

Research article

Derivational Affixes Found in "Before the Coffee Gets Cold by Toshikazu Kawaguchi"

R Bambang Satrio Panduyoga^{1*}, I Made Mas Mahayasa², I Nyoman Kardana³, I Nyoman Sujaya⁴

Master of Linguistics, Universitas Warmadewa

ORCID

I Nyoman Kardana <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6855-0576>

Abstract.

The affixation is an important part of the word construction process and must be considered in the morphological aspect of word production. In general, there are two types of affixation processes: derivational and inflectional. This study focused on the types of derivational affixes found in the novel *Before the Coffee Gets Cold* and their functions. The information was gathered by marking/quoting the novel's sentences according to their forms and functions. The main theory used in this research is Francis Katamba's theory of derivational morpheme found in *Morphology* (1993). An *Introduction to Language* by Victorian Fromkin, Robert Redman, Peter Collins, and David Blair (1985) and *English Word Formation* by Laurie Bauer were used as supporting theories (1983). According to the findings of the analysis, the novel *Before the Coffee Gets Cold* contains some forms and functions of derivational affixes. Prefix *en-*, which can change the word class and meaning of base, and prefix *un-*, *re-*, *in-*, *im-*, and *dis-*, which can modify the meaning of the base without changing the word class, are examples of derivational affixes found in data sources. Aside from the prefix, there are suffixes like *-al*, *-ing*, *-en*, *-less*, *-able*, *-ful*, *-ion*, *-ness*, *-er*, and *-ize* that can change the word class and meaning of the base, as well as suffixes like *-ship*, *-or* *-ful*, and *-er* that can change the meaning of the base without changing the word class.

Keywords: derivational affixes, morphology, novel "Before the Coffee Gets Cold by Toshikazu Kawaguchi"

Corresponding Author: R
Bambang Satrio Panduyoga;
email:
bambangatrio17@gmail.com

Dates Published 04 July 2022

Publishing services provided by
Knowledge E

© R Bambang Satrio Panduyoga et al.. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ISCL 2021 Conference Committee.

1. INTRODUCTION

Derivational is very important in studying morphology, it is the relation with affixation. Morphology is not only studying about derivational, but also studying inflectional, affixation, compounding, conversion, and the aspect that relation to internal structure of the word. As Lyons states: Morphology is a part of linguistics which study about word structure. Morphology deals with the internal structure of word forms (Lyons, 1968). Process of affixation can or cannot change the meaning or word class of the root or base. Affixation that can change the meaning or the word class of base or root can be called as derivational, and affixation that cannot change the meaning or the word class

 OPEN ACCESS

of base or root can be called as inflectional. The act of derivation and inflectional in English can be found in process of adding affix to the verb. The example of derivation can be seen in the word wait (verb) change into waiter (noun) after getting suffix –er. Meanwhile the word wait (verb) change into waiting (verb) can be called as inflection.

Derivational affixes can be divided into two types, there are class-changing and class-maintaining. Class-changing derivational affixes change the word class of the word to which they are added like from verb into noun, adjective into verb, verb into adjective, etc. but the class-maintaining of the derivational affixes does not change the word class of the word to which they are added. They are mainly prefixes is like anti-, dis-, un-, ex-, re- etc. Inflectional affixes express a grammatical contrast that is obligatory for its stems in some given grammatical context. It does not change the word class and the meaning of its stems. It is only able to modify the form of a word so that can fit into a particular syntactic slot. Thus, pen and pens are both referring to same kind on entity. The –s ending merely carries information about the amount of these entities. While, derivational affixes cause a major grammatical change, involving moving the base from one word-class into another as in the case of -less which turns a noun into an adjective by means of which one word is formed from another word.

