MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE BY J.K. ROWLING

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	This research aims to identify derivational suffix found in J.K. Rowling's novel entitled, Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone. This research used descriptive qualitative method. This research research applied library research technique to collect the data. Furthermore, content analysis technique was applied to analyze the data. The result showed that there are 47 derivational suffixes which consist of 25 nominal suffixes (-age -ance, -ant, -ation, -dom, -ee, -ence, -er, -ful, -hood, -ian, -ing, -ion, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ness, -or, -ry, -ship, -sion, -ster, -ty, -ure, -y), 2 verbal suffixes (-en, -ize), 18 adjectival suffixes (-able, -al, -an, -ant, -ary, -ed, -en, -ful, -ian, -ible, -ic, -ing, -ish, -ive, -less, -ly, -ous, -y), and 2 adverbial suffixes (-ly, -ward). Those derivational suffixes can maintain, change, or even both.

INTRODUCTION

A human has the device of communication called language. A language has systematic and scientific study called linguistics. According to Khansir and Pakdel (2016), linguistics is an academic discipline concerned with the study of language. The similar definition is from Yendra (2018) who explained that linguistics involves the scientific examination of various aspects related to language, including its structure, purpose, significance, value, and communication. There are five major branches of linguistic namely phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics (Fatkhiyati, 2023). However, this research focused on Morphology.

According to Choi (2015), Morphology is the examination and analysis of lexical units, their formation processes, and their interconnections within a given linguistic system. Meanwhile, Nurfaizah and Tanggoro (2018) defined that morphology is one of the branches of linguistics which studies about the arrangements of words structure in forming a new word by the set of rule in relation with the morphemes and words in grammatical field. Within the field of morphology, there is a focus on the formation of words and the various methods by which different classes of words are created which is known as morphological process. Morphological process alters the word to derive a new word. Morphological process refers to a linguistic mechanism that modifies the structure of a word to align it with a specific contextual framework (Erfansyah, 2019). Morphological process mostly changes the meaning or the grammatical function (Yunira et al., 2020).

Morpheme is one of the element of morphology. According to Sudarmadi and Sukamto (2013), morpheme is the most elemental unit of grammatical in the linguistic term. English word is mostly made of one or more morphemes. The basic function of a morpheme is to give a meaning to the word.

Morpheme can be categorized into two types namely free morpheme and bound morpheme (Rastle, 2019). Free morpheme can stand alone as a meaningful word (Bunau & Yusof, 2018). For example the word "happy". This word is independent even though just stand alone as a individual word. A bound morpheme is a morpheme which can not stand alone. It must be attached to another morpheme in forming a word (Khan et al., 2016). For example prefix un- in the word "unhappy" which means not happy. Morpheme un- means "not" but it should be attached to another word. If it stands alone, it will be meaningless. Based on the examples above, it can be concluded that free morpheme talks about word whereas bound morpheme talks about affix. There are three types of affix namely prefix, infix and suffix (Kusumawardhani, 2020)

According to Khusna and Fadilah (2019), a suffix is a morpheme that requires attachment to a root or another affix that is typically positioned at the right or end of a base word. The two main types of suffixes are inflectional suffix and derivational suffix (Nandito, 2016). Inflectional suffixes do not change the essential meaning of the base word; instead, they modify the word's grammatical function. (Josiah & Udoudom, 2012). For example the word "balls" which is formed by the word "ball" and suffix -s. The word "ball" and "balls" are still in the same lexical category. The difference is in grammatical function. The word "Ball" is singular while "balls" is plural. Unlike Inflectional suffix, A derivational suffix is a type of suffix that alters the meaning of a word and often transforms its lexical class (Nisa, 2020). For example the word "beautiful" which is formed from "beauty" and suffix -ful. "Beauty" is noun whereas "beautiful" is adjective. They are involved for the creation of various forms of the same word (Putri et al., 2021). There are 4 types of derivational suffix based on the part of speech namely nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes (Narasuari & Rahayuni, 2020)

Ahmad et al. (2019) explained that Suffixation is a linguistic process wherein a bound morpheme called a suffix is attached to the end of a base or root to form a new word and modify the meaning or function of the base. After the suffixation process, the part of speech of the new word can be the same, which is called class-maintaining or different which is called class-changing or even both of them. Class-maintaining is derivational suffix that produces new word which belong to the same form class as the base. Meanwhile, class-changing is derivational suffix which produces new word which belong to different form classes from their bases (Khaerunisa and Kheryadi, 2021).

