

THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN SCARLET LETTER NOVEL: A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on finding out the type of derivational suffixes and the morphological process of derivational suffixes which is found in the novel *Scarlet Letter* chapter 1. Descriptive qualitative is the method used to identify the type and the morphological process of derivational suffixes. There are 33 data found in chapter 1 of the *Scarlet Letter* novel, including derivational suffixes Noun to Adjective 9 data (27,27%) such as: -ed, -en, -al, and -ful. Derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb 9 data (27,27%) with the only suffix found which is; -ly. Derivational suffixes Verb to Noun 7 data (21,21%) such as: -er, -ment, -ive, -al, and -ion. Derivational suffixes Adjective to Noun 3 data (9,10%) including: -ty, -ance, and -ness. Derivational suffixes Verb to Adjective 4 data (12,12%) including: -ous, -ed, and -ing. The last is derivational suffixes Noun to Verb, 1 datum (3,03%) with the only suffix; -ize. The data that have the most occurrences are derivational suffixes Noun to Adjective and Adjective to Adverb with 9 occurrences each of them. Meanwhile, the data that has the fewest occurrence is derivational suffixes Noun to Verb with 1 occurrence.

Keywords: derivational suffixes; morphology; scarlet letter

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is the scientific study of human language that involves several processes, such as data collection and observation. Linguistics is the name of the scientific field that studies human language (Hayes et al., 2013). According to Cambridge Dictionary, linguistics is the study of the structure and development of particular languages. Linguistics is divided into two categories, including micro linguistics and macro linguistics. In this article, the writer will only discuss one subfield of micro linguistics itself which is *morphology*.

Morphology is one of the fields of linguistics which studies word formation. Morphology discusses much about word formation, including the way new words are formed and the way words become varied which depends on its utility in sentences

(Lieber, 2021). Words are formed by a single *morpheme* or a combination of *morphemes* (Lieber, 2009).

The smallest unit of language is called a morpheme. As linguists define it, a morpheme is the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning (Lieber, 2009). Morphemes can stand alone and produce simple words with clear meanings, for example, *dog*, *yellow*, and *fraud*. Besides that, prefixes and suffixes are also considered as morphemes (Lieber, 2009). Some morphemes that can stand alone with a clear meaning are called *free morphemes*. Meanwhile, morphemes that cannot stand alone are called *bound morphemes* (Lieber, 2009). Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that prefixes and suffixes, like *un-*, *-ize*, *-ation* are considered as bound morphemes.

Before the attachment of prefixes or suffixes, the morpheme itself is called as base.

The base is the core of the word where prefixes and suffixes are attached. For example, *wipe* is the base of the word *unwipe* (Lieber, 2009). Bases that are attached by prefixes or suffixes are referred to as derived words. The process of adding a prefix or suffix to the base to be derived is called affixation.

The affixation process is divided into two types, including inflectional and derivational. Inflectional affixation is the process of adding prefixes or suffixes that do not change the class or category of the word, which usually adds grammatical meaning (Lieber, 2009). While, derivational affixation is the process of adding prefixes or suffixes that change the class or category of the word, which usually adds lexical meaning by producing new lexemes (Lieber, 2009). In this article, the writer only focuses on discussing the derivational suffixes. Derivational suffixes can usually be found in various media, such as novels, short stories, song lyrics, newspapers, magazines, and others.

Novel is a literary work in a written form that has several types and involves several characters. According to the Oxford's Learner Dictionary, a novel is a long story to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary. Novel can be defined into three types, including *a novel in verse*, *a nonfiction novel*, and *a graphic novel* (Aliyev, 2021). The title of the novel that will be the object of this research is "Scarlet Letter."

Scarlet Letter is a historical fiction with the romance genre that was written by a well-known American author, Nathaniel Hawthorne in 1850. This novel tells the story of a woman named Hester Prynne, who gets pregnant by a man she is not married to. As a consequence of her sin, she got punished by wearing a scarlet letter with the symbol "A", which implies "Adultery." This novel is very well-known and considered as a classical American literature (McFarland, 2007). This novel has been adapted into several media, including film, drama, and others. A novelist, D.H. Lawrence also admits that this novel is an excellent work of the American imagination (Miller, 1992).

