

AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES ON "PERCY JACKSON THE SEA MONSTER" NOVEL BY RICK RIORDAN

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Abstract

The English word formation in morphology in this analysis will investigate the morphology of English word formation in this research. The form, purpose, and meaning of derivational suffixes in the novel were the study's problems. This research aims to figure out what kind of derivational suffixes there found in the data source. The data for this analysis came from Rick Riordan's E-book novel Percy Jackson and the Sea Monster. The data in this study was collected using the documentation process. This study's data was analyzed using a qualitative approach. The study revealed four derivational suffix types: nominal Suffix, verbal Suffix, adjectival Suffix, and adverbial Suffix. Based on the observation and readings of the e-novel of the study, the purpose of the study is to describe word-forming the derivational Suffix and what the Suffix that mainly uses by Rick Riordan's in the novel Percy Jackson and the Sea Monster. The researcher found four derivational suffixes from the novel: verb, adverb, noun, and adjective. Moreover, the data collected from the novel are 363 data of words forming the derivational Suffix.

Keywords: derivational, Suffix, novel

Abstrak

Pembentukan kata bahasa Inggris dalam morfologi dalam analisis ini akan menyelidiki morfologi pembentukan kata bahasa Inggris dalam penelitian ini. Bentuk, tujuan, dan makna sufiks derivasional dalam novel tersebut menjadi permasalahan penelitian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis sufiks derivasional yang ditemukan pada sumber data. Data untuk analisis ini berasal dari novel E-book Rick Riordan, Percy Jackson and the Sea Monster. Data dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan proses dokumentasi. Data penelitian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Studi ini mengungkapkan empat jenis sufiks derivasi yang berbeda: Sufiks nominal, Sufiks verbal, Sufiks kata sifat, dan Sufiks adverbial. Berdasarkan pengamatan dan membaca novel, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan pembentuk kata Sufiks derivasional dan Sufiks apa yang paling banyak digunakan oleh Rick Riordan dalam novel Percy Jackson and the Sea Monster. Peneliti menemukan empat sufiks derivasi dari novel: kata kerja, kata keterangan, kata benda, dan kata sifat. Dan data yang dikumpulkan dari novel tersebut adalah 363 data kata pembentuk Sufiks derivasional.

Kata kunci : *derivasional, Sufiks, novel*

INTRODUCTION

According to McCarthy (2002), morphology is the study of the structure and relationship between words. Inflectional morphology and derivational morphology are two of the most common types of morphology. Producing a new word form can be found in the derivation process in morphological studies. It is the process of affixes (prefixes or suffixes) combining with roots to form new words. Derivation affixes are used to generate a new lexeme, according to Katamba (1993: 50). Suffixes added to the end of a stem in English are called derivational suffixes. Derivational suffixes usually affect the branch's lexical category. The Suffix happy (adjective) + -ness becomes happiness (noun), for example, transforms an adjective into a noun (Happiness): newspapers, magazines, novels, and short tales derivational words can find.

The Suffix is a letter or group of letters placed at the end of a word or root or the most straightforward form (base form) and can no longer

not deciphered. The purpose of adding Suffix or Suffix is to generate a new word. The Suffix is not a word and certainly cannot stand alone in a sentence. In contrast, the derivational Suffix is a suffix added at the end of a term to determine the part of speech. New words produced through forming part of speech are called derivations, where the meaning will be different from the previous word or root. There are four derivation forms: Verb suffixes, adverb suffixes, noun suffixes, and adjective suffixes. For example, a word that was originally a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adverb."

The derivational Suffix was chosen as the subject of the research because it uses in the written text. Without understanding how words are formed, particularly suffixation, which can change a word's classification and meaning, it is difficult to comprehend an English sentence correctly because one word can yield numerous terms with distinct parts of speech, knowing how to distinguish derivational affixes can considerably expand

vocabulary. Some English language behaviors, such as writing a journal, an article, an essay, a book, and everyday interactions, can benefit from understanding a derivational mechanism. As a result, derivational suffixes are crucial and exciting to study, especially in the novel.

