
ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES IN THE HATE U GIVE NOVEL: ITS FORMS AND QUANTITIES

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Abstract: *This study aims to classify and describe the types of suffixes used to form adjectives found in novel titled The Hate U Give, determine the meanings indicated by the process as well as the number of uses of adjective-forming suffixes in the novel. The data source of this study were taken from the novel. This study used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The theory used in analyzing data is the derivational suffixes theory by Plag (2001). This theory explains the formation of words, especially the derivational suffixes forming adjectives. The second theory in analyzing data is the types of meanings indicated by the process of derivational suffixes forming adjectives by Leech (1974). The results showed that there are twelve types of suffixes that make up the adjectives used in the novel, they are; 'suffix-able', 'suffix-ful', 'suffix-ic', 'suffix-ish', 'suffix-ive', 'suffix-ous', 'suffix-ible', 'suffix-ing', 'suffix-less', 'suffix-y', 'suffix-ed', and 'suffix-ly'. The suffix function that makes up an adjective is to modify the meaning of the base word. The base word will undergo a class change of words to adjectives after the suffix ending is added. Based on the results of the study, 'suffix-y' is a type of suffix that forms the most commonly used adjectives.*

INTRODUCTION

A novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that tells a story about specific human experiences over a considerable length (Prahla 2019). It tells its story using prose rather than verse. Reading stories offers us the opportunity to develop wisdom. Stories stretch our minds and help to grow our moral capacity. Besides, it enlarges our vocabularies since in novel we find many different forms of words or phrases with different meanings

Words, in communication are important components of the speaker's mental grammar and vital aspect of linguistic knowledge. Words are the smallest grammatical units with meanings (Lieber 2009, 34). A human may create phrases, texts, paragraphs, and even dialogue from words. When learning about words, students will come across numerous components such as the root, stem, base, morpheme, syllable, prefix, and suffix. Morphology, a field of linguistics that analyzes the nature and organization of word-forming morphemes, includes all of these. The study of how words are produced is known as morphology.

The morphological process through which bound morphemes are linked to a root or stems to reflect changes in meaning, part of speech, or grammatical connections is known as

affixation. In English, affixation is divided into two processes, they are inflectional and derivational. Inflectional is the affixation which leads a changing of grammatical meaning without changing the word class, for example the word *happy* and *happier*, whereas derivational is the affixation which leads a formation of new lexemes, a changing of word class, and a changing of meaning, for example the word *hunt* and *hunter*. In this case derivational is more complex than inflectional, therefore, derivational affixation requires an understanding which is more comprehensive. Affixation forms are prefixes and suffixes. Hamawand (2011) defined that affixation is the morphological process of creating new words by adding the affixes. Affixes are bound morphemes which cannot stand alone, therefore must be joined to other morphemes. As a matter of fact, affixation can be stated as a morphological process of forming word in which the affixes are attached to the base. Affixes come in a variety of shapes and sizes, and they serve a variety of purposes.

By appending a letter or a group of letters to the end of a root word, suffixes can generate new words. There are many suffixes in English word. Nominal suffixes such as *-ion, -ment, -ance, -age, -ure, -y, -ness, -ity, -acy, -ancy, -ism, -er, -ant, -ry, -dom, and -ee*. We can find the adjectival suffixes like the suffix *-al, -ed, -ful, -less, -ant, -ary, -ish, -ent, -ic, -ible, -ive, -ly, -ous, -y, -ing and -able*. Verbal suffixes such as *-en, -ize, -ify, and -ate* can also be found. Adverbial suffixes such as *-ly, -ward(s), and -wise*. Suffixes can affect the spelling of a word, and they can have many meanings. When a suffix is added to a word that ends in 'y', that 'y' might transform to an 'i' (*happy - happiness*). When you add the suffix *-er* to a word, it usually refers to a comparative version (*happy - happier*), but it may also refer to someone performing an action or residing in a certain location (*painter, singer, New Yorker*).

Morphology process of derivational suffixes in the novel is very interesting and need to be discussed. This study is to identify the suffixation in English from the novel, especially derivational suffixes forming adjective, morphology process of derivational suffixes in the novel is very interesting and need to be discussed, and to make it easier to understand by giving further explanation and examples. Besides this study aims to know the most dominant derivational suffixes forming adjective used in *The Hate U Give* novel.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Types of Affixes

According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996, p. 117) linguists usually distinguish between three forms of affixes. A prefix is an affix that is attached to the front of the base, while a suffix is an affix that is attached to the end of the base. Infixes, some kind of affix that appears within a root, are much less common than prefixes and suffixes. Katamba (1994, p. 44) states that affixes are morphemes that appear only when they are added to another morpheme or morphemes, such as a root, stem, or base. Affixes are obviously bound morphemes by themselves. There cannot be a single affix in a single word. For example: *-s* or *-ed* or *-al* or even a number of affixes strung together.

