered additions **unfair**, and scoundrelly. (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 58, L. 20)



The derivational process of the word **unfair** (Adj) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above. The word **unfair** (Adj) clearly contains affix. **Unfair** (Adj) is derived from the base word **fair** (Adj) that is attached by prefix **un-** in front of the base. Prefix **un-** functions to change the meaning of the base word into the opposite meaning in the same word class. Therefore, prefix **un-** can be categorized as derivational prefix. **Fair** (Adj) means acceptable and appropriate in a particular situation, (Hornby, 2015:537). The new word **unfair** (Adj) means not right or fair according to a set of rules or principles; not treating people equally, (Hornby, 2015:1646).

Data 2

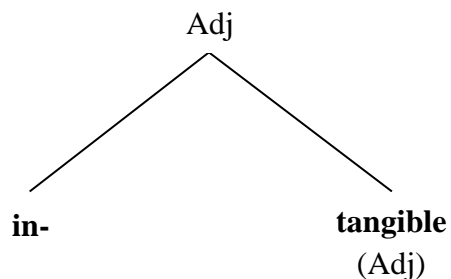
Joe had not had time to get **impatient** before they were back again with some handsome bass...(*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 137, L. 2)



The derivational process of the word **impatient** (Adj) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above. The word **impatient** (Adj) consists of two morphemes which are bound morpheme and free morpheme. There is prefix **im-** which is bound morpheme that is attached to the free morpheme **patient** (Adj) and creates a new word **impatient** (Adj). The formation of the new word **impatient** (Adj) can be categorized as derivational prefix. It is because prefix **im-** turns the meaning of the word **patient** (Adj) to the opposite meaning in the same word class. **Patient** (Adj) means able to wait for a long time or accept annoying behavior or difficulties without becoming angry, (Hornby, 2015:1093) and prefix **im-** turns that word into the opposite meaning.

Data 3

...she swung downward and clawed at the **intangible** air.(*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 199, L. 21)



In data 3, the word **intangible** (Adj) can be classified as derivational word. There is prefix **in-** that is attached to the base word **tangible** (Adj) and creates the new

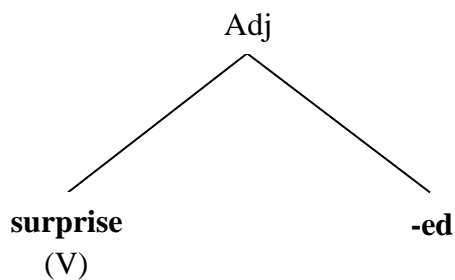
word **intangible** (Adj). The prefix **in-** turns the base **tangible** (Adj) into the opposite meaning. Therefore, prefix **in-** can be categorized as derivational prefix. The meaning of the base word **tangible** (Adj) is that can be clearly seen to exist, (Hornby, 2015:1546). The new word **intangible** (Adj) means that exists but that is difficult to describe, understand or measure, (Hornby, 2015:793). The derivational process of the word **intangible** (Adj) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above.

2. Derivational Suffix

This section discussed about the analysis of derivational suffixes found in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" novel by Mark Twain. This study found some suffixes that occurred in 774 data. They were suffix –able, -al, -ance, -ant, -ate, -e, -ed, -en, -ence, -er, -ful, -fy, -ic, -ing, -ion, -ish, -ism, -ity, -ive, -ize, -less, -ly, -ment, -ness, -or, -ous, and –y.

Data 4

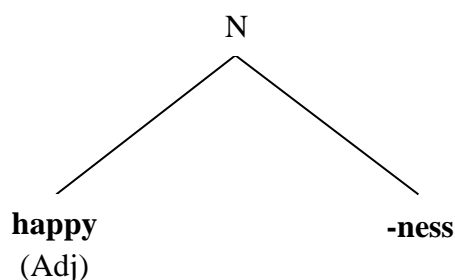
His aunt Polly stood **surprised** a moment, and then broke into a gentle laugh. (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 14, L. 29)



The derivational process of the word **surprised** (Adj) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above. The word **surprised** (Adj) is derived from the base word **surprise** (V). The suffix **–ed** is attached to the base word and creates the new word **surprised** (Adj). Suffix **–ed** functions to change the word class of the base from verb to adjective. Therefore, suffix **–ed** can be categorized as derivational suffix. **Surprise** (V) means to make somebody feel surprised, (Hornby, 2015:1524). The new word **surprised** (Adj) means feel or showing surprise, (Hornby, 2015:1524).

