

Adjective Derivational Affixation in English

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini berjudul Afiksasi Derivasional Pembentukan Kata sifat dalam Bahasa Inggris, bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran mengenai jenis-jenis afiks derivasional pembentukan kata sifat beserta proses pembentukannya, makna afiksafiks derivasional, dan bentuk dasar yang dapat diimbuhi oleh afiks-afiks derivasional pembentuk kata sifat. Metode yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan teknik catat. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini merupakan data tulisan yang diambil dari kamus *Oxford Pocket School Dictionary* (2005) yang ditulis oleh Andrew Delahunty dan teks bahasa Inggris yang terkait dengan topik penelitian yang dianggap baik dan lengkap. Semua data yang berupa kata sifat turunan yang ditemukan dianalisis dengan menggunakan teknik urai unsur terkecil (*ultimate constituent analysis*) guna memperoleh identifikasi afiks yang digunakan, deskripsi proses afiksasi yang terjadi, dan bentuk dasar yang dapat diimbuhi. Hasil analisis dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa 1) afiks derivasional yang digunakan untuk membentuk kata sifat yaitu berupa prefiks dan sufiks, afiks yang berupa prefiks adalah *a-, in-, un-*. Afiks derivasional yang digunakan untuk membentuk kata sifat yang berupa sufiks adalah *-able, -al, -an, -ant, -ary, -ate, -ed, -en, -ful, -ic, -ing, -ish, -ive, -less, -like, -ly, -ous, -y* dengan beberapa bentuk variasi yang terbentuk. Adapun kaidah-kaidah perubahan yang terjadi dalam proses pembentukan kata sifat yaitu pemunculan fonem, perubahan fonem, dan penggandaan fonem, 2) makna afiks derivasional secara garis besar adalah menyatakan “negasi”, “kemampuan”, “perilaku”, “kualitas”, “karakteristik”, “relasi/hubungan”, 3) bentuk dasar yang diimbuhi oleh afiks –afiks derivasional dalam membentuk kata sifat dapat dilekatkan tidak hanya pada satu jenis kelas kata saja, bentuk dasar yang dilekati dapat berupa kata turunan/bentukan.

Abstract: This thesis entitled “Adjective Derivational Affixation in English”, deals with the form, types of English adjective derivational affixes and the formation process, the meaning of derivational affixes, and the base that can be attached by adjective derivational affixes. This study is a descriptive qualitative one by which the data are collected through the data collecting technique. The data that used are in the form of written language which is taken from the “Oxford Pocket School Dictionary” written by Andrew Delahaunty and English text related to the research topic. The adjective derivations identified through the analysis are further analyzed into smaller units by using ultimate constituent analysis technique in order to get a clear identification about the form of affixes, description of the affixation process, the meaning of affixes and the base that can be attached. The results of this study show the following results: 1) the derivational affixes that used to form adjective are prefixes and suffixes, the derivational prefixes are *a- in-, un-*, and the derivational suffixes are *-able, -al, -an, -ant, -ary, -ate, -ed, -en, -ful, -ic, -ing, -ish, -ive, -less, -like, -ly, -ous, -y* with some variation forms of the affixes. The rule of change in the adjectival process are the change of phonemes, the appearance of phonemes and the double of phonemes, 2) the grammatical meanings of the derivational affixes are tend to form the concept meaning of “negation”, “ability”, “manner”, “quality”, “characteristic”, and “relation”, 3) the base that can be attached by derivational affixes in forming the adjective are not only attach to one type of word class, the base that could be attached by the derivational affixes are also another derived word.

Key Words: Adjective, Derivation, Affix

Introduction

Morphology is the field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations, and is part of the structure of language that includes words and word parts, namely morpheme (Kridalaksana,

2008: 159). Furthermore, Bauer (1983: 13) states morphology as a sub branch of linguistics deals with the internal structure of word-forms. Based on the definition of the morphology, it can be understood as a branch of linguistics related to the internal

structure of words, word formation process and also the rules that accompany these processes. The rules that accompanied these processes are known as morphological processes. Some of the morphological processes that are commonly used in the formation of an English word that is affixation, cliticization, internal change, suppletion, compounding, conversion, clipping, blends, backformation and acronyms. Among some of the morphological processes, the affixation process is the formation of the most important words by adding affixes (Bauer, 1988: 19).