A prefix is an affix that is applied to the beginning of a word (Lieber 2009, p. 35). It may also use a prefix to make a new word with a different meaning. Meanwhile, according to Katamba (1994, p. 44) a prefix is a suffix that comes before a root word (or stem or base) like *re-, un-, and in-*, for example: *re-make, un-kind, in-decent; re-read, un-tidy, in-accurate*. The word *remake* has the prefix *re-*, because the prefix *re-* precedes the main word, so the

word *make*, or in other words the prefix *re-* attached before the root *make*. The example of word *remake* in a sentence: It is a *remake* of an old film.

According to Lieber (2009, p. 35) suffixes are words that have an affix added to the end of them. Suffixes have specific requirements for the types of bases to which they can attach. Meanwhile, according to Katamba (1994, p. 44) a suffix is an affix that comes after a root (or stem or base) like *-ly*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-s*, *-ing*, and *-ed*, for example; kind *-ly*, wait-*er*, book-*s*, walk-*ed*; quick-*ly*, play-*er*, mat-*s*, jump-*ed*. The word *kindly* has a suffix-*ly*, because the suffix-*ly* is attached to the word ending of a free morpheme, the word *kind* or in other words the suffix-*ly* is placed after the word *kind*. The example of word *kindly* in a sentence: *Their women are kindly treated*. According to Lieber (2009, p.76) infixes are affixes that are directly inserted into a word's root or base. There are no productive infixation processes in English.

Derivational Suffixes

Katamba (1993, p. 45) states the meaning or grammatical category of the base is changed by derivation. To create a new word, a suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a word or root (the simplest version (base form) of a word that cannot be broken down again). When a derivational suffix is added to the end of a word, it determines which part of speech it belongs to. The definition of new terms produced by a method known as derivation (the process of creating derived words) will differ from that of the previous word or root. The examples of derivational suffixes are nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adverbial suffixes, and adjective suffixes. Plag (2003) palpably divided suffixes into some types, they are, (1) nominal suffixes that are often employed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and nouns, for example *-age*, *-al*, *-ance*, *-ence/-ancy/-ency*, *-ant*, *-ce/-cy*, *-dom*, *-ee*, *-eer*, *-er*, *-ess*, *-ful*, *-hood*, *-(i)an*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ity*, *-ment*, *-ness*, and *-ship*. (2) verbal suffixes, There are four suffixes which derive verbs from adjectives and nouns. For example *-ate*, *-en*, *-ify*, and *-ize*, (3) adjectival suffixes that can be subdivided into relational adjectives whose role is simply to relate the noun the adjective qualifies to the base word of the derived adjective. The example of adjectival suffixes are *-ible/-able*, *-ary*, *-ed*, *-ful*, *-ic/-ical*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-ive*, *-less*, *-ly*, and *-ous*. (4) adverbial suffixes that is divided into manner or dimension adverbs and viewpoint adverbs, for example of adverbial suffixes are *-ly*, *-ward*, and *-wise*.

Adjective Suffixes

An adjective is a word that describes a noun, and a suffix is a word ending that alters the usage of a word. Certain suffixes, when added to the ends of nouns or verbs, can transform them into adjectives. The new adjective will have some of the meaning of the original word, but that meaning will be used to describe a noun rather than function as a noun or verb itself. This suffixes can be subdivided into relational adjectives whose role is simply to relate the noun the adjective qualifies to the base word of the derived adjective. For example, *sweaty body* means 'body that is full of sweat'. Adjective words with some suffixes are common. The adjective suffix is added to nouns or verbs to form the expression. *-able*, *-al*, *-ant*, *-ary*, *-ed*, *-ent*, *-ful*, *-ic*, *-ible*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-ive*, *-less*, *-ly*, *-ous*, *-y*.

RESEARCH METHOD

Method is necessary in conducting research to give some guidance to achieve the objective of the study. The method used during this research is divided into some parts; they are data source, method and technique of collecting data, method and technique of analyzing data, and method and technique of presenting data.

