Analysis of The Affixing Process in "Queen of The Night" Novel by A.J. Scurrah

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Morphology, Affixing, Prefix Suffix.	This research aims to identify the affixing processes present in the novel "Queen of The Night" and determine the comparative frequency of data between prefixes and suffixes. The study utilizes the descriptive qualitative research method to analyze the data. The researcher identified the affixing processes by examining words containing prefixes or suffixes, categorizing them into two types: prefixes and suffixes, and describing them. The data for this research were words found in the novel "Queen of The Night" by A.J Scurrah. The findings indicated that out of 100 data analyzed from the prologue to Chapter 2 of the novel, the majority (76 data) involved suffixing. The analysis further revealed that the most frequent suffixes are -ed, accounting for 34 data or 45%, followed by -ing with 20 data or 26.30%, and -s with 13 data or 17%. The least common suffixes found in the process were -ity, -ty, -es, and -er, each appearing only once or 1.3%. In contrast, only 24 data involved prefixing out of the 100 data analyzed. The most common prefixes were Un-, Re-, and In-, each occurring 5 times or 20.83% in their respective categories. The least common prefixes, Mis-, Im-, and Ex-, each appeared only once or 4,1%, making them the least frequent in the prefixing process. Theoretically, this research adds literature of affixing analysis in morphology as sub-discipline of linguistics, while empirically, the findings shed light on the creative inclusion of affixing, i.e. prefixing and suffixing in a novel as a literary work.

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is the systematic examination of language as a science, encompassing the thorough investigation of specific language properties and general language characteristics (Amelia, Azhari, Arzati, & Jumanto, 2022). This field not only involves the analysis of sound, grammar, and meaning but also explores the history of language families, the process of language acquisition in both children and adults, and the cognitive processing of language use, including its connections to race and gender. Languages are constructed using various building blocks of different types and sizes.

Sounds combine, sometimes undergoing transformations and exhibiting interesting phenomena. Words are structured in particular sequences, and alterations to the beginnings and endings of words can modify their meanings. Additionally, the arrangement of words and the speaker's awareness of what the listener comprehends can influence the overall meaning. Linguistics delves into the study of all these aspects, and those engaged in this exploration are referred to as linguists.

Our research is in the form of Morphology. Morphology originates from "morph", denoting form, and "logi", indicating science. Consequently, Morphology represents a division of linguistics dedicated to examining the complexities of word structures, their alterations, and the consequential effects on meaning. In the linguistics dictionary Morphology, within the realm of linguistics, investigates morphemes and their

combinations or elements of language structures encompassing words and components of words, specifically morphemes. Or it can be concluded that morphology discusses word formation. Not only that, the definition of morphology also exists according to Aronoff & Fudeman (2022), "morphology is the cognitive mechanism responsible for word creation, or the field of linguistics concerned with examining the internal structure and formation of words". While, Morphology involves the exploration of linguistic forms, focusing on structures rather than merely recognizing individual words. The significance of morphology lies in its contribution to the creation of linguistic units and structures. The term "morphology" has been employed in the English language for an extended period, particularly in the field of biology. In this context, it pertains to "the branch of biology concerned with the form of living organisms and their constituent parts, as well as the interconnections between their structure".

Morpheme is the smallest units of meaning and part of morpheme is an affix this phenomenon occurs exclusively when connected to another morpheme, be it a root, stem, or base. According to Aprianti & Parmawati (2020), "a morpheme is a linguistic element with diverse functions in constructing both words and sentences. Affixation represents a morphological process intended to transform a root or base word into a new word". While, Orchidiani (2018) "state that affixation is the process of creating new words by adding morphemes to existing ones". This involves two types of morphemes: free morphemes and bound morphemes.

The first type is a free morpheme, which constitutes standalone elements in a word and can convey meaning on its own without relying on any additional components. These independent words are typically known as unbound morphemes. On the other hand, a bound morpheme, in contrast to a free morpheme, relies on other words for support to form a complete word with a specific meaning. Affixes are categorized in two ways: (1) based on their positions and (2) based on their functions. In terms of positions, affixes fall into three types: prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. A prefix is an affix that is attached before a word, an infix is inserted into a word, and a suffix is attached after a word.

