

 Research Article

MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN THE SHORT STORY OF WINTER BREAK BY HILARY MANTEL

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ABSTRACT

This paper aimed to explore derivational affixes, more specifically the types of derivational affixes and the functions of the derivational affixes in the story of Winter Break, which was written by Hilary Mantel. The exploration of the affixes is important to conduct because it would assist learners of English in enriching their vocabulary items. This study was quantitative descriptive. The researchers collected complex words from the story and analyzed their derivational affixes. Results showed that there existed 54 occurrences of words containing derivational affixes. 3 of the 54 words contained 3 types of prefixes, namely in-, un-, pre-, and the remaining 51 words contained 20 suffixes such as -er, -ed, -y, -ly, -ion, -hood, -ment, -al, -ing, -tion, -ish, -ness, -ous, -ity, -ful, -ary, -age, -cal, -less, -able.

Four functions of derivational affixes were identified in the short story of Winter Break, namely, noun formation with 16 occurrences (29.6%), adjective formation with 24 occurrences (44.4%), adverb formation with 13 occurrences (24.1%) and verb formation with only 1 occurrence (1.9%). Because the Winter Break narrative uses a lot of noun descriptions, which means that adjectives are employed to modify nouns, the adjective construction occurred the most frequently. The verb formation is the least common as the majority of the verbs in the Winter Break story are past tense; as a result, these verbs are categorized as inflectional affixes rather than derivational verbs, which is beyond the purview of this study.

KEYWORDS

Derivational affix, prefix, suffix.

INTRODUCTION

A language is a tool for communication that serves to convey ideas, facts, emotions, and opinions to another person or group in spoken or written form. Since language is the foundation of human life, it can help people communicate with one another. When communicating, people use words from the same language so that they can understand each other. A language cannot exist without words, according to Napa (1991), who lists vocabulary as one of its important components. Therefore, vocabulary becomes a crucial aspect of mastering a language.

In linguistics, the study of words, their formation, and their relationships to other words in the same language is known as morphology. According to Matthews (1991), morphology is the field of linguistics concerned with the form and the structures of words in various uses. In morphology, morphemes are vital factors. Identification and analysis of morphemes — often referred to as the smallest linguistic components with a grammatical function — is a significant way by which morphologists investigate words, their internal structure, and formation (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). In the English language, there are two types of morphemes: free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme is a meaningful part of a word that can stand alone such as book, run, red. On the other hand, bound morpheme cannot stand alone and cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts, such as -s, -tion, -ly. According to Lieber (2009), bound morphemes come in different varieties: prefix and suffix. Prefixes come before the base of the word, meanwhile, suffixes come after the base. Together, prefixes and suffixes can be grouped as affixes. In English, affixation is a productive word formation process unlike some

unproductive word formation processes such as blends, back-formation, and initialism. According to Yule (2010), there are nine different ways of word formation, namely processes, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, and acronyms, and derivation. It should be noted that in this research, the author investigated the last word formation process, derivation, which includes prefixes and suffixes.

In this study, the researcher analyzed morphological functions of derivational affixes in the short story of Winter Break, which was written by British writer Hilary Mantel. The short story was used by the researcher to investigate and enrich knowledge about derivational affixes.

METHODOLOGY

The researchers used quantitative descriptive method to identify, describe, analyze and classify the types of derivational affixes in the short story of Winter Break, which was written by famous British writer Hilary Mantel. To analyze the derivational affixes found in the story of Winter Break, the researcher used primary and secondary resources. The researcher took the data from the text of the short story of Winter Break, as the primary source. As for the secondary resource, the researcher used some references to support the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following table presents the study results and discussion of the derivational affixes discovered in the short story of Winter Break written by Hilary Mantel.