Data 5

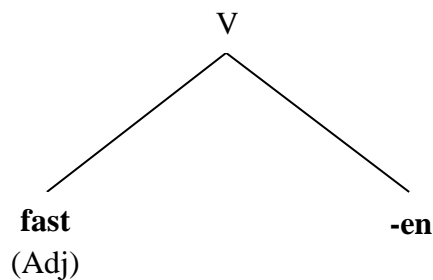
...under the waves of **happiness** that were sweeping over it now. (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 49, L. 18)



In data 5, the word **happiness** (N) clearly contains suffix **-ness**. The new word **happiness** (N) is derived from the base word **happy** (Adj) that is attached by suffix **-ness**. Suffix **-ness** can be categorized as derivational suffix because it turns the base word into the new word class. **Happy** (Adj) means feeling or showing pleasure; pleased, (Hornby, 2015:692). **Happiness** (N) means to find true happiness, (Hornby, 2015:693). The derivational process of the word **happiness** (N) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above.

Data 6

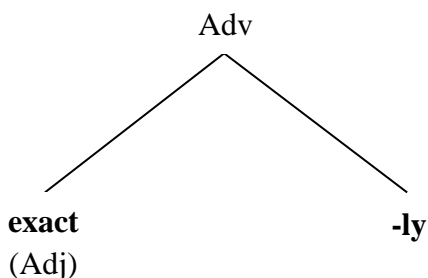
Then the girl's interest began to **fasten** itself upon the work and she forgot everything else. (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 75, L. 18)



The derivational process of the word **fasten** (V) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above. The word **fasten** is a verb which is derived from an adjective. **Fast** (Adj) is attached by suffix **-en** become **fasten** (V). Suffix **-en** alters the word class from adjective to verb. Therefore, suffix **-en** can be categorized as derivational suffix. **Fast** (Adj) means moving or able to move quickly, (Hornby, 2015:546). **Fasten** (V) means to close or join together the two parts of something; to become closed or joined together, (Hornby, 2015:546).

Data 7

Yes, yes, yes, I know just how you feel, Mrs. Harper, I know just **exactly** how you feel. (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 146, L. 3)

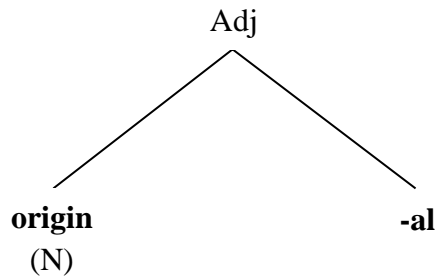


In data 7, the word **exactly** (Adv) can be classified as derivational suffix. The new word **exactly** (Adv) is derived from the base word **exact** (Adj). Suffix **-ly** is attached to the base word **exact** (Adj) become **exactly** (Adv). Suffix **-ly** causes the alteration in the word class of the base word from adjective to adverb. **Exact** (Adj)

means correct in every detail, (Hornby, 2015:514). **Exactly** (Adv) means used to emphasize that something is correct in every way or in every detail, (Hornby, 2015:514). The derivational process of the word **exactly** (Adv) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above.

Data 8

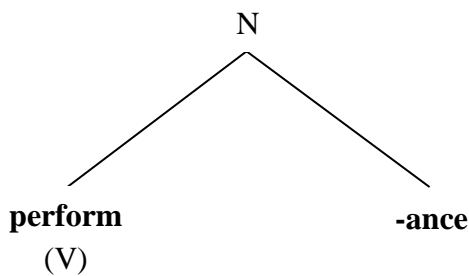
...and by and by break for the water again and go through the **original** performance once more. (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 151, L. 9)



The derivational process of the word **original** (Adj) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above. The new word **original** (Adj) is derived from the base word **origin** (N). There is suffix **-al** which is attached to the base **origin** (N) become **original** (Adj). Suffix **-al** can be categorized as derivational suffix because it can alter the word class of the base. **Origin** (N) means the point from which something starts; the cause of something, (Hornby, 2015:1055). **Original** (Adj) means existing at the beginning of a particular period, process or activity, (Hornby, 2015:1055).

