Derivational Suffixes in Novel "*The One And Only Ivan*" Written by Katherine Applegate

P.C. Sudarmadi[1),] Andreas Joris Sukamto[2)]

[1)2)] *Universitas Buddhi Dharma*
Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 41 Karawaci Ilir, Tangerang, Indonesia

[1)] *dsudarmadipc@yahoo.co.id*

[2)] *dsudarmadipc@yahoo.co.id*

Abstract

A novel written by Katherine Applegate entitled *The One and Only Ivan* contains so many d*erivational suffixes.* Knowing suffixes could help the English learners enrich their vocabulary knowledge significantly. For the reason above, this research is aimed at. This research uses qualitative method as the research approach that it could help much in finding out the meaning of derivational suffixes and the functions of each derivational *suffix*. The data of this study are in the form of words which contain English suffixes. The data is collected by downloading *The One and Only Ivan* novel from internet, and by reading the entire source of the data. To analyze the data, the writers use Plag theory (2002) to sort the suffixes into their categories. After that, the writers classify, and analyze the data as the procedures of data analysis. Finally, the writers take the conclusion. In this novel, there are four types of suffixes. The *suffixes* found are nominal *suffix*, adverbial *suffix*, adjectival *suffix*, and verbal *suffix*. The suffixes found in this novel are -ness, -ion, -ation, -ful, -er, -ance, -ence, -ment, -or, -ity, - ty, -ly, -y, -able, -ic, -ive, -en, -ful, -en. All of the suffixes may form other words class from the root word or change the meaning of the words, though not all of them are analyzed completely because of the space limitation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Most people reading novel would like to get entertainment as we know that novels serve stories that are often containing funny events, tragic events, and other events that are created from the free ideas of the writers. However, reading a novel, especially novels written in English can also be used to improve the readers' knowledge because, while reading them, the readers can also manage to understand the sentence structures and the meaning of words or vocabulary.

In English, a word may change its form and its meaning. This is because of the derivation. Derivation is a formation of a new word that is formed with inflectional stem. A certain bound morphemes change the category of the words to which they are attached, for example: doubt–*doubtful; establish-establishment; dark-darken; etc.*

Yule (2009:64) states that derivational morphemes use the bound morphemes to make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem. Meanwhile, Finnegan (2004:43) says that derivational morphemes produce new word from existing word in two ways. The first is by changing the meaning of the words such as the word "true versus untrue" and "paint versus repaint". The second is by changing words in lexical category such as the words *true* is an adjective, *truly* an adverb, *truth* a noun.

Derivational affixes have some characteristics, said by Plag (2002:20),they can:

1. Change meaning or part of speech e.g. -ment from nouns, such as judgement from verbs such judge.

2. Typically indicate semantic relation with the word e.g. the morpheme-ful in painful has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful.

3.   Typically occur with only some members of e.g the suffix-hood occurs with just a few nouns, such as brother, knight and neighbor, but not with most other
e.g friend, daughter, candle etc.

4.   Typically occur before inflectional suffixes e.g in chillier, the derivational suffix -y comes before the inflectional -er.

Based on the preanalysis, the writers found that the most used of the derivational morphemes are affixes. An affix is a morpheme which is only possible to create a meaning when it is attached to some other morpheme or morpheme such as a root or stem or base (Katamba, 1993: 44). Indeed, affixes are morphemes that cannot stand alone or bound morphemes. They have to be attached to other roots to make meanings. English derivational adds morphemes principally by prefixing or suffixing. However, not all affixes changes the lexical category of words.

Actually, there are many ways to enrich the vocabulary knowledge. However, the effective way of improving the vocabulary knowledge is by reading and at the same time, by analyzing the structural analysis of the sentences in the texts. In this analysis, the writers uses "The One and Only Ivan" Novel written by Katherine Applegate as the data source.

Structural analysis is an analysis that is breaking a word into its element (root, prefix and suffix). As we know that every English word has a basic meaning. It can be a root which perhaps the complete word, or perhaps a part of a complete word. To this root may add a prefix (a word part that appears in front of a root) or a suffix (word part that appears in the end of a root). When root is added by prefix or suffix it will be a new word formation and sometimes by new meaning. Affixation can change a word's part of speech (friend vs. friendly) or a word's meaning within its part of speech (dark vs. darkness).