METHOD

This study will classify as descriptive qualitative research. The words with derivational suffixes can be found in Rick Riordan's novel *Percy Jackson and the Sea Monster* as the data for this study. The study focuses on word categories and construction in the word-forming derivational suffixes and the Suffix that Rick Riordan primarily uses in the novel *Percy Jackson and the Sea Monster*. The data for the study is in the form of words with derivational suffixes that appear in a novel. In this study, the data was collected through documentation. The step for collecting data is to classify and note the words in the novel that have derivational suffixes. The researcher uses specific data analysis techniques in the study, such as detecting

morpheme that contains suffixes, classifying new word-formation of derivational suffixes based on the novel, and counting the suffixes that the novel's author uses the most, and finally concluding.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The derivation is forming words through affixes, which can be a prefix and a suffix. The resulting new word will have a different meaning from the base word. The most recent word takes on a new meaning and the frequently used as a speech component with derivational suffixes. However, the new meaning is related to the previous one. We can use many suffixes. It can be shown in this example: *real* (adj) + *-ize* → *realize* (verb). Based on the observation and readings of the e-novel of the study, the purpose of the study is to describe word-forming the derivational Suffix and the Suffix that mostly use by Rick Riordan in the novel *Percy Jackson and the Sea Monster*. The researcher found four derivational suffixes from the novel: verb, adverb, noun, and adjective. Furthermore, the data collected from

the novel are 363 data of words forming the derivational Suffix.

1. The Derivational Suffixes' Form

From 363 data points, the writer discovered four derivational suffixes: verb, adverb, noun, and adjective.

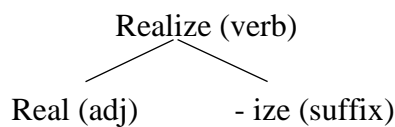
The suffixes form the word of a verb.

The suffixes are included in the derivational suffix verb; they are (-en, -er, -ize).

a) -ize

- 1) Pulverize=> Pluver + -ize
- 2) Recognize=> Recogn + -ize
- 3) Apologize=> Apology + -ize
- 4) Authorize=> Author + -ize
- 5) Realize=> real + -ize

For the example explanation of verb forming the suffixes: word + (-ize)



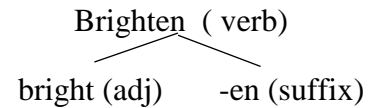
Realize is formed from the word or base morph "real" and then add the suffix "-ize." the word "real" is an adjective while "-ize" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "an adjective"

if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "verb."

b) -en

- 1) Listen=> list + -en
- 2) Dozen=> doze + en
- 3) Brighten=> briht + -en

For the example explanation of verb forming the suffixes: word + (-en)

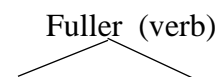


Brighten is formed from the word or base morph "bright" and then add the suffix "-en." the word "bright" is an adjective while "-en" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "an adjective" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "verb."

c) -er

- 1) Muster=> must + -er
- 2) Fuller=> full + -er
- 3) Shower=> show + -er
- 4) Wicker=> wick + -er

For the example explanation of verb forming the suffixes: word + (-er)



Full (v) -er (suffix)

Fuller is formed from the word or base morph "full" and then add the suffix "-er." the word "full" is a verb while "-er" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a verb" if given derivational Suffix in the end, term can change to "verb."

The suffixes form the word of adverb.

They are the suffixes included in the derivational suffix adverb; they are (-ily, -ly, -place, -ward, -where)

a) -ily

- 1) Sleepily=> sleep + -ily
- 2) Hungrily=> hungry + -ily
- 3) Easily=> easy + -ily
- 4) Happily=> happy + -ily
- 5) Wearily=> wear + -ily
- 6) Dreamily=> dream + -ily
- 7) Momentarily => momentary + -ily
- 8) Luckily=> lucky + -ily
- 9) Unluckily=> unlucky+ -ily
- 10) Heavily=> heavy + -ily

For the example explanation of adverb forming the suffixes: word + (-ily)

Sleepily (adverb)

Sleep (v) -ily (suffix)

Sleepily is formed from the word or base morph "sleep" and then add the suffix "-ily." the word "sleep" is a verb while "-ily" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a verb" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adverb."

b) -ly

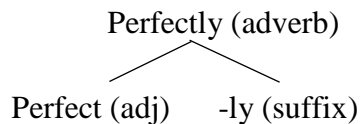
- 1) Reassuringly=> reassuring + -ly
- 2) Deadly=> dead + -ly
- 3) Quickly=> quick + -ly
- 4) Surely=> sure + -ly
- 5) Usually=> usual + -ly
- 6) Normally=> normal + -ly
- 7) Suddenly=> sudden + -ly
- 8) Reluctantly=> reculant + -ly
- 9) Perfectly=> perfect + -ly
- 10) Earnestly=> earnest + -ly
- 11) Accidentally=> accident + -ly
- 12) Extremely=> extreme + -ly
- 13) Personally=> personal + -ly
- 14) Really=> real + -ly
- 15) Completely=> complete + -ly
- 16) Evilly=> evil + -ly
- 17) Sleepily=> sleep + -ly
- 18) Surely=> sure + -ly
- 19) Seriously=> serious + -ly
- 20) Wisely=> wise + ly

