

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN JOHN
GREEN'S NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STAR**

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S-1 Degree

By:
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NPM : 1711040244



Study Program : English Education

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**

2023

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**Advisor : Prof. Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum
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STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
2023**

ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STAR

By :

Norma Yunita

The primary thing to be learned in mastery a language is word. Word is dealing with morphology, because morphology influences spelling, reading comprehension, and vocabulary. In the way of understanding the meaning of vocabulary, language users need to learned morphology, especially derivational affixes. This research was designed to identify the derivational that occur in the john green's novel the fault in our star, The objective of the research was also aimed to described the dominant type of derivational in the novel. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this study was an novel the fault in our star by john green's which consists of twenty five chapter. The result of this study showed that there were 309 derivational affixes. The most frequently occurred derivational in the novel were adverb maker type, which is related to the most dominant suffix *-ly*. occurred 143 times.

Keyword : *Linguistic, Affixes, Derivational Affixes, Novel*

DECLARATION

Hereby, I stated this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green’s Novel the Fault in Our Star” was completely my own work, Iam fully aware that I have quoted some statemnets and theories from various sources and they are properly acknowledged in the next.

Bandar Lampung, September 18th 2023

Declared by,



Norma Yunita
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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: **An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green's Novel the Fault in Our Star, by: Norma Yunita, NPM: 1711040244, Study Program: English Education** was tested and defended in the examination session held on: **Friday, December 22th 2023.**

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MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

“Indeed, with difficulty there is ease”
(Q.S Al-Insyirah:6)

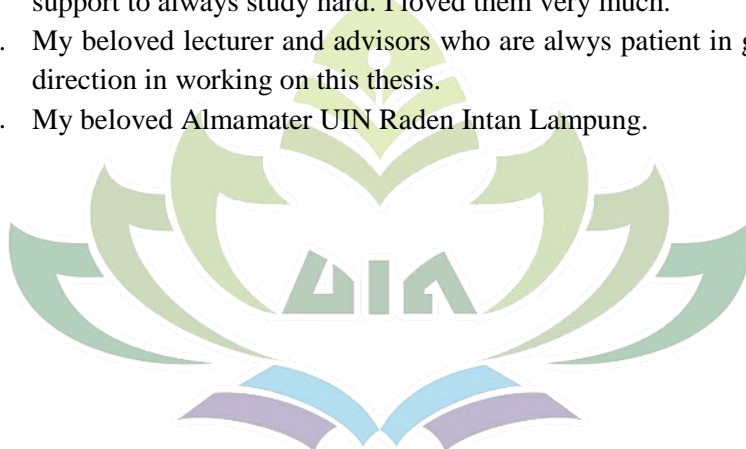


DEDICATION

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim...

Praise and gratitude to Allah Subhanahu Wataalla for abundant blessing to me and from my deep of heart and great love, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. The greatest support my beloved family, Mr.Chairuddin (Alm), Mrs. Nur iliyah and not to forget my beloved older sister and her husband Mayu Shofa, S.Sos, Nasrul Efendi, S.Kom,I.,M,Sos and my brother Muhammad Akram Falah, all my family who always pray for my success and give me inspiration, motivation, love, to support to always study hard. I loved them very much.
2. My beloved lecturer and advisors who are always patient in giving direction in working on this thesis.
3. My beloved Almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung.



CURRICULLUM VITAE

The name of researcher is Norma Yunita. She was born on September 02th, 1998, in Negeri Agung. She is the second child of three children of Mr. Chairuddin (Alm) and Mrs. Nur iliyah. She has one sister, her name is Mayu Shofa, S.Sos, and one brother, his name is Muhammad Akram Falah.

The writer began her study in Elementary School at SD Negeri 1 Sinar Semendo Talang Padang and finished in 2011. Then, she continued her study at MTs Pemnu Talang Padang and graduated in 2014. After she finished her study in Junior high school, she continued her study in Senior High School at MA Pemnu Talang Padang and graduated in 2017. After she finished her study at Senior High School, in the same year she continued her study at UIN Raden Intan Lampung as a student of the English Education Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty. She was an active student in the organization at English Education Major named ESA (English Student Association), and she was an active student in the organization PMII (Indonesian Islamic Student Movement).

Bandar Lampung, September 2023

The Researcher

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, praise be to Allah, the most Merciful, the most Beneficent, for His blessing and mercy given to me during my study and in completing this final project. Then, the best wishes and salutations be upon to the great messenger prophet Muhammad S.A.W, his family and followers.

This thesis entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green’s Novel the Fault in Our Star” was submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for an education degree in English. I realize that this thesis would not have come to its final form without generous help, support, advice and prayers of people surround me. Then, the researcher would like to thank the following people for their ideas, time and guidance for this thesis:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Ag., Ph.D as the dean of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty, Raden Intan Islamic University Lampung with all staff, who give the researcher opportunity to study until the end of this thesis composition.
2. M. Ridho Kholid,S,S., M.Pd as the chairperson of English Education study program.and Yulan Puspita Rini, M.A as the secretary of English Education study program.
3. Prof.Dr.Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum as advisor who give the researcher guidance help and countless time given to the resarcher to finish this final project.
4. M. Ridho Kholid,S,S., M.Pd as the second advisor who has guided patiently and spent countless hours correcting this final project for its betterment.
5. Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd as the lecture of English Study Program in Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung for his contribution as the validator in this thesis instrument result.
6. All lectures of English Education Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, who always taught the researcher since the first year of her study.
7. All friends of the English Department of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, especially Rizka Aulia,S.Pd, Isga, Rifa, Sholeha, Cici, Tata, Olivia, Shakila, Fau, Ajeng, Anis, and also ESA,PMII,KKN&PPL and for G Class that researcher cannot mention one by one, who always give suggestion and spirit in framework of writing this thesis.

8. The best patner Rhoimil Ghofar, S.Sos, who has always supported and accompany the writer when felt hopeless to finish this thesis.

Finally, the researcher is fully aware that there is still a lot of weakness in this thesis. For this, the reseracher sincerely welcomes critiques and suggestions from readers to enchanche the quality of this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, September 2023

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
ABSTRACT	ii
FREE PLAGIARISM LETTER	iii
APPROVAL	iv
ADMISSION	v
MOTTO	vi
DEDICATION	vii
CURRICULLUM VITAE	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xi

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation	1
B. Background of the Research	1
C. Focus and Sub Focus of the Research.....	5
D. Formulation of Problems	5
E. Objective of the Research	6
F. Significance of the Research.....	6
G. Relevance Studies	7
H. Research Method	9
1. Research Instrument	10
2. Data and Data Source	10
3. Data Collecting Tehnique	10
4. Data Analysis.....	11
5. Trustworthiness of the Data.....	13
I. Systematic Discussion	14

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theory	17
1. Linguistic	17
2. Morphology	18
3. Word	19
4. Morpheme.....	20
a. Definition of Morpheme	20
b. Kinds of Morpheme	22
5. Inflectional.....	25
a. Definition of Inflectional	25
b. Characteristic of Inflectional	26

6. Derivational	27
a. Definition of Derivational.....	27
b. Function of Derivational Affixes.....	30
c. Characteristic of Derivational.....	32
7. Affixes	33
a. Definition of Affixes.....	33
b. Function of Affixes.....	34
c. Kinds of Affixes	34
8. Literature	40
9. Novel	41
10. Intrinsic Elements	42
a. Theme	42
b. Background.....	43
c. Plot.....	44
d. Characterization.....	46
e. Character.....	46
f. Point of View.....	48
g. Message	49
11. Extrinsic Elements.....	50
a. Background of the Creation of the Work.....	50
b. Background of the Author	50
c. Community Conditions.....	50
d. Psychological Elements.....	50
e. Values in Stories.....	51
12. Types of Novel	51

CHAPTER III DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH OBJECT

A. General Description of The John Green of Novel “The Fault in Our Star”	55
B. Synopsis of Novel “The Fault in Our Star”	59
C. Data and Facts Presentation.....	60

CHAPTER IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Finding.....	63
B. Discussion.....	86
C. Implication of Teaching Vocabulary by Analyzing Derivational Affixes inIndonesia.....	89

CHAPTER V FINDING	
A. Conclusion	91
B. Suggestion.....	92
REFERENCES	93
APPENDICES	97



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

In this sub-chapter, the writer explained the purpose of this proposal title in order to not make misunderstanding for the readers in understanding the title. The thesis proposal title is “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green’s Novel The Fault in Our Star”. The explanation below for understanding some of terms contained in this thesis. Here as follows:

Analysis, According to KBBI, Analysis is noun that means the investigation of an event to find out the true situation.¹ Derivational according to Fromkin is when a form is added by derivational affixes, it adds the meaning. These derive word may give different grammatical function or they just make new words without changing the part of speech.² Novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it was written.³ The fault in our star is a novel written by John Green. first published in 2012, this book tells about august and hazel.

