

Prefixing and Suffixing Analysis of The Novel *The Fault in Our Stars*

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Abstract: This research aims at exploring the linguistic behaviors of prefixes and suffixes within a particular context of a novel. Prefixes and suffixes are a series of letters that are added at the beginning or end of a word to provide information. They are not words, and they cannot stand alone in a sentence. Prefixes and suffixes are some of the most important components in morphology. In this study, the researcher made efforts to find out the prefixes and suffixes used in the novel "The Fault in Our Star" by Jhon Green. We chose this title because we think this topic is interesting and is eligible to be researched. The researchers chose the analysis of prefixes and suffixes in the novel by Green John, namely "the fault in our stars" because this novel is successful enough in grabbing our attention due to its content and its writing. In this present study, the researchers used a qualitative research method for this study. Qualitative research is research that is more focused on using an analysis of verbal data or is analytical by observing directly the objects under study. Process and meaning (subject perspective) are more highlighted in qualitative research. The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the research focus is in accordance with the facts. In this analysis, the researchers chose the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green as a data source. The researchers analyzed the classification of kinds, processes, and meanings of prefixes and suffixes. This research on prefixes and suffixes in the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" is aimed at describing the morphological behaviors of prefixes and suffixes in that novel. An analysis was done upon 100 data that we found. Based on the result of the research in the novel "The Fault in Our Stars", we got 100 data with the percentage containing 36% prefixes and 64% suffixes. We have analyzed the data further which resulted in the findings of several kinds of prefixes and suffixes.

Keywords: morphology; morphological analysis; prefixing; suffixing; linguistic behaviors of prefixing and suffixing

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Language is one of the important things in human society's life to communicate with each other (Sagala, 2019). Language is like an ability possessed by humans that are used to communicate between humans with one another using signs, for example using words or movements. The scientific study of language is called linguistics. Linguistics is one of the sciences that try to study the nature of language, the structure of language, how the language was obtained, how the language works, and how the language has developed to date. Linguistics means the study of language.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of words and studies the combined variants of various kinds of words and the effect of changes in word form on the group and meaning of words. Geert Booij (2005) says: “Morphology, the study of the internal structure of words, deals with the forms of lexemes (inflection), and with the ways in which lexemes are formed (word-formation). In morphology, there is an object of study called morphemes. Morphemes are the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning. Morphemes cannot be divided into smaller forms of language, both those that can stand alone and those that cannot stand alone. A morpheme can be a prefix and a suffix in a word.

Prefix is a word or group word at the beginning of base word that has its own meaning, it can change the meaning of the words it combines (Side and Wellman, 1999). That is means the prefix is in front of the base word and will change the meaning of the word. Prefix is also usually used to indicate negative or negative forms of a word or prefix are usually used to give negative adjectives. For example, the opposite of 'correct' is 'incorrect', the opposite of 'comfort' is 'discomfort', the opposite of 'well' is 'unwell' (McCarthy and O'Dell, 1994). Based on these prefixes, they are in front of the base word which means "no". While the suffix is a word ending behind the base word. Suffixes change the meaning of the words they are combined with only by changing the part of the speech, for example we can add -ity to the word national to indicate the noun nationality (Side and Wellman, 1999). The addition of a suffix can also change the part of speech, spelling or writing. Which is not only changing the meaning of the word. So the conclusion is if a word or group word is enclosed before a base, it is called a prefix and if a word or group word is enclosed after a base, it is called a suffix.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Affixation is the process of word-formation by giving an affix on a base or root, of a single or complex basis. The various types of affixation are prefixation, suffixation, infixation, supra fixation, and circumfixation. In affixes, new words are created by means of derivation (words formed from derivation) and by inflection (words formed by variations in words). Derivation's words often change drastically while inflection tends to be predictable because it only changes the substance or the subject. The result differs from that of the derivational suffix and derivational prefix that normally does not change the word class of a basic form of the word. Based on authorities, affix is a grammatical bound that in a word, who has the ability to attach to other units to form a word or new word according to Ramlan (1987: 55). In general, affixation normally includes prefixation and suffixation because it is a word-formation in English. Affixation provides a more complete meaning to the root. Prefix and suffix are morpheme that cannot be divided into smaller forms of language and both that stand-alone and those that cannot stand alone. Prefix and suffix have also been observed in this novel by Green John, namely “The Fault in Our Stars”.