- 21) Partically=> partical + -ly
- 22) Suddenly=> sudden + -ly
- 23) Finally=> final + -ly
- 24) Dimly=> dim + -ly
- 25) Istantly=> instant + -ly
- 26) Dutifully=> dutiful + -ly
- 27) Badly=> bad + -ly
- 28) Exactly=> excat + -ly
- 29) Definitely=> definite + -ly
- 30) Suspiciously=> suspicious + -ly
- 31) Hungrily=> hungry + -ly
- 32) Newly=> new + -ly
- 33) Immediately=> immediate + -ly
- 34) Mythologically=> mytological +
ly
- 35) Naturally=> natural + -ly
- 36) Uselessly=> useless + -ly
- 37) Directly=> direct + -ly
- 38) Closely=> close + -ly
- 39) Distastefully=> distateful + -ly
- 40) Obviously=> obvious + -ly
- 41) Impatiently=> impatient + -ly
- 42) Nervously=> nervous + -ly
- 43) Sickly=> sick + -ly
- 44) Grimly=> grimy + -ly
- 45) Absolutely=> absolute + -ly
- 46) Scraggly=> scraggy + -ly
- 47) Kindly=> kind + -ly
- 48) Rashly=> rash + -ly
- 49) Wardly=> ward + -ly
- 50) Painfully=> painful + -ly
- 51) Blankly=> blank + -ly
- 52) Horribly=> horrible + -ly
- 53) Coldly=> cold + -ly
- 54) Urgently=> urgent + -ly
- 55) Hesitantly=> hesitant + -ly
- 56) Eventually=> eventual + -ly
- 57) Mildly=> mild + -ly
- 58) Vigorously=> vigorous + -ly
- 59) Openly=> open + -ly
- 60) Silently=> silent + -ly
- 61) Politely=> polite + -ly
- 62) Possibly=> possible + -ly
- 63) Reverently=> reverent + -ly
- 64) Technically=> technical + -ly
- 65) Nearly=> near + -ly
- 66) Quietly=> quiet + -ly
- 67) Slowly=> slow + -ly
- 68) Early=> ear + -ly
- 69) Fully=> ful + -ly
- 70) Strangely=> strange + -ly
- 71) Loudly=> loudly + -ly
- 72) Immediately=> immediate + -ly
- 73) Diagonally=> diagonal + -ly
- 74) Uselessly=> useless + -ly
- 75) Instantly=> instant + -ly
- 76) Simply=> simple + -ly
- 77) Especially=> especial + -ly
- 78) Actually=> actaul + -ly
- 79) Totally=> total + -ly
- 80) Happily=> happy + -ly
- 81) Barely=> bare + -ly

- 82) Halfheartedly=> halfhearted + -ly
- 83) Lovely=> love + -ly
- 84) Blandly=> bland + -ly
- 85) Hardly=> hard + -ly
- 86) Softly=> soft + -ly
- 87) Awkwardly=> awkward + -ly
- 88) Nicely=> nice + -ly
- 89) Constantly=> constant + -ly
- 90) Mentally=> mental + -ly
- 91) Brightly=> bright + -ly
- 92) Hysterically=> hysterical + -ly
- 93) Wearily=> wear + -ly
- 94) Lately=> late + -ly
- 95) Madly=> mad + -ly
- 96) Vertically=> vertical + -ly
- 97) Certainly=> certain + -ly
- 98) Patiently=> patient + -ly
- 99) Ivisibly=> invisible +- ly
- 100) Clearly=> clear + -ly
- 101) Proudly=> proud + -ly
- 102) Smoothly=> smooth + -ly
- 103) Blodly=> bold + -ly
- 104) Perfectly=> perfect + -ly
- 105) Dreamily=>dream + -ly
- 106) Stupidly=> stupid + -ly
- 107) Properly=> proper + -ly
- 108) Separately=> separate + -ly
- 109) Multiply=> multiple + -ly
- 110) Magically=> magical + -ly
- 111) Certainly=> certain + -ly
- 112) Accidentally=> accidental + -ly
- 113) Experimentally=> experimental +ly
- 114) Gravelly => gravel + -ly
- 115) Partiall=> partial + -ly
- 116) Ghostly=> ghost + -ly
- 117) Specially=> special + ly
- 118) Smugly=> smug + -ly
- 119) Desperately=> desperate + -ly
- 120) Strangely=> strange + -ly
- 121) Peacefully=> peaceful + -ly
- 122) Hopelessly=> hopeless + -ly
- 123) Awfully=> awful + -ly
- 124) Calmly=> calm + -ly
- 125) Miserably=> miserable + -ly
- 126) Oddly=> odd + -ly
- 127) Optimistically=> optimistical + ly
- 128) Bitterly=> bitter + -ly
- 129) Safely=> safe + -ly
- 130) Critically=> critical + -ly
- 131) Benevolently=> benevolent + -ly
- 132) Perfectly=> perfect + -ly
- 133) Painfully=> painful + -ly
- 134) Horribly=> horrible + -ly
- 135) Helplessly=> helpless + -ly
- 136) Permanently=> permanent + -ly