A prefix is a linguistic element positioned before a root, altering the meaning of the word or creating a new word. Conversely, a suffix is a linguistic element positioned after the root, modifying both the meaning and function (usage) of the word. Collectively, prefixes and suffixes are referred to as affixes because they are affixed to the root.

"Queen of the Night" is a novel by A.J. Scurrah, and it is the first book in the Witch fire series. Amidst the cold and foreboding halls of their illustrious home, Lady Nightshade finds herself thrust into an unexpected and ominous encounter. A mysterious visitor, identified as Midna Ever clear, Prophet of the Council of Thirteen, delivers a chilling revelation that shakes the foundations of their shadow society. As Lady Nightshade grapples with the implications, a profound vision unfolds, revealing a dire future that could lead to a supernatural war with catastrophic consequences.

The narrative unfolds in a desolate hall illuminated by a spill of moonlight, casting an eerie glow on the marble floor. Lady Nightshade's initial disdain towards Midna turns to bewilderment as she realizes the gravity of the situation. The revelation of Midna's prophecy sets the stage for a complex interplay of politics, power, and the delicate balance between different supernatural factions.

The unexpected arrival of Midna, bearing news of an impending war, disrupts the carefully constructed order of the shadow society. Lady Nightshade's father, the formidable City Alpha, dismisses the prophecy with a scoff, questioning Midna's credibility. However, the tension escalates as Midna unveils the details of her vision - a vision that involves Lady Nightshade's family and a decision that could cost thousands of innocent lives.

The ensuing dialogue explores the intricacies of diplomatic resolution versus the potential for all-out war. Lady Nightshade, initially sceptical of the prophecy, begins to grapple with the harsh reality as Midna emphasizes the dangers of exposing the shadow world to humanity. The narrative unfolds with a mixture of scepticism, intrigue, and underlying mistrust.

Amidst the political deliberations, the plot takes an unexpected turn with the sudden entrance of Richard, Lady Nightshade's brother's Beta. His shocking revelation about a skirmish with the Ire Phang family sets off a chain of events that thrusts the characters into an emotional maelstrom. The news of Lady Nightshade's brother's death becomes a pivotal moment, pushing the narrative towards a precipice of grief and vengeance.

The climax of the story revolves around the conflicting emotions within Lady Nightshade and her father. As grief intertwines with the thirst for vengeance, the decision to go to war becomes imminent. The intricate dance between supernatural factions, the delicate balance of power, and the personal toll on Lady Nightshade's family add layers of complexity to the narrative.

In this tale of prophecy, grief, and the relentless pursuit of power, the characters are faced with choices that will reshape their world. The sinuous threads of politics, family dynamics, and the supernatural weave together, creating a narrative that captivates and intrigues. As the story unfolds, the question lingers–will Lady Nightshade's family succumb to the prophecy, or can they navigate the treacherous path ahead and avert the impending war?

In the aftermath of Midna's departure and the revelation of Arthur's death, Lady Nightshade finds herself entangled in a web of grief, power dynamics, and a thirst for vengeance. Ignoring Midna's futile attempts to make amends, Lady Nightshade grapples with her father's command to stay confined within the house, restrained by the emotional turmoil of losing her brother.

The throne room empties, leaving only Lady Nightshade and Richard, her brother's Beta. Her father, the formidable City Alpha, issues a strict order that she is not to leave the house under any circumstances. This decree, intended to protect the last surviving child and heir to the throne, leaves Lady Nightshade frustrated as it hinders her ability to actively participate in the impending supernatural war.

The narrative delves into the complex father-daughter relationship as Lady Nightshade challenges her father's decision. However, the City Alpha's dominance proves overwhelming, and she reluctantly accepts her imposed confinement. The emotional toll on her father, having outlived his only son, adds a layer of complexity to the familial dynamics.

