An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Natasha Friend's *Perfect* Novel

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Abstract

This study is related to the analysis of the affixation process in *Perfect* Novel by Natasha Friend. The purpose of this research is to find out the most frequently kind of derivational affixes which occur in *Perfect* novel by Natasha Friend and the second is to find out the process of derivational affixes in *Perfect* Novel by Natasha Friend. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The research subject in this study is *Perfect* Novel by Natasha Friend. The data collection technique is by reading the whole novel, collecting all the words that contain derivational affixes, and grouping the words into forms of derivational affixes. The results showed that there are 2 kinds of derivational affixes that are most frequently occur in this novel. These are derivational affixes which change a grammatical classes of the word and derivational affixes which do not cause a change in grammatical class. The kind of derivational affixes which the most frequently occur in the novel is the derivational affixes which change the grammatical class. In this study, there is also found four derivation processes. They are adjective derivation, adverb derivation, noun derivation, and verb derivation.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is an important communication device for human. Human are social creatures who can not stand alone to fulfill their needs. Human want to have interaction with each other. Language is the media of verbal exchange for human being. Communication can be created with any language, and language can also be created due to the aid and the desire of every man or woman to talk. According to Kreidler (2002:19) says that language is a system of image through which people speak. According to Parker (1986:12), people have to speak in how they use language based internally. According to Brown (1980:4) language is a system of conversation by means of sound working the organ or speech or hearing among participants or given community, the usage of vocal symbols processing arbitrary traditional meaning. Based on the explanation above, language is a tool that established from word. The set of word will create a meaning. Word turn out to be the most vital component in sentence and language. In linguistics, there is a branch which finds out about formation of a word, it is referred to as morphology.

According to Lieber (2009: 2), morphology is the study of word formation, together with the methods new words are coined inside the languages of the world, and the way kinds of words are varied depending on how they may be used in sentences. The writer concludes that morphology is the look at of the way words are based whereas affixes can be categorized as the structure of word.

In a word, there is a small linguistic units and it is called morpheme. According to Fromkin et. al (2013: 37) the linguistic time period for the maximum elemental unit of grammatical form is

morpheme. Meanwhile, Delahunty and Garvey (2010: 122) say that morpheme is the smallest a part of a word that has grammatical characteristic or meaning. According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2011 : 2) morphemes frequently described as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function. The idea of morpheme different from the concept of word, as may additionally morphemes can not stand as words on their own. A morpheme is free if it can stand alone, or bound if it is used exclusively alongside a free morpheme. Such as /-s/, /-ly/, /im-/, /un-/ are referred to as bound morpheme. "Unbreakable" has three morphemes "un-" (meaning not X) a bound morpheme, "-break-" a free morpheme and "able". "un-" is likewise a prefix, "-able" is a suffix and both are affixes. Based on the declaration above, the author concludes that morpheme is the smallest element that construct words.

In a word, an affix makes the word distinctive from its meaning. In morphology, there are affixation, inflectional and derivational affix. According to Katamba (1994: 44), an affix is a morpheme, which best occurs when attached to some different morpheme or morphemes which include a root or stem or base. Rachmadie (1990: 31) says that some affixes when attached to the root or base do no longer change the part of speech of the root, and they do no longer create a new word. They only have certain grammatical function. These affixes are usually referred to as inflection affixes. According to Rachmadie (1990: 23) says that derivational affixes is the affixes that exchange the class of root or base. Based on the assertion above, the writer concludes that derivational affixes are affixes that exchange part of speech of root. Therefore, there is relationship between morphology and affixes in building a new word.

There are a few ways to enhance our knowledge about affixation especially derivational affix. One of them is by way of reading. It can be by reading a book, short story, newspaper, fable or maybe novel. So in this analysis, the writer uses *Perfect* novel by Natasha Friend as data source, due to the fact from this novel we can increase our knowledge about friendship, family, self acceptance, culture, science and there are many derivational affixes in this novel so the thesis author inquisitive about use this novel as a research material.