There are some previous studies regarding this topic that supported this study. The first is an article written by (Ayuk Suandari & Wahyu

Nugraha Putra, 2023) in KULTURISTIK: Jurnal Bahasa dan Budaya Vol.7, No.2, Juli 2023. The title of this previous study is "*Derivational Suffixes Found in Selected Article in Tempo English Magazine*". This article supported this study because it also analyzed derivational suffixes found in the selected article of law in Tempo English Magazine. This study focused on classifying some types of derivational suffixes and analyzing the morphological process of the data source. To identify the kind of derivational suffixes, they used the theory developed by (Hayes et al., 2013), and to analyze the morphological process, they used a tree diagram that was also proposed by (Hayes et al., 2013). The method which is used in this study is a descriptive qualitative and quantitative method that is used to describe the type and the morphological process of derivational suffixes.

The second is an article written by (Narasuari & Sri Rahayuni, 2020). in Humanis: Journal of Arts and Humanities Vol.24, No.4, November 2020. The title of this previous study is "*Derivational Suffixes in Crazy Rich Asians Novel: A Morphological Analysis*". This article supported this study because it also analyzed derivational suffixes found in *Crazy Rich Asians Novel*. This study focused on classifying some types of derivational suffixes and identifying the function of it. To identify the types and functions of derivational suffixes, they used the theory developed by (Plag, 2002). There are 2 more theories that support this study, such as (Katamba, 1993) and (Katamba, 1994). Merriam-Webster Online Dictionaries also support this study as the source of information on word classes. The method which is used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method that is used to describe the types and the functions of derivational suffixes.

The third article that supported this study was written by (Masitoh & Indriani, 2021). in English Journal of Indragiri (EJI) Vol.5, No.2, 2021. The title of this previous study is "*An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes on "Percy Jackson the Sea Monster" Novel by Rick Riordan*". This article supported this study because it also analyzed derivational suffixes found in *Percy Jackson the Sea Monster Novel*. This study focuses on the word categories and construction in forming derivational suffixes.

The method which is used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method that is used to describe the types and the functions of derivational suffixes. There are some theories used to support this study, such as the theories proposed by (McCarthy, 2002) and (Katamba, 1993).

There are some gaps that make some differences from the previous studies. First, this study uses the Scarlet Letter novel (chapter 1) as the object that has never been used before to analyze this kind of topic which is Derivational Suffixes. Second, this article provides two morphological analyses using tree diagrams of each type of derivational suffixes. The purpose of providing two morphological analyses of each type is to give a deeper explanation so that the reader can get a deeper understanding.

In making this article, the writer hopes it will contribute to achieve some theoretical, academic, and practical significance for either the writer or the reader, at least in three things: personal, academic (linguistics), and practical (society). Personally, this article provides a better understanding of the topics covered by the writer itself. Academically, this article provides an understanding from a linguistic perspective, namely Derivational Suffixes, which hopefully will contribute to Pertiwi University and Kulturistik Journal. Practically, it provides benefits to readers in general, especially additional knowledge for people who do the study of Derivational Suffixes.

The writer chose the *Scarlet Letter* novel (chapter 1) as the object of research for two reasons. First, this novel is so popular and considered as a classical American literature. Second, besides the story of this novel, the writer believes that it can be analyzed not only literary but also linguistically because there are so many words that consist of morphological process, especially derivational suffixation that will be discussed in the discussion part.

In short, the objectives of this article are to find the types of derivational suffixes in the *Scarlet Letter* novel (chapter 1) and to analyze the derivational suffixes in the morphological processes by using tree diagrams.

METHOD

The data source of this study was taken from the first chapter of the *Scarlet Letter* novel by

Nathaniel Hawthorne. This article only focuses on finding and analyzing the words containing derivational suffixes and concludes what type of derivational suffixes has the highest occurrence.

This article takes a descriptive qualitative method to describe the data. The writer got the data by doing some process. First, the writer finds the data in the *Scarlet Letter* novel by reading repeatedly and marking all the words containing derivational suffixes. After that, the writer identifies and classifies the types of derivational suffixes. Lastly, the writer counts the amount of data collected. The data were analyzed by using the tree diagram theory proposed by Hayes et.al (2013) to analyze the morphological analysis process while the theory from Lieber (2009) and Lieber (2021) were used to analyze the types of derivational suffixes found in the first chapter of *Scarlet Letter* novel.

DISCUSSION

There are some derivational suffixes found in *Scarlet Letter* novel chapter 1. Those derivational suffixes are categorized into 6 types. Each types have its own occurrence inside the novel that will be presented in the table below.

