

AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES FOUND IN THE ROBIN HOOD NOVEL BY HENRY GILBERT

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Abstract:

This final project focuses on investigating morphology which has a relation on mastering vocabulary. In the field of linguistic, one of the parts of studying morphology is derivational affixes. The objectives of the research are; 1) to find out the derivational prefixes and suffixes in the "Robin Hood novel by Henry Gilbert". 2) to find out the most dominant type of affixes found in the "Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert". 3) To find out the contributions of "Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert" in teaching vocabulary. This research is a qualitative research which the data of this research are taken from all of the words that are attached prefix and suffix is not using statistical calculation to find out the derivational affixes and the roots of the words in the "Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert". The result of the research shows that there are 31 kinds of affixes, they are un- (12), dis- (3), in- (5), re- (2), im- (2) as prefixes and -ly (183), -ion (30), -less (38) -al (10), -or (3), -ment (11), -ous (21), -er (25), -ence (15), -ness (43), -tion (16), -ive (1), -ty(1), -ful (36), -ish (3), -able (12), -ance(10), -age (2), -ure (1), -ry (1), -hood (1), -ship (1), -ity (3), -ant (1), -cy (1), -y (22) as suffixes. From the data above, the number of suffixes is more than prefixes. The result of the research also shows that the most frequently present of derivational affixes is suffix -ly (183). The number of the roots from the words that has been classified based on the part of speech are 185 adjective roots, 145 verb roots, and 130 noun roots. Based on the results of this final project, especially in increasing vocabulary and understanding derivational affixes, the researcher suggests that the researcher suggests that the English teacher or lecturer should be more creative to get

students' interest in learning English, the teacher should use other alternative media beside the handbooks like novels, films, poems, etc. Selecting an appropriate teaching strategy and media takes an important part in the success of learning English.

Keywords: *Affix, Derivational Affixes*

1. Introduction

Language is one of the most important aspects which takes part as a communication tool among humans. We need to master the elements of language such as structure, vocabulary, and so forth. Language can help people to express their opinions, feelings, and ideas. English as an international language has the function to help people from each country to communicate with each other in every field like technology, education, economic, social, and cultures. In this era of globalization, studying English as a foreign language is very important to survive especially for Indonesia itself as a developing country.

The aim of studying a foreign language especially in Indonesia is to master four skills which are used to communicate between learners and people from other countries. The four skills are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In learning those four skills, we should also understand the component of language like vocabulary, pronunciation, spelling, and understanding of structure. Based on those components of language, most learners have problems with learning vocabulary.

Vocabulary is one of the most important aspects of learning English as a foreign language. Especially in Indonesia, most of the students have t problems in understanding the meaning of the language, so a multiply understanding of vocabulary is the key. The reason why understanding vocabulary is the key is if we have enough vocabulary in learning a language it will make us easier to understand the meaning.

According to Thornbury (2002), mastering vocabulary means that students have comprehensive knowledge about the vocabularies which include the meanings, the spoken form, the written form, the grammatical behavior, the word derivation, the collocations of the words, the register of the word - spoken and written, the connotation or associations of the word, and word frequency.

Particularly, in this research, the researcher focuses on investigating morphology which has a relation on mastering vocabulary itself. Lieber (2009) said that Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words

are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. In the field of linguistic, one of the parts of studying morphology is derivational affixes. Sibarani (2002, p.47) stated derivational morphology is the morphology that studies derivational morphemes and the principles governing the new words. Bauer (1988, p. 76) distinguished that derivational affixes may change in category, but inflectional ones never do. It means that Bauer clearly stated that derivational affixes may change the meaning while inflectional structure never changes the meaning. For example, if we have a word "predict" then we add "able" (derivational suffix) so it will change the meaning from verb (predict) into an adjective (predictable) but it is different if we have a word "predict" then we add "ed" (inflectional) it will not change word's part of speech, the word "predict" and "predicted" is still a verb.