Therefore, the writer would like to do the thesis entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in john green’s novel the fault in our star”

B. Background of The Research

Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics can be defined as the scientific or systematic study of language. It is a science in the sense that it scientifically

¹ Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (On-Line), available on <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/>. (January, 10th 2021 at 09.00 AM.)

² Victoria Fromkin, at. Al. *An Introduction to Language*. (Canada: Nelson Education. 2011). p.88

³ J. Kennedy X., *An Introduction to Fiction*, (Simultaneously in Canada by Little, Brown & Company (Canada) Limited, 1983), pg 182.

studies the rules, systems and principles of human languages to. According to Cuddon states that descriptive linguistics classifies the characteristics; historical or comparative linguistics deals with its growth and development. The principal branches of linguistics are: etymology, semantics, phonetics, morphology and syntax. In short in linguistics, language signs are constituted of four different levels.

In addition, according to Quinn state morphology in linguistics is the study of the forms of words, of the ways in which they are made up of morphemes. In this case morphology is the study of how things are put together, like the make-up of animals and plants, or the branch of linguistics that studies the structure of words. In this context morphology is the arrangement and relationships of the smallest meaningful units in a language. Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language.

Novel is one of kind of fiction or prose. Actually, the word novel is from novella (Italian) that has same the meaning as novelette in English that means a prose fiction which is not too long but not too short. Novel usually is longer than short story. If short story can be read in once time because it is short, but to read the novel we need much more time because it has more pages. According to Quinn states that novel derived from Italian novella, „tale, piece of news“, and now applied to a wide variety of writings whose only common attribute is that they are extended pieces of prose fiction and the length of novels varies greatly. In this case, novel has a wider range than short story because novel has a story with a complex plot, many characters, complex theme, and various setting and also in novel there are so many vocabulary.

People relate the word “language” to the expression of thoughts. They often say that they can’t find the words” for their thoughts or express feelings. Or they are „hunting for the right words“. Alternatively, we say that

language is a means of communication.⁴ English is one of the international languages which is spoken to communicate each other in every fields, such as education, economy, technology, social and cultures. Therefore most countries make English as the first language studied after their native language.

Considering the importance of English, the government has included it as one of the compulsory subjects to be taught to the student. In the newest of Indonesia education curriculum 2013, English is taught at school starting from the junior high school up to university. English lessons will be very influential for the development of the Indonesian state. The purpose of teaching English as foreign language is to master the four language skills used to communicate in English. The four skills are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. To gain four-skill above, we should fulfill the language components such as the knowledge of structure, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary but that is not easy. Some students even have some problems in the language component.

Therefore, studying about vocabulary is important in learning foreign language because we will find difficulties in understanding the meaning of the language itself if we lack of the vocabulary. Vocabularies include conceptual knowledge of words that.⁵

However, the main areas in studying vocabulary is structural analysis which breaks a goes well beyond a simple dictionary definition. Students" vocabulary knowledge is a building process that occurs over time as they make connections to other words, learn examples and non examples of the word and related words, and use the word accurately within the context of the sentence word into

⁴ William Downes, *Language and Society* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), pg 2

⁵ E. Heibert, & M. Kamil, *Teaching and Learning Vocabulary*. (New Jersey: Lawrence

Erlbaum Associates, Inc.,2005), section IV, 2.

its element (root, prefix, and suffix). Every word in English has a basic meaning. A word normally begins with a root which can be the complete word, or can be a part of 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 (*perform* vs. *performance*) or a word’s meaning within its part of speech (*gentle* vs. *gently*). Gleason says “affixes are subsidiary to roots, while roots are the center of such constructions as words”. Root are frequently longer than affixes, and generally much more numerous in the vocabulary.⁶ Crowley says “affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme”.⁷

There are two kinds of affixes : inflectional and derivational. An affix is basically a morpheme which is generally attached to the base morpheme, which is either the root or to a stem in order to add to the formation of a word. Affix is something that is very derivational like English -ness and pre-, or inflectional, such as English plural -s and past tense -ed. According to Rachmadie affixes that can change the part of speech of the root or base are derivational affixes.⁸ Therefore, the researcher concludes that affixes are morphemes that must be attached to a root morpheme. Particularly, what the researcher investigated in this research was regarding with derivational affixes which is related to Morphology. In this case, Lieber said that Morphology is the study of word formation, including the

⁶ Gleason H. A, *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics*, (United State of America, 1980), pg 59

⁷ Crowley, Terry, Lynch John, Siegel Jeff, Piau Julie, *The Design of Language*
An

Introdustion to Descriptive Linguistic: New Zealand, 1995), pg 6

⁸ Sabrony Rachmadie, *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*, (Jakarta: Penerbit Karunika Jakarta Universitas Terbuka, 1986), pg 23

ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences.⁹

The researcher was learned morphology class when the researcher was at the fifth semester and seventh semester, the researcher found that affixation was difficult to analyze on the part of speech and the meaning. It is something difficult to understand affixes because it changes the part of speech and the meaning. Understanding the inflectional and derivational affixes through this novel is the effective way and easy. Therefore, sometimes people know that the word is affixes but they do not know it is part of speech and meaning indeed which that related to the novel. If everyone knows about the meaning derivational affix in any texts make more interest about learning what the meaning of the texts.

From the illustration stated, the researcher was interested in conducting a research, entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green's Novel *"The Fault in Our Star"*"

C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Problem

In this research, it focused to identifying about derivational affixes found in the novel *The Fault in Our Star* Written by John Green. Meanwhile, the sub focus of this research was conducted to know about the most dominant derivational affixes found in the novel *the fault in our star* written by john green.

D. Problem Formulation

Consistent of the background of the problem above, the problem formulation that is revealed in this research, as follows:

⁹ R. Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), pg 9

- a. What are the derivational affixes found in the novel the fault in our star written by john green?
- b. What are the most dominant derivational affixes found in the novel the fault in our star written by john green?

E. Objective of the Research

Based on the statement of the problem, the researcher determines the objective of the research as follow:

- a. To know the derivational affixes in the novel the fault in our star written by john green.
- b. To find the most dominant derivational affixes in the novel the fault in our star written by john green.

F. Significance of the Research

This study found in the research used as follows:

1. Theoretically

The result from this research to give some significant contributions to the readers in An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green's Novel The Fault in Our Star and can be references in linguistic, especially for english affixes. However, the author hopes that the readers have quite an understanding about how to use certain affixes in an English Novel.

2. Practically

a. For English Teacher

For english teacher, this research might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary not only from hand book, but also practically from reading and analyzing an English novel which hopefully will help the students gain their vocabularies effectively.

b. For students

For the university students, this research hopefully can be used to study both the affixes; inflectional and derivational not only from their hand book but also from English novel. Besides, practically, the students can use the knowledge to memorize more vocabularies and improve their skill in English.

c. For the other researchers

For the future researcher, the result of this research is expected to be a previous research for those who are interested in doing similar field of research.

G. Relevant Research

This research was related to some previous researches.

The first was a journal entitled “*An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement speech by Steve Jobs*”¹⁰. It was undertaken by Dedi Rahman Nur and Ainul Kirom. The study expects to an investigation of derivational appends in the content of initiation discourse by Steve Jobs. The essay is to utilize the majority of the words that were connected prefix and postfix as the information. The information sources were all content of initiation discourse by Steve Jobs. This study utilizing subjective plan and substance investigation approach.

The effect of the study demonstrated that there were 78 all out words in the content of Commencement discourse which joined derivational fastens. The study discovered 69 postfixes and 9 prefixes. The foundations of the words that has been grouped in light of the grammatical feature are 17 (descriptor), 27 (thing), 33 (verb), 1 (adverb).

The second research was from undergraduate thesis entitled “*An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land*

¹⁰ Dedi R.N & Ainul K, “*An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement speech By Steve Jobs*”, Script Journal Volume 1, Issue 1, April 2016

of *Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilban” written by Maharani Sri Aryati.¹¹ This research is descriptive qualitative research where researcher tries to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in *The Land of Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi without using statistical calculation. In this research the researcher uses all of words that are attached prefix and suffix as the data. The data source is all the chapters which are the beginning of the story, rising the case and the solution in *The Land of Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi.

The result of analyzing data were gained the derivational affixes that found in *The Land of Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi are en- (11), in- (5), un- (11), a- (2), non- (3), re- (2), im- (2) as prefixes, while the suffixes are -ly (229), -able (18), -er (52), -al (53), -ous (28), -ate (2), -cy (3), -y (34), -ee (1), -tion (73), -ion (14), -ize (6), -ship (3), -ment (26), -ism (3), -ist (1), -en (9), -ful (27), -age (2), -tic (16), -ish (2), -ary (8), -cent (2), -ive (13), -ance (7), -less (5), -ence (9), -ity (22), -ant (2), -or (11), -ness (19), -ure (3), -fy (3). In *The Land of Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi, the roots from the words that has been classified based on the part of speech are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb).