- 137) Huriedly=> hurried + -ly
 138) Totally=> total + -ly
 139) Simply=> simple + -ly
 140) Easily=> easy + -ly
 141) Barely=> bare + -ly
 142) Faintly=> faint + -ly
 143) Sweetly=> sweet + -ly
 144) Sarcastically=> sarcastical + -ly
 145) Madly=> mad + -ly
 146) Casually=> casual + -ly
 147) Invitingly=> inviting + -ly
 148) Secretly=> secret + -ly
 149) Likely=> like + -ly
 150) Slowly=> slow + -ly
 151) Partly=> part + -ly
 152) Wisely=> wise + -ly
 153) Invisibly=> invisible + -ly
 154) Dutifully=> dutiful + -ly
 155) Tightly=> tight + -ly
 156) Nearly=> near + -ly
 157) Furiously=> furious + -ly
 158) Apparently=> apparent + -ly
 159) Stiffly=>stiff + -ly
 160) Wickedly=> wicked + -ly
 161) Highly=> high + -ly
 162) Harmlessly=> harmless + -ly
 163) Wildly=> wild + -ly
 164) Gleefully=> gleeful +-ly
 165) Compleetely= compelete + -ly
 166) Affectionately=> affectionate + -ly
 167) Silently=> slient + -ly
 168) Weakly=> weak + -ly
 169) Fully=> ful + -ly
 170) Barely=> bare + -ly
 171) Defensively+ defensive + -ly
 172) Rowly=> row + -ly
 173) Bubbly=> bubble + -ly
 174) Frantically=> frantical + -ly
 175) Morosely=> morse + -ly
 176) Hesitantly=> hesitant + -ly
 177) Safely=> safe + -ly
 178) Dryly=> dry + -ly
 179) Mostly=> most + -ly
 180) Wickedly=> wicked + -ly
 181) Neatly=> neat + -ly
 182) Fearlessly=> fearless + -ly
 183) Hardly=> hard + -ly
 184) Miserably=> miserable + -ly
 185) Gradually=> gradual + -ly
 186) Indirectly=> indirect + -ly
 187) Beautifully=> beautiful + -ly
 188) Dangereously=> dangereous + -ly
 189) Merely=> mere + -ly
 190) Softly=> soft + -ly
 191) Blindly=> blind + -ly
 192) Terribly=> terrible + -ly
 193) Effortlessly=> effortless + -ly
 194) Startlingly=> starting + -ly

For the example explanation of adverb forming the suffixes: word + (-ly)

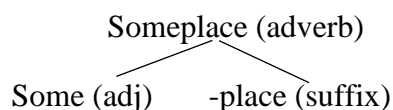


Perfectly is formed from the word or base morph "perfect" and then add the suffix "-ly." the word "perfect" is an adjective while "-ly" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "an adjective" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adverb."

c) -place

- 1) Someplace=> some + -place

The explanation of adverb forming the suffixes: word + (-place)

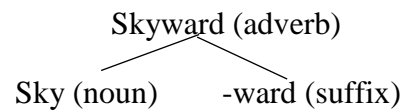


The word Someplace is formed from the base morpheme "some" and the bound morpheme suffix "-place." The category of "some" is an adjective while "-place" is a suffix. The suffix "-place" converses the grammatical category from "an adjective into an adverb. It is called the derivational Suffix of adverb.