In the case of affixes, English and Indonesian have similarities in it. There are 4 types of affixes, they are prefixes (*awalan*), suffixes (*akhiran*), circumfixes (*apitan*), and infixes (*sisipan*).

Vocabulary is one of the most important aspects of learning English. There are some ways to increase our vocabulary. One of them is reading. We can read magazines, newspapers, novels, fables, poetries, etc. In this research, the writer uses Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert as the data source because in this novel many derivational affixes can help us to increase our vocabulary mastery. Studying derivational affixes through the novel make students easier to gain their new vocabulary. In this novel, students can find many derivational affixes so when they can identify it, they will be able to develop their vocabulary because only one word they can gain many words with a different part of speech. A novel as an alternative teaching media takes an important role to increase students' vocabulary.

Derivational affixes which part of studying vocabulary is very important for Indonesian students. In this research, the researcher uses Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert because the researcher can find so many affixes to help students easier to understand what English is and how to master it. English is a special language because only one word can gain many words with different parts of speech. Understanding derivational affixes are very important. If students can identify derivational affixes it will increase students' ability significantly. But in this research, the researcher only focuses on prefixes and suffixes because it is most often found in English and Indonesian also.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Definition of Morpheme

Bauer (1988:12) states that derivational affixes are part of morphology lesson, so before discussing derivational affixes, it is appropriate to discuss the morpheme. According to Matthews (1991:3) “Morphology, therefore, is the simply a term for that branch of linguistics which is concerned with the “form of words in different uses and contraction”.

A morpheme is the smallest element of a word that has a meaning. Because it is the smallest meaningful unit of a word so it can't be further broken into parts. A morpheme is different from a word, Rachmadie (1990:9) states “it is clear that words do not always constitute the smallest parts. These smaller parts are called morphemes”. The conclusion is that morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of a word while a word itself is the meaningful unit of language. For example, the word “*unforgettable*” has three morphemes, “*un*” as a bound morpheme, “*forget*” as a free morpheme” and “*able*” also as a bound morpheme. But “*unforgettable*” itself is a word.

a. Types of Morpheme

There are several types of morphemes, firstly morpheme can be classified into two types. Lieber (2009:34) said that Morpheme has two types there is Bound Morpheme and Free Morpheme.

1. Free Morpheme

A free morpheme is a type of morpheme that can stand alone to make a word without needing any addition of grammatical functions to make it has a meaning. In other words, free morpheme means a morpheme that has basic meaning. For example, *Lion*, *hand*, *clean*, *cat*, *etc.*

2. Bound Morpheme

The bound morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of a word that cannot stand alone, it needs a free morpheme to make a word. The bound morpheme itself can be divided into inflectional and derivational. For examples, the word “corrupt (verb) + or = corruptor (noun)” is a derivational bound morpheme because “or” make a verb change into a noun or in other words it changes the part of speech and the meaning of the word. Another example the word “corrupt (verb) + ed = corrupted (verb)” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the part of speech.

2.2 AFFIXES

This research focuses on analyzing derivational affixes especially prefixes and suffixes so on this subchapter the writer quotes the definition of affixes from experts then the writer will conclude in the last paragraph.

a. Definition of Affixes

Katamba and Stonham (2006d:44), “Affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously, by definition affixes are terms are bound morpheme”. Based on Katamba and Stonham’s explanation above, the conclusion is that Affixes is a bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone and need root to attached in. Affixes do not have lexical meaning if they stand alone.

b. Types of Affixes

According to Katamba (1994: 44), there are three types of affixes – prefixes, suffixes, and infixes.