The last research was a journal entitled “*A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Bound Morpheme in Magena Language : A Language Spoken in Central Sumba Regency*” written by Niluh Putu Sri Adnyani. This research is descriptive qualitative, In this research the researcher uses writing is five storytelling and record them. The result of analyzing data the derivational bound morphemes that appear are free morphemes, which consists of a noun, verb, adverb, adjectives.

Referring to the three relevant researches above, it can be concluded that to improve students’ mastery of vocabulary,

¹¹ Maharani S.A., “*An Analysis of Derivational Affixes In The Land of Five Towers Novel By A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilban,*” (Kudus: 2014)

the readers should apply the derivational affixes by breaking the word into its elements root and affixes. The difference between those three prior researches with this research is, those two applied the analysis into teaching technique meanwhile this research only purposed to find the result of the analysis itself.

H. Research Method

This research used qualitative research design for analysis of the subject, because this research found the derivational affixes in John Green's Novel the Fault in Our Star .Qualitative research is an interpretative approach that purpose to get specific meaning and behavior experienced in social phenomena.¹² Qualitative research is a social inquiry that focuses on how to interpret people and understand about their experience and the words that they use in life. As said by Creswell qualitative research matches research problems that we do not know about the variables and need to explore of the research.¹³ Qualitative research is a research which produces descriptive data in oral or written form subjects that have the goal of an individual understanding and complete about the background. The research used descriptive methods to describe Derivational Affixes in John Green's Novel the Fault in Our Star . because this research was describe the most dominant of derivational affixes that is used in this novel. the descriptive method is one of the methods that collecting data in order test to test the hypothesis or to answer the research questions.¹⁴ Descriptive method match that using in this research because it helped this research to describe Derivational Affixes in John Green's Novel The Fault In Our Star .

¹² Palmer Cathryne and Bolderston Amanda, *A Brief Introduce to Qualitative Research*. The Canadian Journal of Medical Radiation Technology. 2006. P.16

¹³ Jhon Creswell. *Educational Research*. (University of Nebraska: Pearson. 2002). P. 16

¹⁴ Gay. *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application* (3rdEd). Columbus, OH: Merrill.1987


1. Research Instrument

The researcher was the instrument in semistructured or unstructured qualitative research, unique researcher attributes have the potential to influence the collection of empirical materials.¹⁵

Based on the statements above the instrument in this research is the researcher herself.

2. Data and Data Source

The data are fact or information that used to decide the answer of research question. Data is an important thing in research because it is the form of a phenomenon in the number and field. From the data, research find the result of research. The data of this research was derivational affixes theory by Katamba's that find in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green.



In this research, the researcher tried to analyze the types of derivational affixes in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. So, the data used in this research was the sentences contained types of affixes based on Katamba's theory in affixes types, those are derivational. Which each of types, that is prefix and suffix in derivational affixes. To know the real context, the data used in this research was the kind of primary data because the data is in the form of script novel.

3. Data Collecting Technique

Ary said there are three manners that are used in qualitative research to collect data. They are an interview, observation, and document or artifact analysis.¹⁶ In this

¹⁵ Ellis C. Berger, *Their Story/My Story/ Our Story: Including The Researcher's Experience In Qualitative Research*, (Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE; 2003), pg 467

¹⁶ Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education Eighth Edition* (Belmont: Wadsworth, 2010). P. 431

research was collected in the form of written documents to understand the phenomenon in research. Documentation used in scientific research to collect data of research. In this research used novel of the fault in our star by John Green as written document that was used.

The data of this research was derivational affixes. There were several steps used in this research to collect data using documents or artifact documents:

1. Reading : each the scrip in novel of the fault in our star by John Green's
2. Underlying or marking : underlying sentences in scrip novel of the Fault in Our Star by John Green.
3. Classifying : classifying the types of words which contain derivational For derivational affixes, the changing of the part of speech in each word the researcher found out on the Oxford Dictionary, 2011.
4. Re writing : the research writes again the data systematically.

The data, which collected in this research, were types that indicate the derivational affixes found in novel The Fault in Our Star. This novel consists of twenty-five chapters and 173 pages. The researcher collected data of types of derivational affixes in that novel and then applied in teaching vocabulary.

4. Data Analysis

Data analysis was the important step of every research. According to Miles and Huberman, analysis can be define as consisting as three current flows of activity that is; data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. In this research, the researcher used Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do, they are:

1. **Data Reduction**

Data reduction become the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles, data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript. In this research the data was in the form of transcript novel. Based on Miles theory, in this step the researcher firstly analyzing the data by reading the novel, checking the data by reading the transcription to see the context. Next, the researcher selecting the sentences which contains the affix to be analyzed. After that, the researcher categorized the data based on the types of affix based on Katamba's theory, those are derivational. The researcher also took some notes related to the theory and affix found in the transcription of each the novel the fault in our star, and also makes summaries to make easy in analyzing the data and continuing the next steps.

2. **Data Display**

The second steps data display. According to Miles, generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher showed or displayed the data which is contained the affixes, not only as generally but specifically and clearly. The researcher showed which sentences contains of affix, what categories of affix in those sentence, why is it categorized as its category of affix, and then extract the meaning of the affix found in each novel john green the fault in our star.

3. Conclusion Drawing

After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research was drawing conclusion. According to Miles, final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency, but they often have been prefigured from the beginning even when a researcher claims to have been proceeding inductively. In this step the researcher concluded the result of the research based on the research problems and affix theory that are used

5. Trustworthiness of the Data

In a research, trustworthiness of the data was a proof that the data can be accounted for. In qualitative research, findings or data were valid if there was no difference between what was being reported by the researcher with what is going on the subject of the research which was being investigated. In conducting the trustworthiness test of the data, the researcher utilized triangulation. Triangulation is defined as checking the data from various things. Denzin on Hales explains that triangulation itself is divided into several kinds, namely :

a. Data Triangulation

This kind of triangulation is about using various data resources such as time, space, and people involved in a research. Data triangulation reduced the risk of false interpretation and reinforce conclusions of the findings.

b. Method Triangulation

In this kinds of triangulation, the researcher used multiple methods while studying the same phenomenon under one research. The purpose was to

lower the deficiencies and biases that come from any single method.

c. Investigator Triangulation

Investigator triangulation defines as the use of more than one investigator, interviewer, observer, researcher, or data analyst in a research. The ability to certify discoveries throughout investigators without earlier discussion between them can significantly enhance the credibility of the discoveries.

a. Theory Triangulation

In order to validate the data, the researcher utilized different theories or perspectives when inspecting a situation or phenomenon. The point of this kind of triangulation was to see at a situation from a different point of view.¹⁷

However, from the five kinds of triangulation above, the researcher only used investigator triangulation. To check whether the data is valid or not, the validation checked by the expert to the study related to this research.

I. Systematic of the Discussion

The discussion of this research would be systematized into five chapters that are related to one another. The structure of the discussion is as below :

Chapter I : This chapter was an introduction which consists of title affirmation, background and focus and sub-focus of the research, identification of the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant studies, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

¹⁷ David Hales, *An Introduction to Triangulation*, (Geneva : UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluating Fundamentals Series, 2010) page 14-16.

Chapter II : This chapter presented theories from experts to support this research study which consists of theories about Morphological Study, Derivational and Inflectional Affixes, Novel, and Relevant between Linguistics and English Language Teaching.

Chapter III : This chapter consisted of a general description of the object in this research which in this case is “John Green’s Novel The Faultt in Our Star” and there is data and fact presentation of the research to show how the result of data analysis will be presented.

Chapter IV : This chapter was about the results of the research. There were research findings and discussion. The research findings discussed the data analysis results and a list of the findings of the the most dominant derivational affixes found in the novel The Fault in Our Star Written by John Green, while the discussions explained the answer of the research question and discuss the findings of derivational affixes found in the novel.

Chapter V : This chapter consisted of conclusion and recommendation. The conclusion contained a statement from the researcher about the result of the research according to the data analysis and the research findings whilst the recommendation states the researcher’s suggestion of the upcoming research.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explained some theories related to the research. The discussion focused on a morphological study on analysis affixes on English novel of *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green.

A. Theory

1. Linguistics

Linguistics has an important part in language. As explained by William, linguistics is concerned about actually what people say, not what they should say.¹⁸ That is the study of how to analyze the phenomena or data faced, by using any kinds theory of language. Each types and kinds we found will be combined to build a language. The sounds change to make some form and be an interesting thing. Some words are arranged in a particular order, and sometimes the beginning or ending of the word will change the meaning. After that, the meaning itself can be influenced by the formation of the word and knowledge of the speaker or listener while communicate. Linguistic will discuss all of this.

Based on Syarif, linguistics as a science of language is theoretical, in which the investigation on the basis of systematic study and rational.¹⁹ As a science, linguistics is focused of theory improvement, testing and making analyzation about language with uncovering and repeated general characteristics.