d) -ward

- 1) Outward => out + -ward
- 2) Backward=> back + -ward
- 3) Forward=> for + -ward
- 4) Skywards=> sky + -ward
- 5) Upward=> up + -ward
- 6) Afterward=> after + -ward

For the example explanation of adverb forming the suffixes: word + (-ward)

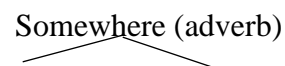


Skyward is formed from the word or base morph "sky" and then add the suffix "-ward." the word "sky" is a noun while "-ward" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adverb."

e) -where

- 1) Somewhere=> some + -where
- 2) Everywhere=> every + -where
- 3) Nowhere=> no + -where

For the example explanation of adverb forming the suffixes: word + (-where)



Some (adj) -where (suffix)

Somewhere is formed from the word or base morph "some" and then add the suffix "-where." the word "some" is an adjective while "-where" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "an adjective" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adverb."

The suffixes form the word of a noun.

They are the suffixes included in the derivational suffix noun; they are (-ation, -tion, -sion, -er, -ess, -ness, -al, -ary, -ment)

a) -ation

- 1) Combination => combine + -ation
- 2) Imagination=> imagine + -ation
- 3) Civilization=> civilize + -ation
- 4) Damnation=> damn + -ation
- 5) Formation=> form + -ation
- 6) Conversation=> conversant + -ation / converse + -ation
- 7) Reputation=> reputate + -ation
- 8) Information=> inform + -ation
- 9) Frustration=> frustrate + -ation
- 10) Appreciation=> appreciate + -ation

11) Approximation=> approximate + -ation

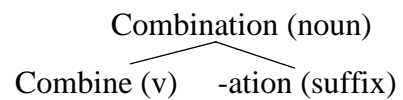
12) Ventilation=> ventilate + -ation

13) Consultation=> consult + -ation

14) Flotation=> flot + -ation

15) Temptation=> tempt + -ation

For the example explanation of noun forming the suffixes: word + (-ation)



The combination is formed from the word or base morph "combine" and then add the suffix "-ation." the word "combine" is a verb while "-ation" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a verb" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "noun."

b) -tion

- 1) Irritation=> irritate + -tion
- 2) Generation=> generate + -tion
- 3) Fascination=> fascinate + -tion
- 4) Combination=> commbinate + -tion
- 5) Vibration=> vibrate + -tion

For the example explanation of noun forming the suffixes: word + (-tion)



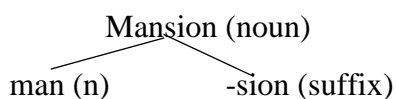
Vibrate (v) -tion (suffix)

Vibration is formed from the word or base morph "vibrate" and then add the suffix "-tion." the word "vibrate" is a verb while "-tion" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a verb" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "noun."

c) -sion

- 1) Supervision=> supervise + -sion
- 2) Mansion=> man + -sion
- 3) Possessions=> possess + -sion
- 4) Suspension=> suspense + -sion

For the example explanation of noun forming the suffixes: word + (-sion)

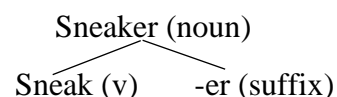


Mansion is formed from the word or base morph "man" and then add the suffix "-sion." the word "man" is a noun while "-sion" is a suffix. And then new and new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "noun."

d) -er

- 1) Sneaker => sneak + -er
- 2) Sweater => sweat + -er
- 3) Locker => lock + -er
- 4) Slaughter => slaught + -er
- 5) Shoulder => should + -er
- 6) Speaker => speak + -er
- 7) Bearer => bear + -er
- 8) Camper => camp + -er
- 9) Whacker => whack + -er
- 10) Greener => green + -er
- 11) Fighter => fight + -er
- 12) Bumper => bump + -er
- 13) Stranger=> strange + -er
- 14) Criuser => cruise + -er
- 15) Pounder => pound + -er
- 16) Stranger => strange + -er
- 17) Recliner => recline + -er
- 18) Officer => office + -er
- 19) Boiler => boil + -er
- 20) Pointer => point + -er
- 21) Killer => kill + -er
- 22) Prayer => pray + -er
- 23) Trailer => trail + -er
- 24) Teacher => teach + -er

For the example explanation of noun forming the suffixes: word + (-er)



