

AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES FOUND IN "THE HUNTING PARTY" NOVEL BY LUCY FOLEY

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Abstract

Derivational affixes are affixes that are added to root words to produce new words that have different meaning or part of speech. The objectives of this research are to find out the derivational affixes in The Hunting Party novel by Lucy Foley and to explain the formation of words containing derivational affixes found in The Hunting Party novel by Lucy Foley. The research design of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data are analyzed by separating root words and affixes based on a list of words containing derivational affixes in the table, classifying words that contain derivational affixes based on their part of speech, and drawing the conclusions. The results of this research show that derivational affixes found in The Hunting Party novel by Lucy Foley are *a-, un-, im-, dis-, in-, re-, over-, pre-, under-, pro-, non-, dys-, ir-, il-* as prefixes and *ly-, -tion, -ship, -ment, -less, -ion, -ate, -ence, -ity, -ness, -ful, -er, -ably, -ary, -able, -ation, -ish, -ison, -ous, -ive, -ant, -ure, -al, -ize, -ically, -ance, -ty, -ing, -ent, -hood, -cy, -ible, -y, -en, -ious, -ar, -ic, -tic, -age, -sion, -ine, -eous, -let, -ery, -ian, -ist, -by, -or, -ism, -ior, -ory, -cise* as suffixes. The total number of words containing derivational affixes in The Hunting Party novel by Lucy Foley is 852 words. In the formation of words containing derivational affixes, there are several rules, such as the final letter of the root word being omitted, changed, or adding a letter before the affix is given.

Keywords: *Derivational Affixes, The Formation of Word, Novel*

INTRODUCTION

Language is essential in human life as a means of communication, both spoken and written language. To be able to speak correctly, a process is required to learn the language. In this case, language is studied in detail in the study of linguistics. By studying linguistics, people can understand many things about language. Linguistics has several branches of knowledge according to their respective objects of study. They are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the ins and outs of word formation and the effect of changing word forms on the meaning and class of words. According to Baldrick (2011: 161), morphology is a branch of linguistics concerned with analyzing words' structure. There are three kinds of morphological processes, namely affixation, reduplication, and composition. Affixation is the process of adding affix which can be in the form of inflectional affix or derivational affix to base word so that a new words is formed. Inflectional affixes are affixes that are added to root word without changing the meaning of the root word. The affixing is to follow the rules of grammar or word usage. For example is the word *work* becomes *worked*. The word *work* does not change in meaning. The affix *-ed* is given to follow the rules of grammar, which indicates that the activity was carried out in the past. In contrast, derivational affixes are affixes that are added to root word that cause a change in meaning or part of speech. For example is the word *sad* becomes *sadness*. In this case, there is a change in the class and meaning of the word. *Sad* is an adjective after being given the affix *-ness* to *sadness* and the part of speech changed to noun.

The appealing thing about learning derivational affixes can learn more deeply about the ins and outs of words. In addition, analyzing words that contain derivational affixes in a novel can make the process of analyzing more fun because we can also enjoy the storyline of the novel and get positive lessons. Studying derivational affixes is very important to understand the formation of English words, the effect of adding affixes to root words in meaning and part of speech, and to increase our vocabulary.

In studying derivational affixes, simply reading the meaning and explanation is not enough. Practice is needed to understand better how the process of forming words, for example by analyzing the words in a book. However, not everyone like to read books. Therefore we need an interesting book to read so that analyzing words can be more enjoyable. One type of book that is interesting to read is a novel.

Novel is a written language that is alluring to read for most people, especially teenagers, compared to non-fiction reading books. So, the novel can be used as an alternative subject to be analyzed. Reading attractive stories in the novel and doing it while analyzing the words in the novel about how the word is formed and whether the word undergoes changes in the part of speech or the meaning of the root word. Based on these reasons, the researcher chooses "The Hunting Party" novel by Lucy Foley as her research subject. The examples of derivational affixes found in the novel are: 1) the word "*expression*" in chapter 1 "Now: 2nd January 2019 - Heather", from the word *express*, which is a verb, then given the suffix *-ion* to *expression* which is a noun. There is a change in the word class and meaning of the word, 2) the word "*closeness*" in chapter 2 "Three Days Earlier: 30th December 2018 - Emma", from the word *close*, which is an adjective, then given the suffix *-ness* to *closeness*, which is a noun. There is a change in the word class and meaning of the word, and 3) the word "*unpleasant*" in chapter 2 "Three Days Earlier: 30th December 2018 - Katie", from the word *pleasant*, then given the prefix *un-* to *unpleasant*. There is a change in the meaning of the word.