According to Fasold, linguistics knowledge is not just the nuts and bolts of forms and the meaning, but also it studies about how language is learned both as the first language or second language, how linguistics plays a central role in interaction and how language acted on behalf others in our

¹⁸ William Mc Gregeor, "Linguistics an Introduction. Continuum International Publishing Group. 2009. P. 2

¹⁹ Hermawati Syarif. "Linguistics and the English Language Instruction. E-Journal. UNP. 2016. Vol. 10, No. 1. P. 2

brains.²⁰ It means linguistics have some branches of language that important to study, because it will use in communicate. not only knowledge about language, it has divide two parts/ know as macro and micro linguistics. Macro linguistics relates as the language in all the aspect of a language itself. They are, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, Neuro linguistics, applied linguistics, computational linguistics, Stylistics, Pragmatics and anthropological linguistics. Micro linguistics explains about internal structures of language, such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic.

2. Morphology

Before discussing about derivational affixes, it is appropriate to explain about morphology first. According to Katamba, “Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words”.²¹ Moreover, according to Ramelan, morphology is part of the science of language to talk about or to learn the ins and outs of the structure of words as well as the effect of changes in the structure of the class of words and meaning of the word.²² O’Grady and Guzman explains that morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation.²³ From the theories above, researcher can conclude that morphology is a study about words form, which is divided into two types; inflectional and derivational.

Katamba states that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words that did not emerge as a distinct sub-branch of linguistics.²⁴ It means that morphology is the

²⁰ Ralph W. Fasold. *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*. Cambridge University Press, Network: 2006. P. 10

²¹ Francis Katamba, *Morphology*. (English; Palgrave Macmillan Limited, 1993), pg 2

²² Ramelan, *Introduction to Linguistic Analysis*, (Semarang: IKIP Semarang Press, 1992), pg 2

²³ William O’Grady, and Guzman, *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*. (United

Kingdom: Longman, 1996), pg 132

²⁴ Katamba, *Morphology* (London : Macmillan Press LDT, 1993), p. 7

arrangement and relationships of the smallest meaningful units in a language. What the speaker said it is produces an arrangement of word. Those words have some of meaning. This is how messages are sent and received can be said as a morphology.

The branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts called as morphology.²⁵ Morphology deals with word form, the forming process of word and also its changing forms that creates the difference in function and meaning. Based on the statement above, the word is the result of morphological process.

One of the functions that Morphology does is word formation. Word formation deals with the creation of new words by various morphological mechanisms such as compounding, affixation, derivation, inflection, truncation, and segmental, tonal alternations, and so on. Therefore, in linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structures, and how they are formed.

Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that morphology is a one of the study in linguistics which studies about the forms, word structure, grammar and processes in word arrangement of sentences. The process of word formation can affect changes in the form of words and also on the class and meaning of words.

3. Word

In linguistics, a word is the smallest unit of grammar that can stand alone as a complete utterance, separated by spaces in written language and potentially by pauses in speech. This contrasts with a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of a meaning but will not necessarily stand its own.

²⁵ Robert Rodman, *An Introduction to Language* (Raleigh : North Carolina State University, 2003), p.13

A word can consist of one morpheme (for example : well, yea, red), or several (redness, quickly, running, unexpectedly) whereas a morpheme may not be able to stand on its own as a word (in the words just mentioned , these are- s, -ness, -ly, -un, -ed).

A complex word will typically include a root and one or more affixes (rock-s, red-ness, quick-ly, run-ning, un-expect-ed), or more than one root in a compound (black, -board, rat-race). Words can be put together to build larger elements of language, such as mphrases (areadrock) clauses (I threw a rock) and sentences (He threw a rock too but he missed).

4. Morpheme

a. Definition of Morpheme

The object of morphology is morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest piece of word that contributes meaning to a word.²⁶

Example : the word *readings* has 3 morphemes in it : *read-ing-s*. He said that a morpheme is a combination of a piece that have meaning. Morpheme is the minimal unit of word building in language. Morpheme is defind as the smallest unit in language utterances which has meaning. While Katamba states that morphemes is the smallest unit of meaning and morpheme are classified into bound morpheme, free morpheme and can be divided into roots and affixes.²⁷

According to Carstairs, morpheme is the smallest parts of word.²⁸ It is defined that morpheme is the smallest linguistic elements with a meaning/grammatical function : over-estim-at-ion, dis-pleas-ure, nerv-ous, electr-ic, walk-ed, tree-es, whose some morphemes consist of a single sound (sing-s, walk-ed), through not all sounds are morphemes (since most sounds don't have meaning in themselves). It is

²⁶ Professor Oiry, *Morphology*, 200229222, page. 3

²⁷ Katamba, *Morphology* (London : Macmillan Press LDT, 1993), p. 10

²⁸ Andrew Carstairs, *An Introduction to English Morphology : Words and Their Structure*. New York : University of Edinburg, 2002, page 14.

very important to speak about morpheme, because morpheme arrangements are treated under the morphology of language including all the communication of the words or part of the words.

Moreover, Cruse said that morpheme is the smallest grammatical element that carries and independent meaning. It includes lexical roots and affixes, and closed set free forms, such as prepositions and conjunctions.²⁹ In this case morphemes is minimal units of words that have a meaning and cannot be subdivided further. While Yule stated that morpheme is “a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function.”³⁰ Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural, for example. In the sentence The police reopened the investigation , the word Reopened consists of three morphemes. One minimal unit of meaning is open, another minimal unit of meaning is re- (meaning “again”) and a minimal unit of grammatical function is -ed (indicating past tense). The word Tourists also contains three morphemes. There is one minimal unit of meaning tour, another minimal unit of meaning -ist (marking “person who does something”), and a minimal unit of grammatical function –s (indicating plural). From these examples, we can make a broad distinction between two types of morphemes. There are free morphemes, that is, morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example, open and tour. There are also bound morphemes, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s. These forms were described in as affixes. So, we can say that all affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English are bound morphemes.

²⁹ Cruse, A., *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*. (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), p.113

³⁰ Yule, G. *The Study of Language*. (United States of America: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p.67

In conclusion, morpheme is the smallest parts of the word that arrange the complex word has meaning. Changing one morpheme to another will be give a big impact for the meaning of its word. Sometimes a morpheme different with others type of morphem although in some types, that is based on the context of its word. Example : un+system+atic+al+ly”.

Example of morphemes based on Franklin, Rodman & Hyams, 2011 :

- a. One morpheme : boy (one syllable)
Desire, lady, water (two syllable)
Crocodile (three syllable)
Salamander (four syllable)
- b. Two morpheme : boy+ish
Desire+able
- c. Three morpheme : boy+ish+ness
Desire+able
- d. Four morpheme : gentle+man+li+ness
Un+desire+able+ity
- e. More than four : un gentle man li ness
Anti+dis+establish+ment+ari+an+ism

b. Kinds of Morphemes

Based on Katamba’s theory, there are 2 types of morphemes³¹:

1) Free morpheme

A free morpheme is a morpheme (or word element) that can stand alone as a word. Also called an unbound morpheme or a free-standing morpheme. According to Fernandez and Cains, free morpheme ara individual words, like dog or bite that can appear alone or wish other morphemes. Free morphemes are a morpheme that can stand as word, thus giving them free status. Word such, “people”, “work”, “pretty”, “run”, are all example of free morphemes according to language and linguistics. Free morpheme on the other hand, to word off root the strong. It can stand alone as a word.

³¹ *Opcit.* P.26

Clark stated that free morpheme is the morpheme that can stand alone as an independent word. Free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language, without requiring the presence of additional morphemes in order to be freely pronounceable as a word. On the other hand, a bound morpheme can stand as an independent word.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a single word. Example of words which are free morpheme are : *walk sorry book course watch*. The morpheme in the word *helpfulness* in this morpheme the word can stand alone is by itself is just *help* while *full* and *ness* is bound morpheme.

2) Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is a word element that cannot stand alone as a word, including both prefixes and suffixes. Free morphemes, on the other hand, can stand alone as a word and cannot be broken down further into other word elements. Attaching a bound morpheme to a free morpheme, like adding the prefix “re” to the verb “start”, creates a new word or at least a new form of a word, like “restart”. Represented in sound and writing by word segments called morphs, bound morphemes can further be broken down into two categories : derivational and inflectional morphemes.

Bound morpheme are those word that cannot stand by themselves, such as : -s of boys, -ing of writing. Or bound morpheme is attached to the front of a root or stem (foundation of the word). For example : the prefix (mis) attaches to the front of stem the word “mismanage”. Example of bound morpheme are given such as : -re, -ness, -ment, dist, -en. The bound of root : -re, -ment, -dish,-en, occur in numerous other word as prefixes and suffixes. The -ous is a suffix that changes the noun into an adjective. This means that -ous is also a bound morpheme.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that bound morpheme is combination with free morpheme. Bound morpheme must be attached to a free morpheme in order to form a new word. That is why it is called “bound”, which comes from the word “bind” meaning to tie together. We have to tie a bound morpheme to a free morpheme.