Data 9

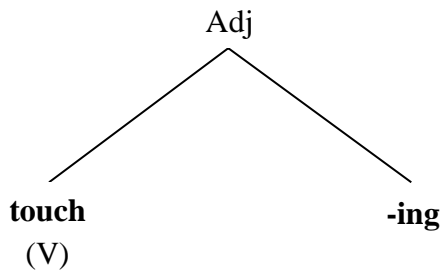
...and by and by break for the water again and go through the original **performance** once more. (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 151, L. 9)



The word **performance** (N) in data 9 clearly contains suffix **-ance**. The base word **perform** (V) is attached by suffix **-ance** become **performance** (N). Suffix **-ance** causes the word class of the base change from verb to noun. Therefore, suffix **-ance** can be categorized as derivational suffix. **Perform** (V) means to do something, such as a piece of work, task or duty, (Hornby, 2015:1106). Then, suffix **-ance** alters the meaning into the act of performing a play, concert or some other form of entertainment, (Hornby, 2015:1106). The derivational process of the word **performance** (N) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above.

Data 10

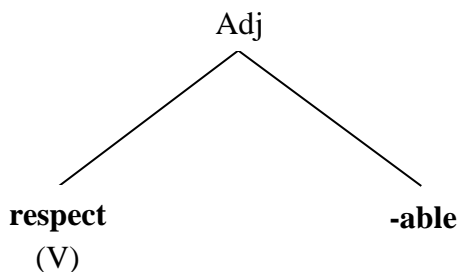
The minister related many a **touching** incident in the lives of the departed...(*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 166, L. 3)



The derivational process of the word **touching** (Adj) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above. The word **touching** (Adj) consists of two morphemes. There are **touch** (V) as free morpheme and suffix **-ing** as bound morpheme. The suffix **-ing** changes the word class of the base from verb to adjective. Therefore, it can be categorized as derivational suffix. **Touch** (V) means to put your hand or another part of your body onto somebody or something, (Hornby, 2015:1598). **Touching** (Adj) means causing feelings of pity or sympathy; making you feel emotional, (Hornby, 2015:1599).

Data 11

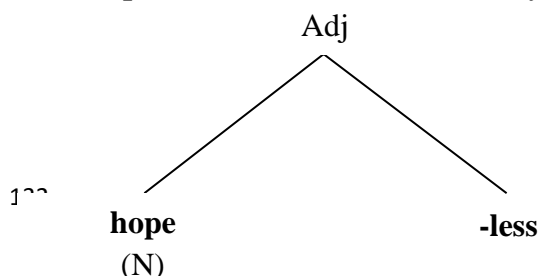
The truth is always **respectable**.(*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 212, L. 23)



In data 11, the word **respectable** (Adj) can be classified as derivational suffix. **Respectable** (Adj) clearly contains suffix **-able**. Suffix **-able** is attached to the base word **respect** (V) and creates the new word **respectable** (Adj). Derivational suffix **-able** causes the word class of the base change from verb to adjective. **Respect** (V) means a feeling of admiration for somebody or something because of their good qualities or achievements, (Hornby, 2015:1277). Then, suffix **-able** alters the meaning into considered by society to be acceptable, good or correct, (Hornby, 2015:1277). The derivational process of the word **respectable** (Adj) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above.

Data 12

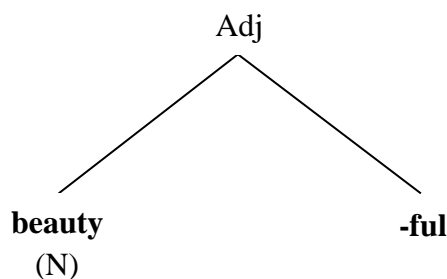
Three dreadful days and nights dragged their tedious hours along, and the village sank into a **hopeless** stupor.(*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 266, L. 6)



The derivational process of the word **hopeless** (Adj) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above. The word **hopeless** (Adj) is derived from the base word **hope** (N). Suffix **-less** is attached to the base and creates the new word **hopeless** (Adj). Therefore, suffix **-less** can be categorized as derivational noun. The word **hope** (N) means a belief that something you want will happen, (Hornby, 2015:736). The new word **hopeless** (Adj) means if something is hopeless, there is no hope that it will get better or succeed, (Hornby, 2015:736).