Understanding derivational suffix is important, especially derivational suffix. By understanding the fundamental principles of derivational suffix, we will instantly know the lexical class of the word by looking at the derivational suffix attached at the end of the word. For example we will know the word "organization" is noun because of nominal suffix -ation. If we identify further from the base, we will know suffix -ation class-changing derivational suffix because it changed verb "organize" to noun "organization". Responding at the significance, this research is focused on indentifying derivational suffix. Beside providing the suffixation process of the words, the researcher also described function, meaning, and the outcome whether the new words maintain or change the lexical class of the words.

The researcher used J.K Rowling's novel entitled, "Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone" as an object to obtain the adequate data. The reason the researcher used this novel as an object because this novel is very familiar among the students worldwide. It is proven by the first book has sold approximately 120 million copies around the world (Atkin, 2020). Moreover, this novel contains various suffixes that helps the researcher to obtain rich data.

METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative research. According to Wolley and Heggie 2015), qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of research, such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, and so forth. From many designs in qualitative research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative design to identify and to describe derivational

suffixes found in the novel. According to Seixas et al. (2018), descriptive qualitative is a study in which the main focus is on description, rather than examining relationships or associations. The description got by the researcher depends on the data. Therefore, the data is the important material for this research.

In this research, the researcher used data collection technique to get the detail information from the research object. The researcher used library research technique to collect the data. according to Rupadha (2016), library research is a method of conducting research that involves gathering information and data from various sources available in libraries. The step of data collection as follows: (1) Reading; the novel Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone; (2) Marking the words containing derivational suffix; and (3) Listing the word containing derivational suffix. After collecting data, the researcher analyzed the obtained data. The researcher analyzed the data as the following steps: (1) Classifying the type of derivational suffix; (2) Explaining the derivational suffix; and (3) Concluding the data that have been analyzed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After the researcher collect and analyze the data from novel "Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone", the researcher found 47 different derivational suffixes which consist of 25 nominal suffixes, 2 verbal suffixes, 18 adjectival suffixes, and 2 adverbial suffixes.

Nominal Suffix

1. Suffix -age
   *Please leave your **luggage** on the train* (page 111).
   Lug (V) + -age = luggage (N).
   *They were with all their funny-shaped **package*** (page 86).
   Pack (N, V) + -age = package (N).
   Suffix -age is used to form noun from noun, verb, or adjective. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means a set or group of something. Suffix -age also forms noun from adjective such as short (Adj) + -age = shortage (N). However, the researcher did not find in the novel suffix -age that forms noun from adjective.

2. Suffix -ance
   *His own **appearance** was a very thin scar on his forehead* (page 20).
   Appear (V) + -ance = appearance (N).
   Suffix -ance is used to form noun from verb or adjective. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means the the action or state of something. Suffix -ance also forms noun from adjective, such as important (Adj) + -ance = importance (N). However, the researcher did not find in the novel suffix -ance that forms noun from adjective.

3. Suffix -ant
   *Perhaps he could be Hagrid's **assistant*** (page 150).
   Assist (N, V) + -ant = assistant (N).
   Suffix -ant is used to form noun from noun or verb. It also forms adjective from verb. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means person one who performs the action of verb. The example of suffix -ant that forms adjective from verb would be provided in section C (Adjectival Suffix).

4. Suffix -ation
   *He didn't approve of **imagination*** (page 5).
   Imagine (V) + -ation = imagination (N).
   Suffix -ation is used to form noun from verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It refers action or state of verb.

5. Suffix -dom

*He'd been making another bid for **freedom*** (page 272).

Free (V, Adj) + -dom = Freedom (N).

Suffix -dom is used to form noun from noun, verb, and adjective. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means the condition or state of being. Suffix -dom also forms noun from noun, such as king (N) + -dom = kingdom (N). However, the researcher did not find in the novel suffix -dom that forms noun from noun.

6. Suffix -ee

*Would they be allowed to, with such a biased **referee**?* (page 221).

Refer (V) + -ee = referee (N).

Suffix -ee is used to form noun from verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means performing the act of the verb.

7. Suffix -ence

*He might have died and you wouldn't know the **difference*** (page 104).

Differ (V) + -ence = difference (N).

*They made their way through the trees in **silence*** (page 258).

Silent (Adj) + -ence = silence (N).

Suffix -ence is used to form noun from verb or adjective. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means the the action or state of something. It has identical meaning with suffix -ance.

8. Suffix -er

*He put the **receiver** back down* (page 4).

Receive (V) + -er = receiver (N).

***Stranger** in the street seemed to know him* (page 30).

Strange (Adj) + -er = stranger (N).