There are also *bound morphemes*, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s. When they are used with bound morphemes attached the basic word forms are technically known as stems.³²

For examples :

Table 2.1 Examples of Morpheme

Word	Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme
Walks	Walk	-s
Unhappy	Happy	Un-
Walked	Walk	-ed
Houses	House	-s
Disagree	Agree	Dis-

1) Free root

Free root is a root which can be called as a free morpheme, but can also have other morphemes followed to it. Free roots can appear as independent words, but they are also roots because they have the potential for other morphemes to be followed to them. For example, the word *fresh*, when it get attached by *re*, it becomes *refresh* and has a different meaning. The other examples are; *uneasy*, *mislead*, *hardly*.

³² Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. (New York : Cambridge University Press, 2006), p. 63.

2) Bound root

A bound root is a bound morpheme which acts more like as a root than an affix. However, unlike the free roots, the bound roots have no meaning in isolation. They can only be followed to the specific morpheme to produce meaning. For example, the word *raspberry* is composed of two roots; one is the word *berry*, the other is a bound root *rasp*. *Rasp* has no meaning if it is separated by the word *raspberry*. The other examples are *lukewarm*, *receive*, and *reduce*.

5. Inflectional

a. Definition of Inflectional

Other morpheme change neither parts of speech nor meaning, but only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already the existing meaning of word are called as the inflectional morphemes. Inflectional morphemes predictably influence the base words to signal a change in quantity, person, gender, tense, or the like while leaving the base word's class unchanged.

According to Plag inflection is a morpheme that indicates some kind of grammatical relationship.³³ For example, the *-s* morpheme attached to the word *likes* indicates the present tense for singular person. The key point about inflection is that applying it never gives a new word class, but only a different form of the same word. For instance, when adding certain affixes to the word *write*, producing forms like *writes*, *writing*, and *written*, those words do not get any new word class, but only grammatically distinct forms of the same words. Another example is the word *books*; it consists of a free morpheme *book* and a suffix *-s*. The bound morpheme *-s* does not change the syntactic category of the morpheme *book*. It only gives grammatical meaning which shows that the word

³³ Plag, I. *Word-Formation in English*. (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2003), p.216

books is plural. However, the word class is still the same in which the noun *book* when added a suffix *-s* is still a noun.

According to Ford, Davis & Marslen-Wilson inflectional has been the main focus of psycholinguistic research on the mental representation of morphology.³⁴ Inflectional endings typically mark syntactic features, such as tense in verbs or number in nouns. Words containing inflectional affixes have forms and meanings that are fully predictable given knowledge of the base and affix. Inflections do not change the semantics or the syntax of the base and show limitless productivity, that is, they are freely attached to novel words to create their inflected forms (e.g. iPod+s).

In conclusion inflectional affix is a suffix that's added to a word (a noun, verb, adjective or an adverb) to assign a particular grammatical property to that word, such as its tense, number, possession, or comparison.

b. Characteristics of Inflectional

Below are listed four characteristics of inflectional affixes:

- a. Do not change meaning or part of speech e.g. big and bigger are both adjective.
- b. Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence e.g. the present tense morphemes *-s* in *waits* shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular).
- c. Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes e.g. the plural morphemes *-s* occurs with most nouns.
- d. Typically occur at the margin of words e.g. the plural morphemes *-s* always come last in a word, as in *babysitters* or *rationalizations*

³⁴ Ford, M. A., Davis, M. H., & Marslen-Wilson, W. D. *Derivational morphology and base morpheme frequency*. (Cambridge: Elsevier Inc, 2011). P.119

c. Types of Inflectional

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, modern English has eight inflectional affixes to indicate the following³⁵:

- 1) -s third-person singular, e.g.: She wait-s at home.
- 2) -ed past tense, e.g.: She wait-ed at home.
- 3) -ing progressive, e.g.: She is eat-ing the donut.
- 4) -en past participle, e.g.: Mary has eat-en the donuts
- 5) -s plural, e.g.: She ate the donut-s.
- 6) -'s possessive, e.g.: Disa's hair is short.
- 7) -er comparative, e.g.: Disa has short-er hair than Karin.
- 8) -est superlative, e.g.: Disa has the short-est hair.

6. Derivational

a. Definition of Derivational

Some morpheme derive or create new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech are called derivational morphemes. Derivational morphemes are considered lexical because they influence the base word according to its grammatical and lexical class, resulting in a larger change to the base. Derivational morphemes include suffixes like “-ish,” “-ous,” and “-y” and prefixes like “un-,” “im-,” and “re-.” Andrea De Capua describes this class of morphemes in her book “Grammar for Teachers” as having to do with the vocabulary of language wherein derivational morphemes “form an open set to which new words or word forms are frequently added.” Often times, these additions change the part of speech of the base word they’re modifying, though that is not necessarily always the case, leading to derivational morphemes to be considered less predictable than their inflectional counterparts.

³⁵ Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. *An Introduction to Language, Ninth Edition (International Edition)*. (Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2011), p.47

These are sometimes called derivational morphemes because when they are conjoined to other morphemes (or words) a new word is derived, or formed. And, as noted, the derived word may be in a different grammatical class than the underived word. Thus, when verb is conjoined with the suffix-able the result is an adjective, as in desire + able or adore + able.

Rachmadie said that derivational are morpheme that change the part of speech of the root or base. Derivational morpheme serve as an important means by which new words may be created in English. Ford, Davis & Marslen-Wilson state that derivational affix can change both the syntax and semantics of a base (e.g. govern + ment), with the resulting forms varying considerably in the predictability of their meaning (e.g. apart + ment). Derivational affixes also vary in productivity,³⁶ for example, the suffix -ness (e.g.cold+ness) can be attached freely to adjectives to create new nouns but -th (e.g.warm+th) is no longer used for this function (cf. blingness, blingth). In this context *derivational* morphemes are used to change the grammatical categories of words. Derivational morphemes can be added to free morphemes or to other derivational morphemes.

There are some processes of derivational affixes according to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011, p. 45):

1) Noun to adjective.

e.g.: boy + ish = boyish

health + ful = healthful

alcohol + ic = alcoholic

2) Verb to noun.

e.g.: create + ion = creation

sing + er = singer

predict + ion = prediction

³⁶ *Op.Cit*, p. 118.

3) Adjective to adverb.

e.g.: exact + ly = exactly

4) Noun to verb.

e.g.: moral + ize = moralize

glory + ify = glorify

5) Adjective to noun.

e.g.: free + Dom = freedom

specific + ity = specificity

6) Verb to adjective.

e.g.: read + able = readable

create + ive = creative

7) Adjective to verb.

e.g.: ideal + ize = idealize

en + rich = enrich

Derivation can also occur without any change of form, such as 'telephone' (noun) and to 'telephone' (verb). This is known as *conversion* or *zero derivation*. Below are other examples of derivation without changing grammatical classes (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011):

1) Noun to Noun: Friend + -ship = friendship,

human + -ity = humanity,

king + -dom = kingdom,

dis + advantage = disadvantage,

un + employment = unemployment

2) Verb to Verb: Un + do = undo,

re + cover = recover,

dis- + believe = disbelieve,
 auto + destruct = autodestruct

- 3) Adjective to Adjective: Pink + -ish= pinkish,
 il- + legal = illegal,
 in- + accurate = inaccurate,
 un- + happy = unhappy

Katamba and Stonham argue that derivation affixes can be either prefixes or suffixes, whereas inflectional affixes are only suffixes. In distinguishing inflectional from derivational affixes, the table below will show the summary of the differences between inflectional and derivational affixes. *Other completed explanation about derivational affixes that which include of derivational prefix and suffix, also inflectional suffix will be described on affixes part on pages 20.*

b. Function of Derivational Affixes

The function of certain derivational affixes is to create new base forms (new stems) that other derivational or inflectional affixes can attach to (Kolanchery, 2015). There are the functions of derivational affixes that will be analyzed.

1. Noun formation

Noun formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into noun formation. Noun formations consist of:

- a. Verb into Noun -ment) = Government (noun)
- b. Adjective into Noun

For example: *Opportune (Adjective) + (-ity) = Opportunity (Noun)*

2. Verb formation

Verb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into verb formation. Verb formations consist of:

a. Adjective into Verb

For example: Off (Adj) + (-er) = Offer (Verb)

b. Noun into Verb

For example: Courage (Noun) + (-ed) = Discouraged (verb)

3. Adjective formation

Adjective formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adjective formation. Adjective formations consist of:

a. Verb into Adjective

For example: Understand (Verb) + (-able) = Understandable (Adj)

b. Adverb into Adjective

For example: Ever (Adv) + (-y) = every (Adj)

c. Noun into Adjective

Home (noun) + (-less + -ness) = Homelessness (Adj)

4. Adverb formation

Adverb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adverb formation. Adverb formations consist of:

a. Adjective into Adverb

For example: Probable (Adj) + (-ly) = Probably (Adv)

b. Noun into Adverb

For example: consideration (Noun) + (ly) = Considerably (Adverb)

c. Verb into Adverb

For example: (A-) + Round (verb) = Around (Adv)

Derivational affixes have a special characteristic. The following are the specific characteristic of derivational affixes.

c. Characteristics of Derivational Affixes

According to Lieber (2009), derivational affixes have any characteristics, just below:

- a. The words with which derivational suffixes combine are an arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb adorn we must add the suffix “-ment” and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb fail combines only with “-ure” to make a noun failure. Yet the employ may use the different suffixes “-ment”, “-er”, “-ee” to make three nouns with different meaning (employment, employer, employee).
- b. In many case, but not all, derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added. The noun act becomes an adjective by addition of “-ive”, and to the adjective active we could add “-ate”, making it verb activate.
- c. Derivational suffixes usually do not close off a word, that is after a derivational suffix you can sometimes add another derivational suffix and next, if required. For example, to the word fertilizer.