Novel by Katherine Applegate entitled "The One and Only Ivan" is a very popular novel in 2012 with & "all-aged" category. This novel contains so many comprehensive vocabularies that are very helpful for the readers to improve their vocabulary knowldedge. Learning vocabulary is very important for those who are learning the foreign language.

In this study, the theory of morphology "Word Formation" by Plag (2002) is implemented to analyze the forms of suffixes and prefixes found in the novel. The theory helps and guides the writers to do analysys, to point out the words and categorize them into their forms.

II. Literature Review

2.1   Morphology - Morpheme

In linguistics, morphology becomes a branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units. Morphology is the study about how to find out and categorize the characteristics of the word and how to produce words in a language.

Lieber (2009: 8) says that morphology is the study of word and word formation, including the ways new words was coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences.

Meanwhile, Yule (2010: 67) says that morphology is the study of basic form of language. Therefore, morphology relates to the segmenting of words into affixes (prefixes and suffixes) and roots or base words, and the origins of words. Henry (2003) states that understanding that words connected by meaning can be critical to expanding a student's vocabulary.

Vocabulary knowledge makes the people know the messages in it. Napa, (1991:6) explains that vocabulary is one of the components of language and that no language exists without words. It is important to study about vocabulary when we are learning language as a foreign learner, especially learning English language. Because, when people are lack of the vocabulary knowledge, they will find the difficulties in understanding the meaning of the language itself. But if the learners have enough vocabulary knowledge, they will be easier

to learn a new language and to understand the meaning of the language itself.

Moreover, Napa (1991:7) explains that there are three main areas in studying vocabulary; they are lexical meaning, contextual clues, and structural analysis. Those become the main areas that should be learnt by the foreign learners in studying vocabulary. Lexical meaning refers to the sense (or meaning) of a word (or lexeme) as it appears in a dictionary. Contextual clues are hints found within a sentence, paragraph, or passage that a reader can use to understand the meanings of new or unfamiliar words. Structural analysis is the process of breaking words down into their basic parts to determine word meaning. Therefore,structural analysis could be one of the main areas in studying vocabulary.

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2013) morpheme is the most elemental unit of grammatical in the linguistic term (p.37). Meanwhile, O'Grady and Videa P.de Guzmain (1980) say "the most important component of word structure is the morpheme. It is the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning and function.

A morpheme is the smallest unit of the words having a certain meaning. There are words with one morpheme and words with more than one morpheme,for example, the words happy, sad, think, drink, playing, beautiful, suffixes,hunters, etc.

Acording to Akmajian (2001, p.18.) morphemes can be categorized into two classes: free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme can stand alone as an independent word, meanwhile bound morphem must be attached to another morpheme to create a meaningful word.

2.2 Derivational Suffix

Yule (2006: 55) states that there are three types of affixes. They are prefix,suffix, and affix. Procter (1980: 15) explains that affix is a group of letters or sounds added to the beginning of a word or the end of the word. They are not free morpheme because they must be attched to the other morphemes to create meaningful words, whether they are put in the begining or end of the words.

In this case, as affix is a morpheme, with only occurs when attached to some other morpheme, or morphemes such as root of stem or base, such as the words unhappy and happiness the root of both is happy, and the affix is un- and - ness. Here un- and ness- cannot stand alone, there must be attached by root in order to become a word. Affixation is the process of deriving new words on the basis of the existing words by the help of affixes (Plag, 2002: 90).

Menawhile Merriam Webster dictionary states that prefixes and suffixes are both kinds of affixes. It means, they are word parts that attach to the beginning or end of a word or word base (a word stripped down to its simplest form) to produce a related word or an inflectional form of a word, such as *in* in *informal* and both *re-* and *-ing* in *reporting*. They may create derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes.