The story takes a turn when Lady Nightshade, along with Richard, attends to the wounded and heads towards the infirmary. The mansion, usually a bustling hub, feels eerily corporate and timeless in the late hours. Richard's condition, leaving a trail of blood, adds a touch of dark humour to their journey. The exchange between them exposes the strained relationship and highlights Lady Nightshade's internal struggle with grief and responsibility.

As Lady Nightshade questions Richard about the circumstances of the attack, the tension escalates, revealing the complex emotions surrounding Arthur's death. Their verbal sparring touches upon themes of freedom, cowardice, and responsibility. Lady Nightshade's frustration with her unique ability, which prevents her from actively participating in the battle, adds a layer of internal conflict.

The narrative takes a riveting turn when Lady Nightshade, fuelled by anger and grief, decides to take matters into her own hands. Richard becomes a reluctant witness to her growing determination for

vengeance. The revelation that the Irephang boy, responsible for her brother's death, is still at large sparks a fierce determination within her.

The story ends with Lady Nightshade's resolve to hunt down the Irephang boy, setting the stage for a personal vendetta. The conflict within the supernatural community intertwines with Lady Nightshade's internal struggle, creating a compelling narrative that explores themes of power, loss, and the pursuit of justice.

As Lady Nightshade sets her sights on revenge, the tale promises a thrilling exploration of her character, her abilities, and the challenges she must overcome in the pursuit of justice within the shadowy world she inhabits.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used for this journal is a qualitative descriptive research method. In qualitative research, the researcher serves as the primary instrument, and data collection techniques can be combined, data analysis can be inductive, and the results of qualitative research focus more on meaning Sugiyono (2020: 9). Not only that, according to Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono (2020: 7) qualitative research is data collection in the form of words or pictures but does not emphasize numbers. And from the data collected, is then analysis, then described so that it is easy for the reader to understand. The qualitative method used in this research is to find and collect data, analysis the data then classify according to what will be studied and draw conclusions from the research. In this study, the researcher examines the affixation of prefixes and suffixes used in the novel "Queen of The Night" by A.J. Scurrah. including details about the prefixes and suffixes used in the book. To analyze affixes and their functions in a specific text, you would need to refer to the text itself or other resources that provide linguistic analysis of the novel.

The analysis method used in linguistics is morphology. This method is by the topic discussed in the study, namely "Analysis of the affixation process in the Novel "Queen of The Night", where Prefixes and Suffixes are included in the morphological study. This research of morphology in the Queen of the Night novels aims to deepen our understanding of the intricate relationship between language and fantasy, highlighting the role of affixation as a powerful tool in shaping the linguistic landscape of one of the most beloved and enduring literary worlds. The findings illuminate the creative and inventive use of affixation in constructing a unique linguistic landscape within the Queen of the Night world, offering insights into Scurrah's masterful crafting of language to evoke a sense of wonder and authenticity in her fantastical narrative. By exploring the creative use of affixation, this analysis sheds light on the author's deliberate choices in language construction, providing insights into how Scurrah's linguistic craftsmanship enhances the ambiance and authenticity of her literary creation. Moreover, the study contemplates the cultural and symbolic dimensions of the language, considering how the subtle nuances of suffixes and prefixes contribute to establishing a distinct linguistic identity within the broader fantasy genre. The research aims to discern patterns and linguistic conventions that enhance the immersive experience of the novels.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There is the result of findings and discussion:

1. PREFIX

Table 1. Data of Prefix

NO	Word	Base	Prefix
1.	Apart	Part	a-
2.	Unusual	Usual	Un-
3.	Disbelief	Belief	Dis-
4.	Reverse	Verse	Re-
5.	Mistrust	Trust	Mis-
6.	Premonition	Monition	Pre-
7.	Impossible	possible	Im-
8.	Rethink	think	Re-
9.	Unbalance	balance	Un-
10.	Unseen	seen	Un-
11.	Resolve	solve	Re-
12.	Extension	tension	Ex-
13.	Unable	able	Un-
14.	Alive	live	a-
15.	Return	turn	Re-
16.	Disarray	array	Dis-
17.	Unfamiliar	familiar	Un-
18.	Presumptuous	sumptuous	Pre-
19.	Relocation	location	Re-
20.	Indifference	difference	In-
21.	Incapable	capable	In-
22.	Independence	dependence	In-
23.	Invisible	visible	In-
24.	Insignificant	significant	In-