Based on the background, there are several previous studies are used as references in this study. Yuwono (2017) conducted a study entitled “The Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in E.B White’s Novel Charlotte’s Web and its Application in Teaching Vocabulary at the Tenth Grade of Senior High School”. The results of this thesis study indicate that the type of derived percentage is the final percentage because the data indicates that there is 89% for the suffix, and the prefix is 11%. The application of the result, it is focused in teaching vocabulary and the part of speech materials in senior high school. In addition, Rahayu (2019) also conducted a study which entitle “An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in the Editorial of Jakarta Post in June 2018”. The researcher has found derivational suffixes in the Jakarta Post of June edition 2018. Those are 4 types derivational suffixes, it contains 23 words of derivational suffixes. First, Nominal suffixes (2 word using –ness, 2 word using –ity) and Denominal Suffixes (2 word using –al, 2 word using –ation, 2 word using –ment, 2 word using –ial, 0 word using –ual). Second, Verbal suffixes (0 word Suffixes using –ify, 1 word Suffixes using –ize, 1 word Suffixes using –en). Third, adjectival suffixes (5 word using Relational adjectives, 2 word Suffixes using Qualitative adjectives). Fourth, Adverbial Suffixes (2 word Suffixes using –ly. 0 word Suffixes using –ward, 0 word Suffixes using –wise). Therefore, Aryati (2014) also doing similar study entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane”. The result of analyzing data

were gained the derivational affixes that found in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi are en- (11), in- (5), un- (11), a- (2), non- (3), re- (2), im- (2) as prefixes, while the suffixes are -ly (229), -able (18), -er (52), -al (53), -ous (28), -ate (2), -cy (3), -y (34), -ee (1), -tion (73), -ion (14), -ize (6), -ship (3), -ment (26), -ism (3), -ist (1), -en (9), -ful (27), -age (2), -tic (16), -ish (2), -ary (8), -cent (2), -ive (13), -ance (7), -less (5), -ence (9), -ity (22), -ant (2), -or (11), -ness (19), -ure (3), -fy (3). In *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi, the roots from the words that has been classified based on the part of speech are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb).

Moreover, based on previous study above, this research is different from those previous study that has been explain before. This reseach analyze what are the forms of derivational affixes found in the novel *Before the Coffee Gets Cold* by Toshikazu Kawaguchi and what are the functions of derivational affixes found in the novel *Before the Coffee Gets Cold* by Toshikazu Kawaguchi. On the other hand, this research aims to find out the forms of derivational affixes found in the novel *Before the Coffee Gets Cold* by Toshikazu Kawaguchi, and the functions of derivational affixes found in the novel *Before the Coffee Gets Cold* by Toshikazu Kawaguchi.

2. METHOD

The data of this research were taken from a novel entitled *Before the Coffee Gets Cold* by Toshikazu Kawaguchi randomly. The novel is chosen because there are many derivational affixes found in this novel. The data collection of this research was done by using observation method. First, the novel was read carefully. Then the data were collected by marking/ quoting the sentences in the novel which are related to topic. After that, the data were classified base on the forms, and functions of derivational affixes. After collecting and classifying the data, this is the time for analysis. The data were analysed descriptively by using theory applied. And the data were analysed to see the forms, functions of derivational affixes. The last is data presentation, after analysing the data, the data were presented by applying informal method, and in this case the data were presented by using some words.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this research, researcher discussed and analyzed about class – changing derivational morpheme and class – maintaining derivational morpheme with some examples taken

from *Before The Coffee Gets Cold* written by Toshikazu Kawaguchi. In this case the analysis is started from class – changing derivational morpheme.

3.1. Class -- Changing Derivational Morpheme

Derivational Morpheme, class-changing derivational morpheme is the branch of derivational morpheme. Class-changing derivational morpheme is morpheme that produces new lexemes which belong to other class than class of the base.

[1] Class – Changing Derivational Prefix

Class changing derivational prefix is derivational prefix which is attached to the root/base that changes the word class of the root/base. After searching the data, there is prefix En- that causes word-class changing. Prefix En- is explained in sub-chapter below.

Prefix En-

Prefix en- is one kind of English prefixes used to form verb from noun or adjective. It belongs to class – changing suffixes. Some of them can be seen in examples below.