Table 1. Derivational affixes in the story of Winter Break

No.	Word	Part of Speech	Base	Part of Speech	Derivational Affixes	Note
1	driver	noun	drive	verb	-er	noun maker
2	creased	adjective	crease	verb	-ed	adjective maker
3	gritty	adjective	grit	noun	-y	adjective maker
4	hairy	adjective	hair	noun	-y	adjective maker
5	proprietary	adjective	proprietary	noun	-al	adjective maker
6	regulation	noun	regulate	verb	-ion	noun maker
7	leathery	adjective	leather	noun	-y	adjective maker
8	fatherhood	noun	father	noun	-hood	noun maker
9	frightening	adjective	frighten	verb	-ing	adjective maker
10	addiction	noun	addict	noun	-ion	noun maker
11	pavement	noun	pave	verb	-ment	noun maker
12	sprawling	adjective	sprawl	verb	-ing	adjective maker
13	conversation	noun	converse	verb	-ation	noun maker
14	national	adjective	nation	noun	-al	adjective maker
15	entirely	adverb	entire	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
16	personal	adjective	person	noun	-al	adjective maker
17	deliberately	adverb	deliberate	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
18	heedless	adjective	heed	verb	-less	adjective maker
19	hiking	noun	hike	verb	-ing	noun maker
20	selfish	adjective	self	noun	-ish	adjective maker
21	laboriously	adverb	laborious	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
22	unmodulated	adjective	unmodulate	verb	-ed	adjective maker
23	inarticulate	adjective	articulate	verb	in-	adjective maker
24	encouragement	noun	encourage	verb	-ment	noun maker
25	unpack	verb	pack	verb	un-	verb maker
26	fractionally	adverb	fractional	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
27	recycling	noun	recycle	verb	-ing	noun maker

28	laudable	adjective	laud	verb	-able	adjective maker
29	lightness	noun	light	adjective	-ness	noun maker
30	joyous	adjective	joy	noun	-ous	adjective maker
31	zipped	adjective	zip	verb	-ed	adjective maker
32	unseeing	adjective	unsee	verb	-ing	adjective maker
33	mostly	adverb	most	adverb	-ly	adverb maker
34	security	noun	secure	adjective	-ity	noun maker
35	loudly	adverb	loud	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
36	unbearably	adjective	unbearable	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
37	miserably	adverb	miserable	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
38	chilly	adjective	chill	verb	-y	adjective maker
39	encouragingly	adverb	encouraging	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
40	shakily	adverb	shaky	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
41	cloudy	adjective	cloud	noun	-y	adjective maker
42	inconsequentially	adverb	inconsequential	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
43	movement	noun	move	verb	-ment	noun maker
44	vulgarity	noun	vulgar	adjective	-ity	noun maker
45	helpful	adjective	help	verb	-ful	adjective maker
46	swiftly	adverb	swift	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
47	amazement	noun	amaze	verb	-ment	noun maker
48	imaginary	adjective	imagine	verb	-ary	adjective maker
49	instinctively	adverb	instinctive	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
50	prepaid	adjective	paid	verb (pp)	pre-	adjective maker
51	hiker	noun	hike	verb	-er	noun maker
52	marriage	noun	marry	verb	-age	noun maker
53	archaeological	adjective	archaeology	noun	-ical	adjective maker
54	grubby	adjective	grub	verb	-y	adjective maker

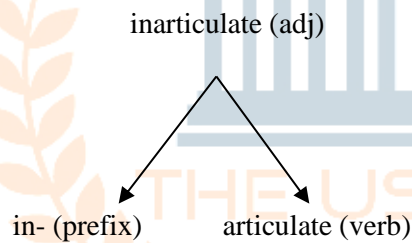
Fifty-four derivational affix occurrences in the story of Winter Break are presented in Table 1 above. The

researcher analyzed a process of word formation known as a derivation in this context. The remaining

eight processes, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, and acronyms, as proposed by Yule (2010), were not included. The discussion of the derivational affixes and their purposes are as follows.

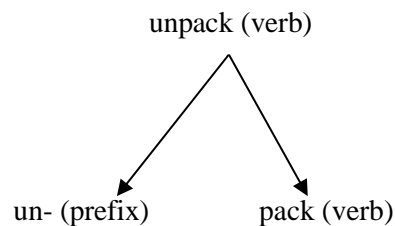
Derivational affixes found in the story of Winter Break

1) Prefix in-



Inarticulate is formed through a derivational process, which consists of two morphemes namely articulate as a free morpheme and in- as a bound morpheme. The prefix in- changes the category of the base word from verb into adjective.