Table 2. Percentage of Prefix

No	Prefix	Occurrences in Data	Percentage (%)
1.	Un-	5	20,83%
2.	Re-	5	20,83%
3.	In-	5	20,83%
4.	A-	2	8,4%
5.	Dis-	2	8,4%
6.	Pre-	2	8,4%
7.	Mis-	1	4,1%
8.	Im-	1	4,1%
9.	Ex-	1	4,1%
	Total	24	100%

The most used prefix is Un-, Re-, and In- with percentage of 20,83% and the least used prefix who have the same percentage are Mis-, Im-, and Ex- with percentage 4,1% out of 100%.

2. SUFFIX

Table 3. Data of Suffix

No	Word	Base	Suffix
1.	Committing	commit	-ing
2.	Parted	part	-ed
3.	Sticking	stick	-ing
4.	Shouted	shout	-ed
5.	Yanking	yank	-ing
6.	Words	word	-s
7.	Flattering	flatter	-ing
8.	Carefully	careful	-ly

9.	Bordering	border	-lng
10.	Events	event	-s
11.	Snowballs	snowball	-s
12.	Presented	present	-ed
13.	Paramedics	paramedic	-s
14.	Working	work	-ing
15.	Grabbed	grab	-ed
16.	Arguing	argue	-ing
17.	Softening	soften	-ing
18.	Freshly	fresh	-ly
19.	Printed	print	-ed
20.	Cheeks	cheek	-s
21.	Flushed	flush	-ed
22.	Regulating	regulate	-ing
23.	Sounded	sound	-ed
24.	Shrugged	shrug	-ed
25.	Forcing	force	-ing
26.	Pursed	purse	-ed
27.	Reaching	reach	-ing
28.	Pastries	pastry	-es
29.	Stared	stare	-ed
30.	Chuckled	chuckle	-ed
31.	Sincerity	sincere	-ity
32.	Forcibly	forceful	-ly
33.	Vampires	vampire	-s
34.	Prattled	prattle	-ed
35.	Royalty	royal	-ty

36.	Established	establish	-ed
37.	Patrolled	patrol	-ed
38.	Splitting	split	-ing
39.	Smeared	smear	-ed
40.	Badly	bad	-ly
41.	Gripped	grip	-ed
42.	Pleading	plead	-ing
43.	Sobbed	sob	-ed
44.	Damned	damn	-ed
45.	Barely	bare	-ly
46.	Clenched	clench	-ed
47.	Canines	canine	-s
48.	Crawling	crawl	-ing
49.	Darker	dark	-er
50.	Snatching	snatch	-ing
51.	Reeked	reek	-ed
52.	Needed	need	-ed
53.	Blinked	blink	-ed
54.	Stupefied	stupefy	-ed
55.	Gulped	gulp	-ed
56.	Bones	bone	-s
57.	Places	place	-s
58.	Squinting	squint	-ing
59.	Grimaced	grimace	-ed
60.	Globes	globe	- s
61.	Sagging	sag	- ing
62.	Awnings	awning	- s

63.	Wires	wire	- s
64.	Reminded	remind	- ed
65.	Putting	put	- ing
66.	Treated	treat	-ed
67.	Looking	look	-ing
68.	Happened	happen	-ed
69.	Liked	like	-ed
70.	Hours	hour	-s
71.	Frowned	frown	-ed
72.	Pausing	pause	-ing
73.	Brewed	brew	-ed
74.	Seized	seize	-ed
75.	Dragging	drag	-ed
76.	Prevented	prevent	-ed

Table 4. Percentage of Suffix

No	Suffix	Occurrences in Data	Percentage (%)
1.	-ed	34	45%
2.	-ing	20	26,30%
3.	-s	13	17%
4.	-ly	5	6,50%
5.	-ity	1	1.3%
6.	-ty	1	1,3%
7.	-es	1	1,3%
8.	-er	1	1,3%
	Total	76	100%

The most used suffix is -ed with percentage 45% and the least used suffix who have the same percentage are -ity, -ty, -es, and -er with percentage 1,3% out of 100%.