Table 2.2

Differentiation of derivational and inflectional (adapted from Fromklin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011)

INFLECTION	DERIVATION
Grammatical Function	Lexical Function
No word class change	May cause word class change
Small or no meaning change	Some meaning change

Often required by rules of grammar	Never required by rules of grammar
Follow derivational morphemes in a word	Precede inflectional morphemes in a word
Productive	Some productive, many nonproductive

6. Affixes

a. Definition of Affixes

Affixes defines as a large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries.³⁷ Affixes are the bound morphemes which are added to base forms of words. Affixation is a process of adding a morpheme or affix to a word to create new word. Which is a different form of that word and a new word with a different meaning.

Affixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme, an affix, is attached to a morphological base. Affixation falls in the scope of Morphology where bound morphemes are either roots or affixes. Affixes mark derivational (-er in teach-er) and inflectional (-s in teacher -s) changes, and affixation is the most common strategy that human languages employ for derivation of new words and word forms.

The root words for affixes to be added in English are always lexical/ content words, but not grammatical/ function words. Thus, affixes can be added only with noun, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. And, the process of adding such affixes into base forms of words is called affixation. For example, the words “recover”, “discover”, “covers”, and “covered” all have been pass through affixation process as they have been made from adding the affixes “re-“, “dis-“, “-s”, and “-ed” into the base word “cover”.

³⁷ Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. New York : Cambridge University Press, 2006. P.34

b. Function of Affix

One function of affixes is to create words within a word family. The other main function is to change or modify the meaning of the root word. For example, the meaning of action can be modified by adding the prefix re- to form a new word family : react, reaction, reactive, etc. Similarly, the meaning of hand can be modified by adding the suffix -le to form handle, which has a different meaning.

c. Kinds of Affixes

According to Katamba's theory, there are four types of affixes. Those are :

1) Prefixes

Affixes that are added in the beginning of root word are called prefixes. Prefix is a group of letters that added in the beginning of the root and it can change the meaning of it. Prefixes contribute to change meaning of a root word into different but related meanings.

a. Word formation :

Prefix + root = new word

b. For example of prefix :

Re + cover = recover

Dis + cover = discover

Some changes due to prefixes are given below.

a. Negative prefixes : in, un-, non-, dis-, a-, etc.

Prefixes	Root	New Word
In	Justice	Injustice
Un	Grammatical	Ungrammatical
Non	Linear	Nonlinear
Dis	Connect	Disconnect
A	Moral	Amoral

- b. **Size and degree affixes** : mini-, over-, sub-, su-, per-, etc.

Prefixes	Root	New Word
Mini	Skirt	Miniskirt
Over	Heart	Overheart
Super	Man	Superman
Sub	Set	Subset

Kinds of prefix :

a. **Number Prefix**

Number prefix is the prefix that is usually used to indicate numbers.³⁸

Number Prefix	Root	New Word	Indicate
Mono-, Uni-,	Logue	Monologue	One
Du-, Bi-, Di-	Plex	Duplex	Two
Tri-	Cycle	Tricycle	Three
Quad-, Quat-	Rangle	Duadrangle	Four
Penta-, Quint-	Gon	Pentagon	Five

b. **Negative Prefix**

Negative prefix is a prefix that shows new meaning that tend to be negative.

Negative Prefix	Root	New Word
Il-, im-, in-, ir-	Legal, mature, correct, regular	Illegal, immature, incorrect, irregular

³⁸ Adzahari Tambusai, *Morphological Typology of Affixes in Riau Malay, International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, (Indonesia : Center for Promoting Ideas), vol 6, No 8/ August 2016.

Un-, non-	Common, sense	Uncommon, nonsense
Anti-	Body	Disobey
Dis-	Obey	Disobey
Mis-	Take	Mistake
Ab-	Normal	Abnormal
Mal-	Nutrition	Malnutrition

c. Relationship Prefix

Relationship Prefix	Root	New Word	Indicate
Pre-, fore-, ante-	Requisite, cast, cedent	Prerequisite, forecast, antecedent	Before
Post-	War	Postwar	After
Inter-	National	International	Between
Trans-	Plant	Transplant	Across
Infra-, intro-	Curricular, spection	Intracurricular, introspection	Inside

d. Derivational Prefix

Derivational suffix if added at the first of a word will determine its part of speech. The new word is generated through a process called derivation where the meaning will be different from the previous word or root.

Table 2.3 Examples of derivational prefixes.

Prefix	The Examples of Derivational Prefix
Verb into adverb	A + round (verb) = around (adverb)
Adjective to Verb	En + rich (adj) = enrich (verb)

Noun to noun	Dis + advantage = disadvantage Un + employment = unemployment
Verb to verb	Un + do = undo
Adjective to adjective	Il + legal = illegal Un + happy = unhappy

2) Suffixes

Affixes that are added in end of any root word are called suffixes. Suffix is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word or root, serving to form a new word or function as an inflectional ending. Suffixes too contribute to change the meaning of the root word into some other related meanings. Besides, they may have some grammatical function –to “inflect”. There are two primary types of suffixes; derivational suffix and inflectional suffix.

a. **Word formation** : Root + suffix = new word

Some common examples of suffixes are :

Root	Suffixes	New Word
Respect	Ful	Respectful
Fool	Ish	Foolish
Marx	Ist	Marxist
Cut	S	Cuts
Cat	S	Cats

1. **Derivational suffix**

Derivational suffix if added at the end of a word will determine its part of speech. The new word is generated through a process called derivation where the meaning will be different from the previous word or root.

Table 2.4 Examples of derivational suffixes.

Suffix	The Examples of Derivational Suffix	Contoh Kata Turunan
Noun Suffixes	-acy, -age, -al, -an, -ian, -ance, -ancy, -ant, -ary, -ate, -ation, -dom, -er, -ess, -ful, -hood, -ing, -ive, -ment, -ness, -or, -ory, -ship, -th, -y	Happy (adjective : bahagia) + -ness = happiness (noun : kebahagiaan)
		King (noun: raja) + -dom = kingdom (noun : kerajaan)
Verb Suffixes	-ate, -en, -er, -ify, -ize	Active (adjective : aktif) + -ate = activate (verb : mengaktifkan)
		Wide (adjective:lebar) + -en = widen (verb: memperluas)
Adjective Suffixes	-able, -al, -ant, -ary, -ate, -ed, -en, -ful, -ic, -ile, -ing, -ish, -istic, -ive, -less, -like, -ly, -ous, -ward, -wide, -y	Play (verb : bermain) + full = playful (adjective: suka bermain)
		Friend (noun: teman) + -ly = friendly (adjective = ramah)
Adverb Suffixes	-ever, -fold, -ily, -ly, -place, -ward, -where, -wise	Clear (adjective : jelas) + -ly = clearly (adverb:dengan jelas)
		Clock (noun: jam) + -wise = clockwise (adverb: searah jarum jam)

2. Inflectional Suffix

Inflectional suffix if added at the end of a word will give a grammatical variation without changing the word class and its meaning drastically (tends to be predictable).

Table 2.5 Example of Inflectional Suffix :

Inflectional Suffix	Explanation	Examples
-s	Added “-s/” to <i>noun</i> indicate that <i>is plural</i> .	Book-books, worker-workers
	Added “-s” to <i>verb</i> indicate that the <i>subject is person singular</i>	Walk-walks, sleep-,sleeps
-ing	Added “-ing” to <i>verb</i> indicate that action is progressive/continuous	Study-studyig, swim-swimming
-er	Added “-er” to <i>adjective</i> or <i>adverb</i> , change the form become comparative	Clever-cleverer, fast-faster
-est	Added “-est” to <i>adjective</i> or <i>adverb</i> , change the form become superlative	Clever-cleverest, fast-fastest
-ed, -d, -t	Added “-ed/-d/-t” in <i>base form</i> regular verb change the form become simple past dan past participle	Learn-learned/learnt, wash-washed

3. Infixes

Affixes which get added in mid part of single root word are called infixes. In Standard English grammar, infixes do not exist. But, “It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers :

Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely! And Unfuckinbelievable!”. In these examples, three words – “bloody”, “goddam”, and “fucking” – have been inserted in middle of the original words “hallelujah”, “absolutely” and “unbelievable” respectively. That is divides the noor : al-bloody-mighty, Uni-bloody-versity, but “tea-bloody-cher.

