



Derivational Suffixes in The Novel “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow”

A.A. Kirana Putri¹, I G B Wahyu Nugraha², I Komang Sulatra³

English Study Program Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. Jl. Kamboja No. 11 A Denpasar – Bali 80233

Correspondence Email: kiranaputriagung@gmail.com

Abstract

The study concerns with derivational suffixes in the novel “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” by Washington Irving. Descriptive qualitative method was used to identify the types and process of derivational suffixes found in the data source. This study found 213 data, consist of 23 data (11%) derivational suffixes Noun to Adjective, which were: *-ish*, *-ous*, *-ful*. 51 data (24%) derivational suffixes Verb to Noun, which were: *-ance*, *-er*, *-ion*. 16 data (8%) derivational suffixes Adjective to Noun, which was: *-ness*. 20 data (9%) derivational suffixes Verb to Adjective, which was: *-able*. 101 data (47%) derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb, which was: *-ly*. The last one was 2 data (1%) derivational suffixes Noun to Verb, which was: *-ish*. This study concluded that the most occurrence data that was found in this analysis was derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb.

Keyword: *Morphology; Suffixes, Derivational suffixes, Novel*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis akhiran derivasi pada novel *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* yang di tulis oleh Washington Irving. Deskriptif and kualitatif metode telah digunakan dalam mengidentifikasi jenis dan proses dari akhiran derivasi pada sumber data. Pada penelitian ini ditemukan 213 data, terdiri dari 23 data (11%) akhiran derivasi kata benda ke kata sifat terdiri dari: *-ish*, *-ous*, *-ful*. 51 data (24%) akhiran derivasi kata kerja ke kata benda terdiri dari: *-ance*, *-er*, *-ion*. 16 data (8%) akhiran derivasi kata sifat ke kata benda terdiri dari *-ness*. 20 data (9%) akhiran derivasi kata kerja ke kata sifat terdiri dari *-able*. 101 data (47%) akhiran derivasi kata sifat ke kata keterangan terdiri dari *-ly*. Terakhir adalah 2 data (1%) akhiran derivasi kata benda ke kata kerja terdiri dari: *-ish*. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa data yang paling banyak di temukan pada analisis data adalah akhiran derivasi kata sifat ke kata kerja.

Kata Kunci: *Morpologi, Akhiran, Akhiran derivasi, Novel*

Introduction

Language may be a system that can't be separated from human life, either spoken or writer, we have a tendency to should be able to master of language and its parts. The smallest purposeful unit within the language is “Morpheme”, one in every of the linguistics branches that studies of the unit of words form are formed, says Lieber (2009). Derivational suffixes according to Fromkin (2007) are defided into six

types, those are Noun to Adjective with suffix : *-ish, -ous, -an, -esque, -ate, -full, and -ic*. Verb to Noun with the suffix : *-al, -ance, -ation, -ence, -er, -ist, -ion, -dom*. Adjective to Adverb with the suffix : *-ly*. Noun to Verb with the suffix : *-ize, -ate, -ish, -n*. Adjective to Noun with the suffix : *-ness, -ity, -ism, -ion*. And the last is Verb to Adjective with the suffix : *-able, -ive, -ory, -(n)y*.

According to Fromkin (2007), style of morpheme are divided into free morpheme, are often wont to produce a word with a selected meaning, bound morpheme cannot stand alone with that means, created of two separated categories known as root and suffix. Affixes are often divided into two categories, derivational morpheme produced new words by fixing the meaning of the bottom word that belongs to and will modification a word from one to different category, meanwhile, the word that belongs to inflectional morpheme is remains unchanged it slowly modification the form of word so it fits into a selected syntactical position.

There are some previous studies that supported this study, there are the first one is a thesis written by Riskia (2020) that related to this study. That thesis are aims to analyze the process and the most appearance of derivational and inflectional affixes according the theory by Booji (2005) and Crowley (2007). The Riskia's study showed the result of 111 affixes that found in 5 Dean Squad lyrics those are 110 of suffixes and I prefix attached of derivational and inflectional suffixes with the most appearance of inflectional affixes was progressive, meanwhile, in this study there were found six types of derivational suffixes with 226 data. The most appearance data was derivational suffixes adjective to adverb with suffix *-ly* with 101 data.