- **Prefixes**

Prefixes are affixes that appear at the beginning of a word. According to Katamba and Stonham (2006d:44), “Prefix is affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un-, and in-, for example, re-make, unhappy, in-decent”. Other examples of prefixes fall below:

re-start	un-happy
dis-respect	non-parking
in-secure	a-moral
pre-order	co-operative

- **Suffixes**

An affix which attached after a root is called Suffix. For examples like *-er, -s, -ly, -ness, -ish, -ing, and -ed*.

dog-s	common-ly
buy-er	happi-ness
child-ish	drink-ing
catch-ed	

- **Infixes**

According to Katamba (1994: 44), an infix is an affix inserted into the root or stems itself. For example, *bumili* comes from the root ‘buy’ (Tagalog, Philippines).

Derivational Affixes

Sometimes a word can be built by combining a root and affix. Those combinations can also form a new word with new meaning and change part of speech. The explanations of derivational affixes are below:

a Definition of Derivational Affixes

According to Rachmadie (1990: 23) says that derivational affixes are the affixes that change the class of root or base. Based on the statement above, the writer concludes that derivational affixes are affixes that change part of speech of root. Based on the statement above, the conclusion is that affixes that change the part of speech of the root are called derivational affixes.

b Characteristics of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes have several unique characteristics. The following are some special characteristics of derivational affixes according to 2 experts. Below are listed four characteristics of derivational affixes, according to Yudi (2001:23):

- Change meaning or part of speech e.g. –ment form nouns, such as judgment from verbs such judge.
- Typically indicate semantic relation with the word e.g. the morpheme –full in painful has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful.
- Typically occur with only some members of e.g. the suffix-hood occurs with just a few nouns, such as brother, knight, and neighbor, but not with most other e.g. friend, daughter, candle, etc.
- Typically occur before inflectional suffixes e.g. in chillier, the derivational suffix –y comes before the inflectional –er.

2.3 Novel as Literary Work

Based on the use of language, literary work is written in two different ways, they are prose and poetry. The examples of literary work in prose are novels, short stories, and essays. Nurgiyantoro in Lia (2004:24) defines that literary work is the aesthetic work which the function entertains, gives emotional enjoyment and intellectual.

Literary work is a branch of literature which dealing with words to create stories or something else in a meaningful pattern. It is also an expression of thought, feeling, and opinion expressed through language.

Because this research analyzes a novel so the writer focuses on analyzing one of the branches of literary work, the novel itself. There are some benefits in learning novel like the readers can increase vocabulary and improve mastery of grammar.

The novel “Robin Hood by Henry Gilbert” as part of literary work is written with a meaningful-patterns. The novel gives many life lessons and moral values. Through the characters of the novel “Robin Hood by Henry Gilbert”, the researcher hopes that the readers can take the lesson from them and apply good character and avoid bad character in real life.

2.4 Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert

Robin Hood Novel is a book written by Henry Gilbert, an author of children’s books. He is an American who was born in 1868 and died in 1937 (69 years). He created many children book not only *Robin Hood* but also *King Arthur and His Knights* (1911), *The Book of Pirates* (1916), *Hydroponics Nutrient Film Techniques: January 1984-March 1994* (1994), *Allelopathy: The Effects of Chemicals Produced by Plants - Bibliography: January 1990-March 1994*(1994), *King Arthur’s Knights: The Tales Re-told for Boys & Girls*.

The *Novel Robin hood* is published in 1912. Henry Gilbert as the author of this novel regards Robin hood as a friend to the downtrodden, an enemy of injustice and also a romantic hero. He reconceives who is Robin Hood was and retells the detailed version of Robin Hood’s life and adventures into his novel.

In the next chapter, the researcher wants to show the methodology of analyzing *The Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert* to find many words that can increase readers’ vocabulary.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Participants / Subject / Population and Sample

This research is the obtained from the analyze of derivational affixes in the Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert. This research is in the circle of qualitative research. Qualitative research is the kind of research that works without numerical data. The purpose of qualitative research is observing the subject to produces behavior, speech, or word. Shodiq (2003) stated that qualitative research does not include any calculation and inferential statistics. Moleong (1991:11) says that methodology qualitative as procedure the result of descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from person or activity which is researched. In this

research, the writer uses a descriptive research method to analyze, arrange, and collect derivational affixes found in the novel of *Robin Hood by Henry Gilbert*.