Table 1. Derivational Suffixes Found in Scarlet Letter Novel chapter 1

No	Derivational Suffixes	Occurrence	Percentage
1	Noun to Adjective	9	27,27%
2	Adjective to Adverb	9	27,27%
3	Verb to Noun	7	21,21%
4	Adjective to Noun	3	9,10%
5	Verb to Adjective	4	12,12%
6	Noun to Verb	1	3,03%
Total		33	100%

The data above show 6 types of derivational suffixes along with their occurrences and percentages which show the derivational suffixes types that are most frequently used in the novel *Scarlet Letter* chapter 1. Based on the theory proposed by Lieber (2009), there are six types of derivational suffixes that found in the novel *Scarlet Letter* chapter 1, such as Noun to Adjective, Adjective to Adverb, Verb to Noun, Adjective to Noun, Verb to Adjective, and Noun to Verb. The total data of all combinations of those six types are 33 occurrences with 100% percentages. The occurrence of Noun to Adjective type is 9 with 27,27% percentages, in Adjective to Adverb type there are 9 occurrences with 27,27% percentages, in Verb to Noun type there are 7 occurrences with 21,21% percentages, in Adjective to Noun type there are 3 occurrences with 9,10% percentages, in Verb to Adjective type there are 4 occurrences with 12,12% percentages, and in Noun to Verb type there is 1 occurrence with 3,03% percentages. Based on the table and explanation above, Noun to Adjective and Adjective to Adverb are the types that appear the most in the *Scarlet Letter* novel chapter 1, while the fewest occurrence is Noun to Verb type with 1 occurrence. In this section, the morphological processes of derivational suffixes found in the *Scarlet Letter* novel (chapter 1) are analyzed. The morphological processes of the data above are going to be analyzed by using tree diagram that was proposed by Fromkin (2000). Descriptive qualitative method is used to explain and analyze the morphological processes of derivational suffixes below.

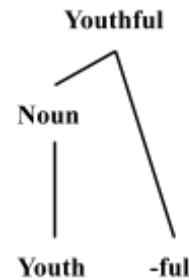
1. Noun to Adjective

The morphological process in the data source from Noun to Adjective are analyzed and explained in the following parts.

Data 1.1 Suffix -ful

“Like all that pertains to crime, it seemed never to have known a youthful era.” (chapter 1: page 60: line 3)

Morphological process:



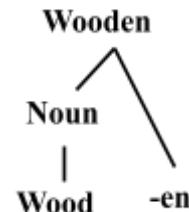
(Figure 1.1 - Suffix -ful)

Figure 1.1 shows that the morphological process of the word “Youthful”, which can be classified into Noun to Adjective type. The basic word of youthful is youth, which is a noun. According to the Online Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries (2024), youth is classified as a noun and it can be an adjective by adding the suffix -ful. This is the example of the morphological process on derivational suffixes because the addition of suffix -ful at the end of the word youth. This addition changes the class of the word youth from noun to adjective. It also produces a new meaning. The word youth means the time of life when a person is young, especially the time before a child becomes an adult. Meanwhile, youthful means typical of young people or young or seeming younger than you are (Online Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries).

Data 1.2 Suffix -en

“... was assembled in front of a wooden edifice.” (chapter 1 : page 59 : line 4)

Morphological process:



(Figure 1.2 - Suffix -en)

Figure 1.2 shows the morphological process of the word “wooden”. The basic word of wooden is wood, which is a noun. Then, the additional suffix -en makes it becomes wooden, which is an adjective. The changing of the meaning and the word class from noun to

adjective can be classified as noun to adjective type of derivational suffixes.

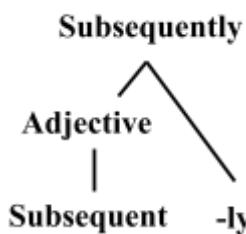
2. Adjective to Adverb

The morphological process in the data source from Adjective to Adverb is analyzed and explained below.

