

**AN ANALYSIS OF INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL AFFIXATION
IN J.K. ROWLING'S NOVEL "HARRY POTTER AND THE
PHILOSOPHER'S STONE"**

THESIS

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***UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PALEMBANG*
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
AUGUST 2019**

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THESIS

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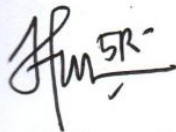
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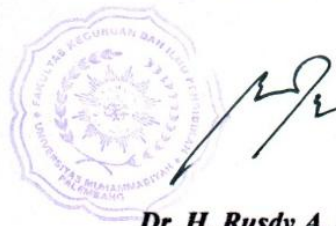
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SURAT KETERANGAN PERTANGGUNG JAWABAN
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Intan Andini

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto

Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala more loves knowledgeable people

This is dedicated to:

- ❖ *My beloved father (Rahman) and my beloved mother (Desti Yurnani), you are my everything in the world, I love you so much.*
- ❖ *My beloved sister (Anggi Pransisca) who always supports me and reminds me of the great sacrifice of our parents. Thank you so much.*
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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Derivational and inflectional affixation, novel, analysis.

The title of this research was "An Analysis Of Inflectional And Derivational Affixation In J.K. Rowling's Novel "Harry Potter And The Philosopher's Stone". The problem of this research were "What are the inflectional and derivational affixation found in "*Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone*" novel written by J.K. Rowling?" "What are the meaning of inflectional and derivational affixation found in "*Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone*" novel written by J.K. Rowling?". The objective of this research was to find out the inflectional and derivational affixes in "*Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone*" novel written by J.K. Rowling. The method in this research was used descriptive method. This method was used describe affixation in novel based on the part of speech. The researcher used two kinds of sources when collecting the data. Those were primary sources and secondary sources. In collecting the data, the researcher used documentation technique. In analyzing the data the researcher used coding based on change the part of speech. Therefore, the result of this research showed that inflectional affixation, suffixes. There was two types of derivational affixation, prefixes and suffixes. Derivational affixes in *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K Rowling are *-ly, -ness, -ion, -ment, -ship, -able, -ful, -ous, -est, -ant, -ies, -less* as suffix and *un-* and *dis-* as prefix. While the inflectional affixes are *-ed, -s, -'s, -ing, -er, -est*. The most frequently suffix was *-ly* as a derivational affixes and the most frequently suffix was *-ed* and *-ing* as inflectional affixes.

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Therefore, all of suggestions, criticisms, and comments are very much welcome. The researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful for the next readers and others researchers in the future.

Palembang, August 2019
The researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses (1) background of the study, (2) problem of the study, (3) objective of the study, and (4) significances of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics can be defined as the scientific or systematic study of language. It is a science in the sense that it scientifically studies the rules, systems and principles of human languages to. According to Cuddon (2013) states that descriptive linguistics classifies the characteristics; historical or comparative linguistics deals with its growth and development. The principal branches of linguistics are: etymology, semantics, phonetics, morphology and syntax (p. 399). In short in linguistics, language signs are constituted of four different levels.

In addition, Quinn (2016) morphology in linguistics is the study of the forms of words, of the ways in which they are made up of morphemes (p. 268). In this case morphology is the study of how things are put together, like the make-up of animals and plants, or the branch of linguistics that studies the structure of words. According to Baldrik (2011) morphology is a branch of linguistics concerned with analyzing the structure of words. The morphology of a given word is its structure or

form (p.161). In this context morphology is the arrangement and relationships of the smallest meaningful units in a language. Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language.

Moreover, Cruse (2006) morpheme is the smallest grammatical element that carries and independent meaning. It includes lexical roots and affixes, and closed set free forms, such as prepositions and conjunctions (p.113). In this case morphemes is minimal units of words that have a meaning and cannot be subdivided further. According to Yule (2010).

Morpheme is “a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function.” Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural, for example. In the sentence The police reopened the investigation , the word Reopened consists of three morphemes. One minimal unit of meaning is open, another minimal unit of meaning is re- (meaning “again”) and a minimal unit of grammatical function is -ed (indicating past tense). The word Tourists also contains three morphemes. There is one minimal unit of meaning tour, another minimal unit of meaning -ist (marking “person who does something”), and a minimal unit of grammatical function –s (indicating plural). From these examples, we can make a broad distinction between two types of morphemes. There are free morphemes, that is, morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example, open and tour. There are also bound morphemes, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s. These forms were described in as affixes. So, we can say that all affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English are bound morphemes (p.67).