Data Source

The data of this paper were taken from *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. The novel was chosen because it contains a lot of derivational suffixes forming adjective. Angie Thomas's first novel, *The Hate U Give*, is about a teen girl who deals with racism, police brutality, and activism after witnessing her black friend being killed by the police. Angie, 31 years old, lives in Jackson, Mississippi, America. Balzer + Bray first published this novel in 2017. She won the Best Young Adult Fiction Goodreads Choice Awards.

Method and Technique of Collecting Data

As one of important parts of this study, collecting the data needs to follow a certain procedure in order to obtain appropriate and sufficient data. This study is a library one, which applied the documentation method. Collecting the data was done through several numbers of steps: The first step was reading the novel carefully in order to obtain the words that show derivational suffixes forming adjectives. The second step was highlighting the words with the original sentences that show derivational adjective suffixes. The next step was taking note the sentences in order to be analyzed as the meaning process. Finally, classifying the data based on the categories of derivational adjective suffixes.

Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The method used in analyzing data is the qualitative descriptive method, meaning that the data were described in detail based on the relevant theories to the topic of discussion. All of data found in *The Hate U Give* were processed through some steps as follows: The first step was classifying the suffixes taken from the novel based on the kinds of derivational suffixes forming adjectives proposed by Plag (2002). The next step was analyzing the meanings shown by the process of derivational suffixes that occurs in *The Hate U Give* based on the theory proposed by Leech (1974).

Method and Technique of Presenting Data

This study was described in detail based on the relevant theories to the topic of discussion. All of the data found in the *The Hate U Give* were processed through some steps as follows: The first step was classifying the collected data into the categories of derivational suffixes in a table. Then, the description of each word and the explanation of the meaning shown by the process of derivational suffixes were presented in the form of paragraph.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

The forms of adjective suffixes used in *The Hate U Give* novel

Suffix-ed

Adjective that ends with suffix-ed is used to describe how person feels or emotion and a condition or quality resulting from the action of the verb. Suffix-ed is derived verbs and the adjectival word class at the same time. It can be derived from transitive verbs to show emotions and action. transforms a noun, adjective, and also verb into an adjective. The use of adjective suffix-ed in a sentence is as follow:

Table 1. Suffix-ed

No. Data	Page	Sentences
01	54	I'm <i>hardheaded</i> though
02	125	Watching <i>yellowed</i> soles turn icy again is as satisfying as squeezing a

		blackhead and getting all the gunk out.
03	9	I look for Kenya among the <i>panicked</i> faces
04	19	Its permanent odor of potpourri, <i>flowered</i> wallpaper, and hints of pink in almost every room
05	41	Under the <i>framed</i> poster of the Ten-Point Program.
06	44	There's Hailey, sitting on top of it, having a <i>heated</i> discussion with curly hair, dimpled Luke
07	44	There's Hailey, sitting on top of it, having a heated discussion with curly hair, <i>dimpled</i> Luke
08	103	You gotta get a li'l more <i>detailed</i> than that.
09	123	A voice booms from the <i>armored</i> vehicle.
10	43	It's not <i>complicated</i> like Daddy and King's, but it works for us.
11	51	I hate to admit it, because it's like throwing him the middle finger, but I'm <i>relieved</i> .
12	67	I get too <i>distracted</i> .
13	115	I ain't <i>scared</i> of that nigga!
14	119	Papers are <i>scattered</i> all on the office floor
15	138	<i>Squinted</i> eyes, "Did you kill somebody?"
16	165	Ay, those were <i>blackened</i> eggs.
17	169	He got a <i>busted</i> lip
18	188	She says with a <i>satisfied</i> smile.

Suffix-ful

The meaning of suffix-ful is "full of". The suffix-ful transforms a noun and also verb into an adjective. The use of adjectival suffix-ful in a sentence is as follow:

Table 2. Suffix-ful

No. Data	Page	Sentence
19	79	I ask you to join us and Khalil's family after the service for a <i>peaceful</i> march to the cemetery
20	92	And if it's not <i>successful</i> , Daddy goes for the KO
21	187	A brick sign surrounded by <i>colorful</i> shrubs welcomes us to Brook Falls
22	167	So, people gotta be <i>careful</i> when they talking to the DA
23	161	Your grandmother would do and say <i>hurtful</i> things when she was drunk
24	58	Carlos always gushes about his <i>wonderful</i> family

Suffix-less

Adjectives are formed by adding the suffix-less, which means "without," to nouns and verbs. Suffix-less is often used to convey the negative or opposite of words ending in suffix-ful. The use of adjectival suffix-less in a sentence is as follow:

Table 3. Suffix-less

No. Data	Page	Sentences
25	25	<i>Needless</i> to say, Daddy doesn't know a thing about Chris

Suffix-ish

The suffix -ish stands for "quality of." It may be combined with a base word to mean "something, something prone to, or something similar". The use of adjectival suffix-ish in a sentence is as follow:

Table 4. Suffix-ish

No. Data	Page	Sentences
26	93	It's <i>childish</i> .