Derivational suffixes may change the meaning and the word class of the base words. There are four terms of derivational suffixes, they are noun-suffixes, verb-suffixes, adjective suffixes, and adverb-suffixes (Plag, 2002: 109-123).

a. Noun suffixes or Nominal suffix is a suffix which is added at the end of the base and changes the base into noun. In other word, the suffix is placed in the end of the base and from this combination produces a new lexeme, such as explain – explanation, predict – prediction, develop – development, excellent

– excellency, friend – frienship, history – historian, etc.

b. Verb suffixes or verbal suffixes is a suffix which is added at the end of the base and changes the base into verb. In verbal suffixes, there are "-ify", "-ize", "-en", and "-ate". (Plag, 2002: 116-118). Some examples are: pure – purify, hospital – hospitalize, brand – brandish, sweet – sweeten, modern – modernize,etc.

c. Adjectival suffix or adjective suffixes is a suffix which is added at the end

of the base and changes the base into adjective. It has the same characteristic

with other suffix because it changes the words meaning and part of speech by adding "...ish", "..ous", "...en", "..ful", "..less", "...al", "..ary", "..able", "...ic". Here are some examples: child – childish, danger – dangerous, read – readable,wood – wooden, etc.

d.   Adverb suffixes or adverbial suffix is a suffix which is attached to the end of the base and changes them to be adverbs. The adverbial suffixes are "...wise", "...ly", "...back", "...ways", and "...ward". Here are some examples: slow – slowly, length – lengthwise, back – backwars, and side – sideways.

4. ANALYSIS

After reading and identify the words carefully in *The One and Only Ivan* Novel, the writers found more than one hundred derivational suffixes as seen in the tablebelow:

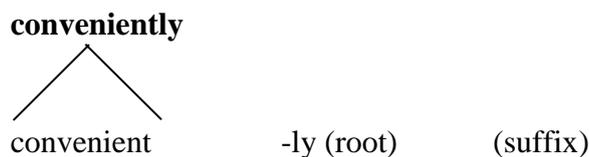| No	Derivational suffixes				
1	Conveniently	Hardly	Scornful	Straggler	Spacious
2	Frantically	Technically	Peaceful	Villager	Victorious
3	Privately	Sullenly	Graceful	Mighty	Ridiculous
4	Completely	Proudly	Useful	Snowy	Nervous
5	Firmly	Incidentally	Handful	Rusty	Impressive
6	Exactly	Suspiciously	Wrapper	Throaty	Attractive
7	Gently	Kindly	Trainer	Scruffy	Wooden
8	Usually	Casually	Worker	Milky	Tighten
9	Critically	Fondly	Keeper	Speedy	Straighten
10	Carefully	Goofily	Sleeper	Dirty	Quicken
11	Softly	Hungrily	Complainer	Filthy	Hidden
12	Sadly	Reluctantly	Dreamer	Sleepy	Responsibility
13	Heavily	Soundly	Babysitter	Glossy	Specialty
14	Instantly	Lovely	Marker	Lucky	Safety
15	Peacefully	Blackness	Protester	Leafy	Monstrosity
16	Eagerly	Emptiness	Distance	Grumpy	Publicity
17	Safely	Business	Importance	Shivery	Curiosity
18	Clearly	Connection	Silence	Muddy	Central
19	Confidently	Expression	Annoyance	Chatty	Handle
20	Abruptly	Direction	Difference	Loamy	Blurry
21	Deliberately	Precision	Movement	Furry	Predictable
22	Tightly	Imagination	Visitor	Smelly	Majestic
23	Excitedly	Thoughtful	Protector	Drizzly	Cameraman
24	Perfectly	Powerful	Blender	Sticky	Foolish
25	Precisely	Tactful	Survivor	Dreamy	Famous
26	Endlessly	Colorful	Clicker	Picky	Beautiful
27	Solemnly	Doubtful	Artist	Shiny	Cheerful
28	Accidentally	Helpful	Calmly	Easily	

From the table above, the writers found nominal suffixes, adverbial suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and verbal suffixes. They are:

1. Nominal suffixes (-ness, -ion, -ation, -ful, -er, -ance, -ence, -ment, -or, -ity, -ty) which can be used to derive adjective and verb to form a noun.
2. Adverbial suffix (-ly) which can be used to derive adjective to form an adverb.
3. Adjectival suffix (-y, -able, -ic, -ive, -en, -ful) which can be used to derive noun and verb to form an adjective.
4. Verbal suffix (-en) which can be used to derive adjective to form a verb.