These are just the first hurdle to encourage customers waiting to return to the past to give up. (Kawaguchi, 2019). The italicized words in examples above are derived word. They all contain prefix en-. This prefix causes the changing of word class and the meaning of the base. In example (1), the base of the italicized word encourage is courage, the meaning of the base word courage is “the ability to control fear when facing danger, pain, opposition, etc.” which belongs to noun. After attached by prefix en-, prefix en- in the word encourage modifies the meaning into “give support, confidence, or hope to (someone)” which belong to verb. It means there is change of word class from noun to verb and belong to class changing derivational prefix

[1] Class – Changing Derivational Suffix

Class changing derivational suffix is derivational suffix that attached to the root or base which changes the class words. After searching the data, there are some suffixes that cause word-class changing. They are: suffix –al, -en, -ing, -ion, -less, -able, -ness, -ful, -er, and -ize. Each of them explained in sub-chapter below.

Suffix –al is one kind of English suffixes used to form adjective from noun or verb and form noun from verb. It belongs to class – changing suffixes. Some of them can be seen in examples below.

Examples: With a serious and ceremonial air, Kazu began pouring coffee into the cup. (Kawaguchi, 2019: 88). The italicized words in examples above are derived words. They all contain suffix –al. This suffix causes the changing of word class and the meaning of the base. In example (1), the base of the italicized word ceremonial is ceremony which means “a formal act or series of formal acts performed on a religious or public occasion”, it belongs to noun and after attached by suffix –al. Suffix –al in the word ceremony changes the word into ceremonial which means “relating to or used for formal events of a religious or public nature” and it belongs to adjective. In this example, there is a change of word class from noun to adjective, and can be categorized to class-changing derivational suffix.

Suffix –en is one kind of English suffixes discussed in this research. This suffix causes class-changing from noun or verb to adjective. Some of them can be seen in examples below.

Examples:

However, when they opened the heavy wooden door and entered, the cafe was refreshingly cool. (Kawaguchi, 2019). The italicized words in examples above are derived words. They all contain suffix –en. This suffix causes the changing of word class and the meaning of the base. In example (1) the word wooden contains suffix –en and base wood. The base wood means “the hard material that the trunk and branches of a tree are made of”, it belongs to noun. After getting suffix –en, it became word wooden which means “made of wood”, it belongs to adjective. The suffixation process in this example changes the word class of the base from noun into adjective, and can be classified as class-changing derivational suffix.

Suffix –ing is one of English suffixes that can or cannot change the word-class of the base depends on the base that attached to. In this sub-chapter, there are some examples of suffix –ing that can be categorized as class-changing derivational suffix. Some of them can be seen in examples below.

Examples:

She took the handkerchief in her trembling hand. (Kawaguchi, 2019)

The italicized words in examples above are derived words. They all contain suffix –ing. This suffix causes the changing of meaning and the word class of the base. In example (1), the base of the italicized word trembling is tremble which means “to shake from fear, cold, weakness, etc.” this word belongs to verb. After the addition of suffix –ing to the base, word tremble changes into the word trembling which means “shaking or quivering, typically as a result of anxiety, excitement or frailty”, it belongs to adjective.

The suffixation process in this example changes the word class of the base from verb into adjective, and can be classified as class-changing derivational suffix.

Suffix –ize is one kind of English suffixes used to form verb from noun or adjective. It belongs to class – changing suffixes. Some of them can be seen in examples below.

Examples:

‘You’ve got to be kidding!’ was all that Fumiko was able to vocalize, however. (Kawaguchi, 2019). The italicized word in examples above belongs to derived word. They all contain suffix –ize. This suffix causes the changing of word class and the meaning of the base. In example (1), the base of derived word vocalize is vocal which means “a part of a piece of music that is sung” this belongs to noun. After getting suffix –ize, it became word vocalize which means “to say or sing sounds or words” it belongs to verb. It means there is a change of word class from noun into verb and can be categorized as class-changing derivational suffix.

[1] Class – Maintaining Derivational Morpheme

Class-maintaining derivational morpheme is the branch of derivational morpheme. The process of class-maintaining derivational morpheme is modifying significantly the meaning of the base to which they are attached, without necessarily changing its grammatical category.