Based on the result of the research in the novel "Queen of The Night", we get 100 data obtained with 24 prefix and 76 suffix. With the percentage contains 100% prefix and 100% suffix. We have analysis the data further which resulted in the findings of several kinds of prefixes and suffixes. We managed to search, research, and analysis data from December 6, 2023, to January 2024.

From the data that has been found, there are 9 kinds of prefixes and 8 kinds of suffixes. Some of the prefixes we found were (un-), (re-), (in-) with the highest prefix percentage, which is 20,83% each. Then there are prefixes (a-), (pre-), (dis-) with a percentage of 8,4%. And the last, there is a prefix (mis-), (im-), (ex-) with a percentage 4,1%.

The suffixes (-ed) with the highest percentage of 45%. Suffix (-ing) with a percentage of 26,30%. Suffix (-s) with a percentage of 17%. Next the suffixes (-ly) with a percentage of 6,50%. And the last is the suffix (-ity), (-ty), (-es), (-er) with a percentage of 1,3%.

Some examples of data analysis that we have examined.

Type of prefix:

1. Prefix a

Prefix "a-" (or its variant "an-")

Meaning: "Not."

For example:

> *Apolitical (not inclined to favor politics), Anonymous (not having a name).*
> *Apart means part (not)*

Alive

2. Prefix Un-

Prefix Un mean "not," depending on the base word, but can also mean "deprived of" or "to release."

For example:

> *Unusual means not usual*
> *Unbalance means not balance*
> *Unseen means not seen*
> *Unable means not able*
> *Unfamiliar means not familiar*

3. Prefix Dis-

Prefix Dis means "not" or "the opposite of" and is sometimes attached to the beginning of verbs to indicate the undoing of an action.

For example:

Disbelief means not believe
Disarray

4. Prefix Re-

prefix **re-** means "back" or "again," consider **re**arrange, or arrange "again."

For example:

Reverse means back
Rethink means think again
Resolve means solving
Return means turn again
Relocation means moving

5. Prefix Mis-

prefix *mis-* means "incorrect" or "badly." When *mis-* is attached to a word, it effectively changes that word's definition to include incorrectness or to describe an action that was badly done.

For example:

Mistrust means not believe

6. Prefix Pre-

These explanations provide a general understanding of the meanings associated with these prefixes, and their application in the novel would depend on the specific context in which they are used.

For example:

Premonition means feeling (before)
Presumptuous means too confident (before)

7. Prefix Im-

Prefix Im meaning *in, upon.* can also be used as a variant of the prefix **im**-, meaning *not*.

Impossible means not true.

8. Prefix Ex-

The prefix **ex-** mean "out."

For example:

Extension means out tension

9. Prefix In-

Meanings: "In," "On," or "Not."

For example:

Infiltrate (enter surreptitiously), Involve (include), Inactive (not active).
Indifference means difference (not)
Incapable means capable (not)
Independence means dependence (not)
Invisible means visible (not)
Insignificant means significant (not)

Type of suffix

a. -ed

The results show 5 words found that adding the suffix -ed to the base word those are "accustomed", "skirted", "smiled", "scrutinized", and "entertained" Here are the contains 5 words from the novel:

1. *But I'd grown **accustomed** to my father's posturing over the years.*
2. *My eyes **skirted** over him in favor of the unfamiliar figure by his side.*
3. *She **smiled** at me, but the gesture was a little too earnest for my liking.*
4. *I openly **scrutinized** her from head to toe.*
5. *Most of the guests my father **entertained** were male.*

-ed is forms the past participle of regular verbs and adjectives derived from participles, expressing a state or characteristic arising from the verb's action.

b. -ing

The result show that 5 words were found adding the suffix -ing after base word those are "sensing", "entertaining", "imploring", "flattering", and surrounding" here are the contains 5 words from the novel.