The affixing process is also known as affixation process. Affixation process is a morphological process that is very instrumental in the formation of new words. Verhaar stated that the primary function of affixation process there are two, among others, inflectional and derivational. Inflectional affixation processes which result in an alternant-alternan of shapes that remain are the words, or lexical

baby (N)
colour (N)
change (V)
expect (V)

From the example above, it can be seen that adjectives can be formed through other types of classes of words with the addition of affixes. As in the example of a baby who has a sense of the word 'baby' and then get up the suffix-*ish* to be *babyish* and means 'to behave like a baby' or 'childish'. This study attempts to determine the kinds of adjective derivational affixation in English, to describe the process of forming new words in the English language through

items, the same. Whereas a derivational affixation process that lowers the lexical word or another of certain words or lexical items (2006: 07).

In some languages, including English, the derivation is important to know the business-class categorization of morphological process of word regularity contained in a specific language. By knowing the derivation of a language, then the system will know how the construction of a single word class changed into another word class (Verhaar, 2006: 118).

The process of word formation or reduction of English words can be done through the derivation of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The formation of some English words, the formation of adjectives through the process of affixing affixes was in this research study. The process of forming an adjective derivational affixation process can be established through the form of an adjective other than the base, which is a verb and a noun. As seen in the example below.

→ *babyish* (Adj.)
→ *colourful* (Adj.)
→ *changeable* (Adj.)
→ *expectant* (Adj.)

the process of adjective derivational affixation, the meaning of adjective derivational affixation, and the base that can be attached by adjective derivational affixation in English.

The results of this study are expected to have contribution to the development of studies on derivational affixes in English, particularly the establishment of an adjective. This study can be used as an additional reference for the development of

research on the morphology of English, which can help enterprises to master or teach the language. And also to provide additional discourse on derivational affixes the formation of adjectives in English. This study will also greatly assist in the effort of understanding the English vocabulary for learners of English.

Findings and Discussion

Types and Process of Adjective Derivational Affixation in English

1.1 Prefix

1.1.1 Prefix *a-*

Prefix *a-* is an affix which is less productive in the form of adjectives. The prefix *a-* distribution inherent in the basic form of the noun. Example: *ablaze, amoral, adrift*.

1.1.2 Prefix *in-*

Prefix *in-* including the less productive affixes in forming adjectives. Prefix *in-* can be attached to the basic form of nouns to form adjectives remedy. Example: *inhuman, inelegant, inshore*.

1.1.3 Prefix *un-*

Prefix *un-* is a prefix of negation that can be attached to nouns and verbs. Example: *undue, unshaven, untold*.

1.2 Suffix

1.2.1 Suffix *-able*

Suffix *-able* is a relatively productive and are often used in forming adjectives. The suffix *-able* distribution can be attached to the basic form of the noun and verb forms the basis for forming derivative adjectives. Example:

fashionable, breakable, agreeable.

The variation form of the suffix *-able*, *-ible*. Example: *accessible, feasible, defensible*.

1.2.2. Suffix *-al*

The suffix *-al* distribution can be attached to the basic form of nouns, with some variation of the

shape *-ial* and *-ual*. Example: *critical, magisterial, spiritual*.

1.2.3. Suffix *-an*

The suffix *-an* inherent distribution on the basic form of nouns, with a variety of forms - (*i*) *an*. Some examples: *African, American, Christian*.

1.2.4. Suffix *-ant*

The suffix *-ant* distribution can be attached to the basic form of the verb. This suffix is attached to both the transitive and intransitive verbs, with *-ent* forms of variation. Example: *resistant, pleasant, absorbent*.

1.2.5. Suffix *-ary*

Suffix *-ary* meaning that states have a relationship or a 'relate to' the word is imbued. Affixes are attached to form the basis of the noun. Example: *budgetary, honorary, planetary*.