Based on clarification above, the thesis writer wants to conduct the thesis entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in *Perfect* Novel by Natasha Friend". *Perfect* is a children's novel by American author Natasha Friend, first published in 2004 by Milkweed Editions. This book is about a young girl's, named Isabelle Lee, struggle with bulimia nervosa. Isabelle Lee is a 13-year-old girl with an eating disorder. The disorder developed over time after the death of her father when her mother begins to send her to group therapy. She soon realizes that the most popular girl in school, Ashley Barnum, goes to the group and begins to be friends with her. Towards the end of the book,

Isabelle realizes that nobody is perfect. Even the pretty, nice, and smart have problems and are not perfect themselves, even if they seem that way. She learns to cope with her father's death and accepts the fact that no one is perfect. This novel has an interesting theme. Although it is included in the category of novel for children, the theme and the storyline of the story are very interesting. This novel has themes about coping, loneliness early, and trauma. The thesis writer choose *Perfect* novel because it has never been used as source of data research. In addition, this novel also has a lot of awards so the writer is eager to analyze the novel. The awards of this novel are Isinglass Teen Book Award in 2008, Golden Sower Award in 2007, Black-Eyed Susan Award nominee in 2007 - 2008, Book Sense Pick in 2005, Milkweed Prize for Children's Literature in 2004.

So the research question and objective related to the issue that is presented in the introduction, this paper tries to find out the most frequently kind of derivational affixes and the process of derivational affixes in *Perfect* Novel by Natasha Friend.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The researchers used a qualitative research in which the research does not give priority to number and tables to describe and interpret the data or the result. In this research was aimed to analyze about the derivational affixes and the form of data was in the word rather than number. By using this method, the writer would like to collect, arrange and analyze the derivational affixes in the *Perfect* Novel by Natasha Friend.
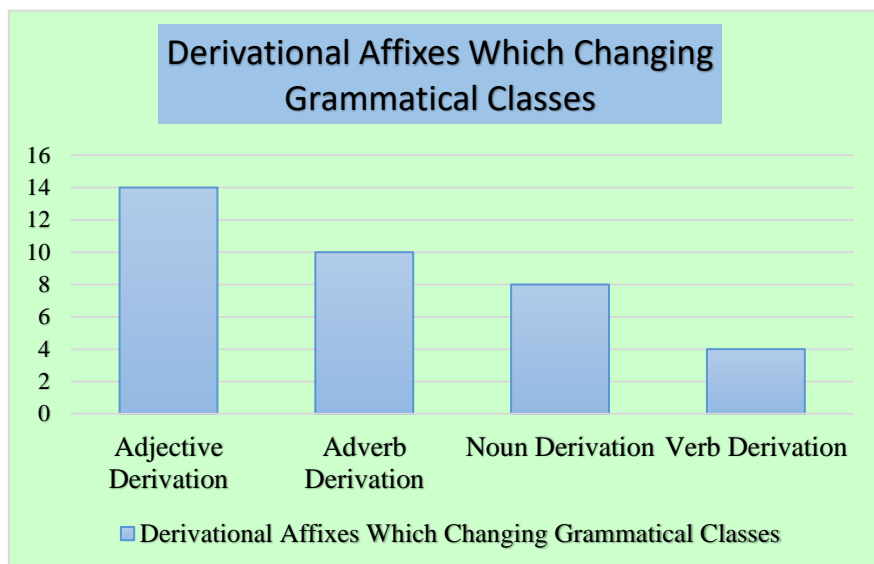
C. ANALYSIS

1. The most frequently kind of derivational affixes found in *Perfect* novel by Natasha Friend.

There are total 36 words found of derivational affixes in the dialogue of the main character, Isabelle Lee, in *Perfect* Novel by Natasha Friend. In general, words which have the derivational process which change the grammatical classes are mostly occurred. The calculation shows that from 36 words, 31 words are derivations which change the grammatical classes which involve 14 words for adjective derivation, 10 words for adverb derivation, 4 words for noun derivation, and 3 words for verb derivation. Furthermore, 5 words are derivations which no change grammatical classes which involve 4 words for noun to noun, and 1 word for verb to verb.
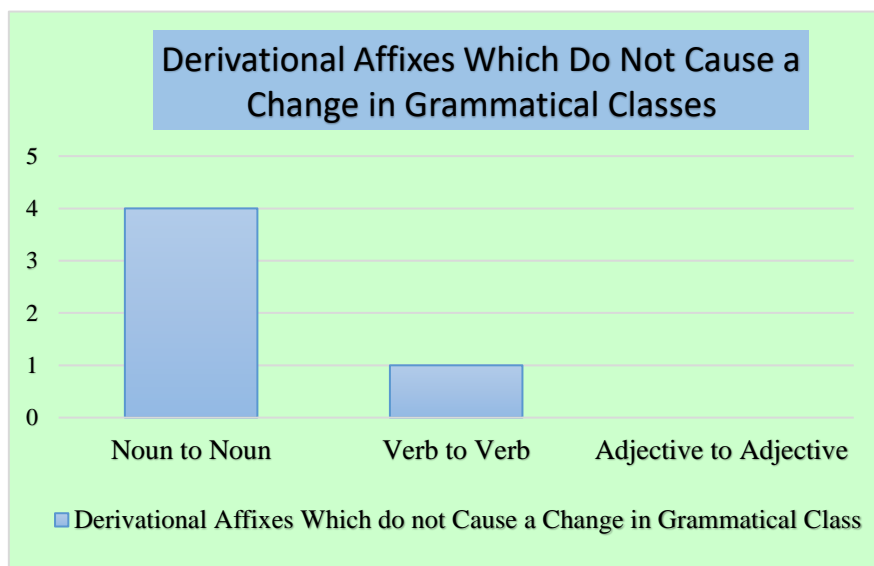
From the explanation above, the thesis writer conclude that the most frequently kind of derivational affixes that occur in *Perfect* Novel by Natasha Friend is adjective derivation which changing the grammatical classes of the word.

