THE FUNCTION OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES FOUND IN HIGHEND MAGAZINE

Anom Gayatri Mahaputri[1], I Gusti Bagus Wahyu Nugraha Putra[2], Putu Devi Maharani[3]

English Study Program Faculty of Foreign Languages Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, Denpasar[123]

anomgayatrimahaputri@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are to know the function of derivational affixes and to analyze the word structure of derivational affixes found in HighEnd Magazine. This study focused on the function and the word structure of affixes attached in each word found in HighEnd Magazine. The magazine entitled HighEnd Magazine is used as the data source. In this research the writer used observation method in collecting the data and qualitative method was used to analyze the data. The data were analyzed by using theory from Katamba (1993) and Carstairs and McCarthy (2002). The researcher used formal and informal method to present the result of the analysis. There are 302 words attached by derivational affixes found in HighEnd Magazine. There are two functions of derivational morpheme they are class changing morpheme and class maintaining morpheme.

INTRODUCTION

Aronoff and Fudeman (2011:2) stated that morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation, or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. Morphology can be defined as 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 are used in sentences (Lieber, 2009:2). Essentially morphology was concerned with the structure of words and relationships between words.

Carstairs and McCarthy (2002:16) stated that morphemes usually called as the smaller parts of words. Morphemes can be divided into two parts, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. A morpheme that can stand by themselves as single words can be called as free morpheme. Bound morpheme defined as a morpheme that cannot stand alone, including both prefixes and suffixes and are typically attached to another form (Katamba, 1993:41). Affix can be defined as a morpheme which only occurs when it is attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Affixes consist of three kinds such as prefixes, infixes and suffixes. Prefix defined as an affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un-, and in-. Infix is an affix inserted into a root or stem or base itself. However, infix is rarely used in English. An affix attached after a root or stem or base like –ly, -er, -ist, -ing, and –ed can be called as suffix (Katamba, 1993:44). Affixes can be derivational or inflectional, such as prefix un- and suffix -ment, or suffix –s and –ed.

There are two kinds of morphological process to form new words in English, namely inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes. Inflectional morphemes do not modify the word class of the base to which they are attached. Inflectional morphemes form new words by modifying the quantity or the tense of a word base (Katamba, 1993:51). However, derivational morphemes form new words either by modifying the meaning of the base to which they are attached or by modifying the word class that a base belongs to (Katamba, 1993:47). The functions of derivational morpheme can be divided into two namely class changing morpheme and class maintaining morpheme. In class changing morpheme, there are several affixes which function as class changing morpheme, these affixes used to form adverb from adjective, noun from adjective, noun from verb, adjective from verb, adjective from noun, and verb from noun and adjective. In class maintaining morpheme, there are several affixes used to maintain the word class of its base. These affixes used to maintain verb from verb, noun from noun, and adjective from adjective (McCarthy, 2002).

The magazine entitled *HighEnd Magazine* was analyzed as the data source since this magazine contains many words attached by derivational affixes. Furthermore, derivational affixes chosen as the topic of this study because the writer is interested in learning English word formation. The topic is important to learn since derivational affixes can form new words and increase our vocabulary. By analyzing derivational affixes, we can know more about the function of affixes and also how to attach affixes to the base as the correct word class form in sentences. For example, the function of derivational affixes that used to form noun from verb presented as the following:

He made a clear **statement**.

The base *state* can be classified as a verb. Suffix –ment is added to the base becomes *statement* as a noun. The word *state* means to formally write or say something, especially in a careful and clear way, whereas the word *statement* means something that you say or write that gives information or an opinion (Hornby, 2010:1457). Suffix –ment added here alters the meaning and also the word class of the base from verb into noun since this suffix is categorized as class changing affixes. The structure of the word can be drawn as follows:

Statement $\longrightarrow$ **[[State]$_V$ –ment]$_N$**

METHODS

The magazine entitled *HighEnd Magazine* was used as the data source of this study. It was first published by PT. MNI Entertainment in 2008. The February 2020 edition of the magazine was used by the researcher. This magazine consists of 178 pages and the data were taken from all of the articles in this magazine. This magazine was chosen as the data source because this magazine provides many words with derivational affixes that support as the data source of this study. Observation method was used to collect the data. This method was implemented by the researcher by observing the use of derivational affixes in *HighEnd Magazine*. There are some steps that used to collect the data. First, the researcher read all of the articles in *HighEnd Magazine* carefully. Second, the researcher circled and took notes all the words attached by derivational affixes found in *HighEnd Magazine*. Third, the researcher checked the word class of each word by using a dictionary. After checking the word class, the researcher classified the types of affixes attached in each word, then the researcher put the data into the table. The last, the researcher explained the data based on the theory of derivational affixes.

