Function of Derivational Affixes in Novel the Hobbit

Alvie Amin Rachmadi[1], Ida Bagus Gde Nova Winarta[2], I Dewa Ayu Devi Maharani Santika[3]
Faculty of Foreign Language, Mahasaraswati University Denpasar,
Jl. Kamboja No 11, Dangin Puri Kangin, Denpasar Utara, Bali 80223
Correspondence Email : alvie90021@gmail.com

Abstract

When the students are able to identify derivational affix, they can develop their vocabulary because from just one word it can gain many words with different part of speech. Novel is a long essay in prose and contains a series of human life stories with others around them with accentuate the character and nature of the actor. In *The Hobbit*, the story inspired by a children fantasy. From having seeing such phenomenon, the writer found that mastering English is not easy if the students are lack of vocabulary. This research aimed to find out the derivational affixes in *in in The Hobbit* by J.R.R Tolkien novel. This research is descriptive qualitative research where researcher tries to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words *in The Hobbit* by J.R.R Tolkien novel without using statistical calculation. In this research the writer uses all of words that are attached prefix and suffix as the data. The data source is all the chapters which are the beginning of the story, rising the case and the solution in *The Hobbit* by J.R.R Tolkien novel. The result of analyzing data was gained the derivational affixes that found in in The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien novel showed words are 100 (derivational suffixes).Then the roots from the words that also found are 27 (adjective derived from verb), 49 (noun derived from verb), 3 (verb derived from noun) and adverb derived from adjective (21)

Keywords: *Function of Derivational Affixes, novel, root, base*

Abstrak

Ketika siswa mampu mengidentifikasi derivasi afiks, mereka dapat mengembangkan kosa kata mereka karena dari satu kata saja dapat memperoleh banyak kata dengan part of speech yang berbeda. Novel adalah karangan panjang berbentuk prosa dan berisi rangkaian kisah hidup manusia dengan orang lain di sekitarnya dengan menonjolkan watak dan sifat pelakunya. Dalam The Hobbit, ceritanya terinspirasi dari fantasi anak-anak. Dari melihat fenomena tersebut, penulis menemukan bahwa menguasai bahasa Inggris tidak mudah jika siswa kekurangan kosakata. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui derivasi afiks dalam in dalam novel The Hobbit karya J.R.R Tolkien. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dimana peneliti mencoba mencari derivasi afiks dan akar kata dalam novel The Hobbit karya J.R.R Tolkien tanpa menggunakan perhitungan statistik. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan semua kata yang dilampirkan awalan dan akhiran sebagai datanya. Sumber datanya adalah semua bab yang merupakan awal cerita, kasus yang diangkat

dan penyelesaiannya dalam novel The Hobbit karya J.R.R Tolkien. Hasil analisis data diperoleh imbuhan derivasional yang ditemukan dalam novel The Hobbit karya JRR Tolkien yang menunjukkan kata sebanyak 100 (sufiks turunan). Kemudian akar kata yang juga ditemukan adalah 27 (kata sifat turunan kata kerja), 49 (kata benda berasal dari kata kerja), 3 (kata kerja yang berasal dari kata benda) dan kata keterangan yang berasal dari kata sifat (21)

Keywords: fungsi afiks turunan, novel, akar, dasar

I. Introduction

Morphology also looks at parts of speech, intonation and stress, and the ways context can change a word's pronunciation and meaning. Morphology differs from morphological typology, which is the classification of languages based on their use of words, and lexicology, which is the study of words and how they make up a language's vocabulary.

It is important to study about class changing derivational affixes because when we are learning a foreign language, and we will find the difficulties in understanding the meaning of the language itself. But if we have enough derivational affixes it will make us easier to learn a language and to understand the meaning of the language itself.

The topic function of derivational affixes is chosen because this topic is important and interesting to be analyzed. A derivational affix can help to develop vocabulary since from just one word it can gain many words with different part of speech. So it is very important for the student to study about vocabulary especially function of derivational affixes

II. Method

Review of related literature deals with some previous works taken from thesis and journal. As the references for this topic, there are two thesis and one article of journal have reviewed. Besides that, used to support this study, there are also comparison each their excess.

The first is study from Aryati (2014), this study is a thesis entitled "An Analysis of *Derivational Affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel by Ahmad Fuadi* translated by Angie Kilbane". It is a descriptive qualitative research. The aims are to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by Ahmad Fuadi. The result shown that there were 30,7% adjectives, 28,6% noun, and 40,7% verb.

The Second is study from Arum Isti Andayani (2011) that has done a research with the title: *"Affixation Found in the Thesis of Students In English Education*

Departement Muria Kudus University in Year 2010". It is a quantitative research. It concerns with affixes. The next distinction is the data source of the research. In Andayani's thesis, she identifies affixes found in the final project of students of English Education Department Muria Kudus University especially in the background of study.