Suffix -er is used to form noun from verb or adjective. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means person engaged in a certain profession and person or thing that performs a specified action.

9. Suffix -ful

*He spluttered through a **mouthful** of mud* (page 216).

Mouth (N) + -ful = mouthful (N).

Suffix -ful is rarely used to form noun from noun even though it commonly forms adjective from noun. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means as much as will fill.

10. Suffix -hood

*He'd spent most of his **childhood** zooming around the countryside* (page 144).

Child (N) + -hood = Childhood (N).

Suffix -hood is used to form noun from noun. It is class-maintaining derivational suffix. It indicates state or condition of being.

11. Suffix -ian

*Madam Pince the **librarian** brandished a feather duster at him* (page 198).

Library (N) + -ian = librarian (N).

Suffix -ian is used to form noun from noun. It also forms adjective from noun. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means somebody who belongs to something.

12. Suffix -ing

*He had a funny **feeling** he'd had the same dream before* (page 19).

Feel (V) + -ing = feeling (N).

Suffix -ing is used to form noun from verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It also forms adjective from noun or verb. It means the act of somebody doing something.

13. Suffix -ion

***Investigation** continue into the break-in at Gringotts on 31 July* (page 141).

Investigate (V) + -ion = investigation (N).

Suffix -ion is used to form noun from verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It refers action or state of verb.

14. Suffix -ist

*A large crowd of **tourist** came swarming in front of him* (page 92).

Tour (N, V) + -ist = Tourist (N).

Suffix -ist is used to form noun from noun or verb. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means person or object that does a specified action.

15. Suffix -ity

*They say there's dragons guarding the high **security** vaults* (page 64).

Secure (V, Adj) + -ity = security (N).

Suffix -ity is used to form noun from verb or adjective. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means indicating state or condition.

16. Suffix -ment

*He grinned at Harry's **amazement*** (page 71).

Amaze (V) + -ment = amazement (N).

*Then a sudden **movement** ahead of them made them almost drop the crate* (page 240).

Move (N, V) + -ment = movement (N).

Suffix -ment is used to form noun from noun or verb. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means the action or result of an adjective.

17. Suffix -ness

*Slytherin will help you on the way to **greatness*** (page 121).

Great (Adj) + -ness = greatness (N).

Suffix -ness is used to form noun from adjective. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means the quality, state or character of the adjective.

18. Suffix -or

Professor *McGonagall sniffed angrily* (page 10).

Profess (V) + +or = professor (N).

*The Dursleys' house had four bedrooms: one for Uncle Vernon and Aunt Petunia, one for **visitor*** (page 37).

Visit (N, V) + -or = visitor (N).

Suffix -or is used to form noun from noun or verb. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means person or something that performs the action.

19. Suffix -ry

*I always value **bravery***.

Brave (Adj) + -ry = bravery (N).

Suffix -ry is used to form noun from noun or adjective. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means indicating a state or condition. Suffix -ry also

forms noun from noun, such as rival (N) + -ry = rivalry (N). However, the researcher did not find in the novel suffix -ry that forms noun from noun.

20. Suffix -ship

    Friendship *and bravery and, oh Harry, be careful!* (page 287).

    Friend (N) + -ship = friendship (N).

    Suffix -ship is used to form noun from noun. It is class-maintaining derivational suffix. It means the state or condition of and the relation of.

21. Suffix -sion

    Great Hall might well have thought some sort of ***explosion*** *had taken place* (page 306).

    Explode (V) + -sion = explosion (N).

    Suffix -sion is used to form noun from verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It refers action or state of verb.

22. Suffix -ster

    He'll be with ***youngster*** *of his own sort* (page 58).

    Young (Adj) + -ster = youngster (N).

    Suffix -ster is used to form noun from noun or adjective. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It often implies a bad sense, and referring to one's occupation, habit, or association. Suffix -ster also forms noun from noun, such as gang (N) +-ster = gangster (N). However, the researcher did not find in the novel suffix -ster that forms noun from noun.

23. Suffix -ty

    Danger lies before you, while ***safety*** *lies behind* (page 285).

    Safe (Adj) + -ty = safety (N).

    Suffix -ty is used to form noun from adjective. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means refering to a state or condition.

24. Suffix -ure

    The poor ***creature*** *had been thrashing around in pain* (page 255).

    Create (V) + - ure = creature (N).

    Suffix -ure is used to form noun from verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It refers to action, result, and instrument.

25. Suffix -y

    The ***discovery*** *of the twelve uses of dragon's blood* (page 103).