Qualitative method was used to analyze the data in this study. The data are classified in accordance with the theory that used in this study. There are some steps that used to analyze the data of this study. The first step taken was to classify the types of affixes attached in each word found in *HighEnd Magazine* using theory from Katamba (1993) and Carstairs and McCarthy (2002). The second step is analyzing the function of derivational affixes based on the theory from Katamba (1993) and Carstairs and McCarthy (2002). The functions can be categorized into two namely class changing affixes and class maintaining affixes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

After analyzing the data, there are 302 words having derivational affixes found in HighEnd Magazine. Those affixes can be classified into two functions of affixes such as class changing affixes and class maintaining affixes. In class changing affixes, those affixes can be classified into six functions of affixes such as adverbs derived from adjectives, nouns derived from adjectives, nouns derived from verbs, adjectives derived from verbs, adjectives derived from nouns, and verbs derived from noun and adjective. Meanwhile in class maintaining affixes, those affixes can be classified into three functions of affixes such as verbs derived from verbs, nouns derived from nouns, and adjectives derived from adjectives. The percentage of every functions of affixes was counted in the following table in order to know the percentage of every functions of affixes found in HighEnd Magazine. The formula used to get the percentage in this study presented as follows :

$$\frac{\text{Findin}}{\text{Total Data of}} \quad X \quad 100\% \quad =$$

3.1 Table of Class Changing Affixes found in *HighEnd Magazine*

No	Class Changing Affixes	Data of Finding	Percentage
1.	Adverbs Derived from Adjectives	77	28%
2.	Nouns Derived from Adjectives	19	6,91%
3.	Nouns Derived from Verbs	101	36,73%
4.	Adjectives Derived from Verbs	17	6,18%
5.	Adjectives Derived from Nouns	58	21,09%
6.	Verbs Derived from Noun and Adjective	3	1,09%
Total of Class Changing Affixes		275	100%

The table shows prefixes and suffixes occurred in class changing affixes with total number of each class adverbs derived from adjectives (77 or 28%), nouns derived from adjectives (19 or 6,91%), nouns derived from verbs (101 or 36,73%), adjectives derived from verbs (17 or 6,18%), adjectives derived from nouns (58 or 21,09%), and verbs derived from noun and adjective (3 or 1,09%). The total of prefixes in class changing affixes occurs in 2 words in 1 prefix. The total of suffixes in class changing affixes

occurs in 273 words in 22 suffix. The total of class changing affixes found in *HighEnd Magazine February 2020 edition* are 275 words in 23 affixes.

3.2 Table of Class Maintaining Affixes found in *HighEnd Magazine*

No	Class Maintaining Affixes	Data of Finding	Percentage
1.	Verbs Derived from Verbs	6	22,22%
2.	Nouns Derived from Nouns	11	40,74%
3.	Adjectives Derived from Adjectives	10	37,04%
Total of Class Maintaining Affixes		**27**	**100%**

The table shows prefixes and suffixes occurred in class maintaining affixes with total number of each class verbs derived from verbs (6 or 22,22%), nouns derived from nouns (11 or 40,74%), and adjectives derived from adjectives (10 or 37,04%). The total of prefixes in class maintaining affixes occurs in 15 words in 4 prefix. The total of suffixes in class maintaining affixes occurs in 12 words in 5 suffix. The total of class maintaining affixes found in *HighEnd Magazine February 2020 edition* are 27 words in 9 affixes.

DISCUSSION

The discussion about the function and the word structure of derivational affixes found in *HighEnd Magazine* were presented in this part. Labelled and Bracketing (McCarthy, 2002:74) was used to analyze the data. The analysis of English derivational affixes presented as follows:

3.2.1   Class Changing Affixes

Discussion of class changing affixes found in *HighEnd Magazine* were presented in this part. In class changing affixes, the affixes are used to form adverbs from adjectives, nouns from adjectives and verbs, adjectives from verbs and nouns, and verbs from noun and adjective. The analysis of the function and the word structure can be seen as follows :

a. Adverbs Derived from Adjectives

Data 1

Also, their **beautifully** plated Pistachio-Crusted Salmon; Roasted Salmon with Pistachio-dill Crust, Cauliflower Puree and Charred Local Brussels Sprouts.