Suffix-ic

The suffix-ic means "nature of, similar to, or chemical term." It transform a noun into an adjective. The use of adjectival suffix-ic in a sentence is as follow:

Table 5. Suffix-ic

No. Data	Page	Sentences
27	154	Here's the thing Nana's an <i>alcoholic</i> .

Suffix-ible

The suffixes-ible means "capable of or suitable for, can be done." Suffixes-ible alters from verb or noun into adjective. The use of adjectival suffix-ible in a sentence is as follow:

Table 6. Suffix-ible

No. Data	Page	Sentences
28	49	He said he wanted to be <i>responsible</i>

Suffix-ive

The suffix-ive means "relating to, or like, causing impact," says the suffix-ive. It alters from verb and noun into adjective. This suffix changes the word's part of vocabulary. When the base is ending in 'e' so it must drop 'e' and then add suffix-ive. The use of adjectival suffix-ive in a sentence is as follow:

Table 7. Suffix-ive

No. Data	Page	Sentences
29	11	The only thing worse than <i>protective</i> parents is protective older brothers.
30	168	It's a <i>competitive</i> position
31	68	I get in my <i>defensive</i> stance.
32	106	Playing with <i>expensive</i> toys, flashing jewelry.
33	173	Christ's <i>massive</i> video game collections makes up for his whiteness

Suffix-ly

Suffix-ly means "like (the noun) or something that is typical of (the noun)" is the sense of the adjectives. Suffix-ly alters from noun into adjective. The use of adjectival suffix-ly in a sentence is as follow:

Table 8. Suffix-ly

No. Data	Page	Sentences
34	128	And here's my <i>lovely</i> daughter now.

35	84	Mrs. Pearl is this <i>elderly</i> lady who lives by herself across the street.
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Suffix-ous

A noun becomes an adjective by adding the suffix-ous. It literally means "full of." The bases are commonly nouns but sometimes the base can be verb. The use of adjectival suffix-ous in a sentence is as follow:

Table 9. Suffix-ous

No. Data	Page	Sentences
36	119	Daddy also said there's nothing more <i>dangerous</i> than when that rage is activated.

Suffix-y

When you add the suffix-y to a noun, it means that it "has the characteristics of the noun." Suffix-y alters from verb and noun into adjective. The use of adjectival suffix-y in a sentence is as follow:

Table 10. Suffix-y

No. Data	Page	Sentences
37	1	I squeeze through <i>sweaty</i> bodies and follow Kenya
38	28	The <i>smoky</i> aroma hits us on the sidewalk
39	58	A Latina with lines around her mouth and a <i>spiky</i> haircut.
40	61	Momma makes this <i>throaty</i> sound
41	62	More <i>salty</i> tears fall on my lips
42	176	I feel more of his <i>bristy</i> mustache than anything
43	78	They give his family the cap and gown Khalil would've worn in a few months and cry as they tell <i>funny</i> stories I'd never heard.
44	87	He says, knowing damn well he'll be <i>lucky</i> if he gets twenty points
45	112	Our teacher, balding, <i>stumpy</i> Mr. Warren
46	141	I think they feel <i>guilty</i> about yesterday
47	145	"Oh." A <i>shitty</i> response, I know
48	153	Her eyes are <i>glossy</i> .
49	164	I bet they know I'm the witness from my <i>teary, snotty</i> face.
50	166	Daddy isn't <i>skinny</i> or short
51	8	Khalil sings in a <i>whiny</i> voice
52	9	There are way too many people and way too much <i>curly</i> hair for me to catch a glimpse of Kenya
53	25	She has <i>droopy</i> eyes and gold plating on her front teeth
54	75	All these years later and they still have that <i>creepy</i> painting up.
55	86	She says, and her voice is <i>shaky</i>
56	92	"And don't get any <i>skimpy</i> stuff to wear to Carlos's either!"
57	149	They show him with a <i>smiley</i> golden retriever
58	164	I bet they know I'm the witness from my <i>teary, snotty</i> face