2) Prefix un-

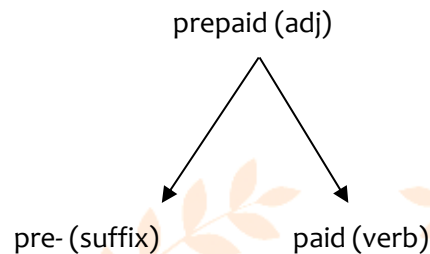


I. prefix

A prefix is an affix that is placed before the base of a word, for example, dis-, re-, and mis-, in the words disagree, reentry, and misbehave. In the short story of Winter Break, three derivational prefixes were found, namely in-, un-, and pre-. The explanations are as follows:

The word unpack consists of two morphemes namely pack as a free morpheme and un- as a bound morpheme. In this word, the prefix un- does not change the category of the base word pack but changes its meaning. Pack means to put things into a case, bag, etc while unpack means to take things out of a bag, suitcase, etc.

3) Prefix pre-

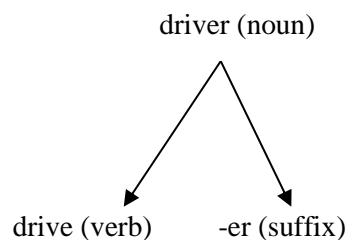


Prepaid consists of two morphemes: paid (past participle of pay) as a free morpheme and pre- as a bound morpheme. The prefix pre- changes the category of the base word from verb to adjective.

II. suffix

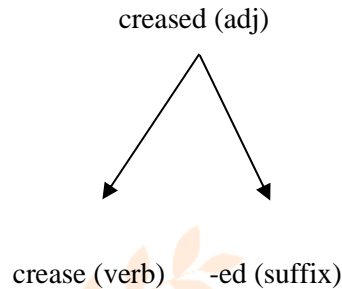
Morphologically, a suffix is an affix that is enclosed after the base of a word, for example, -ness, -al, -ment, in the word laziness, political, amazement. In the short story of Winter Break, the researcher identified twenty suffixes, such as -er, -ed, -y, -ly, -ion, -hood, -ment, -al, -ing, -tion, -ish, -ness, -ous, -ity, -ful, -ary, -age, -cal, -less, -able. It should be noted that spelling adjustments occur in some words.

1) Suffix -er



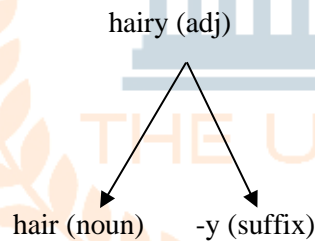
Driver is formed through a derivational process that consists of two morphemes namely drive as a free morpheme and -er as a bound morpheme. The suffix -er changes the category of the base word from verb to adjective.

2) Suffix -ed



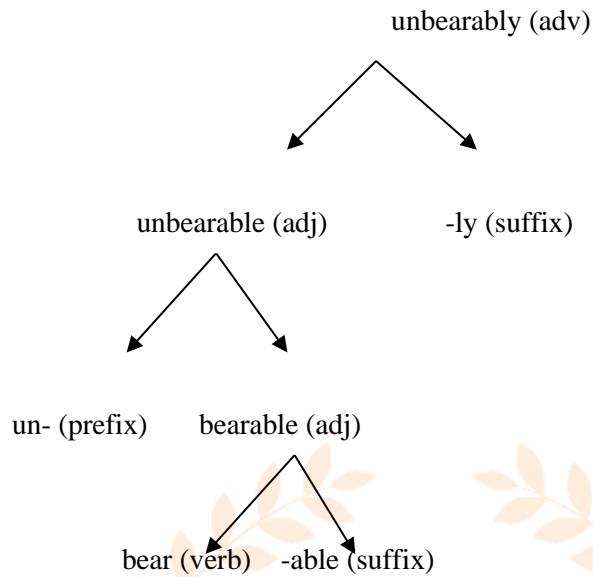
Creased consists of crease as a free morpheme and -ed as a bound morpheme. The suffix -ed changes the category of the base word from verb to adjective.