Prefix un- is one kind of English prefixes that cannot change the word. This sub-chapter analysed prefix un- that cannot change the word class but maintain the meaning of the word. Some cases can be seen in examples below.

Examples:

As to Fomiko’s question of whether ghosts go to the toilet, Kazu was unsure of whether it was genuine curiosity or meant for comedic effect and decided to ignore it with a deadpan expression. (Kawaguchi, 2019). The italicized word in examples above belongs to derived word. They all contain prefix un-. This prefix causes class maintaining. In example (1), the base of the italicized word unsure is sure, the meaning of the base word sure is “not doubting or to doubt what ones believes, knows, etc.” which belongs to adjective. After attached by prefix un-, prefix un- in the word unsure modifies the meaning into “having little confidence in oneself” which belongs to adjective. It means there is a change of meaning, but there is no class changing and it belongs to class maintaining derivational prefix.

Prefix re- is one kind of English prefixes that can maintain the meaning of the base without changing the class of word. Some of them can be seen in examples below.

Examples:

‘But . . . why?’ Fumiko left the energy drain from her body. As she let herself slouch limply into her chair, a vivid recollection came to her (Kawaguchi, 2019)

The italicized word in examples above belongs to derived word. They all contain prefix re-. This prefix causes class maintaining. In example (1), the complex word recollection contains prefix re- and the base collection. collection means “the act or process of collecting someone or something” it belongs to noun. After prefix re- attached to it, the word changes into recollection which means “the action or faculty of remembering something”, it can be classified as noun. It means there is a change of meaning, without changing the word class of the base and it belongs to class maintaining derivational prefix.

Prefix dis- is one kind of English prefixes that cannot change the word class. This sub-chapter analysed prefix un- that cannot change the word class but maintain the meaning of the word. Some cases can be seen in examples below.

Examples:

After all . . . she instantly realized that it was her who at a disadvantage should they both have the same objective. (Kawaguchi, 2019). The italicized word in examples above belongs to derived word. They all contain prefix dis-. This prefix causes class maintaining. In example (1), the base of the italicized word disadvantage is advantage. The meaning of the base advantage is “a condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior position” which belongs to noun. After attached by prefix dis-, prefix dis- in the word disadvantage modifies the meaning into “an unfavorable circumstance or condition that reduces the chances of success or effectiveness” which belongs to noun. It means there is a change of meaning, but there is no class changing and it belongs to class maintaining derivational prefix.

[1] Class – Maintaining Derivational Suffix

Class maintaining derivational suffix is derivational suffix which is attached to the root/base that changes the meaning of the root/base, without changing its word class of the base. After searching the data, there are some suffixes that cause Class-maintaining. They are: suffix –er, -ship, -or and –ful, each of them explained in sub-chapter below.

Suffix –er is one kind of English suffixes that can or cannot change the word class depends on the base which is attached to. This sub-chapter analysed suffix –er that cannot change the word class but maintain the meaning of the word. Some cases can be seen in examples below.

Examples:

Yet he had demonstrated a commitment to his work that was greater than anyone else's, and he had succeeded as a programmer where no one else could. (Kawaguchi, 2019)

The italicized word in examples above belongs to derived word. They all contain suffix –er. This suffix causes class maintaining. In example (1), the base of the italicized word programmer is program, the meaning of the base word program is “a set of related measures or activities with a particular long-term aim” which belongs to noun. After attached by suffix –er, suffix –er in the word programmer modifies the meaning into “a person who writes computer programs” which belongs to noun.

Suffix –ship

Suffix –ship is one kind of English suffixes that causes class maintaining of the base which means the process of suffixation can change the meaning or condition of the base without changing the word class of base. The example can be seen below.

Example:

On the tenth date, Goro confessed that he had never been in a relationship with a woman before. (Kawaguchi, 2019)

The italicized word in example above is derived word. It contains suffix –ship and the base relation. The word relation means “the way in which two or more concepts, objects, or people are connected”; this belongs to noun. After getting suffix –ship, the suffix modifies the base into derived word relationship which means “the way people are connected or a strong emotional connection between two people” it belongs to noun. It means there is a change of meaning or state without changes the class of word and it belongs to class changing derivational suffix.