The second one is also a thesis written by Rahayu (2019). The objectives of Rahayu study are to describe, analyze, and identify the function and meaning of derivational suffixes. This research used theory by Katamba and Bauer (1993) to answer the aims of the study. The result of Rahayu study showed that there are 4 different types of derivational suffixes with 23 total data, meanwhile, in this study there were found six types of derivational suffixes with 226 data. The most appearance data was derivational suffixes adjective to adverb with suffix *-ly* with 101 data.

The last study is taken from an article written by Sagala (2019). Sagala's study has a purpose to analyze the use of derivational and inflectional suffixes in Chistina Perri's songs. Theory from Yule (2000) has been used to answer the aim of Sagala's study. Sagala's study showed the result that the derivational morpheme *-ly* is composed of 2 words and comparative made up of 57 words, meanwhile, in this study there were found six types of derivational suffixes with 226 data. The most appearance data was derivational suffixes adjective to adverb with suffix *-ly* with 101 data.

According to previous study this research was focusing only on derivational suffixes that found in The Legend Sleepy Hollow Novel. This novel told the story about and headless horseman who look to be a hessian soldier, Icabood the name of the main character who look forward to win Katarina Van Tassel heart. This novel is a gothic story novel that was published in 1819 by Washington Irving, and were word with derivational suffixes. The reason in choosing the derivational suffixes to be

analyzed is because this study can help the readers to understand more about derivational suffixes and can increase the knowledge about derivational suffixes.

Method

The words that ended with derivational suffixes was used as the data source of this study which was taken from the novel entitled “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” by Washington Irving. This novel is gothic story novel, written by Washington Irving. This novel published in *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent*, a collection of 34 essays and short stories, from 1892 until 1896. The novel depicts the narrative of Icabod Crane and his misguided quest to win Katarina Van Tassel’s heart and hand. Icabod moved to Sleepy Hollow, New York, from his hometown of Connecticut, and became the village’s principal. Sleepy Hollow is a small, quite community that is supposed to be fascinated by something.

The data was analyzed using descriptive qualitative and quantitative method to describe the types of derivational suffixes and the process of derivational suffixes both problems were analyzed using the theory proposed by Fromkin (2007) on his book entitled *An Introduction to Language*. Tree diagram model was used in analyzing the process of derivational suffixes that found in the data source. The used of tree diagram model was also support from theory proposed by Fromkin (2007).

The data were collected through three steps :

1. Read the novel carefully
2. Identifying and underlining the derivational suffixes that found in the novel
3. Taking note and classifying the words into each type of derivational suffixes

To describe the finding of this research the formal and informal method were combined in other to present the finding method that was used in describing the result of the data analysis. The formal method was used because the data was presented using table and tree diagram. In the other hand the informal method was used because the data was presented by sentences and description.

Result and Discussion

Table 4.1 Derivational suffixes found in the novel “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow”

Derivational Suffixes	Total Data	Percentage
Noun to Adjective	23	11%
Verb to Noun	51	24%

Adjective to Noun	16	8%
Verb to Adjective	20	9%
Adjective to Adverb	101	47%
Noun to Verb	2	1%
Total	213	100%

The table above was presented the finding of the data based on the types of derivational suffixes using the theory proposed by Fromkin (2007), there are six types of derivational suffixes such as Noun to Adjective, Verb to Noun, Adjective to Adverb, Noun to Verb, Adjective to Noun and Verb to Adjective. In the novel “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow”. The total types of derivational suffixes found can be seen in the table 4.1 above.

The process of derivational suffixes found in the novel “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” is analyzed in this discussion section. According to Fromkin (2007) flat structure and tree diagram can be used to analyzed the process of derivational suffixes. In this research the tree diagram is used to analyzed the process of derivational suffixes. The process of derivational suffixes was elaborated using descriptive qualitative method, the method was used in order to explain the data that analyzed using tree diagram model. The process can be seen below.