Data 2.1 Suffix -ly

“..., which *subsequently* became the nucleus of all the congregated sepulchers in the old church yard of King's Chapel.” (chapter 1 : page 59 : line 16)

Morphological process:



(Figure 2.1 - Suffix -ly)

Figure 2.1 shows the morphological process of the word “Subsequently”, which can be classified into Adjective to Adverb type. The basic word of subsequently is subsequent, which is an adjective. According to the Online Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2024), subsequent is classified as an adjective and it can be an adverb by adding the suffix -ly. This is the example of the morphological process on derivational suffixes because the addition of suffix -ly at the end of the word subsequent. This addition changes the class of the word subsequent from adjective to adverb. It also produces a new meaning. The word subsequent means happening or coming after something else. Meanwhile, subsequently means afterwards; later; after something else has happened (Online Oxford Learner's Dictionaries).

Data 2.2 Suffix -ly

“..., the door of which was **heavily** timbered with oak,..” (chapter 1 : page 59 : line 5)

Morphological process:



(Figure 2.2 - Suffix -ly)

Figure 2.2 shows the morphological process of the word “heavily”. The basic word of heavily is heavy, which is an adjective. Then, the additional suffix -ly makes it becomes heavily which is an adverb. The changing of the meaning and the word class from adjective to adverb can be classified as adjective to adverb type of derivational suffixes.

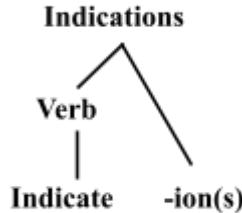
3. Verb to Noun

The morphological process in the data source from Verb to Noun is analyzed and explained in the following parts.

Data 3.1 Suffix -ion

“*the wooden jail was already marked with weather-stains and other **indications** of age.*” (chapter 1 : page 59 : line 20)

Morphological process:



(Figure 3.1 - Suffix -ion)

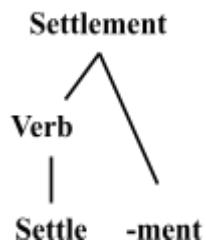
Figure 3.1 shows the morphological process of the word “Indications”, which can be classified into Verb to Noun type. The basic word of indication is indicate, which is a verb. According to the Online Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2024), indicate is classified as a verb and it can be a noun by adding the suffix -ion. This is the example of the morphological process on derivational suffixes because the addition of suffix -ion at the end of the word indicate. This addition changes the class of the word indicate from verb to noun. It also produces a new meaning. The word indicate means the verb [transitive] used to show that

something is true or exists. Meanwhile, indications mean a remark or sign that shows that something is happening or what somebody is thinking or feeling. The “s” at the end of the word “indication” is used to make it plural (Online Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries).

Data 3.2 Suffix -ment

“... some fifteen or twenty years after the **settlement** of the town, ...” (chapter 1 : page 59 : line 19)

Morphological process:



(Figure 3.2 - Suffix -ment)

Figure 3.2 shows the morphological process of the word “settlement”. The basic word of settlement is settle, which is a verb. Then, the additional suffix -ment makes it becomes settlement which is a noun. The changing of the meaning and the word class from verb to noun can be classified as verb to noun type of derivational suffixes.

4. Adjective to Noun

The morphological process in the data source from Adjective to Noun is analyzed and explained in the following parts.

Data 4.1 Suffix -ty

“..., or relieve the darkening close of a tale of human **frailty** and sorrow.” (chapter 1 : page 60 : line 29)

Morphological process:



(Figure 4.1 - Suffix -ty)

Figure 4.1 shows the morphological process of the word “Frailty”, which can be classified into Adjective to Noun type. The basic word of frailty is frail, which is an adjective. According to the Online Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries (2024), frail is classified as an adjective and it can be a noun by adding the suffix -ty. This is the example of the morphological process on derivational suffixes because the addition of suffix -ty at the end of the word frail. This addition changes the class of the word frail from adjective to noun. It also produces a new meaning. The word frail means physically weak and thin (especially of an old person). Meanwhile, frailty means weakness and poor health (Online Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries).

Data 4.2 Suffix -ness

“..., whatever Utopia of human virtue and **happiness** they might originally project,...” (chapter 1 : page 59 : line 8)

Morphological process:



(Figure 4.2 - Suffix -ness)

Figure 4.2 shows the morphological process of the word “happiness”. The basic word of happiness is happy, which is an adjective. Then, the additional suffix -ness makes it becomes happiness which is a noun. The changing of the meaning and the word class from adjective to noun can be classified as adjective to noun type of derivational suffixes.