(title: It's A Thriller, page: 142)

Based on the data above, the word *beautiful* can be categorized as an adjective. Suffix –ly is added to the word *beautiful* becomes *beautifully* as an adverb. The word *beautiful* means having beauty; pleasing to the senses or to the mind, whereas the word *beautifully* means in a beautiful way (Hornby, 2010:115). Suffix –ly added here alters the meaning of the base. Furthermore, since suffix –ly classified as class changing affixes the word class alters from adjective into adverb. The structure of the word can be demonstrated as follows :

Beautifully ⟶ **[[Beautiful]Adj –ly]Adv**

b. **Nouns Derived from Adjectives**

Data 2

….; all of which have become embedded in Jully's **personality** up until this moment.

(title: Natural Trendsetter, page: 47)

Based on the data above, the word *personal* can be categorized as an adjective. Suffix –ity is added to the word *personal* becomes *personality* as a noun. The word *personal* means your own; not belonging to or connected with anyone else or connected with individual people, especially their feelings, characters and relationships, whereas the word *personality* means the various aspects of a person's character that combine to make them different from other people (Hornby, 2010:1092). Suffix –ity added here alters the meaning of the base. Furthermore, since suffix –ity categorized as class changing affixes the word class alters from adjective into noun. The structure of the word can be demonstrated as follows :

Personality ⟶ **[[Personal]Adj –ity]N**

c. **Nouns Derived from Verb**

Data 3

…. and a coveted **appearance** in the Whitney Biennial that resulted in her work being acquired by the Whitney Museum.

(title: Art of Representation, page: 119)

Based on the data above, the word *appear* can be categorized as a verb. Suffix –ance is added to the word *appear* becomes *appearance* as a noun. The word *appear* means to give the impression of being or doing something, whereas the word *appearance* means the way that somebody or something looks on the outside; what somebody or something seems to be (Hornby, 2010:57). Suffix –ance added here alters the meaning of the base. Furthermore, since suffix –ity categorized as class changing affixes the word

class alters from verb into noun. The structure of the word can be drawn as follows :

$$\text{Appearance} \longrightarrow \text{[[Appear]}_V\text{ –ance]}_N$$

d. Adjectives Derived from Verbs

Data 4

Through his new role, Arifin learns to create a more **sustainable** environment such as minimizing the negative effects of excessive honey farming or fishing in rural areas in Indonesia or fighting deforestation.

(title: Enchanting Earthling, page: 126)

From the data above, the word *sustain* can be classified as a verb. Suffix –able is added to the word *sustain* becomes *sustainable* as an adjective. The word *sustain* means to make something continue for some time without becoming less, whereas the word *sustainable* means that can continue or be continued for a long time (Hornby, 2010:1507). Suffix –able added here alters the meaning of the base. Furthermore, since suffix –able classified as class changing affixes the word class alters from verb into adjective. The structure of the word can be drawn as follows :

$$\text{Sustainable} \longrightarrow \text{[[Sustain]}_V\text{ –able]}_{Adj}$$

e. Adjectives Derived from Nouns

Data 5

According to the three good friends, the key to their **successful** synergy is trust and communication.

(title: Like Pieces of a Puzzle, page: 88)

From the data above, the word *success* can be classified as a noun. Suffix –ful is added to the word *success* becomes *successful* as an adjective. The word *success* means the fact that you have achieved something that you want and have been trying to do or get; the fact of becoming rich or famous or of getting a high social position, whereas the word *successful* means achieving your aims or what was intended (Hornby, 2010:1491). Suffix –ful added here alters the meaning of the base. Furthermore, since suffix –ful classified as class changing affixes the word class alters from noun into adjective. The structure of the word can be drawn as follows :

$$\text{Successful} \longrightarrow \text{[[Success]}_N\text{ –ful]}_{Adj}$$

f. Verbs Derived from Noun and Adjective

Data 6

…. and Summer Palace gate that **beautify** the lobby.

(title: Journey To The East, page: 144)

Based on the data above, the word *beauty* can be categorized as a noun. Suffix –ify is added to the word *beauty* becomes *beautify* as a verb. Suffix –ify added here alters the meaning of the base. The word *beauty* means the quality of being pleasing to the senses or to the mind, whereas the word *beautify* means to make somebody or something beautiful or more beautiful (Hornby, 2010:116). Furthermore, since suffix –ify classified as class changing affixes the word class alters from noun into verb. The structure of the word can be drawn as follows :

$$\textbf{Beautify} \longrightarrow \textbf{[[Beauty]}_N \textbf{–ify]}_V$$

3.2.2   Class Maintaining Affixes

Discussion of class maintaining affixes found in *HighEnd Magazine* were presented in this part. In class maintaining affixes, the affixes are used to maintain verbs from verbs, nouns from nouns, and adjectives from adjectives. The analysis of the function and the word structure can be seen as follows :

a.   Verbs Derived from Verbs

Data 7

…. is a story memorable enough to **retell** again and again over a lifetime.