3.2 Instruments

In this research, the researcher is a crucial instrument because she did observations directly and collected the data. In this study, the role of the researcher is as the analyst. He collected and implements the data. During the analysis, the researcher collected all of derivational affixes found in the *Robin Hood by Henry Gilbert*. The researcher also counted all of affixes and classify the part of speech of the roots or bases. Creswell (2007) stated that the researcher's role in qualitative research is critical, as he or she collects data and implements analysis.

3.2 Data Analysis Procedures

The type of this research is qualitative research so the writer uses non-statistical analysis to analyze the data from the novel "Robin Hood by Henry Gilbert". This research is descriptive so the writer concerns describing derivational affixes found in the novel "Robin Hood by Henry Gilbert".

Bogdan in Sugiyono (2013, p.334) said that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others. To analyze derivational affixes in the novel of "Robin Hood by Henry Gilbert" the writer did the following steps:

a Reading the Novel

The writer read all of the chapters in the novel "Robin Hood by Henry Gilbert" to determine which words should be analyzed.

b Finding Derivational Affixes from the Novel

The writer found the words in the novel that contains derivational affixes in the novel of "Robin Hood by Henry Gilbert"

c Classifying the Words

The writer classified the words based on the part of speech in the novel of "Robin Hood by Henry Gilbert" then the writer spelled out the words into the roots, part of speech, prefix, or suffix and note in the table.

Below is the sample of table of derivational affixes. Table of derivational affixed on the whole will be explained in the appendix.

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational affixes		Note
					Prefix	Suffix	
1	Hardly	Adverb	Hard	Adjective		-ly	Adv maker
2	Unceasingly	Adverb	Cease	Verb	Un	-ing, -ly	Adv Maker

d **Describing the Contribution of Derivational Affixes in Learning Vocabulary**

The writer identified that derivational affixes found in the Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert can help the student in learning vocabulary. The writer also identifies that the words in this novel are very suitable for students as alternative teaching media to increase students' vocabulary mastery.

e **Finding Research Conclusion**

The conclusion of the research is that there are 460 affixes with details 24 prefixes and 436 suffixes. The percentage of the prefix is $24/460 \times 100\% = 5,2\%$ and the percentage of the suffix is $436/460 \times 100\% = 94,8\%$. The table of derivational affixes with the detailed result of the research will be explained in the next chapter. At the end of the research, the researcher writes the suggestions for the future researcher.

4. Findings

4.1. Sub Findings

This research aims to know the words that contain derivational affixes in the *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert*. The researcher found many words that the words itself consist of root added by derivational affixes. And then, the derivational affixes changed the part of speech of the words.

The *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert* consists of 11 chapters in total, from the beginning of the story, introduction and development of the conflict, and solution. The researcher has finished to read all of the chapters of the *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert* and found 460 words that attached derivational affixes.

1. Derivational Affixes Found in the *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert*

After analyzing all of the chapters of *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert*, the researcher found 31 kinds of affixes, they are un- (12), dis- (3), in- (5), re- (2), im- (2) as prefixes and -ly (183), -ion (30), -less (38) -al (10), -or (3), -ment (11), -ous (21), -er (25), -ence (15), -ness (43), -tion (16), -ive (1), -ty(1), -ful (36), -ish (3), -able (12), -ance(10), -age (2), -ure (1), -ry (1), -hood (1), -ship (1), -ity (3), -ant (1), -cy (1), -y (22) as suffixes.

The researcher found many expressions of the actors and conditions in the *Robin Hood Novel* by Henry Gilbert that attached derivational affixes. The researcher also found the changing of the part of speech of the roots or bases after attached the derivational affixes. The explanation of 31 kinds of affixes and the changing of the part of speech of the roots with the examples of expressions or sentences of the actors that researcher found in the *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert* will be elaborated in the discussion.