Below are the table which showed the percentage of the occurance of kind of derivational affixes in *Perfect* novel :

3.1 The percentage occurrence of derivational affixes which changing grammatical class

Derivational Affixes Which Changing Grammatical Classes

(bar chart: Adjective Derivation = 14, Adverb Derivation = 10, Noun Derivation = 8, Verb Derivation = 4)

Derivational Affixes Which Changing Grammatical Classes

3.2 The percentage occurrence of derivational affixes which do not cause a change in grammatical class

Derivational Affixes Which Do Not Cause a Change in Grammatical Classes

(bar chart: Noun to Noun = 4, Verb to Verb = 1, Adjective to Adjective = 0)

Derivational Affixes Which do not Cause a Change in Grammatical Class

2. The process of derivational affixes in *Perfect* Novel by Natasha Friend.

A) Derivation which change grammatical classes

There are 31 words of derivation which change grammatical classes by applying Fromkin, et al's (2014:44) approach. The processes of changing grammatical classes are Verb to Adjective, Noun

to Adjective, Adjective to Adverb, Verb to Noun, Noun to Verb. These data below are the examples of this kind:

1) **Adjective Derivation**

Data 1 (Verb to Adjective)

"How was your day? Any exciting papers to grade?" (P. 19, L.7)

The quotation above was spoken by Isabelle Lee to her mom while they were dinner in their house. There is a word *"exciting"* as adjective derivation. The base of this word is *"excite"* as Verb, then there is fusion of the word by attaching suffix *-ing*, so the process becomes *"excite"* + suffix *"-ing"*. Finally, the derived word is **"exciting"** because suffix *-ing* changes the class or category Verb into Adjective. The word "exciting" on the quotation refers to 'an event, experience or feeling that causes excitement'.

Data 2 (Noun to Adjective)

"I'm not that hungry" (P. 60, L. 3)

The quotation above was spoken by Isabelle Lee to her mother while they were breakfast. There is a word **"hungry"** which has undergone the adjective derivational process. The word *hungry* has base word *"hunger"* as noun word which means 'the feeling caused by a need to eat'. Then there is suffix *-y* which indicated the derivation of adjective, so this word has noun as the base of the word. There is a fusion process of word "er" in the end of the word *hunger*. The process is as noun *"hunger"* + suffix *"-y"*. It is impossible if the word becomes *"hungery"* because it does not indicated the adjective derivation process, but the correct one is "hungry" as adjective which means 'feeling that you want to eat something'.

2) **Adverb Derivation**

Data 1 (Adjective to Adverb)

"That I have flu, April. Obviously. I don't want her to worry." (P. 4, L. 4)

The quotation above was spoken by Isabelle Lee to her sister. Most of the Adverb derivation are derived from the Adjective word. The example of Adverb derivation is as the italic and underlined word. The word **"obviously"** is adverb derivation which derived from the adjective **"obvious"** which means 'easy to see or understand'. The process is word *"obvious"* + suffix "*-ly*", then agglutinated together. Usually suffix -ly is attached to the adjective base word to derive adverb derivation. The

word "obviously" usually used when giving information that you expect other people to know already or agree with.

3) Noun Derivation

Data 1 (Verb to Noun)

"I'm on <u>student</u> <u>government</u>." (P. 100, L. 5)

The quotation above was spoken by Isabelle to her teacher, Trish, when she tried to get Isabelle to tell about her problem and her reason why she entered the group therapy of eating disorder. There are two noun derivation which are derived from the verb, *student* and *government*. The word **"student"** comes from the verb word **"study"** and added by suffix "*-ent*", then it becomes **"student"** which means 'a person who is studying at a university or college'.