From the explanation above, the researcher would like to find out derivational affixes in "The Hunting Party" novel by Lucy Foley and the formation of words containing derivational affixes found in "The Hunting Party" novel by Lucy Foley.

There are some previous researches that are relevant to this research. The first previous research is written by Rizka Irfandita Yuwono (2017) entitled "*An 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 objectives of the research are to find out the types of derivational affixes found in a E.B White's novel *Charlotte's Web* and describe the application of the derivational affixes in teaching vocabulary at the tenth grade of senior high school. The research is a descriptive qualitative design. The result of the research shows 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 result's application is a focus on teaching vocabulary and the part of speech materials in senior high school.

The second previous research is written by Febbi Kusuma Nugroho (2014) entitled "*A Morphology Analysis on Derivational Affixes Process in 9 Summers 10 Autumns, from The City of Apples to The Big Apple Novel by Iwan Setyawan*". The objectives of the research are to classifying types of derivational affixes in English word that are found in "*9 Summers 10 Autumns, from The City of Apples to The Big Apple*" novel by Iwan Setyawan and describing the form and meaning of

derivational affixes in “*9 Summers 10 Autumns, from The City of Apples to The Big Apple*” novel by Iwan Setyawan. The research is descriptive qualitative research. The result of the research shows that firstly, from the whole data 287, there are 15 data belong to the derivational prefix, 65 data belong to the changes of verb into noun, 9 data belong to the changes of verb into adjective (suffix), 13 data belong to the changes of noun into noun (suffix), 64 data belong to the changes of noun into verb (suffix), 24 data belong to the changes of adjective into noun (suffix), 2 data belong to the changes of adjective into verb (suffix), 1 datum belong to the changes of adjective into adjective, (suffix), 76 data belong to the changes of adjective into adverb (suffix), 3 data belong to the changes of adjective into adverb (suffix), 14 data belong to the derivational prefix + suffix. Secondly, the most data collected are the affixes from adjective into adverb (-ly). Thirdly, there are some lexical categories in derivational process of affixes. The researcher finds four lexical categories in the derivational process of affixes, and they are verb, noun, adjective, and adverb.

The third previous research is written by Maharani Sri Aryati (2014) entitled “*An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane*”. The objectives of the research are to find out the derivational affix and roots from the words in “*The Land of Five Towers*” Novel by A. Fuadi without using a statistical calculation. The research is descriptive qualitative research. The result of the research shows that derivational affixes 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 were -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 have been classified based on the part of speech are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb). fix and the roots from the words in The Land of Five Towers novel by A. Fuadi.

This research entitled “*An Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in “The Hunting Party” Novel by Lucy Foley*”. The objectives of this research are to find out the derivational affixes in “The Hunting Party” novel by Lucy Foley and to explain the formation of words containing derivational affixes found in “The Hunting Party” novel by Lucy Foley. This research is descriptive qualitative research.

The difference between the three previous research and this research is in the data source, namely the novel that is analyzed. The first previous research uses

E.B White's novel *Charlotte's Web*, the second previous research uses *9 Summers 10 Autumns*, from *The City of Apples to The Big Apple* novel by Iwan Setyawan, the third previous research uses *The Land of Five Towers* novel by A. Fuadi, while this research uses *The Hunting Party* novel by Lucy Foley. The advantages of this research are: 1) in this research, the researcher will not only look for the words that contain derivational affixes, but will also explain the formation of words, So that the readers can know the root words of those words, the affixes that are added to the words, and the process of forming those words and 2) the data will present in tabular form, so that it will be neater and easier to read.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are some theory that related to this research. The theoretical review of this research includes the concept of analysis, morphology, derivational affixes, and novel.

Analysis

Satori and Komariah (2014: 200) say that analysis is an effort to interrupt down a problem or focus of study into elements (decomposition), so the arrangement or order of the shape of one thing that is parsed is clearly visible, so its meaning may be additional clearly understood or the case is more additional clearly understood.

According to Spradley (in Sugiyono: 2015: 335), analysis is an activity to look for a pattern. Besides, analysis is a method of thinking associated with systematic testing of one thing to determine the part, the link between the parts, and their relationship to the entire.

Wiradi (2009: 20) defines analysis as a series of acts researching, analyzing, differentiating, selecting something to be classified and sorted supported the link and interpretation of that means of every criterion.