1. ***Sensing** that I could delay no longer.*
2. *Who are we **entertaining** this evening?*
3. *Midna turned to face the subject of her vision with wide **imploring** eye.*
4. *Lending the draughty hall, the **flattering** impression of an art gallery.*
5. *Unique snapshot of the nature reserve **surrounding** our illustrious home.*

-ing is added to verbs to form present participles and noncount nouns referring to activities. Present participles are employed alongside auxiliary verbs to create continuous forms tense and can also function as adjectives.

c. -s

The results show 5 words found that adding the suffix -s after the base word. Those are "veins", "leeches", "vampires", "parasites", "and "creatures". Here are the contains 5 words from the novel:

1. *The blood in my **veins** turned slush.*
2. *Forced us to be civil with the **leeches.***
3. ***Vampires** were **parasites** that relied on the life force of other **creatures** to survive.*

-s indicate either possession or plurality in noun

ns and also first-person singular for the simple tense. From these examples, -s (possessive) and -s (plural) are attached to nouns.

d. -ly

The result shows 6 words found that ass the suffix -ly after the based word. Those are "pointedly", "freakishly", "entirely", "eloquently", and "diplomatically". Here are the contains 5 words from the novel:

1. I ***pointedly*** *asked my father.*
2. *She must be* ***freakishly*** *powerful.*
3. *Not* ***entirely*** *sure that I leant any credence to premonition.*
4. *Whilst I'd failed to phrase it* ***eloquently.***
5. *You must resolve this* ***diplomatically.***

Suffix -ly is commonly used in English to form adverbs. Adverbs are linguistic elements that alter or describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, providing more information about how, when, where, or to what degree an action is performed. Adding "-ly" to an adjective is a way to create an adverb.

e. -ity

The results show a word found that adding the suffix -ity after the base word "immortality" here are the contain word from the novel:

1. *Their* ***immortality*** *defied the natural order of the world*

"-ity" is used in English to form abstract nouns from adjectives. When added to an adjective, it typically transforms the word into a noun denoting a state, quality, or condition related to the characteristic expressed by the adjective.

f. -ty

The results show a word found that adding the suffix -ty after the base word "royalty" here are the contain word from the novel:

1. *Everybody treated him like* ***royalty***

"-ty" is used in English to form nouns, typically from adjectives, and it often denotes a state, quality, or condition.

g. -es

The results show a word found that adding the suffix -ty after the base word "wolves" here are the contain word from the novel:

1. *Carved into the likeness of snarling* ***wolves***

"-es" is used to indicate the plural form.

It is also used to indicate the third-person singular in the present tense for regular verbs.

h. -er

The results show a word found that adding the suffix -ty after the base word "royalty" here are the contain word from the novel:

1. *Her voice was* ***deeper*** *than I expected*

"-er" is used for comparative adjectives and forming agent nouns from verbs. The specific use depends on the context and the type of word to which the suffix is added.

According to (Panjaitan, Togatorop, & Damanik , 2020) "this research aims to identify prefixes and suffixes in narrative texts. In this study, it was found that the excellent criteria were 47.61% of the percentage of 10 students and the lowest criteria were 14.28% of the percentage of 3 students.'' This research uses descriptive qualitative and the data taken from the narrative text of SMP Sw. Puteri Sion Jl. Pales IX no. 26 Medan. The researcher did several things in researching this topic, such as: conducting classroom observations, conducting tests on narrative text material to find prefixes and suffixes, and collecting answers from the test results then examining the answers from the test results. The researcher used (Arikunto 1993:249) to classification the score into description of the data. The difference between this research and the current researcher is that the data used is a novel, while the previous researcher used narrative text. The previous researcher used score description theory and the current researcher classified the data into affixes. The current researcher found score data on affixes and prefixes. The most affixes are found with 20% and the least is 4.1%. As for suffixes, it is found with 45% at most and 1.3% at least.