3) Suffix -y



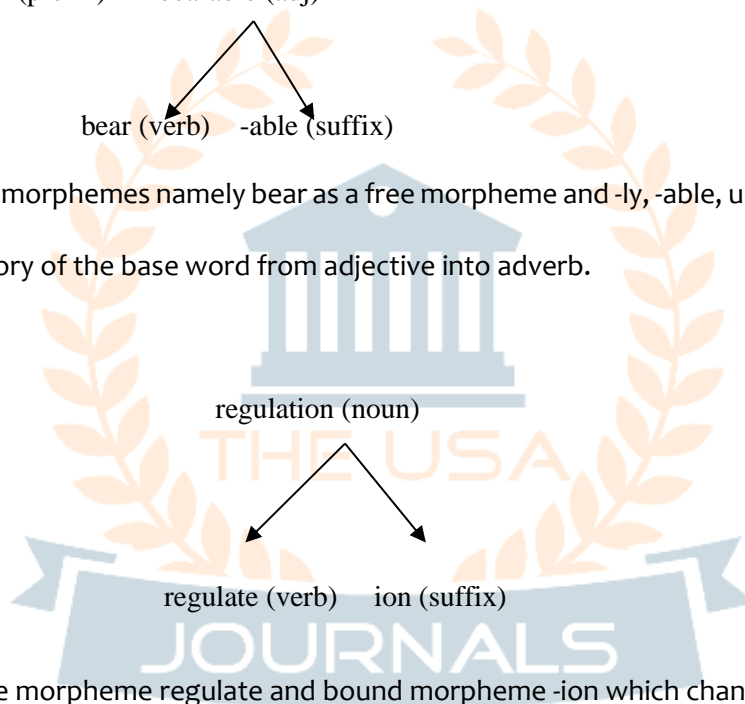
Hairy consists of two morphemes namely hair as a free morpheme and -y as a bound morpheme. The suffix -y changes the category of the base word from a verb into adjective.

4) Suffix -ly



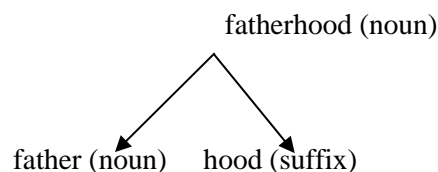
Unbearably consists of four morphemes namely bear as a free morpheme and -ly, -able, un- as bound morphemes. The suffix -ly changes the category of the base word from adjective into adverb.

5) Suffix -ion



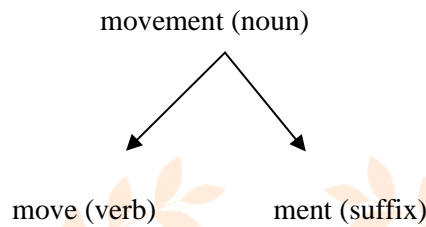
Regulation consists of a free morpheme regulate and bound morpheme -ion which changes the category of the base word from verb into noun.

6) Suffix -hood



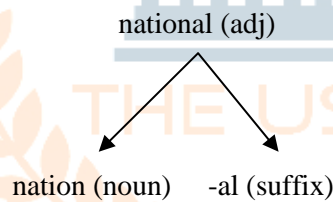
A free morpheme father and a bound morpheme -hood make up the word fatherhood. Even though the suffix -hood changes the meaning of the root word, it does not affect the category of the word. The word father means a male parent, while fatherhood is the state of being a father.

7) Suffix -ment



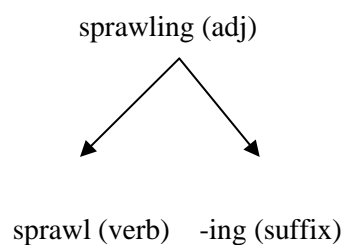
Movement consists of two morphemes namely move as a free morpheme and -ment as a bound morpheme. The suffix -ment changes the category of the base word from verb to noun.

8) Suffix -al



National consists of two morphemes namely nation as a free morpheme and -al as a bound morpheme. The suffix -al changes the meaning and the category of the word from noun into adjective.