In this analysis, not all words are taken to be analyzed, the writers would only take some words to explain about the suffixes based on its type. The writers make tree structures and analyze the root and the suffix. Oxford Advanced Dictionary would help understand the meaning of every word related with the data.
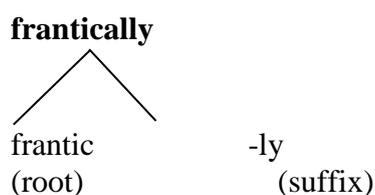
4.1 Adverbially Derivational suffixes

Data 1

conveniently

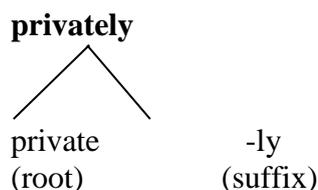convenient   -ly (root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "conveniently" is "-ly". The word 'conveniently' consists of 'convenient' which means '*useful, easy or quick to do; not causing problems*', then it is added by the derivational suffix -ly. The root 'convenient' belongs to adjective and if this word is added by suffix -ly, the word 'conveniently' belongs to adverb which means '*in a way that is useful, easy or quick to do; in a way that does not cause problems*'. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from adjective to adverb. In other word, suffix –ly is categorized as adverbial suffix.
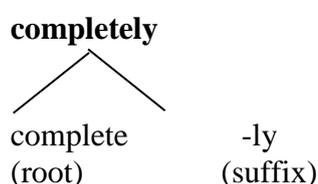
Data 2

frantically
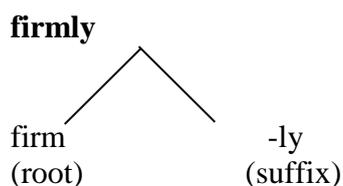
frantic   -ly
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "frantically" is "-ly". The word 'frantically' consists of 'frantic' which means '*done quickly and with a lot of activity, but in a way that is not very well organized*', then it is added by derivational suffix -ly and is attached 'a' letter to connect them. The root 'frantic' belongs to adjective and if this word is added by suffix -ly, the word 'frantically' belongs to adverb which means '*quickly and with a lot of activity, but in a way that is not very well organized*'. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from adjective to adverb. In other word, suffix –ly is categorized as adverbial suffix.

Data 3

privately

private -ly
(root) (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "privately" is "-ly". The word 'privately' consists of 'private' which means *'belonging to or for the use of a particular person or group; not for public use'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -ly. The root 'private' belongs to adjective and if this word is added by suffix -ly, the word 'privately' belongs to adverb which means *'in somebody's personal thoughts;in a way that is not known about in public'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from adjective to adverb. In other word, suffix –ly is categorized as adverbial suffix.
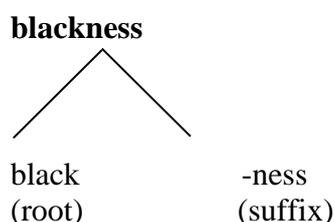
Data 4

completely

complete -ly
(root) (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "completely" is "-ly". The word 'completely' consists of 'complete' which means *'including all the parts, etc. that are necessary; whole'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -ly. The root 'complete' belongs to adjective and if this word is added by suffix -ly, the word 'completely' belongs to adverb which means *'in every way possible; in every part'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from adjective to adverb. In other word, suffix –ly is categorized as adverbial suffix.

Data 5

firmly

firm -ly
(root) (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "firmly" is "-ly". The word 'firmly' consists of 'firm' which means *'strong and steady'*, then it is added by derivational suffix
-ly. The root 'firm' belongs to adjective and if this word is added by suffix -ly, the word 'firmly' belongs to adverb which means *'in a strong or definite way'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from adjective to adverb. In other word, suffix –ly is categorized as adverbial suffix.
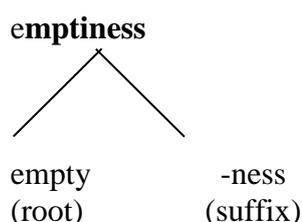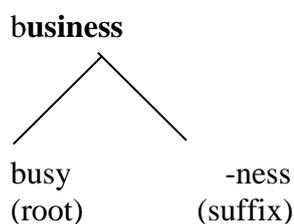
4.2 Nominally Derivational Suffixes

Data 6

blackness

black   -ness
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "blackness" is "-ness". The word 'blackness' consist of 'black' which means *'having the very darkest colour, like coal or the sky at night'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -ness. The root 'black' belongsto adjective and if this word is added by suffix -ness, the word 'blackness' belongs to noun which means *'the fact of being completely dark or completely black in colour'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from adjective to noun. In other word, suffix –ness is categorized as nominal suffix.