According to (Putri, et al., 2021) "this study aims to analyse the final affixes of derivation contained in the reading texts in the 11th-grade English print book. The researcher used the content description analysis method.'' The researcher collected data through data reduction, data display, and concluding. The most common data found by previous researchers are suffix -ing as a noun marker and adverb ending -ly as an adverb marker. The difference is that the previous researcher took data from the 11th-grade texts book while the current researcher collected data from Wattpad novels. The previous researcher examined derivational suffixes while the current researcher examined affixes.

According to (Noprianto & Purnawarman, 2019) "this study was conducted to find out the frequency of vocabulary learning strategies used by grade 10 high school students and these learning strategies are related to the knowledge of affixes.'' The researcher collected data by using a vocabulary learning strategies questionnaire adapted from Schmitt (1997) and by conducting a word passage level test used to answer the research questions proposed by Sasao and Webb (2015). Not only that, the researcher also used Schmitt's (1997) opinion which states Vocabulary learning strategies are fundamental to influencing the process of vocabulary learning. Vocabulary learning is perceived as the process through which information is acquired, stored, retrieved, and utilized by individuals. In this study, the researcher involved 116 participants from grade 10 high school. In this study, low multi-affix knowledge was found, such as re-, -inter, dis-, -ful, and -er. The researcher hopes that this finding can make a meaningful contribution and is expected to enrich the vocabulary learning literature and knowledge about affixes. Not only that, for stakeholders as the authorities, this research is used as valuable information to design curriculum and focus on the lack of vocabulary knowledge especially in affix knowledge. The difference is that the previous study used a vocabulary learning strategy questionnaire while the current study collected affixes data from Wattpad novels.

According to (Aprilia, Neisya, & Sonia, Word Formation Process in Adele's ''30'' Song Album : A Comprehensive Morphological Analysis , 2023) "this research was made with the aim of comprehensively analysis the word formation in Adele's songs.'' In addition, another goal of the author conducting research is to focus on the process of forming new words based on morphemes or words. The data of this research uses 12 songs in Adele's ''30'' album. And the analysis results found that 6 types of 14 types of word formation processes contained in Adele's ''30'' album. In addition, this research found 44 instances of word formation processes. These were categorized into several types, including 6 instances of compounding, 1 instance of clipping, 1 instance of backformation, 1 instance of acronyms, 2 instances of derivation, and 33 instances of prefixes and suffixes. In this investigation, scholars employed qualitative methods with a descriptive approach by using the theory from Auli (2020) which explains that descriptive research is used

to describe something factually, accurately, and systematically without forgetting important points in the research. The difference is that the previous study took data from Adele's song while the current study took data from A.J. Scurrah's Wattpad novel. From the data analysis by the current researcher, there are 24 prefixes out of 9 prefixes found and 76 suffixes out of 8 suffixes found.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysed data, this study successfully identified and categorized affixing processes into two types, namely prefixes and suffixes, in the Wattpad novel "Queen of The Night" by A.J Scurrah from the prologue to chapter 2. In the data collection process, the researcher found 100 instances of affixing processes, with the majority (76 data) occurring in the suffixing process, while prefixing only accounted for 24 data.

In the suffixing process, it was observed that the most frequently occurring suffix was -ed, with a total of 34 data or 45%, followed by -ing with 20 data or 26.30%, -s with 13 data or 17%, and -ly with 5 data or 6.50%. The least commonly found suffixes in this process were -ity, -ty, -es, and -er, each appearing only once or 1.3% in their respective categories.

Meanwhile, in the prefixing process, 24 data were identified out of the 100 analysed. The most common prefixes were Un-, Re-, and In-, each occurring 5 times or 20.83% in their respective categories, followed by A-, Dis-, and Pre- with 2 data or 8.4% each. The least frequently found prefixes in this category were Mis-, Im-, and Ex-, each appearing only once or 4.1% in their respective categories. Thus, the findings of this study provide a clear picture of the distribution and types of affixing processes present in the language used in the novel.

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