The Third, is study from Sukma Nur Andini (2013). This study is a journal entitled *"Derivational Affixes On Contribution for Grammar Meaning Discourse"* This study aims to describe the process of derivational affixes and to find out the functions of each derivational affixes on Grammar Meaning Discourse. It is a descriptive qualitative research. In Sukma's Journal she finds out the contribution of derivational affixes from grammar meaning. While, the writer would like to identify the derivational affixes in the novel The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien.

Based on Katamba (1994: 44), an affix is a morpheme, which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root 9 or stem or base. Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morphemes. No word may contain only an affix standing on its own. For example: –s or –ed or –al or even a number of affixes strung together like al-s.

The data in this research is all of the words that are attached class changing derivational affixes derivational affixes covered in 19 chapters starts from the beginning of the story, rising the case and the solution in *The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien novel*. The Hobbit novel is a children's fantasy novel by English author J. R. R. Tolkien. It was published on 21 September 1937 to wide critical acclaim, being nominated for the Carnegie Medal and awarded a prize from the New York Herald Tribune for best juvenile fiction. The book remains popular and is recognized as a classic in children's literature. At this novel is about children fantasy. The novel tells about childhood, simple life of people, fun, love, dreams, and friendship. The writer uses The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien novel as data source, because from this novel we can increase our knowledge of childhood, solidarity and chemistry and there are many derivational affixes.

In the qualitative method, the data were collected in the form of words or pictures, so the qualitative method collect the data in detail and complex (Alsa, 2003). Furthermore, Alsa (2003:51) also states that qualitative research especially contains extensive data, which are used to reveal the complex phenomena and process.

In collecting data, the writer took these following steps:
1. Reading all the contents of the in *The Hobbit* by J.R.R Tolkien novel.
2. Finding and Listing all the word contains derivational affixes.

The data of this study were analyzed by qualitative method which means that the information gathered is not in numerical form.

The writer analyzed the derivational affixes in the novel *The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien novel* by doing some following steps:

1. Finding the word in The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien novel.

2. Listing the words in The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien novel. This is going to employ table to describe it.
3. Analyzing the type derivational affixes of the word The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien novel by using Katamba's theory.
4. Analyzing the function of derivational affixes The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien novel depend on their part of speech.

This study is in domain of qualitative method. Qualitative method is a research that produces descriptive data, speech or word and behavior that can be observed by the subject itself. Qualitative method involves data collection procedures that result primarily in open-ended, non-numerical data which is the analyzed primarily by non-statistical methods. The data are The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien novel The analysis of words in The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien novel are focused on root and base which contain derivational affixes.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Result

Table 3.1.1 The Number Class Changing Derivational Affixes

NO	The Function of Derivational Affixes	The Number of The Function of Derivational Affixes	Percentage
1	Verb derived from noun	3	3%
2	Noun derived from verb	51	51%
3	Adjective derived from noun	27	27%
4	Adverb derived from adjective	21	21%
Total		100	100%

From the table above, it shows that there are verb derived from noun (3); noun derived from verb (51); adjective derived from verb (27); and adverb derived from adjective (21) as the function of derivational affixes found in *The Hobbit* by J.R.R Tolkien novel. It shows that adverb maker which is most frequently present.

3.2 Discussion

There is no prefix, only suffix found in data source. There are some Discussion that found *The Hobbit* by J.R.R Tolkien novel as follows:

3.2.1 Function of Derivational Affixes

Based on Katamba (1993,22) Functional affixes serve to convey grammatical meaning. They build different forms of one and the same word. A word form, or the form of a word, is defined as one of the different aspects a word may take as a result of inflection.

3.2.1.1 Class Changing Derivational Affixes

3.2.1.1.1 Adverb Derived from Adjective

Andrew Carstairs and Mccarthy (2002, 48) stated that, Some introductory treatments of English grammar talk as if not just many but all adverbs end in *-ly*. And adverb derived from adjective and verb. If that were true, it would be an unusual word class, all of its members being derived. In fact, simple or mono-morphemic adverbs, though few in number, include some very common words and some other adverbs are morphologically complex without containing *-ly.*
Example: Hardly, Slowly, Carefully and others

Data 1. That only makes eleven (plus one mislaid) and not fourteen, unless
wizards count **differently** to other people.
Source: The Hobbit Novel, Chapter 7, Page 86
[[different ₐdj+-ly] ₐdv

The suffix of the word *different* is *-ly* and the word base is *different*. The word class of *different* is adjective, when attached suffix –*-ly* at the end of the root, the word class is change becomes adverb. The data above was including as class changing derivation suffixes because the process of the derivational suffixes produces a new form of word and change the class word. **Different** means not the same. Meanwhile, *differently* means showing different. The addition of suffix –*ly* in the word base was changed the class of the word and the identity of the word as well.