Data 7

e**mptiness**

empty   -ness
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "emptiness" is "-ness". The word 'emptiness' consist of 'empty' which means *'with no people or things inside'* , then it is added by derivational suffix -ness. The root 'empty' belongs to adjective and if this word is added by suffix -ness, the letter 'y' will be replaced with 'i' and the word 'emptiness' belongs to noun which means *'a place that is empty'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from adjective to adverb. In other word, suffix –ness is categorized as nominal suffix.
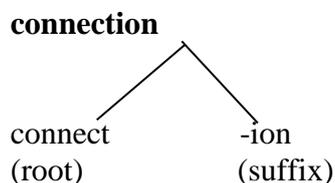
Data 8

b**usiness**

busy   -ness
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "business" is "-ness". The word 'business' consist of 'busy' which means *'having a lot to do; perhaps not free to do something else because you are working on something'* , then it is added by derivational suffix -ness. The root 'busy' belongs to adjective and if this word is added by suffix -ness, the letter 'y' will be replaced with 'i' and the word

'business' belongs to noun which means *'the amount of work done by a company'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from adjective to noun. In other word, suffix –ness is categorized as nominal suffix.

Data 9

connection

connect   -ion
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "connection" is "-ion". The word 'connection' consist of 'connect' which *means 'to join together two or more things; to be joined together'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -ness. The root 'connect' belongs to verb and if this word is added by suffix -ion, the word 'connection' belongs to noun which means 'something that connects two facts, ideas, etc'. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from verb to noun. In other word, suffix –ion is categorized as nominal suffix.
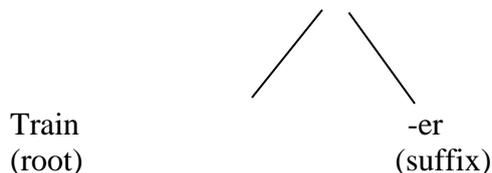
Data 10
imagination

imagine   -ation
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "imagination" is "-ation". The word 'imagination' consist of 'imagine' which means *'to form a picture in your mind of what something might be like'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -ation. The root 'imagine' belongs to verb and if this word is added by suffix -ation, the letter 'e' will be removed and the word 'imagination' belongs to noun which means *'the ability to create pictures in your mind; the part of your mind that does this'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from verb to noun. In other word, suffix –ion is categorized as nominal suffix.

Data 11

Trainer

Train   -er
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "Trainer" is "-er". The word 'trainer' consist of 'train' which means *'to teach a person or an animal the skills for a particular job or activity'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -er. The root 'train' belongs to verb and if this word is added by suffix -er, the word 'trainer' belongs to noun
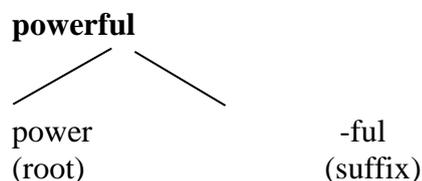
which means *'a person who teaches people or animals to perform a particular job or skill well, or to do a particular sport'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from verb to noun. In other word, suffix –er is categorized as nominal suffix.