From the description described, it can be conclude that analysis is an activity to systematically analyze, research, and study a problem systematically so that something being researched is easier to understand.

Morphology

According to Ramlan (2009: 21), morphology is a part of linguistics that discusses or studies the ins and outs of word forms and the result of changes in word form on groups and the meaning of words.

Quinn (2016: 268) says that morphology in linguistics is the study of the forms of words, of the ways in which they are created from morphemes.

Adejumo and Bade (2014: 49-58) defines morphology as a study of complicated word formation method that using free and bound morpheme. It implies that the process of morphology to make the complex word that are involving combination or arrangement of free and bound morpheme.

In brief, morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the ins and outs of words that involve the arrangement of morphemes.

Yule (2010: 67) states that a morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Units of grammatical operate embrace forms that is

employed to point tense or plural. In the study of language, morphemes are divided into two types. There are free morphemes, that is, morphemes that may stand by themselves as single words, as an example *open* and *tour*. There are also bound morphemes, that are those sorts which will not usually stand alone and are typically connected to a distinct kind, exemplified as *re-*, *-ist*, *-ed*, *-s*.

Chaer (2015: 13) defines morpheme as the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning. The smallest word indicates that a morpheme cannot be divided into smaller ones, or in other words, if it is forced to be divided into smaller ones, it will have no meaning. According to Tambusai et al. (2016: 43-53), in the structure of the word, the morpheme is recognized as prefix, infix, suffix, and circumfix. It indicates that supported structure or construction, the presence of the prefix is placed before free morpheme, whereas infix is between first consonant and vowel sound of the free morpheme.

Lieber (2009: 32-34) says that morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words. Morpheme has two types there is bound morpheme and free morpheme. Bound morpheme may be a morpheme cannot stand alone. Whereas free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a word. In other book, Lieber (2010: 3) defines a morpheme as the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning.

In conclusion, morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning and is used to form word.

Derivational Affixes

According to Putrayasa (2010: 42), derivational is a morphological process due to the affixation that causes the formation of a new word providing the word changes its that means from its basic form and might even be followed by change in part of speech.

According to Ba'dulu (2010: 21), derivation is the formation of new words by adding affix to the root word, which can be a root word, stem, or basic. The morphemic process that changes the lexical identity of a word can be divided into two types, namely: (1) derivation in the form of a morphemic process that changes identity companied by a change in category status, and (2) derivation is in the form of a morphemic process that changes the lexical identity without a change in category status.

Akhmad Sauqi Yahya (2013: 13) explains that the process of derivation is the process of forming the word that produces a new lexeme that causes the change of part of speech.

In short, derivational is adding affixes to words so that new lexemes are formed with different meanings or part of speech.

Regarding the definition of affix, Mulyono (2013: 75) states that affix is a linguistic formation that is bound either morphological or semantically. An affix will have an explicit meaning after it is attached to other morphemes in the form of the main word, root word, or other forms.

According to Muslich (2010: 38), affixation is a word-formation by affixing the basic word form. Whereas affix is a bound linguistic form that only has a grammatical meaning, which is a direct element of a word but is not a basic form that can form new words.

Achmad and Alex Abdullah (2012: 63) say that affix is a form, usually in the form of bound morpheme that is attached to a root word in the word-formation process.

In short, affix is a form of bound morpheme that is attached to the root word to form a new word.

Zapata (2007: 2) classified affixes into two, namely inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. Inflectional affixes are morphemes added to the root words to follow a grammatical function and derivational affixes are morphemes added to the root words that usually change the part of speech or meaning of the root words. Meanwhile, according to Rachmadie (1986: 23), derivational affixes are the affixes that change the part of speech in the root word. The characteristics of derivational affixes are: (1) the words with derivational affixes integrate are an arbitrary matter, (2) in any case, but not all, derivational suffixes change the part of speech of the root word it is attached, and (3) derivational suffixes usually do not cover a word, so you can attach another derivational affixes.

Plag (2003: 122) classified derivational affixes into two. They are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. Derivational prefix is an affix that is attached at the beginning of a root word. An example of derivational prefix is the word *unable*. The word formation is from the word *able* which is an adjective, then it is given the prefix *un-* to be *unable*. On the change in the word, the part of speech does not change, only changes in meaning of the root word. While derivational suffix is an affix that is attached at the end of a root word. An example of derivational suffix is the word *carriage*. The word formation is from the word *carry* which is a verb, then it is given the suffix *-age* to be *carriage* which is a noun. It undergoes change in the meaning and part of speech. *Carry* means holding or lifting something while walking or moving from one place to another. While *carriage* means process or action brings something.