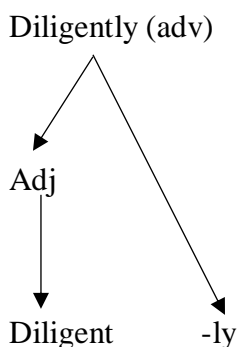
A. Adjective to Adverb

The process of Adjective to Adverb in the data source can be analyzed in the following section :

Data 1 Suffix –ly

...”when they had *diligently* considered”... (TLSH, pg. 32, 5th line).

Process :



The word *diligently* contains with suffix *-ly* with the word base is *diligent*. The word class of *diligent* is adjective, attached with suffix *-ly* at the end of the word base the word class is changed it become adverb. The data above is including the process of derivational suffixes because the adding of suffix at the end of the word remains change the word class and also the meaning of the word. The word *diligent* means showing and effort in your work, meanwhile, the word *diligently* means in a way to show care to duties (Oxford online Dictionaries). The addition of suffix *-ly* in the word base was changed the class of the word from adjective to adverb.

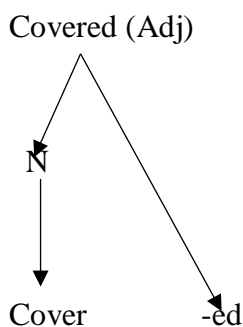
B. Noun to Adjective

The process of Noun to Adjective in the data source can be analyzed in the following section :

Data 2 Suffix *-ed*

...”some shrub *covered* with snow”... (TLSH, pg. 9, 9th line),

Process :



The tree diagram above showed the word *cover* that categorized as noun changed into adjective when it added by suffix *-ed* at the of the word. This is a case of derivational morphological process because the addition of suffix *-ed* in the end of the word *cover* change the class of the word and also produce a new form of word. The word *cover* means to place of something over in front of something, meanwhile, the word *covered* means having a layer. The suffix *-ed* at the end of the word *cover* change the word class from noun to adjective.

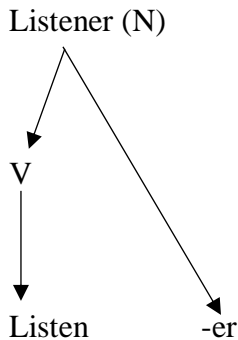
C. Verb to Noun

The process of Verb to Noun in the data source can be analyzed in the following section :

Data 3 Suffix *-er*

...”countenances of the *listener* only now”... (TLSH, pg. 25, 2nd line).

Process :



The word *listener* contains with suffix *-er* with the word base is *listen*. The word class of listen is verb, attached with suffix *-er* at the end of the word base the word class is changed it become noun. The data above is including the process of derivational suffixes because the adding of suffix at the end of the word remains change the word class and also the meaning of the word. The word *listen* means to pay attention to somebody/something that you can hear, meanwhile, the word *listener* means a person who listens (Oxford Online Dictionaries). The addition of suffix *-er* in the word base was changed the class of the word from verb to noun.

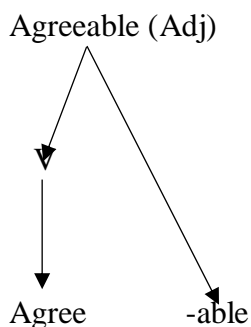
D. Verb to Adjective

The process of Verb to Adjective in the data source can be analyzed in the following section :

Data 4 Suffix *-able*

...”rendering himself both usefull and *agreeable*”... (TLSH, pg. 6, 4^h line).

Process :



On the end of the word *agree* there is an *-able* suffixes with the word base is *agree*, the word *agree* categorized as verb and the addition of suffix *-able* in the end of the word base change the word class become adjective. The data above included with derivational morphological process because the suffix *-able* produce a new word form and change the class of the word. The word *agree* means to have same opinion as somebody, meanwhile, the word *agreeable* means pleasant and easy to like (Oxford Online Dictionaries). The suffix *-able* change the word class from Verb to Adjective.