Each prefix has a different meaning, when a prefix is added to a word (base or root), prefix changes the meaning of the word to a new word. Prefixes can also be eliminated by the root word. If the root word is eliminated, it becomes a regular word without prefix even though the meaning of the word changes. Prefix a new set of words that have different meanings for providing information or explanation. Prefix is one of the affix. Suffix came from a word that cannot be explained again to become a new word. In writing prefixes and suffixes without being combined with the root words, it is necessary to add a hyphen in front of or behind.

Suffix has two types, there are derivational suffixes and inflectional suffixes. Derivational is a word added at the end of the word to determine the part of speech. The process produced

from the word is any derivation or derivation of a root meaning it is word would differ from the previous root. Furthermore, the inflectional suffix includes a word added at the end of words to grammatical variation or without altering words and meanings that are drastic and easily predictive. Suffix is one of the affix just like prefix.

In the prefix adjective and verb gives negative meaning to the word (base or root). Prefix can also be used to communicate relationship time, place or way. The average verb is composed of prefixes there are re-, dis-, over-, un-, mis-, out-, and suffixes there are -ise, -an, -ate, -ify. While nouns are composed of prefixes there are co-, sub- and suffixes there are -tion, -ity, -er, -ness, -ment and -ship. For adjectives combined with a lot of suffixes there are -less, -ive, -ous, -ful. Suffixes incorporated with nouns or verbs will change into adjectives. Suffix can also occasionally change the spelling of a word. Prefix and suffix are not words so they cannot stand alone in a word.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, we used a qualitative research method. Qualitative research is research that is more focused on using analysis or is analytical by observing directly the object under study. Process and meaning (subject perspective) are more highlighted in qualitative research. The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the research focus is in accordance with the facts on the ground. Qualitative research has been known since the 1960s and is often called the alternative method. This method does not use detailed questions, but starts with general ones but then gets tapered and detailed. Qualitative methods treat participants as subjects, not objects so that participants consider themselves valuable because the information from them is very useful. Qualitative methods can produce a theory that is stronger and clearer than the previous theory. Qualitative methods are used in this study to find and collect data, analyze the data and then group them according to what will be studied and draw conclusions about the research. In this study, the researcher examines the prefixing and suffixing used in the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green. The analytical method used in linguistics is morphology. This method is in accordance with the topic discussed in the study, namely "Prefixing and Suffixing Analysis of the Novel "The Fault in Our Stars", where Prefix and Suffix are included in the morphology study section.

Some data samples were obtained as follows.

Prefix :

1. Remove
2. Incorrect

Suffix :

1. Looked
2. Comfortably

The data above will be analyzed as follows.

Table 1. Example of analysis data

| Word | Base | Prefix | Suffix | Process | Meanings |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|----------------|-------------|
| Remove | Move | Re- | | Verb to verb | Again |
| Incorrect | Correct | In- | | Adj to adj | Not or no |
| Looked | Look | | -ed | Verb to verb | In the past |
| Comfortably | Comfort | | -able | Noun to adverb | Capable of |

Later the analysis as above will be applied to 50 data that has been obtained from the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this analysis, the researcher chooses the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green as a data source. The researcher analyzes the classification of kinds, processes, and meanings of prefix and suffix.

An analysis of 50 data that we found.