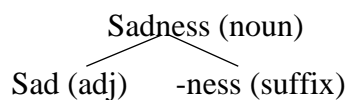
The sneaker is formed from the word or base morph "sneak" and then add

the suffix "-er." the word "sneak" is a verb while "-er" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a verb" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "noun."

e) -ness

- 1) Goodness => good + -ness
- 2) Greatness => great + -ness
- 3) Darkness => dark + -ness
- 4) Sadness => sad + -ness
- 5) Likeness => like + -ness
- 6) Sickness => sick + -ness

For the example explanation of noun forming the suffixes: word + (-ness)



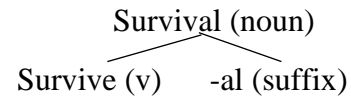
Sadness is formed from the word or base morph "sad" and then add the suffix "-ness." the word "sneak" is an adjective while "-ness" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "an adjective" if given derivational Suffix, in the end, can change to "noun."

f) -al

- 1) survival => survive + -al
- 2) signal => sign + -al

- 3) musical => music + -al

For the example explanation of noun forming the suffixes: word + (-al)

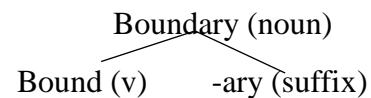


Survival is formed from the word or base morph "survive" and then add the suffix "-al." the word "survive" is a verb while "-al" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a verb" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "noun."

g) -ary

- 1) boundary => bound + -ary
- 2) dictionary => diction + -ary
- 3) customary => custom + -ary
- 4) infirmary => infirm + -ary

For the example explanation of noun forming the suffixes: word + (-ary)



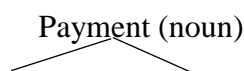
Boundary is formed from the word or base morph "bound" and then add the suffix "-ary." the word "bound" is a verb while "-ary" is a suffix. And then new words are produced

through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a verb" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "noun."

h) -ment

- 1) Assortment => assort + -ment
- 2) Apartment => appart + -ment
- 3) Amazement => amaze + -ment
- 4) Punishment => punish + -ment
- 5) Assignment => assign + -ment
- 6) Excitement => excite + -ment
- 7) Agreement => agree + -ment
- 8) Alignment => align + -ment
- 9) Judgment => judge +-ment
- 10) Statement => state + -ment
- 11) Pavement => pave + -ment
- 12) Entertainment=> entertain + -ment
- 13) Equipment => equip + -ment
- 14) Annoncement=> annonce + -ment
- 15) Resentment => resent + -ment
- 16) Reinforcement => reinfroce + -ment
- 17) Bewilderment => bewilder + -ment
- 18) Payment => pay + -ment

For the example explanation of noun forming the suffixes: word + (-ment)



Pay (v) -ment (suffix)

Payment is formed from the word or base morph "pay" and then add the suffix "-ment." the word "pay" is a verb while "-ment" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a verb" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "noun."

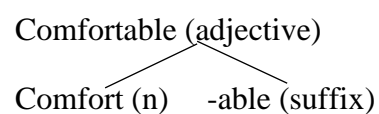
The suffixes form the word adjective.

They are the suffixes that are included in the derivational suffix adjective, they are (-able, -ible, -ful, -ical, -ive, -less, -en, -ly, -ward, -ous, -ary, -ant)

a) -able

- 1) Comfortable => comfort + -able
- 2) valuable => value + -able
- 3) miserable => miser + -able
- 4) chewable => chew + -able
- 5) fashionable => fashion + -able
- 6) inflatable => inflat + -able
- 7) available => avail + -able

For the example explanation of adjective forming the suffixes: word + (-able)

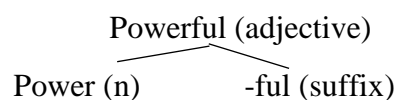


Comfortable is formed from the word or base morph "comfort" and then add the suffix "-able." the word "comfort" is a noun while "-able" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adjective."

b) -ful

- 1) Powerful => power + -ful
- 2) Beautiful => beauty + -ful
- 3) Careful => care + -ful
- 4) Doubtful => doubt + -ful
- 5) Painful => pain + -ful
- 6) Helpful => help + -ful
- 7) Thankful => thank + -ful
- 8) Deceitful => deceit + -ful
- 9) Graceful => grace + -ful
- 10) Tasteful => taste + -ful
- 11) Resourceful => resource + -ful
- 12) Wonderful => wonder + -ful
- 13) Hateful => hate + -ful
- 14) Thoughtful => thought + -ful
- 15) Useful => use + -ful

For the example explanation of adjective forming the suffixes: word + (-ful)