Data 2. He began to wonder **nervously** what the end of it all would be
Source: The Hobbit Novel, Chapter 13, Page 168

[[nervous ₐdj+-ly] ₐdv

The suffix of the word *nervous* is *-ly* and the word base is *nervous*. The word class of *nervous* is adjective, when attached suffix –*-ly* at the end of the root, the word class is change becomes adverb. The data above was including as class changing derivation suffixes because the process of the derivational suffixes produces a new form of word and change the class word. **Nervous** means easily exited or irritated. Meanwhile,

nervously means showing nervous. The addition of suffix –*ly* in the word base was changed the class of the word and the identity of the word as well.

Data 3. pay us **handsomely,** especially in food-supplies, which we never bothered to grow or find for ourselves.
Source: The Hobbit Novel, Chapter 1, Page 16
     [[handsome adj+-ly] adv

The suffix of the word *handsome* is *-ly* and the word base is *handsome*. The word class of *handsome* is adjective, when attached suffix –-*ly* at the end of the root, the word class is change becomes adverb. The data above was including as class changing derivation suffixes because the process of the derivational suffixes produces a new form of word and change the class word. Handsome means having a pleasing and usually impressive or dignified appearance. Meanwhile, *handsomely* means showing handsome. The addition of suffix –ly in the word base was changed the class of the word and the identity of the word as well.

3.2.1.1.2 Adjective Derived from Noun

Andrew Carstairs and Mccarthy (2002, 52) stated that, Some of the processes that derive adjectives from verbs straddle the divide between derivation and inflection in a way that we have not yet encountered. An Adjective can be derived from nouns and verbs An adjective can be made by adding –*ful* to the noun or by adding –*ive, -ing, -ed, -able, -less* to the verb.
Examples: Beautiful, comfortable, and others

Data 4. "He wouldn't make above a **mouthful**," said William
Source: The Hobbit Novel, Chapter 1, Page 6
     [[mouth] n + ful] adj
The suffix of the word *mouthful* is – *ful* and the word base is beauty. The word class of *beauty* is adjective, when attached suffix –- *ful* at the end of the root, the word class is change becomes noun. The data above was including as class changing derivation suffixes because the process of the derivational suffixes produces a new form of word and change the class word. **Mouth** means a very long word or phrase. Meanwhile, *mouthful* means showing mouth. The addition of suffix –ful in the word base was changed the class of the word and the identity of the word as well.

Data 5. The quest was **successful**, and the Dragon that guarded the hoard was destroyed.
Source: The Hobbit Novel, Chapter 16, Page 236

[[success] $_n$ + ful] $_{adj}$

The suffix of the word ***successful*** is – ***ful*** and the word base is beauty. The word class of ***success*** is adjective, when attached suffix –– ***ful*** at the end of the root, the word class is change becomes noun. The data above was including as class changing derivation suffixes because the process of the derivational suffixes produces a new form of word and change the class word. **Success** means resulting or terminating of success. Meanwhile, ***successful*** means showing success. The addition of suffix –ful in the word base was changed the class of the word and the identity of the word as well.

Data 6. though in it was written the memory of many things both glad and **sorrowful.**
Source: The Hobbit Novel, Chapter 19, Page 486

[[sorrow] $_n$ + ful] $_{adj}$

The suffix of the word ***sorrowful*** is – ***ful*** and the word base is beauty. The word class of ***sorrow*** is adjective, when attached suffix –– ***ful*** at the end of the root, the word class is change becomes noun. The data above was including as class changing derivation suffixes because the process of the derivational suffixes produces a new form of word and change the class word. **Sorrow** means resultant unhappy or unpleasant state.
Meanwhile, ***sorrowful*** means showing sorrow. The addition of suffix –ful in the word base was changed the class of the word and the identity of the word as well.