Suffix-ing

The verb+ing becomes an adjective when it is used to describe the thing or things use -ing to describe what instigates (causes) the emotion. Suffix-ing also alters from noun or adjective. The use of adjectival suffix-ing in a sentence is as follow:

Table 11. Suffix-ing

No. Data	Page	Sentences
59	40	Ms. Rosalie covers her <i>trembling</i> lips.
60	58	An unseen air conditioner hums loudly, <i>blasing</i> freezing air into the room
61	141	Juice, water, and <i>sparkling</i> water
62	106	Playing with expensive toys, <i>flashing</i> jewelry
63	158	She sips from her <i>steaming</i> mug of coffee.
64	161	Because Hailey wanted me, her, and Maya to have <i>matching</i> hair

Suffix-able

The suffixes -able and -ible both mean “capable of or suitable for, can be done.” The suffix -able/-ible alters from verb and noun into adjective. It can be added to almost every verb without a hyphen. The use of adjectival suffix-able in a sentence is as follow:

Table 12. Suffix-ing

No. Data	Page	Sentences
65	2	My Jordans are <i>comfortable</i> , and damn, they’re new.
66	43	Williamson Starr is <i>approachable</i>
67	126	<i>Understandable</i> . That’s seriously the saddest episode ever.
68	124	It’s oddly <i>adorable</i>

The most dominant adjective suffixes used in *The Hate U Give* novel

There were 16 forms of adjective suffixes, but the researcher found only 12 forms of adjective suffixes in *The Hate U Give* novel.

Table 13. Percentage of Adjective Suffixes found in *The Hate U Give* novel.

Number	Adjective Suffix	Frequency	Percentage
1.	<i>-able</i>	4	6.1%
2.	<i>-al</i>	0	0%
3.	<i>-ary</i>	0	0%
4.	<i>-ful</i>	6	8.9%
5.	<i>-ic</i>	1	1.4%
6.	<i>-ish</i>	1	1.4%
7.	<i>-ive</i>	5	7.3%
8.	<i>-ous</i>	1	1.4%
9.	<i>-ible</i>	1	1.4%
10.	<i>-ing</i>	6	8.9%
11.	<i>-less</i>	1	1.4%
12.	<i>-y</i>	22	32.3%
13.	<i>-ant</i>	0	0%
14.	<i>-ed</i>	18	26.5%
15.	<i>-ent</i>	0	0%
16.	<i>-ly</i>	2	3.0%
Total		68	100%

The table above describes the percentage of the adjective suffix form which are found in *The Hate U Give* novel. There are 68 data using adjective suffix in the *The Hate U Give* novel.

CONCLUSION

This study identifies the forms and the most dominant use of adjective suffixes in *The Hate U Give* novel by Angie Thomas. Based on the data findings and discussion, there are some conclusions relates to the result.

From the data of *The Hate U Give* novel by Angie Thomas. The researcher concluded that there was adjective suffixes dealing with base or root, part of speech, and the form of the adjective suffix. Base or root words can be nouns, verbs, and adjectives, and then turn into adjective after adding the suffix. The base word will change the word class into an adjective after the suffix is added. There were 16 forms of adjective suffixes, such as suffix *-al, -ed, -ful, -less, -ant, -ary, -ish, -ent, -ic, -ible, -ive, -ly, -ous, -y, -ing, and -able*.

After being identified, it can be concluded that there is a dominant adjective suffix. Suffix-*able* 6.1%, suffix-*al* 0%, suffix-*ary* 0%, suffix-*ful* 8.9%, suffix-*ic* 1.4%, suffix-*ish* 1.4%, suffix-*ent* 0%, suffix-*ible* 1.4%, suffix-*ive* 7.3%, suffix-*ly* 3.0%, suffix-*ous* 1,4%, suffix-*y* 32.3%, suffix-*ing* 8.9%, suffix-*less* 1.4%, suffix-*ant* 0%, and suffix-*ed* 26.5%. There were 16 forms of adjective suffixes, but the researcher just found 12 forms of adjective suffixes in the novel. There were many forms of the adjective suffixes. Moreover, suffix-*y* became the most dominant adjective suffix used in *The Hate U Give* novel by Angie Thomas.

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HALAMAN INI SENGAJA DIKOSONGKAN