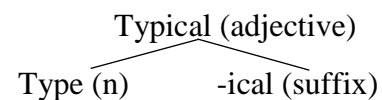


Powerful is formed from the word or base morph "power" and then add the suffix "-ful." the word "power" is a noun while "-ful" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adjective."

c) -ical

- 1) typical => type + -ical

The explanation of adjective forming the suffixes: word + (-ical)

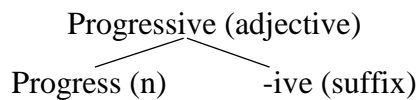


Typical is formed from the word or base morph "type" and then add the suffix "-ical." the word "type" is a noun while "-ical" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adjective."

d) -ive

- 1) Progressive => progress + -ive
- 2) Massive => mass + -ive
- 3) Vegetative => vegetate + -ive

For the example explanation of adjective forming the suffixes: word + (-ive)

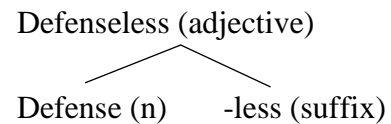


Progressive is formed from the word or base morph "progress" and then add the suffix "-ive." the word "progress" is a noun while "-ive" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was originally "a noun" if given derivational suffix in the end, the term can change to "adjective".

e) less

- 1) motionless => motion + -less
- 2) careless => care + -less
- 3) restless => rest + -less
- 4) homeless => home + -less
- 5) defenseless => defense + -less
- 6) hopeless => hope + -less
- 7) flawless => flaw + -less
- 8) meaningless => meaning + -less
- 9) stainless => stain + -less
- 10) restless => rest + -less
- 11) sleeveless => sleeve + -less
- 12) powerless => power + -less
- 13) worthless => worth + -less

For the example explanation of adjective forming the suffixes: word + (-ive)

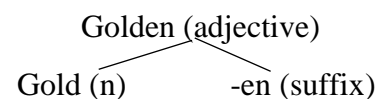


Defenseless is formed from the word or base morph "defense" and then add the suffix "-less." the word "defense" is a noun while "-less" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adjective."

f) -en

- 1) Golden => gold + -en
- 2) Molten => molt + -en
- 3) Broken=> broke + -en
- 4) Given=> give + -en
- 5) Spoken => spoke + -en

For the example explanation of adjective forming the suffixes: word + (-en)



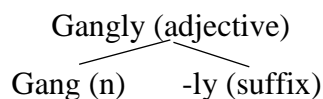
Golden is formed from the word or base morph "gold" and then add the suffix "-en." the word "gold" is a

noun while "-en" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adjective."

g) -ly

- 1) Gangly => gang + -ly
- 2) Smelly=> smell + -ly

For the example explanation of adjective forming the suffixes: word + (-ly)

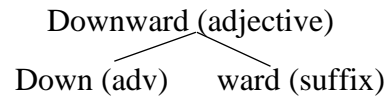


Gangly is formed from the word or base morph "gang" and then add the suffix "-ly." " the word "gang" is a noun while "-ly" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adjective."

h) -ward

- 1) Downward=> down + -ward
- 2) Wayward=> way + -ward

For the example explanation of adjective forming the suffixes: word + (-ward)

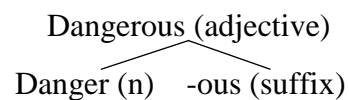


Downward is formed from the word or base morph "down" and then add the suffix "-ward." " the word "down" is an adverb while "-ward" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "an adverb" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adjective."

i) -ous

- 1) Dangerous => danger + -ous
- 2) Victorious => victory + -ous
- 3) Treacherous => treacher + -ous
- 4) Perilous => peril + -ous
- 5) Courageous => courange + -ous
- 6) Rebellious => rebelly + ous
- 7) Murderous => murder + -ous

For the example explanation of adjective forming the suffixes: word + (-ous)



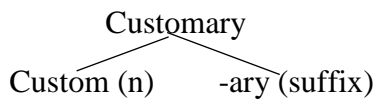
Dangerous is formed from the word or base morph "danger" and then add the suffix "-ous." " the word "danger" is a noun while "-ous" is a suffix.