Novel

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 10), novel is a work of fiction offering a world that contains model of human life or world of imagination which is built through intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

Esten (2013: 7) defines that novel as disclosure and fragment of human life (in the longer term) in which conflicts occur, eventually leading to changes in the way of life between the characters.

Chevally (2014: 9) explains that novel is a work fiction in the form of prose that has over 50.000 words.

In summary, novel is a form of fictional prose that describes human life and its conflicts, which are built by some intrinsic and imaginary elements.

The novel that will be used as the subject of this research is *The Hunting Party* novel by Lucy Foley. Lucy Foley is an author from London. She studied English Literature at Durham University and University College London (UCL). For several years, she worked in the publishing industry as an editor before deciding to leave the job and become a full-time writer. Lucy Foley is known as the author of three historical novels that have been translated into sixteen languages. Some of the books by Lucy Foley include *The Book of Lost and Found* (published in 2015), *The Invitation* (published in 2016), *Last Letter from Istanbul* (published in 2016), *The Guest List* (published in 2020), and others.

The Hunting Party is a thriller novel by Lucy Foley published in 2018. The setting of the novel is in the Hunting Lodge on The Loch Corrin Estate in the Scottish Highlands. This novel tell about a murder mystery in the hunting lodge. A group of friends who have been friends for several years went to Oxford to celebrate the new year together. While staying at the hunting lodge, there was a blizzard. Then the gamekeeper found a corpse who was one of the group of friends. The corpse looked like a murder victim, not a victim of blizzard accident. The group of friends were suspicious of each other. Due to the bad weather, they could not leave the inn. They are trapped ther with the other guests, inn staff, and an assassin among them.

METHOD

According to Pratiknya (2010: 111), the research design is a research plan, structure, and strategy intended to answer the problems faced by striving for a balanced optimization of internal validity and external validity by controlling variance. The research design of this research was descriptive qualitative research because it will use analysis in conducting research and the data will present in descriptive form. Creswell (2012: 22) says that qualitative research may be a suggest that for examine and comprehend the which means people or groups impute to human issues.

According to Notoatmodjo (2010: 87), research instruments will be used to collect data. These research instruments can be in the form of a questionnaire, observation forms, other forms related to recording data, etc. To analyze derivational affixes found in *The Hunting Party* novel by Lucy Foley, the researcher will use the research instruments both from primary and secondary instrument. The primary instrument in collecting data in this research is the researcher herself and the secondary instruments are document and table. The document that will be used as a secondary instrument is *The Hunting Party* novel by Lucy Foley and the table that will be used as a secondary instrument is a table to write a list of words that contain derivational affixes found in *The Hunting Party* novel by Lucy Foley and the formation of those words.

In collecting data, the researcher will take some processes, namely reading *The Hunting Party* novel by Lucy Foley, underlining words that contain derivational affixes with different colors for each type, and listing the underlined words containing derivational affixes found in *The Hunting Party* novel by Lucy Foley into a table.

The researcher will analyze the data by doing the following steps, namely separating root words and affixes based on a list of words containing derivational affixes in the table, classifying words that contain derivational affixes based on their part of speech, and drawing the conclusions.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

FINDING

The researcher discovered 66 derivational affixes, namely *a-* (2), *un-* (52), *im-* (5), *dis-* (17), *in-* (24), *re-* (8), *over-* (3), *pre-* (1), *under-* (1), *pro-* (1), *non-* (2), *dys-* (1), *ir-* (1), *il-* (2), *ly-* (263), *-tion* (38), *-ship* (7), *-ment* (26), *-less* (25), *-ion* (40), *-ate* (7), *-ence* (10), *-ity* (31), *-ness* (72), *-ful* (38), *-er* (36), *-ably* (9), *-ary* (7), *-able* (24), *-ation* (25), *-ish* (13), *-ison* (1), *-ous* (17), *-ive* (15), *-ant* (4), *-ure* (4), *-al* (57), *-ize* (1), *-ically* (21), *-ance* (15), *-ty* (7), *-ing* (13), *-ent* (4), *-hood* (2), *-cy* (8), *-ible* (6), *-y* (27), *-en* (1), *-ious* (2), *-ar* (4), *-ic* (6), *-tic* (4), *-age* (8), *-sion* (1), *-ine* (2), *-eous* (1), *-let* (1), *-ery* (1), *-ian* (2), *-ist* (6), *-by*

(1), -or (3), -ism (1), -ior (1), -ory (1), and -cise (1). There are 852 words that contain the derivational affixes.