Data 13

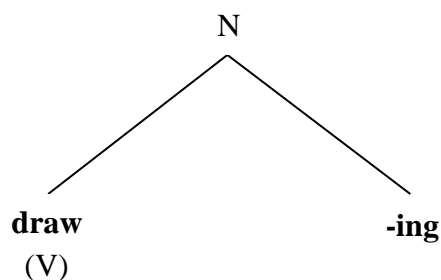
We can try, Tom; but I've seen such a **beautiful** country in my dream. (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 274, L. 6)



The derivational process of the word **beautiful** (Adj) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above. The word **beautiful** (Adj) in data 13 consists of two morphemes. They are **beauty** (N) as free morpheme and suffix **-ful** as bound morpheme. Both morphemes are combined into one and create a new word **beautiful** (Adj). It can be seen that the free morpheme **beauty** (N) and the new word **beautiful** (Adj) have different word classes. Therefore, it can be categorized as derivational suffix. **Beauty** (N) means the quality of being pleasing to the senses or to the mind, (Hornby, 2015:118). The new word **beautiful** (Adj) means having beauty; pleasing to the senses or to the mind, (Hornby, 2015:118).

Data 14

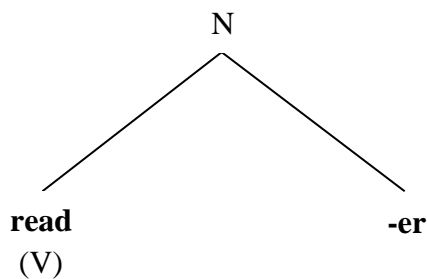
This question was not entirely answered in Huck's slow mind before he found himself pushed, along with Tom, into Mrs. Douglas' **drawing**-room. (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 297, L. 14)



The derivational process of the word **drawing** (N) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above. The word **drawing** (N) in data 14 can be categorized as derivational suffix. There is suffix **-ing** that is attached to the base word **draw** (V) and creates a new word **drawing** (N). The combination of the verb with suffix **-ing** may form gerund which is used as noun. **Draw** (V) means to make pictures, or a picture of something, with a pencil, pen or chalk (but not paint), (Hornby, 2015:453). The new word **drawing** (N) means a picture made using a pencil or pen rather than paint, (Hornby, 2015:454).

Data 15

The **reader** may rest satisfied that Tom's and Huck's windfall made a mighty stir in the poor little village of St. Petersburg. (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, P. 303, L. 1)



In data 15, the word **reader** (N) can be categorized as derivational suffix. It can be seen that the word **reader**(N) consists of two morphemes such as **read** (N) as free morpheme and suffix **-er** as bound morpheme. Suffix **-er** is attached to the base word **read** (N) and creates a new word **reader** (N). **Read** (V) means to look at and understand the meaning of written or printed words or symbols, (Hornby, 2015:1239). **Reader** (N) means a person who reads, especially one who reads a lot or in a particular way, (Hornby, 2015:1239). The derivational process of the word **reader** (N) can be seen in the hierarchical structure which represent in tree diagram above.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the study, this study found both types of derivational affixes which were derivational prefix and derivational suffix. There were 858 data that contained derivational affixes found in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” novel by Mark Twain. Derivational prefixes occurred in 84 words with percentage 10% and derivational suffixes occurred in 774 words with percentage 90% in the data source. It can be concluded that the most frequency data were derivational suffixes with the percentage 90% or 774 data of 858 data. Prefixes were found in data source such as prefix **de-**, **dis-**, **en-**, **im-**, **in-**, **ir-**, **mis-**, **re-** and **un-**. Suffixes were found in data source such as suffix **-able**, **-al**, **-ance**, **-ant**, **-ate**, **-e**, **-ed**, **-en**, **-ence**, **-er**, **-ful**, **-fy**, **-ic**, **-ing**, **-ion**, **-ish**, **-ism**, **-ity**, **-ive**, **-ize**, **-less**, **-ly**, **-ment**, **-ness**, **-or**, **-ous**, and **-y**.

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