1.2.6. Suffix *-ate*

The suffix *-ate* distribution can be attached to the basic form of the noun. This suffix is classified as affixes are less productive in forming adjectives. Example: *passionate, affectionate, temperate*.

1.2.7. Suffix *-ed*

Suffix *-ed* in the distribution can be attached to form the basis of the

basic forms of nouns and verbs.

Example: *aged, skilled, applied*.

1.2.8. Suffix *-en*

Suffix-*en* in the distribution can be attached to the base form of the noun, the noun base form imbued by the suffix-*en* is usually a basic form of nouns that declare the material. Some example: *ashen, flaxen wooden*.

1.2.9. Suffix *-ful*

The suffix-*ful* distribution inherent in the basic form of the noun and verb forms the basis for forming derivative adjectives. This suffix is usually attached to the basic form of the noun form of an abstract noun. Example: *faithful, painful, tasteful*.

1.2.10. Suffix *-ic*

The suffix-*ic* in distribution inherent in the basic form of nouns, with a variation of the shape of *-atic/-etic*. Some examples: *atomic, idiomatic, sympathetic*.

1.2.11. Suffix *-ing*

Suffix-*ing* in the distribution can be attached to form the basis of the basic forms of nouns and verbs. Examples: *boring, homing, burning*.

1.2.12. Suffix *-ish*

The suffix-*ish* distribution can be attached to the basic form of nouns. Some examples: *babyish, slavish, reddish*.

1.2.13. Suffix *-ive*

Affixes are attached to form the basis of the basic forms of nouns and verbs. Example: *abusive, addictive, effective*. *-ve* variations were identified, namely-*ative, -itive*.

Example: *affirmative, comparative, sensitive*.

1.2.14. Suffix *-less*

The suffix-*less* distribution can be attached to the basic form of nouns. Examples: *fearless, luckless, timeless*.

1.2.15. Suffix *-like*

In distribution, the suffix-*like* attached to the basic form of the noun. Examples: *childlike, businesslike, ladylike*.

1.2.16. Suffix *-ly*

Suffix-*ly* in the distribution can be attached to the basic form of the noun. This suffix is also attached to the basic form of the noun that shows the concept of time. Examples: *brotherly, kingly, weekly*.

1.2.17. Suffix *-ous*

Suffix-*ous* in its distribution inherent in the basic form of nouns, with some variations in the formation of *-ious/-uous*. Examples: *dangerous, laborious, sensuous*.

1.2.18. Suffix *-y*

Suffix *-y* is also a productive affixes to form adjectives. The distribution of this suffix can be attached to the basic form of nouns and verbs base form. Example: *creamy, dusty, cuddly*.

2. The Meaning of Adjective Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixation process at a basic form resulted in a change in form and the grammatical meaning of the word. Each of adjective derivational affixes has different meaning and there are some affixes which has the same meaning to other affixes. The

grammatical meaning which appears on the derivative adjective in English is the results of the process of derivational affixation, some of them have meaning related to “negation”, “capable of”, “appraisal”, “quality”, “relation”, “characteristics”, “process”, “situation”, “behavior”, as it can be seen in the following data:

Prefix

Prefix *a-*: declare the meaning of 'nature'

glow 'sinar' → *aglow*
'bersinar'
blaze 'nyala api' → *ablaze*
'berkobar-kobar'

Prefix *in-*: stating the location or meaningful 'in' and the opposite of the meaning of its basic form.

land 'tanah, negeri' → *inland*
'daerah pedalaman'
human 'manusia' →
inhuman 'kejam, tidak
manusiawi'

Prefix *un-*: meaning contrary to the basic form and is a prefix meaning negation

seen 'terlihat' → *unseen*
'tak terlihat'
shaven 'mencukur' →
unshaven 'tak dicukur'

Suffix

Suffix *-able*: state assessment, the ability or significant 'capable of'

memory 'kenangan' →
memorable 'yang patut dikenang'
avoid 'menghindar' →
avoidable 'dapat dihindarkan'

Suffix *-al*: express linkage, relationship / relationship or meaningful 'associated with'.