In analyzing the formation of words containing derivational affixes, the researcher found several rules:

1. The prefix *im-* is added to the root word starting with the letter *m* or *p*. For example, in research data of this research are the word *impossible* (the root word is *possible*) and *immaterial* (the root word is *material*).
2. The prefix *ir-* is added to the root word starting with the letter *r*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *irresistible* (the root word is *resist*).
3. The suffix *-ion* is generally added to the root word that ends in *ct*, *pt*, and *ss*. For example, in research data of this research are the word *connection* (the root word is *connect*), *interruption* (the root word is *interrupt*), and *impression* (the root word is *impress*).
4. The suffix *-ion* is added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *compulsion* (the root word is *compulse*).
5. The suffix *-ate* is added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *unfortunate* (the root word is *fortune* which is given the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-ate*).
6. The suffix *-ance* is generally added to the root word that ends in *ant* and the letter *t* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *brilliance* (the root word is *brilliant*).
7. The suffix *-ence* is generally added to the root word that ends in *ent* and the letter *t* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *silence* (the root word is *silent*).
8. The suffix *-ance* and *-ence* are added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *resemblance* (the root word is *resemble*).
9. The suffix *-ity* is added to the root word that ends in *able* or *ible*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed and the letter *i* is added between the letters *b* and *l*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *visibility* (the root word is *visible*).
10. The suffix *-ity* is added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *intensity* (the root word is *intense*).
11. The suffix *-er* is added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word does not need to be duplicated. For example, in research data of

this research is the word *manager* (the root word is *manage*) when it is given the suffix *-er* does not become *manageer*, but *manager*.

12. The suffix *-able* is added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *admirable* (the root word is *admire*).

13. The suffix *-ary* is generally added to the root word that ends in *ent*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *documentary* (the root word is *document*).

14. The suffix *-able* is added to the root word that ends in a consonant that begins with a vowel and there is an emphasis on the pronunciation of the last syllable, so the last letter in the root word is doubled. For example, in research data of this research are the word *unforgettable* (the root word is *forget*) and *unstoppable* (the root word is *stop*).

15. The suffix *-ible* is generally added to the root word that ends in *ss*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *accessible* (the root word is *access*).

16. The suffix *-ible* is added to the root word that ends in *nd*, so *nd* at the end of the root word is changed to *ns*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *responsible* (the root word is *respond*).

17. The suffix *-ish* is added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *stylish* (the root word is *style*).

18. The suffix *-ison* is added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *comparison* (the root word is *compare*).

19. The suffix *-al* is added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is changed to *i* or *u*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *financial* (the root word is *finance*) and *sensual* (the root word is *sense*).

20. The suffix *-al* is added to the root word that ends in *nt*, so the letter *i* or *u* must be added before the suffix at the end of the root word before the suffix *-al* is added. For example, in research data of this research is the word *potential* (the root word is *potent*) and *eventually* (the root word is *event* which is given the suffix *-al* and *-ly*).

21. The suffix *-ous* is added to the root word that ends in *y*, so the letter *y* at the end of the root word is changed to *i*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *mysterious* (the root word is *mystery*).

22. The suffix *-ous* is added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *ridiculous* (the root word is *ridicule*).

23. The suffix *-ive* is added to the root word that ends in *nd*, so the letter *nd* at the end

of the root word is changed to *ns*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *comprehensive* (the root word is *comprehend*).

24. The suffix *-ive* is added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *contemplatively* (the root word is *contemplate* which is given the suffixes *-ive* and *-ly*).

25. The suffix *-ant* and *-ent* are generally added to the root word that ends in *t* and begins with another consonant. For example, in research data of this research are the word *consultant* (the root word is *consult*) and *differently* (the root word is *differ* which is given the suffixes *-ent* and *-ly*).

26. The suffix *-ure* is added to the root word that ends in silent *e*, so the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *creature* (the root word is *create*).

27. The suffix *-ty* is added to the root word that ends in *y*, so the letter *y* at the end of the root word is changed to *i*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *jollity* (the root word is *jolly*).

28. The suffix *-cy* is generally added to the root word that ends in *nt* and the letter *t* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research are the word *pregnancy* (the root word is *pregnant*) and *fluency* (the root word is *fluent*).