Data 12
worker

work   -er
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "worker" is "-er". The word 'worker' consist of 'work' which means *'to do something that involves physical or mental effort, especially as part of a job'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -er. The root 'work' belongs to verb and if this word is added by suffix -er, the word 'worker' belongs to noun which means *'a person who works, especially one who does a particular kind of work'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from verb to noun. In other word, suffix –er is categorized as nominal suffix.
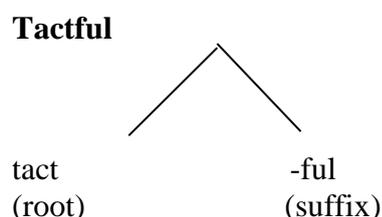
4.3   Adjectivally Derivational SuffixesData 13

thoughtful

thought   -ful
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "thoughtful" is "-ful". The word 'thoughtful' consist of 'thought' which means *'the act of thinking seriously and carefully about something'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -ful. The root 'thought' belongs to noun and if this word is added by suffix -ful, the word 'thoughtful' belongs to adjective which means *'showing signs of careful thought'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from noun to adjective. In other word, suffix –ful is categorized as adjectival suffix.
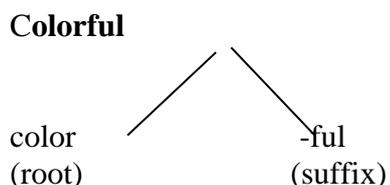
Data 14
powerful

power   -ful
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "powerful" is "-ful". The word 'powerful' consist of 'power' which means *'the quality of having great power or force, or of*
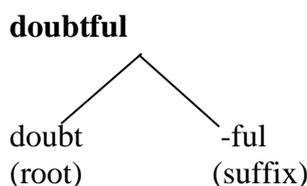
being very effective', then it is added by derivational suffix -ful. The root 'power' belongs to noun and if this word is added by suffix -ful, the word 'powerful' belongs to adjective which means *'having great power or force; very effective'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from noun to adjective. In other word, suffix –ful is categorized as adjectival suffix.

Data 15

Tactful

tact
(root)

-ful
(suffix)

The suffix found in this word "Tactful" is "-ful". The word 'tactful' consist of 'tact' which means *'the ability to deal with difficult or embarrassing situations carefully and without doing or saying anything that will annoy or upset other people'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -ful. The root 'tact' belongs to noun and if this word is added by suffix -ful, the word 'tactful' belongs to adjective which means *'careful not to say or do anything that will annoy or upset other people'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from noun to adjective. In other word, suffix –ful is categorized as adjectival suffix.

Data 16

Colorful

color
(root)

-ful
(suffix)

The suffix found in this word "Colorful" is "-ful". The word 'colorful' consist of 'color' which means *'interesting and exciting details or qualities'*, thenit is added by derivational suffix -ful. The root 'color' belongs to noun and if this word is added by suffix -ful, the word 'colorful' belongs to adjective which means *'interesting or exciting; full of variety'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from noun to adjective. In other word, suffix –ful is categorized as adjectival suffix.
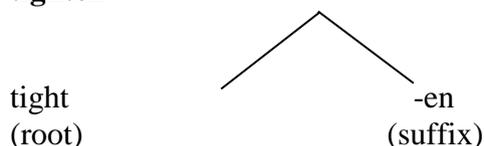
Data 17

doubtful

doubt
(root)

-ful
(suffix)

The suffix found in this word "doubtful" is "-ful". The word 'doubtful' consistof 'doubt' which means *'a feeling of being uncertain about something or not believing something'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -ful. The root 'color'

belongs to noun and if this word is added by suffix -ful, the word 'colorful' belongs to adjective which means not sure; *'uncertain and feeling doubt'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from noun to adjective. In other word, suffix –ful is categorized as adjectival suffix.
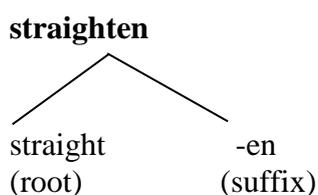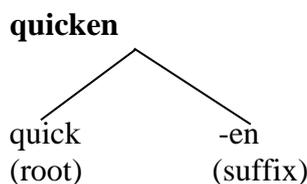
4.4 Verbally Derivational SuffixesData 18
tighten

tight   -en
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "tighten" is "-en". The word 'tighten' consist of 'tight' which means *'held or fixed in position securely; difficult to move, open or separate'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -en. The root 'tight' belongs to adjective and if this word is added by suffix -en, the word 'tighten' belongs to verb which means *'to hold or fix something more securely in position; to make something or become more difficult to move, open or separate'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from adjective to verb. In other word, suffix –en is categorized as verbal suffix.