    Discover (V) + -y = discovery (N).

    Suffix -y is used to form noun from verb. It also forms adjective from noun. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means indicating the act of doing what is indicated by the verbal element.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that nominal suffix functions as noun maker whether is made of noun as claas-maintaining derivational suffix, verb or adjective as class-changing derivational suffix. Therefore, this is in line with the theory from Bauer (2003) who stated that nominal suffix is a suffix that is used to derive abstract noun from noun, verb, or adjective. However, nominal suffix can not create noun from adverb.

Verbal Suffix
1. Suffix -ize
   *I didn't **realize** it had to be so wet* (page 33).
   Real (Adj) + -ize = realize.
   Suffix -ize is used to form verb from adjective. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means to make or to become.
2. Suffix -en
   *I suggest you all **smarten** yourselves* (page 114).
   Smart (Adj) + -en = smarten (V).
   Suffix -en is used form verb from noun or adjective. It also forms adjective from noun. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means to make or to become. Suffix -en also forms verb from noun, such as length (N) + -en = lengthen (V). However, the researcher did not find in the novel suffix -en that forms verb from noun in the novel.

From explanation above it can be concluded that verbal suffix functions as verb maker that is formed by noun or adjective. Since there is no verb formed by verb, there is no class-maintaining verbal suffix. This is in line with the explanation from Bauer (2003) who explained that verbal suffix is suffix a that is used to derive verb from noun or adjective. However, verbal suffix can not create verb from adverb.

Adjectival Suffix
1. Suffix -able
   *He shivered and turned over, trying to get **comfortable*** (page 45).
   Comfort (V) + -able = comfortable (Adj).
   Suffix -able is used to form adjective form verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means capable of, suitable for, or deserving of something.

2. Suffix -al
   *One Thousand **Magical** Herbs and Fungi* (page 66).
   Magic (N) + -al = magical (Adj).
   Suffix -al is used to form adjective from noun. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means having the form or character. Suffix -al also forms noun from verb such as propose (V) + -al = proposal (N). However, the researcher did not find suffix -al that forms noun from   verb.

3. Suffix -an
   *It had been given to him by an **African** prince* (page 134).
    Africa (N) + -an = african (Adj).
   Suffix -an is used to form adjective from noun. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means something or sombody from certain country or nationality.

4. Suffix -ant
   *You think it wise to trust Hagrid with something as **important** as this?* (page 14).
   Import (V) + -ant = important (Adj).
   Suffix -ant is used to form adjective from verb. It also forms noun from verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means the quality that is does something.

5. Suffix -ary
   ***Legendary** substance with astonishing powers* (page 220).
   Legend (N) + -ary = legendary (Adj).
   When September came he would be going off to secondary school (page 31).
   Second (Adj) + -ary = secondary (Adj).
   Suffix -ary is used to form adjective from noun or adjective. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means connected or related with.

6. Suffix -ed
   *No one can possibly steal it, it's too well **protected*** (page 268).
   Protect (V) + -ed = protected (Adj).
   *The knight turned his **helmeted** head to look down at Ron* (page 281).
   Helmet (N) + -ed = helmeted (Adj).
   Suffix -ed is used to form adjective from noun or verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means having the characteristics of verb.

7. Suffix -en
   *He was carrying a large **wooden** crate under his arm* (page 167).
   Wood (N) + -en = wooden (Adj).
   Suffix -en is used to form adjective from noun. It also forms verb from noun or adjective. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means made of.

8. Suffix -ful
   *It is a **beautiful** and terrible thing* (page 298).
   Beauty (N) + -ful = beautiful (Adj).
   *Mrs. Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very **useful*** (page 1).
   Use (N, V) + -ful = useful (Adj).
   Suffix -ful is used to form adjective from noun or verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means the quality of having something.

9. Suffix -ian
   *Escape of the Brazilian boa constrictor earned Harry his longest ever **punishment*** (page 31).
   Brazil (N) + -ian = brazilian (Adj).
   Suffix -ian is used to form adjective from noun. It also forms noun from noun. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means someone or something from certain country or nationality.

10. Suffix -ible
    *They got a nice set of scales for weighing potion ingredients and a **collapsible** brass telescope* (page 80).
    Collapse (V) + -ible = collapsible (Adj).
    Suffix -ible is used to form adjective form verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means capable of, suitable for, or deserving of something.

11. Suffix -ic
    *A supply of some **basic** potion ingredients for Harry* (page 81).
    Base (N) + -ic = basic (Adj).
    Suffix -ic is used to form adjective from noun. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means relating to.