For examples :

- a) Cupful > Cupsful, added by a as plural
- b) Son inn law > Sons in Law

8. Literature

Literature as the works of art form of language and have a unique status fr its own that can reach rhe peak of independent. Literature can be an important part for the process of development on mentality of the nation. According to fananie statements, “literature as the part of arts that express the human life”. The existing of literature as the part of society expression. Hence, literature can see the condition of society through the literary works that made by authors that deliberate and organize the phenomenon of life into the organization of literary works. Moreover, literature also talk about the phenomenon of society itself because literary works ia based on the reality.

According to lubis “talking about literature is the same as we talk about the people and society,about an individual, group,society, an the human being that become the part of society itself”. From the statements above, literature can be spoken as the important part of society and arts because every day is a unique part of story. Some of the literary works are based from the history or true story such as The diary of a young girl ny anne frank and also The man in the high castle by phillip K.both of them tells us about another perception of history. Therefore, we can feel the same

condition through their literary works. Even if their story is different from the angle, but their works are the same type. it is called "Novel".

9. Novel

Novel is a story which tells about someone life. Novels do not, however, present a documentary picture of life. Alongside the fact that novels look at people in society, the other major characteristic of the genre is that novels tell a story. In fact, novels tend to tell the some few stories time and time. The source or the inspiration of writing novel can be a based on true story. Their true story retelling in a story that we call as life experience. This true story more reliable than the other one that which based on imagination. It is because the second one sometime could not happen in real life.

A novel generally covers a much longer period than a short story or play. Novels of epic proportions may chronicle the life of main character and the lives of descant over several generals.³⁹ However, Kennedy says that the novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it was written.⁴⁰ Sumardjo defines a novel as a tale in prose form that is lengthy in structure, with complicated storyline, many characters, and a variety of settings.⁴¹ A nove is a completeness, an aesthetic comprehensiveness. As a whole, the work has sections components that are most closely connected to one another and mutually reliant. Hudson stated that the novel is self-contained, containing all that the writer considered necessary for the knowledge and enjoyment of his work.⁴² According to Lukacs, the novel is

³⁹ Betty M Dietsch, *Reasoning and Writing Well: A Rhetoric, Research Guide, Reader, and Handbook* McGraw-Hill, a business unit of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc, 2003, pg 429.

⁴⁰ J. Kennedy X., *An Introduction to Fiction*, (Simultaneously in Canada by Little, Brown & Company (Canada) Limited, 1983), pg 182.

⁴¹ Sumardjo, *Apresiasi Kesusastraan*, (Jakarta: Gramedia, 1998), p. 29

⁴² William Henry Hudson, *An Introduction to the Study of Literature*, (London: New

the epic of an era in which the vast whole of existence is no longer immediately supplied, in which the immanence of meaning in life has become a challenge, but in which totality is still thought in terms of.⁴³ Looking for the sole and definitive genre-defining factor in the question of whether work composed in poetry or prose would be a simple creative technically.

Novel is a narrative fiction that originally taken from Italian novella “short story” and from Latin novellus which means “new things”, it is called “new” because novel appeared lately rather than the other literary works such as poems and drama. According to Liddell statements born of the first English novel was *Famela* on 1740. Another expert Watt stated on his book *The Rise of The Novel* which support Liddell’s statements that novel is a new genre in literary. There are two major elements that can’t be separated away from a novel, Extrinsic elements and Intrinsic elements that become an important part to approach the literary works such as novel.

The researcher concludes that novel is an illustration of imaginary story and situation with characters in plot. In the novel describe the characters and phenomena from the real of human life. Nowadays, a novel is often read for entertainment, although many can also be informative.

10. Intrinsic Elements

intrinsic elements are the elements that build literary works. Usually this element directly builds story after story so that literary works are realized.

a. Theme

One of the differences between intrinsic and extrinsic elements is their characteristics. In the intrinsic elements,

Impression Reset, George G. Haris), p. 168

⁴³ Lukacs, G (translated by Anna Bostok), *The Theory of The Novel: A historical philosophical essay on the forms of great epic literature* (London: The Merlin Press Ltd, 1988), P.40.

one characteristic is the existence of a theme. The theme is the builder of his literary work. According to Nurgiyantoro the theme is the meaning contained in a story. Theme is a story meaning that specifically explains most of its elements in a simple way. A good literary work is a literary work that has meaning and can be understood as the main idea in a story. So that the theme is more or less synonymous with the main idea or purpose of the story. Furthermore, the theme will bring literary works to have a meaning that can be taken and studied by readers.

b. Background

The difference between the two characteristics of the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the intrinsic element is the background. In building the intrinsic elements in a story, namely the setting. Setting includes the place, time, and circumstances that give rise to the events in a story. Setting also usually describes a physical condition and a setting is not just physical to make the story logical. However, the setting in a story still describes a certain atmosphere that stirs the emotions or curiosity of the reader.

According to Panuti Sudjiman, an academic of Indonesian Literature, in simple terms the setting of a story can be said to be a description, clue, and reference relating to time, space, and the atmosphere in which events occur in a literary work, both novels and short stories.⁴⁴ Background is divided into two, namely physical and spiritual background. Even though it seems that there is no difference between intrinsic and extrinsic elements, there is a difference in the setting made by the author. The physical setting consists of time and place. Examples of setting places are usually explained by the names of cities, villages, roads, rivers, and so on. The time setting usually

⁴⁴ https://penerbitdepublish.com/unsur-intrinsik-dan-ekstrinsik-novel-cerpen-puisi-dan-drama/#5_Nurgiyantoro_2009

mentions the year, date, morning, evening or night, and so on. The setting of time relates to the problem of when the event occurred and its relation to the storyline. Setting of place usually describes where the event takes place and what conflict occurs in the story.

While the spiritual background is in the form of procedures, customs, beliefs, and values that apply in that place. Usually the spiritual setting is called the social setting. This is certainly very related to the formation of intrinsic and extrinsic elements in a literary work.

c. Plot

Plot or plot is the basic framework of an action that is related to one another in a literary work, both novels and short stories. The plot will accompany the story and can develop the imagination presented. The plot will also be the harmonization of twists and turns in the story and become the biggest strength in a literary work. Generally, the plot of a novel or short story is not simple because the author deliberately arranges it based on a cause-and-effect relationship. Plot is a supporting element of intrinsic and extrinsic elements that create a series of stories formed by the stages of events in interweaving a story. The plot is then also divided into three things, according to Nurgiyantoro, including:

a. Chronological plot

Forward groove is also known as progressive groove. The forward plot usually presents the story sequentially starting from the introductory stage to the completion stage. Stories that are presented with a forward plot are usually not too heavy and easier to understand. Even so, this plot will still surprise the reader.

b. Backflow

Backward plot is a process of story arrangement that is not sequential or not coherent. The backward plot is usually called the regressive plot which tells the story starting from the conflict and continuing with the resolution.

Next, the writer will again tell the background of the conflict that occurred in the literary . In that sense, the writer or author will tell the past and show the climax at the beginning. The interesting thing in the retrograde plot is that there is a big secret that the writer will reveal. The sequence is usually non-cognitive, with the stages: ending, anticlimax, climax, complication, and beginning.

c. Mix Flow

Mixed groove is a combination of the two previous grooves, namely forward groove and backward groove. This plot usually starts from the climax of the story and then looks back at the past. Then the story continues until it reaches completion. In this plot, the author tells more about the main character. The story stages in this mixed flow start from climax, complication, beginning, anticlimax, and completion.

d. Spotlight Flow

In contrast to the backward plot, this highlight plot will bring the reader to the end of the story and then back to the beginning of the story. The writer or author can start the story from the climax, then return to the beginning of the story to the end of the story. The existence of a plot will strengthen the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of a story or literary work.

d. Characterization

Characters or characterizations in the intrinsic elements that build a literary work are usually purely fictional individuals. Even so, individuals or figures that are usually depicted in a literary work are not only limited to human form, but can also take the form of animals, plants, or objects that represent the course of a story. of course characterizations also support intrinsic and extrinsic elements in a literary work or story. Usually characters or characterizations can be in the form of pronouns that indicate actors, such as "I", "you", "he", "they", and so on. This use will clarify the point of view of storytelling in literary works.