The second word is **"government"** which derived from verb **"govern"** then suffix *"-ment"* is attached to the end of the base word, so it becomes **"government"** which means 'the group of people who are responsible for controlling a country or a state'. Therefore, the two suffixes here to make noun derivations are "-ent" and "-ment". The suffix "-ent" means 'performing or being', whereas the suffix "-ment" means 'the act, state or result of an action'.

4) Verb Derivation

Data 1 (Noun to Verb)

"*You won't <u>believe</u> what happened when I got home from your house.*" (P. 82, L. 16)

The quotation above was spoken by Isabelle Lee to Ashley when they were talking about Isabelle's condition after coming home from Ashley's house. The word **"believe"** derived from noun **"belief"** which means 'a strong feeling that something or somebody exist or is true'. The existence of suffix *-ve* in the end of the base word changes the grammatically function becomes verb. The classification is the word *"belief"* + suffix *"-ve"* becomes Verb word **"believe"**. There is fusion of the letter *"f"* in the end of the word "belief". It is impossible if the word becomes **"beliefve"* because it does not indicate the adjective derivation process. Therefore, the letter "f" is replaced by the suffix *"-ve"* to form the Verb "believe". In addition, the meaning of the word "believe" is 'feel certain that something is true or that somebody is telling you the truth'.

5) Derivation without changing the grammatical classes.

There are 5 words which denote derivation which no change grammatical classes. These categories are based on Fromkin, et. Al (2014:46) theory; noun to noun, verb to verb, and adjective to adjective. Below are the example of it:

1) Noun to Noun

Data 1

"I don't know. Better, I guess. I mean, at least we're starting to talk about him some. She still can't say his name without crying, but she doesn't run out of the room or anything. And she's seeing this person, this grief <u>therapist</u> guy that my aunt found for her. Once a week. So . . ." (P. 170, L. 15)

The quotation above was spoken by Isabelle to her teacher, Trish, when they were talking about the condition of Isabelle's mom. The underline and italic word above is word which has undergone the noun derivation process. The root of the word **"therapist"** is **"therapy"** as noun, then suffix *"-ist"* is added to derive noun. So the process of affixation is the word *"therapy"* + suffix *"-ist"* becomes noun **"therapist"**. The grammatical class does not change but there is extra grammatical meaning to this word. The word "therapy" means 'the treatment of a physical problem or an illness'. While, the word "therapist" means 'a specialist who treats a particular type of illness or problem, or who uses a particular type of treatment

2) Verb to Verb

Data 1

"I did have this chicken marsala thing. And you know what they say about <u>undercooked</u> chicken. I could have a very slight case of food poisoning." (P. 75, L. 7)

The quotation above was spoken by Isabelle Lee to her mom when they were talking about the cause of stomach cramps suffered by Isabelle. The underline and italic word on the quotation above has the prefix *"under-"* and the root of word is **"cooked"** as a verb which means 'prepare food by heating it'. The process of affixation is the prefix *"under-"* + the word *"cooked"* become the word **"undercooked"**. The prefix *"under-"* before the base word means that *'not enough'*. So, the word "undercooked" on the quotation above has the meaning that 'not cook something for long enough, with the result that it is not ready to eat".

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the research elaborated in chapter IV, there are two kinds of derivational affixes that found in the novel, they are: derivational affixes which changing grammatical classes and derivational affixes without changing grammatical classes. Derivational affixes which changing grammatical classes occurs 31 times and derivational affixes without changing grammatical classes only occurs 5 times. So, the thesis writer conclude that the most frequently kind of derivational affixes found in *Perfect* novel is derivational affixes which changing the grammatical classes.

In derivational affixes which changing grammatical classes, there are 4 forms of derivational affixes in this novel, such as: adjective derivation, adverb derivation, noun derivation, and verb derivation. Whereas, in derivational affixes which changing grammatical classes the thesis writer found there are two forms of derivational affixes, such as: noun to noun and verb to verb. This study also found five from seven processes of derivational affixes which changing grammatical classes. It is verb to adjective, noun to adjective, adjective to adverb, verb to noun, and noun to verb. Whereas, there are two from three processes of derivational affixes without changing grammatical classes. It is: noun to noun and verb to verb.

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