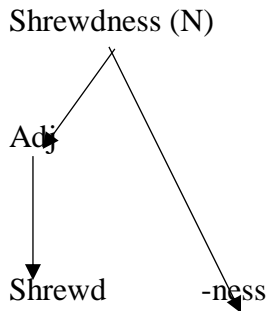
E. Adjective to Noun

The process of Adjective to Noun in the data source can be analyzed in the following section :

Data 5 Suffix –ness

...”small *shrewdness* and simple”... (TLSH, pg. 8, 1st line).

Process :



The word *shrewdness* contains with suffix *-ness* with the word base is *shrewd*. The word class of *shrewd* is adjective, attached with suffix *-ness* at the end of the word base the word class is changed it become noun. The data above is including the process of derivational suffixes because the adding of suffix at the end of the word remains change the word class and also the meaning of the word. The word *shrewd* means clever at understanding and making judgments about a situation, meanwhile, the word *shrewdness* means the quality of being clever (Oxford Online Dictionaries). The addition of suffix *-ness* in the word base was changed the class of the word from adjective to noun.

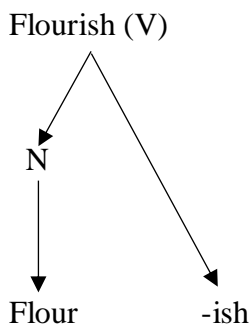
F. Noun to Verb

Data suffix –ish

The process of Adjective to Noun in the data source can be analyzed in the following section :

...”that winced at the least *flourish* of the rod”... (TLSH, pg. 6, 6th line).

Process :



The word *flourish* contains with suffix *-ish* with the word base is *flour*. The word class of *flour* is noun, attached with suffix *-ish* at the end of the word base the word class is changed it become verb. The data above is including the process of derivational suffixes because the adding of suffix at the end of the word remains change the word class and also the meaning of the word. The word *flour* means fine white or brown powder made from grain, meanwhile, the word *flourish* means to develop quickly (Oxford Online Dictionaries). The addition of suffix *-ish* in the word base was changed the class of the word from Noun to Verb.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that all types of derivational suffixes were found in the data source, and there are some processes in analyzing the structure of derivational suffixes based on the analysing in the previous chapter. In the data source there were 213 data that was found which were: derivational suffixes Noun to Ajective 23 data (11%) such as : -ish, -ous, -ful. Derivational suffixes Verb to Noun 51 data (24%) such as : -ance, -er, -ion. Derivational suffixes Adjective to Noun 16 data (8%) which is : -ness. Derivational suffixes Verb to Adjective 20 data (9%) which was: -able. Derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb 101 data (47%) which was: -ly, And the last one is derivational suffixes Noun to Verb with 1% percentage which found 2 data with suffix *-ish*. The most data that occurs was derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb, meanwhile the fewest was derivational suffixes Noun to Verb.

References

- Akademia, Suffix Definition Types and Example*. Retrived May 3, 2021, from <https://akademia.com.ng/what-is-a-suffix/>
- Cirelli, B.A. *English and Psychology. Your Dictionary*. Retrived May 3, 2021,
From <https://examples.yourdictionary.com/list-of-suffixes-and-suffix-examples.html>
- Fromkin, Victoria. 2014. *An Introduction to Language*. Los Angeles: University of California.
- Katamba, Francis. 1993. *Morphology*. London: Macmillan Press.
- Lieber, Rochelle. 2009. *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Literary Devices Definition and Examples of Literary Terms*. 2013. Retrived March 6, 2021, from <https://literarydevices.net/morpheme/>
- McCarthy.2002. *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

- Rahayu, 2019. An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in The Editorial of Jakarta Post in June 2018. *Thesis*. Semarang: Education and Teaching Training Faculty, Walisongo State Islamic University.
- Riskia, 2020. An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Deen Squad Lyrics. *Thesis*. Aceh: Fakultas Tarabiah dan Keguruan, Universitas Islam Negeri Ar – Raniry Banda – Aceh.
- Sagala, 2019. A Morphological Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes. *Serunai: Jurnal Ilmiah dan Ilmu Pendidikan*. Vol. 5, No. 2