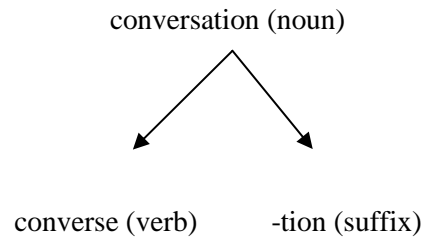
9) Suffix -ing



Sprawling consists of two morphemes namely sprawl as a free morpheme and -ing

as bound morpheme. The suffix -ing changes the category of the base word from verb to adjective.

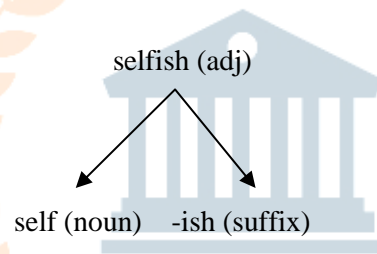
10) Suffix -tion



Conversation consists of two morphemes namely converse as a free morpheme and -tion as a bound morpheme.

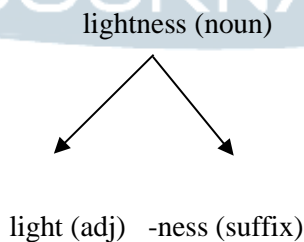
The suffix -tion changes the category of the base word from verb to noun.

11) Suffix -ish



Selfish consists of self as a free morpheme and -ish as a bound morpheme. The suffix -ish changes the meaning and the category of the word from noun into adjective.

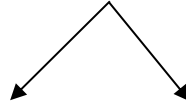
12) Suffix -ness



Lightness consists of light as a free morpheme and -ness as a bound morpheme. The suffix -ness changes the category of the base word from adjective to noun.

13) Suffix -ous

joyous (adj)



joy (noun) -ous (suffix)

Joyous consists of two morphemes namely joy as a free morpheme and -ous as a bound morpheme. The suffix -ous changes the category of the base word from noun to adjective.

14) Suffix -ity

vulgarity (noun)



vulgar (adj) -ity (suffix)

Vulgarity consists of two morphemes namely vulgar as a free morpheme and -ity as a bound morpheme. The derivational suffix -ity changes the category of the word from adjective to noun.

15) Suffix -ful

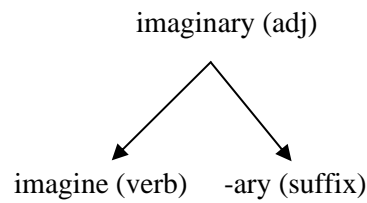
helpful (adj)



help (verb) -ful (adj)

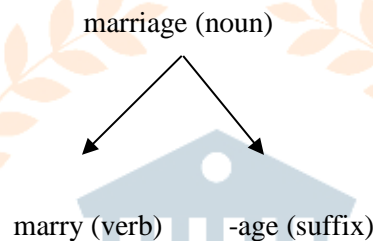
Helpful consists of two morphemes namely help as a free morpheme and -ful as a bound morpheme. The suffix -ful changes the category of the word from verb into adjective.

16) Suffix -ary



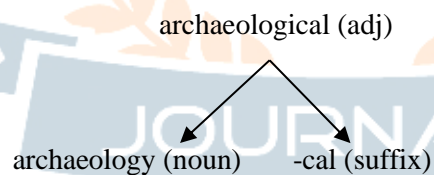
Imaginary consists of two morphemes namely imagine as a free morpheme and -ary as a bound morpheme. The suffix -ary changes the category of the base word from verb to adjective.

17) Suffix -age



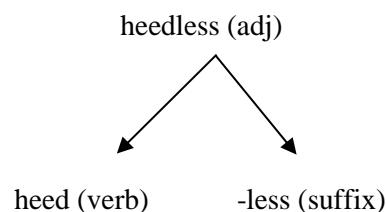
Marriage consists of two morphemes namely marry as a free morpheme and -age as a bound morpheme. The suffix -age changes the base word from verb into noun.