Table 2. Analysis of 50 data

| No | Word | Base | Prefix | Suffix | Process | Meanings |
|----|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Oversize | Size | <i>Over-</i> | | Noun to adj | Too |
| 2 | Irrational | Rational | <i>Ir-</i> | | Noun to adj | Not or no |
| 3 | Improbable | Probably | <i>Im-</i> | | Adj to adj | Into |
| 4 | Preserve | Serve | <i>Pre-</i> | | Verb to verb | Before |
| 5 | Unlit | Lit | <i>Un-</i> | | Adj to adj | Not |
| 6 | Exchange | Change | <i>Ex-</i> | | Noun to verb | Out of |
| 7 | Because | Cause | <i>Be-</i> | | Verb to conjunction | Around |
| 8 | Reverse | Verse | <i>Re-</i> | | Noun to verb | Again |
| 9 | Discomfort | Comfort | <i>Dis-</i> | | Noun to noun | Not or no |
| 10 | Unable | Able | <i>Un-</i> | | Adj to adj | Not or no |
| 11 | Unwell | Well | <i>Un-</i> | | Adj to adj | Not or no |
| 12 | Unmake | Make | <i>Un-</i> | | Verb to verb | Not or no |
| 13 | Remove | Move | <i>Re-</i> | | Verb to verb | Again |
| 14 | Incorrect | Correct | <i>In-</i> | | Noun to adverb | Not or no |
| 15 | Disengagement | Engagement | <i>Dis-</i> | | Noun to adverb | Not or no |
| 16 | Unsanitary | Sanitary | <i>Un-</i> | | Adj to adverb | Not or no |
| 17 | Unwritten | Write | <i>Un-</i> | | Verb to verb | Nor or no |
| 18 | Unpleasant | Pleasant | <i>Un-</i> | | Adj to adverb | Not or no |
| 19 | Hilariously | Hilarious | | <i>-ly</i> | Adj to adverb | Every |
| 20 | Looked | Look | | <i>-ed</i> | Verb to verb | In the past |
| 21 | Answered | Answer | | <i>-ed</i> | Verb to verb | In the past |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------|-----------|--|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 2 2 | Showing | Show | | <i>-ing</i> | Verb to verb | Of the kind of, |
| 2 3 | Perfectly | Perfect | | <i>-ly</i> | Adj to adverb | Every |
| 2 4 | Crossed | Cross | | <i>-ed</i> | Verb to verb | In the past |
| 2 5 | Blushing | Blush | | <i>-ing</i> | Adj to adverb | Of the kind of, |
| 2 6 | Deliciousness | Delicious | | <i>-ness</i> | Adj to adj | State or condition |
| 2 7 | Stopped | Stop | | <i>-ed</i> | Verb to verb | In the past |
| 2 8 | Weakness | Weak | | <i>-ness</i> | Verb to adj | State or condition |
| 2 9 | Excitedly | Excited | | <i>-ly</i> | Adj to adverb | Every |
| 3 0 | Missing | Miss | | <i>-ing</i> | Verb to adj | Of the kind of, |
| 3 1 | Creation | Create | | <i>-ion</i> | Verb to noun | Act or process |
| 3 2 | Laughed | Laugh | | <i>-ed</i> | Noun to verb | In the past |
| 3 3 | Necessarily | Necessary | | <i>-ly</i> | Adj to adverb | Every |
| 3 4 | Nationality | National | | <i>-ity</i> | Adj to noun | Quality, state, or degree |
| 3 5 | Awareness | Aware | | <i>-ness</i> | Adj to noun | State or condition |
| 3 6 | Apologizing | Apologize | | <i>-ing</i> | Verb to verb | Of the kind of, |
| 3 7 | Burned | Burn | | <i>-ed</i> | Verb to verb | In the past |
| 3 8 | Breathing | Breath | | <i>-ing</i> | Noun to noun | Of the kind of, |
| 3 9 | Useless | Use | | <i>-less</i> | Verb to adj | Without |
| 4 0 | Worried | Worry | | <i>-ed</i> | Verb to adj | In the past |
| 4 1 | Direction | Direct | | <i>-ion</i> | Adj to noun | Act or process |
| 4 2 | Flipped | Flip | | <i>-ed</i> | Verb to verb | In the past |
| 4 3 | Thoughtful | Thought | | <i>-ful</i> | Noun to adj | Full of |
| 4 4 | Slammed | Slam | | <i>-ed</i> | Noun to noun | In the past |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|------------|----------|--|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 4 5 | Dying | Die | | <i>-ing</i> | Verb to verb | Of the kind of, |
| 4 6 | Talked | Talk | | <i>-ed</i> | Verb to adj | In the past |
| 4 7 | Originally | Original | | <i>-ly</i> | Adj to adverb | Every |
| 4 8 | Discussed | Discuss | | <i>-ed</i> | Verb to verb | In the past |
| 4 9 | Slightly | Slight | | <i>-ly</i> | Adj to adverb | Every |
| 5 0 | Education | Educate | | <i>-ion</i> | Verb to adj | Act or process |

Table 3. Percentage of Prefix

| Prefix | Occurrence in data | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| <i>over-</i> | #1 | 2% |
| <i>ir-</i> | #2 | 2% |
| <i>im-</i> | #3 | 2% |
| <i>pre-</i> | #4 | 2% |
| <i>ex-</i> | #6 | 2% |
| <i>be-</i> | #7 | 2% |
| <i>in-</i> | #14 | 2% |
| <i>re-</i> | #8, #13 | 4% |

Table 4. Percentage of Suffix

| Suffix | Occurrence in data | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>-ity</i> | #34 | 2% |
| <i>-less</i> | #39 | 2% |
| <i>-ful</i> | #43 | 2% |
| <i>-ness</i> | #26, #28, #35 | 6% |
| <i>-ion</i> | #31, #41, #50 | 6% |
| <i>-ly</i> | #19, #23, #29, #33, #47, #49 | 12% |

| | | |
|------|---|-----|
| -ing | #22, #25, #30, #36, #38, #45 | 12% |
| -ed | #20, #21, #24, #27, #32, #37, #40, #42, #44, #46, #48 | 22% |

Based on the result of the research in the novel “The Fault in Our Stars”, we get 50 data with the percentage contains 36% prefix and 64% suffix. We have analyzed the data further which resulted in the findings of several kinds of prefixes and suffixes. We managed to search, research, and analyze data from January 4, 2022, to January 19, 2022.