12. Suffix -ing
    *Dumbledore's **twinkling** eyes flashed in the direction of the Weasley twins* (page 127).
    Twinkle (N, V) + -ing = twingkling (Adj).
    Suffix -ing is used to form adjective from noun or verb. It also forms noun from verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means having quality of something.

13. Suffix -ish
    *Harry took the wand and feeling **foolish** waved it around a bit* (page 84).
    Fool (N) + -ish = foolish (Adj).
    *Harry stretched out his hand at last to take the **yellowish** envelop* (page 51).
    Yellow (Adj) + -ish = yellowish (Adj).
    Suffix -ish is used to form adjective from noun or Adjective. It can be class-maintaining or class-

changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means having, similar, or near the characteristics of something.

14. Suffix -ive
    *One pair of **protective** gloves* (page 66).
    Protect (V) + -ive = protective (Adj).
    Suffix -ive is used to form adjective from verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means indicating a tendency, inclination, character, or quality.

15. Suffix -less
    *The old bartender, who was quite bald and looked like a **toothless** walnut* (page 68).
    Tooth (N) + -less = toothless (Adj).
    *People are being downright **careless*** (page 20).
    Care (N, V) + -less = careless (Adj).
    Suffix -less is used to form adjective from noun or verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means without.

16. Suffix -ly
    *Trying to keep things **friendly*** (page 90).
    Friend (N) + -ly = friendly (Adj).
    Suffix -ly is used to form adjective from noun. Commonly, it forms adverb from adjective. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means having quality that is like something.

17. Suffix -ous
    *He looked so **dangerous*** (page 41).
    Danger (N) + -ous = dangerous (Adj).
    Suffix -ous is used to form adjective from noun. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means having the nature or quality of noun.

18. Suffix -y
    *They had reached a **snowy** white building* (page 72).
    Snow (N) + -y = snowy (Adj).
    *He didnt know why, but they made him **uneasy***.
    Unease (V) + -y = uneasy (Adj).
    Suffix -y is used to form adjective from noun or verb. It also forms noun from verb. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means characterized by; consisting of; filled with; relating to.

From explanation above it can be concluded that adjectival suffix functions as adjective maker whether is made of adjective as claas-maintaining derivational suffix or from noun or verb as class-changing derivational suffix. Therefore, this is in line with the explanation from Bauer (2003) who stated that adjectival suffix is a suffix which is used to derive adjective from noun, verb, or adjective. However, adjectival suffix can not create adjective from adverb.

Adverbial Suffix
1. Suffix -ly
   *Harry stuffed the cloak **quickly** out of sight* (page 202).
   Quick (Adj) + -ly = quickly (Adv).
   Suffix -ly is used to form adverb from adjective. It also forms adjective from noun. It is class-changing derivational suffix. It means in the way mentioned.

2. Suffix -ward
   *He looked **skyward*** (page 253).
   Sky (N) + -ward = skyward (Adv).
   *He stumbled **backward** and knocked over his lamp* (page 206).
   Back (Adj) + -ward = backward (Adv).
   *Hermione always liked to go through their exam papers **afterward*** (page 263).
   After (Adv) + -ward = afterward (Adv).

Suffix -ward is used to form adverb from noun, adjective or adverb. It can be class-maintaining or class-changing derivational suffix depending on the base. It means in the direction of something.

From explanation above it can be concluded that adverbial suffix functions as adverb maker whether is made of adverb as claas-maintaining derivational suffix or from noun or adjective as class-changing derivational suffix. Therefore, this is in line with the explanation from Bauer (2003) who explained that adverbial suffix is a suffix that is used to derive adverb from noun, adjective, or adverb. However, adverbial suffix can not create adverb from verb.

CONCLUSION

The suffixes used as noun maker are -age, -al, -ance, -ant, -ation, -dom, -ee, -er, -ful, -hood, -ian, -ing, -ion, -ity, -ment, -ness, -or, -ry, -ship, -sion, -ster, -ty, -ure, and -y. The suffixes used as verb maker are -end and -ize. The suffixes used as adjective maker are -able, -al, -an, -ant, -ary, -ed, -en, -ence, -ful, -ian, -ible, -ic, -ing, -ish, -ive, -less, -ly, -ous, and -y. The suffixes used as adverb maker are -ly and -ward. Meanwhile, there are also some suffixes having two functions such as -al, -ant, -en, -ful, -ian, -ing, -ly, and -y. However, there is no suffix that has three functions.

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