29. The suffix *-ar* is added to the root word that ends in *y*, so the letter *y* at the end of the root word is changed to *i*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *familiar* (the root word is *family*).

30. The suffix *-age* is added to the root word that ends in *y*, so the letter *y* at the end of the root word is changed to *i*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *carriage* (the root word is *carry*).

31. The suffix *-sion* is added to the root word that ends in *nd* and the letter *d* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *comprehension* (the root word is *comprehend*).

32. The suffix *-ist* is added to the root word that ends in *y*, so the letter *y* at the end of the root word is changed to *i*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *therapist* (the root word is *therapy*).

33. The suffix *-or* is generally added to the root word that ends in *ct*. For example, in research data of this research is the word *instructor* (the root word is *instruct*).

34. The suffix *-ion* is generally added to the root word that ends in *ate* and the letter *e* at the end of the root word is removed. For example, in research data of this research is the word *isolation* (the root word is *isolate*).

DISCUSSION

Based on data finding of this research, there are derivational affixes found in The Hunting Party novel by Lucy Foley. Some of them only change the meaning of the root word and some of them change the meaning and part of speech of the root word.

Aryati (2014: 92) in her research finds that derivational affixes have functions as noun maker, verb maker, adjective maker, and adverb maker. Andini and Leni Pratiwi (2013: 14) in their journal also say that the function of derivational affixes are noun maker, verb maker, adjective maker, and adverb maker. Both opinions are in accordance with the results of this research that derivational affixes have functions as noun maker, verb maker, adjective maker, and adverb maker because some kinds of derivational affixes not only change the meaning of the root word, but also change the part of speech in the root word.

1. Noun maker

Noun maker converts the part of speech in the root word into noun. According to Aryati (2014: 95), noun can be made by adding the suffix *-ion*, *-ist*, *-ism*, *-ment*, *-er*, *-ness*, and *-ity*. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher found several other types of affixes that also has function as noun maker. The affixes that the researcher found are *non-* and *dis-* as prefixes and *-tion*, *-ness*, *-er*, *-ion*, *-ance*, *-ence*, *-age*, *-ship*, *-ment*, *-ison*, *-ity*, *-ation*, *-ure*, *-cy*, *-sion*, *-ty*, *-hood*, *-let*, *-ist*, *-ian*, *-al*, *-ant*, *-ism*, *-cise*, *-ic*, *-or* as suffixes. Plag (2003: 76) says that the suffix *-al* only attaches to verbs that end in a stressed syllable. But, not that this restriction does not mean that any verb ending in a stressed syllable can take *-al*. This is the examples of noun maker:

Survive (verb) + suffix *-al* = Survival (noun)

Agree (verb) + suffix *-ment* = Agreement (noun)

Stalk (verb) + suffix *-er* = Stalker (noun)

2. Verb maker

Verb maker converts the part of speech in the root words into verb. Andini and Leni Pratiwi (2013: 10) find that verb can be made by adding the *en-* and *un-* as prefixes and *-en* and *-ate* as suffixes. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher found affixes that have function as verb maker are the prefix *re-* and the suffix *-ize*. This is the examples of verb maker:

Real (adj) + *-ize* = Realize (verb)

Mind (noun) + prefix *re-* = Remind (verb)

3. Adjective maker

Adjective maker converts the part of speech in the root words into adjective. RI Yuwono (2017: 47) in her research finds affixes that make adjective are the suffixes *-less*, *-ful*, *-able*, and *-ion*. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher found affixes that have function as adjective maker are *a-*, *im-*, *in-*, *un-* as prefixes and *-ful*, *-ary*, *-able*, *-less*, *-ive*, *-ous*, *-y*, *-ious*, *-ar*, *-ible*, *-tic*, *-ory* as suffixes. This is the examples of

adjective maker:

Flaw (noun) + suffix *-less* = Flawless (adjective)

Care (verb) + suffix *-ful* = Careful (adjective)

Value (noun) + suffix *-able* = Valuable (adjective)

4. Adverb maker

Adverb maker converts the part of speech in the root words into adverb. Andini and Leni Pratiwi (2013: 11) finds that affix that can make adverb is the suffix *-ly*.

Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher found affixes that have function as adverb maker are the suffixes *-ly* and *-ically*. This is the examples of adverb maker:

Slow (adjective) + suffix *-ly* = Slowly (adverb)

Quick (adjective) + suffix *-ly* = Quickly (adverb)

Specify (verb) + suffix *-ically* = Specifically (adverb).

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