Data 19

straighten

straight   -en
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "straighten" is "-en". The word 'straighten' consist of 'straight' which *means 'in a straight line'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -en. The root 'straight' belongs to adjective and if this word is added by suffix -en, the word 'straighten' belongs to verb which means *'to make your body straight without bending any part of it'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from adjective to verb. In other word, suffix –en is categorized as verbal suffix.

Data 20

quicken

quick   -en
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "quicken" is "-en". The word 'quicken' consist of 'quick' which means *'done with speed; taking or lasting a short time'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -en. The root 'quick' belongs to adjective

and if this word is added by suffix -en, the word 'quicken' belongs to verb which means *'to become quicker or make something quicker'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from adjective to verb. In other word, suffix
–en is categorized as verbal suffix.

Data 21
Hidden

Hide   -en
(root)   (suffix)

The suffix found in this word "Hidden" is -en. The word 'hidden' consist of 'hide' which means *'to put or keep somebody/something in a place where they/it cannot be seen or found'*, then it is added by derivational suffix -en. The root 'hide' belongs to verb and if this word is added by suffix -en, the word 'hidden' belongs to adjective which means *'kept or located in a place where it cannot be seen'*. The function of derivational suffix changes the class from verb to adjective.In other word, suffix –en is categorized as adjective suffix.

V. CONCLUSION

From the analysis above, the writers conclude that words can change accordingly as they are needed to make good and understandable sentences. Words are formed from the basic elements called morphem. In the implementation, the basic elements are joined with other morphems, including affixes, suffixes and prefixes that may create meaningful words.

The writers regret for not being able to analyze all of the invented words in the novel due to page limitations. However, from the analysis the writers conclude that the derivational suffixes used in *The One and Only Ivan* Novel are nominal suffixes, adverbial suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and verbal suffixes. Nominal suffixes, such as *-ness, -ion, -ation, -ful, -er, -ance, -ence, -ment, -or, -ity, -ty* can be used to derive adjective and verb to form a noun. Adverbial suffix (-ly) can be used to derive adjective to form an adverb. Adjectival suffix (-y, -able, -ic, -ive, -en, -ful) can be used to derive noun and verb to form an adjective. Meanwhile, verbal suffix (-en) can be used to derive adjective to form a verb.

Surely, reading a novel can improve the readers' vocabulary knowledge. It is because the readers will be able to know that the suffixes can change the word class and also create new words having different meaning. Of course, it can support to improve the readers' vocabulary knowledge.

REFERENCES

Aronoff, M. and Kristen F. 2004. *What Is Morphology?* Hoboken: Wiley-Blackwell.

Central Connecticut State University. 2016. "World's Most Literate Nations". https://www.ccsu.edu/wmln/, accessed on October 12th 2020.

Crowley, et al. 1995. *The Design of Language an Introduction to Descriptive Linguistic*. Auckland: Longman Paul.

Finegan, Edward. 2004. *Language its Structure and Use*. Albany: MichoelRosenberg

Henry, M. K. 2003. *Unlocking Literacy: Effective decoding and spelling instruction*. Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes.

Karlinda, R. 2014. *The Analysis of Derivational Affixation in a Short Story Entitled Gentlemen and Players by E. W. Hornung and the Application in Language Testing*. Thesis. Purworejo: Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo.

Katamba, F. 1993. *Morphology*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.

Lieber, R. 2009. *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lyons, J. *1968*. *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University. Napa, P. A. 1991. *Vocabulary Development Skill*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

O'Grady, W. and Guzmain, V. P.de. 1980. *Contemporary Linguistic: An Introduction*. New York: St. Martin Press.

Paila, A. K. J. P. 2017. *Derivational Suffixes in Religious Terms in The Cult of Mary Found in National Geographic Channel.* Thesis. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.

Plag, I. 2002. *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University. Procter, P. 1980. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. London: Longman.

Sugiyono. 2015. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. 2017. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Yule, G. 2006. *The study of language.* 4th ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Wulandari, A. 2014. *A Morphological Analaysis of Derivational Suffixes in Short Stories*.Thesis. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah of Surakarta University.