(title: Voyage Of A Lifetime, page: 134)

From the data above, the word *tell* can be classified as a verb. Prefix re- is added to the word *tell* becomes *retell* as a verb. Prefix re- added here alters the meaning of the base but the word class is still the same. Since prefix re- classified as class maintaining affixes this prefix does not alter the word class. The word *tell* means to give information to somebody by speaking or writing, whereas the word *retell* means to tell a story again, often in a different way (Hornby, 2010:1262). The structure of the word can be drawn as follows :

$$\textbf{Retell} \longrightarrow \textbf{[Re- [tell]}_V\textbf{]}_V$$

b.   Nouns Derived from Nouns

Data 8

But ironically it was near-simultaneous heartbreak that brought their **companionship** to a full circle as they spent more time together.

(title: Like Pieces of a Puzzle, page: 88)

From the data above, the word *companion* can be categorized as a noun. Suffix –ship is added to the word *companion* becomes *companionship* as a noun. Suffix –ship added here alters the meaning of the base but the

word class is still the same. Since suffix –ship classified as class maintaining affixes this suffix does not alter the word class. The word *companion* means a person or an animal that travels with you or spends a lot of time with you, whereas the word *companionship* means the pleasant feeling that you have when you have a friendly relationship with somebody and are not alone (Hornby, 2010:291). The structure of the word can be demonstrated as follows :

Companionship ⟶ **[[Companion]$_N$ –ship]$_N$**

c. Adjectives Derived from Adjectives

Data 9

"From acting, I learned that the more **uncomfortable** I am with something, the more I should take a risk on it.

(title: Enchanting Earthling, page: 126)

From the data above, the word *comfortable* can be categorized as an adjective. Prefix un- is added to the word *comfortable* becomes *uncomfortable* as an adjective. Prefix un- added here alters the meaning of the base but the word class is still the same. Since prefix un- classified as class maintaining affixes this prefix does not alter the word class. The word *comfortable* means making you feel physically relaxed, whereas the word *uncomfortable* means not letting you feel physically comfortable (Hornby, 2010:285). The structure of the word can be demonstrated as follows :

Uncomfortable ⟶ **[Un- [comfortable]$_{Adj}$]$_{Adj}$**

CONCLUSION

After completing the study of speech style in the Birds of Prey film with the theory suggested by Joos (1967) in the classification of speech styles, it has been found that there are only four types that occurred in the movie those are, formal style, consultation style, casual style and intimate style with casual style is the dominant type used by the characters with the percentage of 67.67% out from 100%. The style that most frequently occurs is casual and accompanied by a consultative style because of the presence of duty tasks, according to the movie itself which mostly shows daily activities in real life. DC production usually offers a scene of battling or abusive use of cursing words in their production especially in Birds of Prey, because of its rating of 15 by the British Film Classification Board (BBFC), for abuse, sexual presence and substance items so that only persons over the age of 15 years may watch the movie. The movie attempts to prove to the viewers by using casual styles in most of the scene that even though *Birds of Prey* is viewed as action movie featuring a lot of battle scene it can

be more enjoyable and that casual style can help the audience reveal all the odd and unexpected scene such as the leg breaking, abduction and devastation of the public places.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Finally, the writer realizes that this study is far from being perfect. Therefore, comments, suggestions, and new ideas are needed for the improvement of this study. Hopefully this study could be useful for the readers or English Department student who want to learn about derivational affixes.

REFERENCES

Aronoff, Mark, & Fudeman, Kirsten. (2011). *What is Morphology?,* 2nd Edition.

Carstairs, Andrew & McCarthy. (2002). *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*, Edinburgh University Press.

Hornby, A.S. (2010). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 8th* Edition, Oxford University Press.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HighEnd_(magazine) (Accessed at: 4 July 2020, 01.02 p.m.)

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/HighEnd (Accessed at: 4 July 2020, 01.02 p.m.)

Katamba, Francis. (1993). *Modern Linguistic Morphology*, England: Macmillan Press Ltd.

Lieber, Rochelle. (2009). *Introducing Morphology*, New York: Cambridge University Press.