finance 'keuangan' →
financial 'yang berhubungan dengan

nature 'alam' → *natural*
'alamiah' keuangan'
Suffix *-ary*: state relations / relationships or
meaningful 'relate to'
budget 'anggaran belanja'
→ *budgetary* 'yang
berhubungan

dengan anggaran belanja'
parliament 'parlemen'
→ *parliamentary* 'berhubungan
dengan parlemen'
Suffix *-ate*: stating the mood or
circumstances

affection 'kasih sayang' →
affectionate 'mengharukan'
passion 'hasrat' →
passionate 'bernafsu'

Suffix *-ed*: state characteristics and quality
forest 'hutan' →
forested 'berhutan'
talent 'bakat' →
talented 'berbakat'

Suffix *-ic*: state association or relation /
relationship
alcohol 'alkohol' →
alcoholic 'yang mengandung
alkohol'
ocean 'lautan' →
oceanic 'yang berhubungan dengan
lautan'

Suffix *-ish*: expressed characteristic or
meaningful 'character such as'
baby 'bayi' → *babyish*
'seperti bayi'

slave ‘budak’ → *slavish*
‘seperti budak’

Suffix *-ly*: express way, the attitude, style, behavior

brother ‘saudara’ →
brotherly ‘persaudaraan’
man ‘laki—laki’ → *manly*
‘jantan, berani’

3. The Base Form that is Attached by Adjective Derivational Affixes in English.

3.1. Affixes that Forming Adjectives from Nouns and the Verbs.

There are several affixes that are not only attached to one class of words in the adjective form. Those affixes are *-able/-ible*, *-ive*, *-ful*. Suffix *-ive*, *-able* and can be attached to the basic forms and derivations both nouns and verbs. As in the example of the word *argumentative nature*, *representative*, *repulsive* formed by nouns and verbs derived *argument*, *represent* and *repulse*.

3.2 Affixes Forming Adjectives from Nouns.

Derivational affixes that forming adjective and attached to nouns only have higher numbers. Almost any type of adjective-forming affix can be attached to the noun. Those suffixes are *-ic*, *-al*, *-an*, *-ary*, *-ate-ic*, *-ish*, *-less*, *-like*, *-ly*. Suffix *-al*, *-ary*, *-ate* in the distribution is not only inherent in the basic form of the noun only in the form of adjectives, but also attached to the noun derivatives, example: *concessionary*, *expeditionary*, *revolutionary* formed by a noun

derivative of *concession*, *expedition*, *revolution*. In some of the data derived adjective found there are some adjectives that form the basic shape is imbued with more than one affix, which are *-ic* and *-al* suffix.

3.3. Affixes Forming Adjective from Verb.

Adjective-forming affix that can be attached only to the verbs on the data found only one that is, the suffix *-ant*. The distribution of these affixes in forming an adjective is very low. Adapun some derivational affixes the same with inflectional affixes, the suffix *-ed* and *-ing*, the difference will be seen in its use in a sentence.

3.4. Affixes Forming Adjectives from the Basic Forms of Bound (Bound Root Morphemes).

Many said that having a stand-alone root. Roots that can stand alone are called free morphemes (free morpheme), but not all roots are free. Some roots can not be separated and be bound by forming another word, the root is called the base bound morpheme (root bound morpheme). In the words of the nature of the data, after analyzed with these adjectives describe a smallest element, found some affixes are attached to the base form is bound, ie in the example the word *audible*, *durable*, *native*.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the discussions that have been described, it can be concluded that the formation process of the adjective derivational affixation, the amount of affixes that can be used in forming the adjective

form of prefixes and suffixes. Relatively very small number of prefixes and suffixes are affixes of the most widely used in forming adjectives, and grammatical meaning when the affix-affix is attached to the base form. In use, there are some who do not affix can only attach to one type of word class, which clung to the basic form is not only a form of words but also forms the basis of the derived word.

This study is the general research about adjective derivational affixation process in English. It would be very interesting if there is more research-themed process of derivational affixation and word formation in English, mainly associated with the morphophonemic process that occurs in the formation of words in English, and also the process of derivation zero in English, and a variety of other issues that can assessed.

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