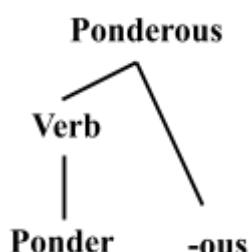
5. Verb to Adjective

The morphological process in the data source from Verb to Adjective is analyzed and explained in the following parts.

Data 5.1 Suffix -ous

“The rust on the **ponderous** iron-work of its oaken door looked more antique than anything else in the new world.” (chapter 1 : page 59 : line 22)

Morphological process:



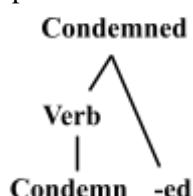
(Figure 5.1 - Suffix -ous)

Figure 5.1 shows the morphological process of the word “Ponderous”, which can be classified into Verb to Adjective type. The basic word of ponderous is ponder, which is a verb. According to the Online Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries (2024), ponder is classified as a verb and it can be an adjective by adding the suffix -ous. This is the example of the morphological process on derivational suffixes because the addition of suffix -ous at the end of the word ponder. This addition changes the class of the word ponder from verb to adjective. It also produces a new meaning. The word ponder means the verb which used to think about something carefully for a period of time. Meanwhile, ponderous means too slow and careful; serious and boring (*disapproving*) (of speech and writing) or moving slowly and heavily; able to move only slowly (Online Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries).

Data 5.2 Suffix -ed

“..., and to the **condemned** criminal as he came forth to his doom,...” (chapter 1 : page 60 : line 13)

Morphological process:



(Figure 5.2 - Suffix -ed)

Figure 5.2 shows the morphological process of the word “condemned”. The basic word of condemned is condemn, which is a verb. Then, the additional suffix -ed makes it becomes condemned which is an adjective. The changing of the meaning and the word class from verb to

adjective can be classified as verb to adjective type of derivational suffixes.

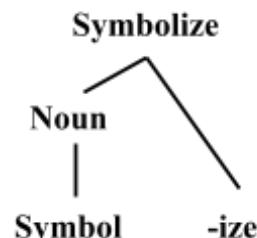
6. Noun to Verb

The morphological process in the data source from Noun to Verb is analyzed and explained in the following parts.

Data 6.1 Suffix -ize

“It may serve, let us hope, to **symbolize** some sweet moral blossom.” (chapter 1 : page 60 : line 27)

Morphological process:



(Figure 6.1 - Suffix -ize)

Figure 6.1 shows the morphological process of the word “Symbolize”, which can be classified into Noun to Verb type. The basic word of symbolize is symbol, which is a noun. According to the Online Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries (2024), symbol is classified as a noun and it can be a verb by adding the suffix -ize. This is the example of the morphological process on derivational suffixes because the addition of suffix -ize at the end of the word symbol. This addition changes the class of the word symbol from noun to verb. It also produces a new meaning. The word symbol means a person, an object, an event that represents a more general quality or situation. It can also be defined as a symbol (for something) a sign, number, or letter that has a fixed meaning, especially in science, mathematics and music. Meanwhile, symbolize means symbolizing or representing something to be a symbol of something (Online Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries).

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the discussion above, it can be concluded that the whole types of derivational suffixes, such as Noun to Adjective, Adjective to Adverb, Verb to Noun,

Adjective to Noun, Verb to Adjective, and Noun to Verb were discovered in the reference of data source from the novel *Scarlet Letter* chapter 1, which were analyzed in morphological processes by using tree diagram to examine the formation of the derivational suffixes. There are some theories used in this research, such as types of derivational suffixes theory and tree diagram theory. There are 33 data of derivational suffixes found in *Scarlet Letter* novel chapter 1, including derivational suffixes Noun to Adjective 9 data (27,27%) such as: -ed, -en, -al, and -ful. Derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb 9 data (27,27%) with the only suffix found which is; -ly. Derivational suffixes Verb to Noun 7 data (21,21%) such as: -er, -ment, -ive, -al, and -ion. Derivational suffixes Adjective to Noun 3 data (9,10%) including: -ty, -ance, and -ness. Derivational suffixes Verb to Adjective 4 data (12,12%) including: -ous, -ed, and -ing. The last is derivational suffixes Noun to Verb 1 data (3,03%) with the only suffix; -ize. The data that have the most occurrences are derivational suffixes Noun to Adjective and Adjective to Adverb with 9 occurrences each of them. Meanwhile, the data that has the fewest occurrence is derivational suffixes Noun to Verb with 1 occurrence.

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