Suffix –or

Suffix –or is one kind of English suffixes that causes class maintaining of the base which means the process of suffixation can change the meaning of the base without changing the word class of base. The example is displayed below.

Example: Her parents' anger at her leaving home was just as intense as the expectation they had held that she would be their successor, and they cut her off (Kawaguchi, 2019).

In example above, the base of the italicized word successor is success. The meaning of the base success is “the achievement of a desired aim, or of fame, wealth or social position” which belongs to noun. After attached by suffix –or, suffix -or in the word successor modifies the meaning into “a person or thing that comes after takes the place of someone or something” which belongs to noun. It means there is a change of

meaning, but there is no class changing and it belongs to class maintaining derivational suffix.

Suffix –ful

Suffix –ful is one kind of English suffixes that can or cannot change the word class depends on the base which is attached to. This sub-chapter analysed suffix –ful that cannot change the word class but maintain the meaning of the word. The example is displayed below.

Example:

The girl expertly spread the butter on the toast and took a hungry mouthful (Kawaguchi, 2019).

In example above, the base of derived word mouthful is mouth which means “the opening through which humans and animals take in food and/or the space behind this containing the teeth” and this word belongs to noun. After suffix –ful attached to it, the word changes into mouthful which means “a quantity of food or drink that fills can be put into the mouth at one time” and this derived word belongs to noun. From example above can be concluded that the process of adding suffix –ful to the certain base causes changing of meaning without changing the wordclass of the base and it can be classified as class maintaining derivational suffix.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in chapter III, it can be concluded that there are some forms and functions of derivational affixes found. The form of derivational prefixes found in the data source are; prefix en- un-, re-, in-/ im-, and dis-, beside derivational prefixes, there are also derivational suffixes found in the data source. The form of derivational suffixes found in the data source are; suffix -al -ing, -en, -less, -able, -ful, -ion, -ness, -er, -ize, -ship, and -or. This research also analyzed about functions of derivation affixes. There are two functions of derivational affixes, first is class-changing derivational affixes that found in derived words which attached by prefix en- and suffix -al -ing, -en, -less, -able, -ion, -ness, and –ize, beside class-changing derivational affixes, another function is class-maintaining that found in derived word which attached by un-, re-, in-/ im-, and dis- and suffix -ship, and –or. Furthermore, there are; suffix –ful and -er that can or cannot change the word class, in this case suffix –ful and –er have two functions can be categorized to class-changing derivational affixes or class-maintaining derivational affixes depend on the base attached to.

References

- [1] Aryati MS. An analysis of derivational affixes in the Land of Five Towers novel by A. Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilbane. Thesis. Kudus: Muria Kudus University. 2014.
- [2] Bauer L. English word-formation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 1983.
- [3] Fromkin V, Rodman R, Collins P, Blair D. An Introduction to language. Sidney: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Group Pty. Limited.; 1985
- [4] Katamba F. Morphology. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.; 1993.
- [5] Leiber R. Introducing morphology. New York: Cambridge University Press; 2010.
- [6] Murthy JD. Contemporary english grammar for scholar and students. New Delhi: Book Place; 2003.
- [7] O'Grady W, Dobrovolsky M, Katamba F. Contemporary linguistic - An introduction. London: Longman; 1996.
- [8] Quirk R, Sidney G. A university grammar of English. Hong kong: Longman Group Ltd; 1973.
- [9] Rahayu AP. An analysis of derivational suffixes found in the Editorial of Jakarta Post in june 2018. Thesis. Semarang: Walisongo. 2019.
- [10] Thomson AJ, Martinet AV. A practical english grammar. New York: Oxford University Press; 1986.
- [11] Yuwono RI. The analysis of derivational affixes found in E.B White's Novel Charlotte's Web and its application in teaching vocabulary at the tenth grade of senior high school. Thesis. Java Center: Purworejo Muhammadiyah University. 2017.