3.2.1.1.3 Verb Derived from Noun

Andrew Carstairs and Mccarthy (2002, 53) stated that, a verb is a word (part of speech) unusual in that all the affixes that I will mention in it are prefixes. Verbs derived from nouns and adjectives. It will be evident by now that suffixes play a larger role than prefixes in English derivational morphology. A verb can be made by adding –*fy* to the noun or by adding –*en,-ize* to the adjective or by adding ***en-*** to the noun. Examples: Realize, Forgotten and others

Data 7. one that was founded long before even the Brandywine was crossed and the Shire **colonized.**
Source: The Hobbit Novel, Chapter 18, Page 383

[[colony] $_n$ + ize] $_v$

The suffix of the word ***colonize*** is –*ize* and the word base is ***colony.*** The word class of ***colony*** is noun when attached suffix –-*ize* at the end of the root, the word class is change becomes verb. The data above was including as class changing derivation suffixes because the process of the derivational suffixes produces a new form of word and change the class word. **Colony** means to send illegal or irregularly qualified voters into. Meanwhile, ***colonize*** means showing colony. The addition of suffix – *ize* in the word base was changed the class of the word and the identity of the word as well.

3.2.1.1.4 Noun Derived from Verb

Andrew Carstairs and Mccarthy (2002, 50) stated that, Nouns derived from adjectives and from verbs are extremely numerous, and it should be easy for you to think of many other examples on the lines of those given here. Some of these nouns are formed from bases other than the free form of the corresponding adjective. A noun derives from a verb form. Noun can be made by suffixes or by adding *–ion, -ment, -er, ance* to the verb or by adding *–ness, -ity* to the adjective.
Example: Conclusion, engagement, allowance and others

Data 8. while the daylight was broad **Concealment** was no longer possible, and they could only hope that no enemy or spy was observing them.
Source: The Hobbit Novel, Chapter 19, Page 423

$[[\text{conceal}]_v +\text{ment}]_n$

The suffix of the word *concealment* is *–ment* and the word base is *conceal*. The word class of *conceal* is verb when attached suffix – *ment* at the end of the root, the word class is change becomes noun. The data above was including as class changing derivation suffixes because the process of the derivational suffixes produces a new form of word and change the class word. **Conceal** means to prevent disclosure or recognition of. Meanwhile, *concealment* means showing conceal. The addition of suffix –ment in the word base is changed the class of the word and the identity of the word as well.

Data 9. but the one resides in the freedom of the reader, and the other in the purposed **domination** of the author.
Source: The Hobbit Novel, Chapter 13, Page 222

$[[\text{dominate}]_v + \text{ion}]_n$

The suffix of the word *domination* is *– ion* and the word base is *dominate.* The word class of *dominate* is verb when attached suffix *–ion* at the end of the root, the word class is change becomes noun. The data above was including as class changing derivation suffixes because the process of the derivational suffixes produces a new form of word and change the class word. **Dominate** means supremacy or prominence over another. Meanwhile, *domination* means showing dominate. The addition of suffix *– ion* in the word base is changed the class of the word and the identity of the word as well.

Data 10. He wandered in **loneliness,** weeping a little for the hardness of the world, and he journeyed up the River
Source: The Hobbit Novel, Chapter 18, Page 286

$[[\text{lonely}]_v + \text{ness}]_n$

The suffix of the word *loneliness* is *– ness* and the word base is *lonely.* The word class of *lonely* is verb when attached suffix – *ness* at the end of the root, the word class is change becomes noun. The data above was including as class changing derivation suffixes because the process of the derivational suffixes produces a new form of word

and change the class word. **Lonely** means not frequented by human beings. Meanwhile, *loneliness* means showing dominate. The addition of suffix *– ness* in the word base is changed the class of the word and the identity of the word as well.

IV. Conclusion

Function of derivational affixes is class maintaining and class changing of derivational affixes. There is no class maintaining in this data. The class changing of derivational affixes in *The Hobbit* by J.R.R Tolkien novel is noun derived to verb (51), verb derived to noun (3), adjective derived to verb (27), adverb derived to adjective (21*)*. The most function occur derived to verb, because noun is the class word which is easily to be form by using the derivational affixes.

V. Reference

Alsa, Asmadi. 2003. Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif serta Kombinasi dalam Penelitian Kombinasi. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Andrew Carstairs and Mccarthy 2002. An Introduction to Morphology: Words and Their Structure. Edinburgh University Press

Aryati, 2014. An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel by Ahmad Fuadi. Translated by Angie Kilbane.

Isti Andayani, Arum 2011. Affixation Found in the Thesis of Students In English Education Departement Muria Kudus University in Year 2010.

Gleason, H. A. 1980. An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics. United State of America.

Katamba, Francis 1993. An Introduction to Morphology. France.

Nur Andini, Sukma 2018. Analysis Derivational Affixes of Contribution for Grammar Meaning Discourse.

Tolkien, J.R.R 1937, The Hobbit Novel, England

Function of Derivational Affixes retrieved 4th November 2013 from:http://reference-definitions.blurtit.com/70827/what-is-an-affix

Types of Affixes retrieved 4th November 2013 from:http://www01sil.org/linguistic/GlossaryOflinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnAffixLinguistics.htm