From the data that has been found, there are 10 kinds of prefixes and 8 kinds of suffixes. Some of the prefixes we found were (over-), (ir-), (im-), (pre-), (ex-), (be-), and (in-) with a percentage of 2% each. Then there are prefixes (re-) and (dis-) with a percentage of 4%. And the last, there is a prefix (un-) with the highest prefix percentage, which is 14%. Then the suffixes (-ity), (-less), and (-ful) have a percentage of 2% each. Suffix (-ness) and (-ion) with a percentage of 6%. Then the suffixes (-ly) and (-ing) with a fairly high percentage of 12%. And the last one is the suffix (-ed) with the highest percentage of 22%.

Based on the data, the first prefix is over-, which is adj and means redundant. Second is ir-, used to some adjectives and nouns that begin with 'r' and has the meaning not or no. Third is im-, which means in, into, towards, or within. Fourth is pre-, used with many nouns, verbs, or adjectives and means before. Fifth is ex-, which means out of or from. Sixth is be-, which means around. Seventh is in-, which makes words negative, meaning not or no. Eighth is re-, which means again to indicate repetition. Ninth is dis-, which makes words negative, meaning not or no. Tenth or the last prefix is un-, used to give opposite and negative meanings to adjectives, has the meaning not or no. In the data, there are three prefixes that have the same meaning, namely in-, dis-, and un-. The three prefixes mean not or no, it's used to give opposite and negative meanings.

For the data suffixes we find in the novel, the first is -ity, it's used to form abstract nouns expressing state, quality, or degree. Second is -less, an adjective suffix which means without. Third is -ful, it's used to adjective and has the full meaning of. Fourth is -ness, it's used to adjective and has the meaning of state or condition. Fifth is -ion, it's used to turn verbs into nouns and means act or process. Sixth is -ly, it's used to the end of a noun turns the word into an adjectives. Seventh is -ing, attached to verbs and has the meaning of the kind of. Eighth or last suffix is -ed, forming the past participle of weak verbs.

The following are some examples of explanations of data analysis that we have examined.

a. REVERSE

RE- is one of the kinds of prefix that we found on the data. The word “REVERSE” comes from the base word “VERSE”, then it is given the prefix ‘RE-’. The word base “VERSE” is a type of noun. Due to the addition of the prefix ‘RE-’, the word base “VERSE” which was originally a noun, turns into a verb. The prefixing process that we do is as follows.

REVERSE => RE- + VERSE

Base VERSE = Noun

Process => Noun to Verb

Meaning of prefix RE- = Again

b. EDUCATION

-ION is one of the kinds of suffix that we found in the data. The word “EDUCATION” comes

from the base word “EDUCATE”, then it is given the suffix ‘-ION’. The word base “EDUCATE” is a type of verb. Due to the addition of the suffix ‘-ION’, the word base “EDUCATE” which has originally a verb, turns into an adj. The suffixing process that we do is as follows.

EDUCATION => EDUCATE + -ION

Base EDUCATE = Verb

Process => Verb to Adj

Meaning of suffix -ION = Act or process

CONCLUSION

Affixation is one of the grammatical elements of morphology in the study of linguistics which includes prefixes and suffixes. Based on the data sources and previous discussions, there are several conclusions that can be drawn from the analysis prefixing and suffixing analysis of the novel “The Fault in Our Stars” namely: the form of affixation of several words in the novel the fault in our stars. It can be seen from the process of affixing words in this novel taking the form of prefixes and suffixes, where prefixes are affixes at the beginning of words, while suffixes are affixes at the end of words. Prefixes and suffixes here function to change the meaning of the base word to a word form that has another meaning. In the analysis above, it can be concluded that the researcher found 50 data prefixes and suffixes, for example, such as the prefix Im-, Over-, Pre-, Un-, Dis-, In-, Re-, Be-, while the suffixes that have been found for example are -ly, -ed, -ing, -less, -ion, -full, -ness, -ity. The prefix and suffix that used in this analysis are basic affixations that can be easily to studied and analyzed. Many prefixes and suffixes are used in a particular word in the novel “The Fault in Our Stars”, some of which have been analyzed in this paper.

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