4.2. Sub Findings

After analyzing the structure in the table above, the researcher has the number of each derivational affix found in the *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert*. It will be shown in the table below.

Table of the Number of Derivational Affixes

No	Derivational Affixes		The Number of Derivational Affixes
	Prefix	Suffix	
	un-		12
	dis-		3
	in-		5
	re-		2
	im-		2
		-ly	183
		-ion	30
		-less	38
		-al	10

		-or	3
		-ment	16
		-ous	21
		-er	25
		-ence	15
		-ness	43
		-tion	15
		-ive	1
		-ty	1
		-ful	36
		-ish	3
		-able	12
		-ance	10
		-age	2
		-ure	1
		-ry	1
		-hood	1
		-ship	1
		-ity	3
		-ant	1
		-cy	1
		-y	22

The table above shows that the researcher found 31 kinds of affixes, they are un- (12), dis- (3), in- (5), re- (2), im- (2) as prefixes and -ly (183), -ion (30), -less (38) -al (10), -or (3), -ment (11), -ous (21), -er (25), -ence (15), -ness (43), -tion (16), -ive (1), -ty(1), -ful (36), -ish (3), -able (12), -ance(10), -age (2), -ure (1), -ry (1), -hood (1), -ship (1), -ity (3), -ant (1), -cy (1), -y (22) as suffixes. From the data above, the researcher found that the number of suffixes is more than prefixes. The table also shows that the most frequently present of derivational affixes is **suffix -ly (183)**.

5. Discussion

In the finding of the research above, the researcher found that there are 460 words with derivational affixes and its roots in the *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert*. The explanation below is the elaboration of 31 kinds of affixes and the changing of the part of speech of the roots with the examples of expressions or sentences uttered by the actors that researcher found in the *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert*. Based on the analysis of the research findings, the researcher found that there are 4 functions of derivational affixes in the *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert*. The explanation will be shown below:

a. Adjective Maker

An adjective maker is used when the part of speech of the root changed into an adjective because of derivational affixes. The researcher found affix *-able, -ive, -ing -y, -less, -al, -ous, ful, and -ish* in this research.

b. Noun Maker

A noun maker is used when the part of speech of the root changed into a noun because of derivational affixes. The researcher found affix *-ness, -ry, -ity, -ence, -ance, -ty, -ion, -or, -ment, -er, -tion, -age, ure, -ant, -cy, -hood, and -ship* in this research.

c. Adverb Maker

An adverb maker is used when the part of speech of the root changed into an adverb because of derivational affixes. The researcher found suffix *-ly* that makes an adverb in this research.

d. Verb Maker

A verb maker is used when the part of speech of the root changed into a verb because of derivational affixes. The researcher found the prefix *un-* that makes a verb in this research.

Example: friend (noun) -unfriend (verb)

The explanation is that prefix *-un* has the function as a verb maker because it changes the part of speech from a noun into a verb.

6. Conclusion

Based on the elaboration of the research findings and discussions in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes as follows:

1. Derivational affixes that researcher found in the *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert* are *un-* (12), *dis-* (3), *in-* (5), *re-* (2), *im-* (2) as prefixes and *-ly* (183),

-ion (30), -less (38) -al (10), -or (3), -ment (11), -ous (21), -er (25), -ence (15), -ness (43), -tion (16), -ive (1), -ty(1), -ful (36), -ish (3), -able (12), -ance (10), -age (2), -ure (1), -ry (1), -hood (1), -ship (1), -ity (3), -ant (1), -cy (1), -y (22) as suffixes. It means that kind of affixes that most frequently present is suffix -ly (183).

2. Derivational affixes have 4 functions that the researcher found in the *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert*. They are verb maker (1), noun maker (172), adjective (121), adverb maker (166).

The researcher has classified the part of speech of the roots or bases of words in the *Robin Hood Novel by Henry Gilbert*. The researcher found 185 adjective roots, 145 verb roots, and 130 noun roots.

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