There are two division of characters in the story, namely:

a. The main character

In a literary work, there are usually two types of characters, the first is the main character. The main character is a character who has an important role in a story. The main character is usually the most often told or shown in the story. Some stories even feature the main character in all the events of the story, from beginning to end.

b. Companion Figure

Companion or additional characters or in terms of supporting characters are characters who are not as important as the main character. However, the main character helps support the main character in the story.

e. Character

Characteristics in the intrinsic elements of a literary work are still related to characterizations. Unlike the supporters of intrinsic and extrinsic elements, namely characterizations which are divided into two different parts of the character, in characterization it is divided into three characterizations. Character in a character is useful for

describing the nature or character of the character who plays or is told in the literary work. According to Wicaksono (2017), characters are the perpetrators of the story, while characterizations are the traits that are attached to the characters, depictions, or descriptions of the story characters. Meanwhile, according to Nurgiyantoro story characters can occupy a strategic position as carriers and delivery of messages, messages, morals, or something whose value is intentionally conveyed to the reader.

The character of a character in a story is usually divided into several different traits, including:

a. Protagonist

The protagonist is a character who has a positive character in a story. The protagonist presents something according to the reader's views and expectations so that it can capture the reader's empathy and attention.

b. Antagonist

Contrast with the protagonist, antagonist or character who has a negative character. Antagonist will usually cause conflict in the story. The depiction of a bad character will make the reader hate this character so that in several stories, the writer or author only gives enough portion and not excessively to this antagonist.

c. Tritagonist

The characterization of the next character is the tritagonist character who is a mediating or neutral character. Later, this tritagonist character will become a peacemaker and a bridge that resolves conflicts in a story.

d. extra

Extra characters are not always in the story. However, it should be noted that extra characters characters or roles

that, although less significant, can be supporting roles. Unlike the three previous characters, extras are classified into types of characters based on the level of importance of a role.

The existence of characterizations is a way for the author to describe the characters in the story which consist of character traits, character traits, and physical characteristics of the characters. Maintenance of a character is an element that must exist as a support for intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

f. Point of View

Point of view is usually used by the author or author to convey the message in the story. The writer or author will classify the narrator or character who tells the story through the first person or third person point of view.

to support the fulfillment of intrinsic and extrinsic elements in literary works or stories, there are two divisions of viewpoints which are further divided into perspectives depending on the actors in the story, as follows.

a. Main Actor's First Person Point of View

The first-person point of view usually uses the word "I" to describe the character. Usually, the first-person point of view can appear as the main actor or side actor.

The main character's first-person point of view tells about the various events experienced by a character.

b. Undertaker's First Person Point of View

From the first person point of view, the side actor in a story is usually present only to bring the story to the reader. Then, the writer will describe the story characters who are told to tell their own experiences in the story. The character who is left to tell his own story is the main character.

c. All Knowing Third Person Perspective

The omniscient third person point of view tells everything that the characters in the story see, experience, think, and feel. The author usually tells anything that concerns the character and is then called "he" from this point of view.

d. Third Person Observer's Point of View

Unlike the omniscient third person point of view, the third person observer point of view only tells what the characters experience in the story and is limited to one character.

As with characterizations, character is an important element that builds the integration of intrinsic and extrinsic elements in literary works or short stories.

g. Message

In an intrinsic element, the message is the moral message or the message that the writer wants to convey to the reader. Messages are usually conveyed implicitly or explicitly. The message conveyed implicitly is implied or indirectly told and described in a story. The reader must be able to take the message himself through the events and behavior of the characters before the story or literary work ends. Meanwhile, explicit messages are usually conveyed directly by the author either in the middle of the story or at the end of the story. The author or author will deliver direct appeals, suggestions, warnings, advice, utterances, prohibitions, and so on, so that the reader does not need to analyze the message of the story himself. Not only in the intrinsic and extrinsic elements, a message in a literary work is created to touch the reader's emotions and make the reader feel inside the story.

11. Extrinsic elements

Because of the importance of intrinsic and extrinsic elements in creating literary works or stories, these two things cannot be separated. The existence of intrinsic and extrinsic elements in a literary work or story cannot be separated from one another.

After learning about various things regarding intrinsic and extrinsic elements in literary works stories, here are extrinsic elements that writers should not ignore when creating works.

a. Background of the Creation of the Work

In creating a literary work, either short story or novel, the writer or author will create a background which will then become an extrinsic element in the work. The purpose of making a background is to relate the purpose of the story to the purpose of making the literary work.

b. Background of the Author

To support the existence of a background in the creation of works, it is also necessary to have an author's background. This extrinsic element is usually related to social conditions or certain conditions of a writer.

c. Community Conditions

In creating a work, the author also usually relates to the conditions of society when the work was made. Is it relevant to the conditions at that time or the opposite.

d. Psychological Elements

The author or authors also have certain psychological conditions that can affect how the background of the work is formed.

e. Values in Stories

Almost the same as the mandate, even though it is not implied in the writing but the values in the story become the extrinsic elements used by the writer or author to build a story. This element is used so that the story reaches and can be accepted by the reader.

Not much different, intrinsic and extrinsic elements do have a mandate and value in stories to build and develop literary works or stories. The existence of values in this story will build the reader's emotions so that the reader feels close to the work. Usually the author also inserts many lessons that he experienced or saw in his work. Of course, the existence of intrinsic and extrinsic elements that make up literary works or stories is not made solely without reason. The benefits of intrinsic and extrinsic elements at the interpretation stage.

12. Types of Novel

According to Bakhtin, the novel parodies all literary genres (including it self) by exposing the norms of their forms and languages.⁴⁵

He also contends that novelization occurs when narratives are free and flexible, when they incorporate a dialogued heteroglossia of popular spoken languages, and when they are infused with laughter, irony, humor, and self-parody, which brings everything close to and on an equal plane with everyday contemporary life's personal experience and thoughts. Here are types of novel according to Klarer.⁴⁶

a. Romance

⁴⁵ Bakhtin, M.M, *The Dialogic Imagination: Four Essays* (8th ed). Ed. and trans. Michael Hoquist. Trans. Caryl Emerson (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1992), P.12-13

⁴⁶ Mario Klarer, *An Introduction to Literary Studies* (London: Routledge, 2004), p.10-12

Romance novel generally refers to a type of genre fiction novel which places its primary focus on the relationship and romantic love between two people, and usually has an emotionally satisfying and optimistic ending. For example is *The Black Moth* by Georgette Heyer.

b. Picaresque novel

Picaresque novel is a novel that depicts the adventures of a rascal or trickster among the various social classes. It means a picaresque is a novel that related to adventure stories. For example is *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain or *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift.

c. Bildungsroman

The bildungsroman or also knows as novel education, also called a coming of age story that means all about the moral and psychological growth of the main character. The protagonist in the novel finds himself or herself in a better of happier place by the last page. In many cases, that growth entails recognition of the harsh truth of reality. For example is *Ender's Games* by Orson Scott Card.

d. The epistolary novel

The term epistolary drawn from word "Epistle" means "Letter". The novel is made up of letter and diary entries. Epistolary novel presented the story through a letter as the medium of the first person's narration. For example is *The Color Purple* is made up of letter is important also because the letters themselves are a crucial part of the story.

e. Historical novel

The historical novel is present the story based on the real context or a realistic historical context with element and/or historical figures are included. For example is *The Ides of March* by T. Wilder. This novel tells about the assassination of Julius Caesar in Rome.

f. The satirical novel

The satirical novel as art that ridicules a specific topic in order to provoke readers into changing their opinion of it. The novel related to literary works that provoke the reader and changing the reader opinion in the story.

g. Gothic novel

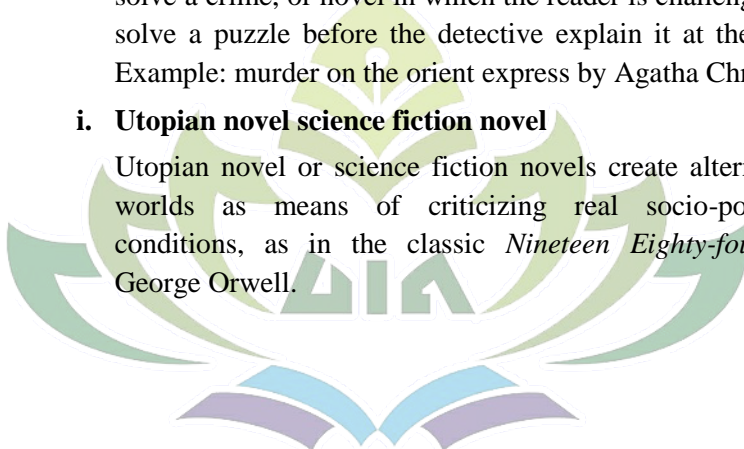
The gothic novel is a style of writing that is characterized by elements of fear, horror, death, and gloom, as well as romantic elements such as nature, individuality, and very high emotion. Example: Dracula.

h. Detective novel

The detective novel is a novel in which a detective tries to solve a crime, or novel in which the reader is challenged to solve a puzzle before the detective explain it at the end. Example: murder on the orient express by Agatha Christie.

i. Utopian novel science fiction novel

Utopian novel or science fiction novels create alternative worlds as means of criticizing real socio-political conditions, as in the classic *Nineteen Eighty-four* by George Orwell.



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