18) Suffix -cal



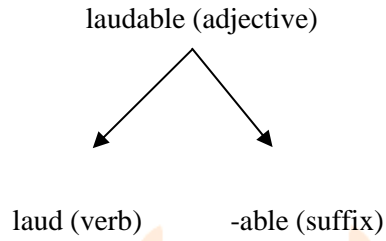
Archaeological consists of two morphemes namely archaeology as a free morpheme and -cal as a bound morpheme. The suffix -cal changes the category of the base word from noun to adjective.

19) Suffix -less



Heedless consists of two morphemes namely heed as a free morpheme and -less as a bound morpheme. The suffix -cal changes the meaning and the category of the word from verb to adjective.

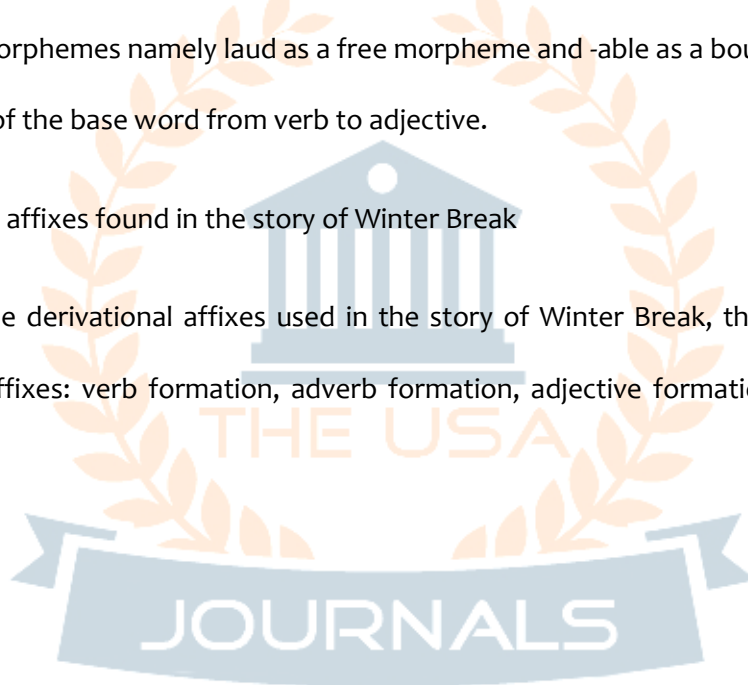
20) Suffix -able



Laudable consists of two morphemes namely laud as a free morpheme and -able as a bound morpheme. The suffix -able changes the category of the base word from verb to adjective.

The function of derivational affixes found in the story of Winter Break

After carefully analyzing the derivational affixes used in the story of Winter Break, the researcher identified four functions of derivational affixes: verb formation, adverb formation, adjective formation, and noun formation, as shown in Figure 1.