In addition, Cruse (2006) an affix is a grammatical element that is an integral part of a word, but is not the main meaning bearing part (known as the ‘root’). The -ed of walked and the dis- of dislike are examples. There are two important types of affix, known as ‘inflectional affixes’ and ‘derivational affixes’. Both types can carry

meaning (this is one variety of grammatical meaning) (p. 9). In this context an affix is *one or more letters or syllables attached to the beginning or end of a word to change the word's meaning and its divided in to two type inflectional and derivational affix.*

According to Ford, Davis & Marslen-Wilson (2010) inflectional morphology has been the main focus of psycholinguistic research on the mental representation of morphology. Inflectional endings typically mark syntactic features, such as tense in verbs or number in nouns. Words containing inflectional affixes have forms and meanings that are fully predictable given knowledge of the base and affix. Inflections do not change the semantics or the syntax of the base and show limitless productivity, that is, they are freely attached to novel words to create their inflected forms (e.g. iPod+s) (p.118). In short *inflectional morpheme* is a [suffix](#) that's added to a word (a noun, verb, adjective or an adverb) to assign a particular grammatical property to that word, such as its tense, number, possession, or comparison.

Ford, Davis & Marslen-Wilson (2010) state that derivational affix can change both the syntax and semantics of a base (e.g. govern + ment), with the resulting forms varying considerably in the predictability of their meaning (e.g. apart + ment). Derivational affixes also vary in productivity, for example, the suffix *-ness* (e.g. cold+ness) can be attached freely to adjectives to create new nouns but *-th* (e.g. warm+th) is no longer used for this function (cf. bling-ness, blingth) (p. 118). In this context *derivational* morphemes are used to change the grammatical categories

of words. Derivational morphemes can be added to [free morphemes](#) or to other derivational morphemes.

Novel is one of kind of fiction or prose. Actually, the word novel is from novella (Italian) that has same the meaning as novelette in English that means a prose fiction which is not too long but not too short. Novel usually is longer than short story. If short story can be read in once time because it is short, but to read the novel we need much more time because it has more pages. According to Quinn (2016) states that novel derived from Italian novella, ‘tale, piece of news’, and now applied to a wide variety of writings whose only common attribute is that they are extended pieces of prose fiction and the length of novels varies greatly (p.477). In this case, novel has a wider range than short story because novel has a story with a complex plot, many characters, complex theme, and various setting and also in novel there are so many vocabulary.

The researcher has learned morphology class when the researcher was at the fifth semester and seventh semester, the researcher found that affixation was difficult to analyze on the part of speech and the meaning. It is something difficult to understand affixes because it changes the part of speech and the meaning. Understanding the inflectional and derivational affixes through this novel is the effective way and easy. Therefore, sometimes people know that the word is affixes but they do not know it is part of speech and meaning indeed which that related to the novel. If everyone knows about the meaning derivational affix in any texts make more interest about learning what the meaning of the texts.

From the illustration stated, the researcher was interested in conducting a research, entitled “An Analysis of Inflectional and Derivational Affixation in J.K. Rowling’s Novel *“Harry Potter and The Philosopher’s Stone”*”.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In general, people love reading the novel but they tend to read it, not to observe it. They do not know and learn on the affixation inside the novel.

1.2.1 Limitation of the Problem

In this research, the researcher limited the problem of the study by analyzing the inflectional and derivational affixation inside *Harry Potter and The Philosopher’s Stone* novel.

1.2.2 Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this research were formulate in these following questions:

1. What are the inflectional and derivational affixation found in “*Harry Potter and The Philosopher’s Stone*” novel written by J.K. Rowling?
2. What are the meaning of inflectional and derivational affixation found in “*Harry Potter and The Philosopher’s Stone*” novel written by J.K. Rowling?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problem stated, the objective of the study was to find out the inflectional and derivational affixes in “*Harry Potter and The Philosopher’s Stone*” novel written by J.K. Rowling.

1.4 Significances of the Study

Hopefully, this research could be useful for the following parties as follow:

1. The researcher herself

By conducting this research, the researcher can improve and discover her new knowledge and experience on the qualitative research in term of an analysis of inflectional and derivational affixes in “*Harry Potter and The Philosopher’s Stone*” novel written by J.K. Rowling.

2. Teacher of English

This research aims to help English teacher to know more on an analysis of inflectional and derivational affixes in “*Harry Potter and The Philosopher’s Stone*” novel written by J.K. Rowling.

3. Other researcher

By reading this research, other researcher can get some knowledge and inspiration to conduct a deep in going research of inflectional and derivational affixation.

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