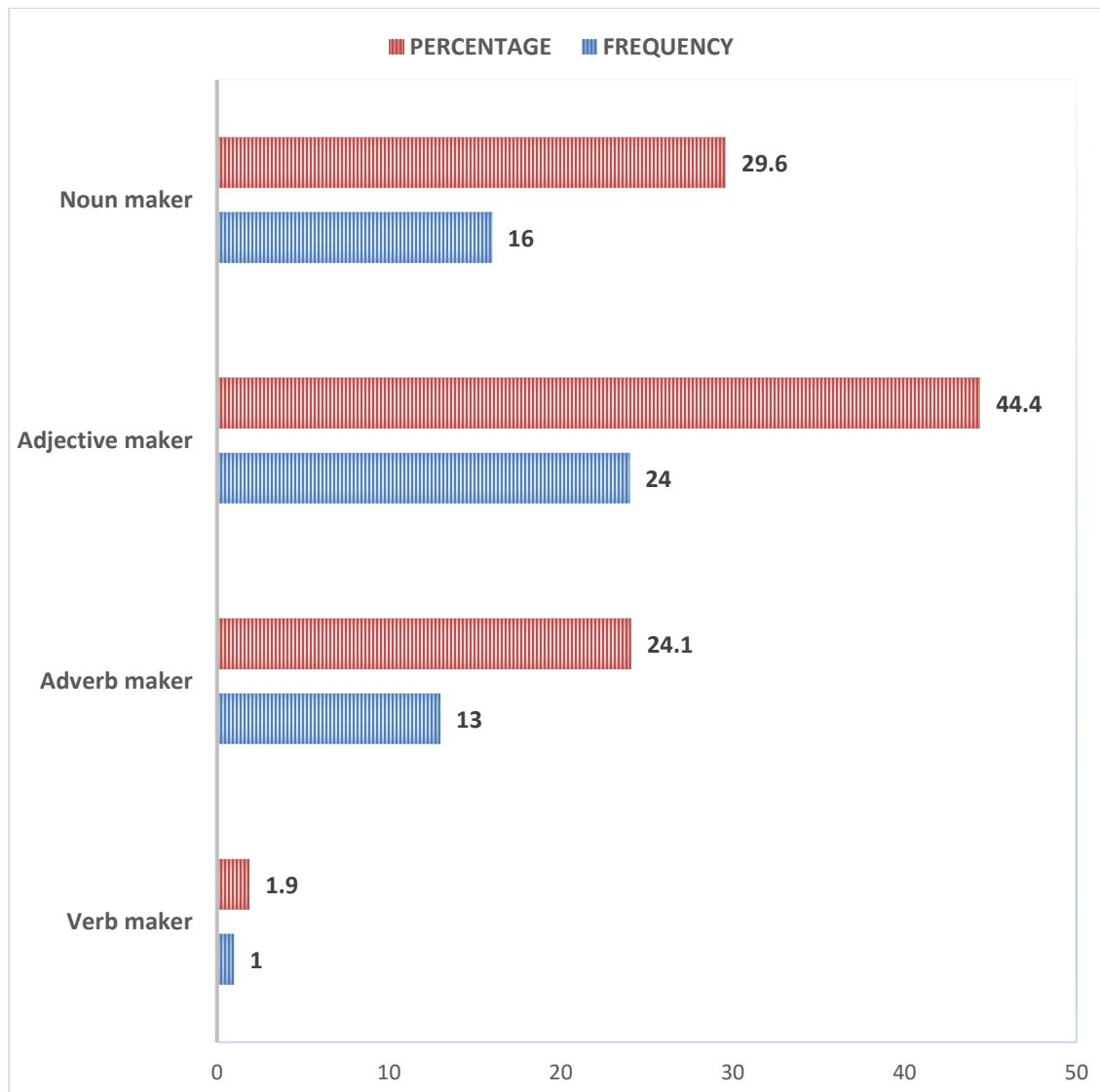


Figure 1. Function and frequency of derivational affixes

Based on the figure above, the most productive category is adjective formation, occurring 24 times or 44.4 percent, and the least frequent category is verb formation, occurring 1 time, representing only 1.9 percent of the entire data. The adjective formation

appeared the most frequently because the story of Winter Break carries many descriptions of nouns, and accordingly, adjectives are used to modify nouns. The verb formation is the least frequent because the verbs in the story of Winter Break are mostly in the form of

past tense, and therefore, these past tense verbs are not classified as derivational, but inflectional affixes, which is beyond the focus of this research. The occurrences of adverb formation and noun formation were similar each 13 and 16 times or 24.1 and 29.6 percent respectively.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study results, in the short story of Winter Break, there existed fifty-four occurrences of words that contain derivational prefixes and suffixes. Three occurrences of words with prefixes in-, un- and pre- and words containing suffixes occurred twenty times, such as -er, -ed, -y, -ly, -ion, -hood, -ment, -al, -ing, -tion, -ish, -ness, -ous, -ity, -ful, -ary, -age, -cal, -less, -able. In this study, the author found that most derivational affixes change the grammatical category of a word or/and the meaning. There existed four functions of derivational affixes in the short story of Winter Break, namely verb formation, adjective formation, noun formation, and adverb formation. With only one occurrence, the verb formation was the least productive and with twenty-four occurrences, the adjective formation appeared to

be the most productive. Each with sixteen and thirteen occurrences respectively, the noun formation and the adverb formation were classified as semi-productive.

This work highlights the significant impact of derivational affixes on the lexical and grammatical enrichment of the English language, offering insights into their complex role. These findings support a deeper understanding of word development in the context of literary works in addition to meeting the needs of language learners.

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