And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adjective."

j) -ary

1) Customary => custom + -ary

The explanation of adjective forming the suffixes: word + (-ary)

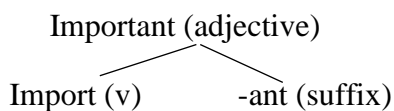


Customary is formed from the word or base morph "custom" and then add the suffix "-ary. " the word "custom" is a noun while "-ary" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adjective."

k) -ant

1) Important => import + -ant

The explanation of adjective forming the suffixes: word + (-ary)



Important is formed from the word or base morph "import" and then add

the suffix "-ant. " the word "import" is a verb while "-ant" is a suffix. And then new words are produced through forming part of speech. A word that was initially "a noun" if given derivational Suffix in the end, the term can change to "adjective."

2. The data type of word performing suffixes

Table 1. The data of verb formed by suffixes.

No	Type	Suffix	Data	Total data	Percentage (%)
1	Verb	en	5	363	0.013
		er	3	363	0.008
		ize	4	363	0.011

The researcher found 12 data of verb performing suffixes that consist of suffix -en 5 data or 0,013%, -er 3 data or 0,008%, -ize 4 data or 0,011%.

Table 2. The data of adverb formed by the suffixes.

No	Type	Suffix	Data	Total data	Percentage (%)
2	adverb	ily	10	363	0.027
		ly	194	363	0.53
		place	1	363	0.002
		ward	6	363	0.016
		where	3	363	0.008

The researcher found 214 data of adverb performing suffixes that consist -ily 10 data or 0.027%, -ly 194 data or 0.53%, -place 1 data or

0.002%, -ward 6 data or 0.016%, and -where 3 data or 0.0087%.

Table 3. The data of noun formed by the suffixes

No	Type	Suffix	Data	Total data	Percentage (%)
3	noun	ation	15	363	0.041
		tion	5	363	0.013
		sion	4	363	0.011
		er	24	363	0.066
		ness	6	363	0.016
		al	3	363	0.008
		ary	4	363	0.011
		ment	18	363	0.049

The researcher found 79 data of noun performing suffixes that consist – ation 15 data or 0.041%, -tion 5 data or 0.013%, -sion 4 data or 0.011%, -er 24 data or 0.066%, -ness 6 data or 0.016%, -al 3 data or 0.008%, -ary 4 data or 0.011%, and -ment 18 data or 0.049%.

	en	5	363	0.013
	ly	2	363	0.005
	ward	2	363	0.005
	ous	7	363	0.019
	ary	1	363	0.002
	ant	1	363	0.002

The researcher found 56 data of adjective performing suffixes that consist consist –able 7 data or 0.019%, -ful 15 data or 0.041%, -ical 1 data or 0.02%, -ive 3 data or 0.008%, -less 13 data or 0.035%, -en 5 data or 0.013%, -ly 2 data or 0.005%, -ward 2 data or 0.005%, -ous 7 data or 0.019%, -ary 1 data or 0.002% and -ant 1 data or 0.02%. From the data it can be concluded that. Rick Riordan mostly uses the word or morpheme + suffix (-ly) in writing this novel. Because there are 194 data from 363 total data found by the researcher in using the -ly suffix.

Table 4. The suffixes form the data of adjectives.

No	Type	Suffix	Data	Total data	Percentage (%)
4	adjective	able	7	363	0.019
		ful	15	363	0.041
		ical	1	363	0.002
		ive	3	363	0.008
		less	13	363	0.035

CONCLUSION

The researcher finds 383 data based on the results of the studied data collection; there are four types of derivational suffixes discovered by the researcher, the first

types of derivational suffixes is a verb, 12 data of verb formed by the suffixes that consist of Suffix -en 5 data or 0.013%, -er 3 data or 0.008%, -ize 4 data or 0.011%. Second 214 data of adverb formed by the suffixes that consist -ily 10 data or 0.027%, -ly 194 data or 0.53%, -place 1 data or 0.002%, -ward 6 data or 0.016%, and -where 3 data or 0.0087%. Third is noun 79 data of data of noun formed by the suffixes that consist -ation 15 data or 0.041%, -tion 5 data or 0.013%, -sion 4 data or 0.011%, -er 24 data or 0.066%, -ness 6 data or 0.016%, -al 3 data or 0.008%, -ary 4 data or 0.011%, and -ment 18 data or 0.049%. Fourth is adjective 56 data of adjective formed by the suffixes that consist -able 7 data or 0.019%, -ful 15 data or 0.041%, -ical 1 data or 0.02%, -ive 3 data or 0.008%, -less 13 data or 0.035%, -en 5 data or 0.013%, -ly 2 data or 0.005%, -ward 2 data or 0.005%, -ous 7 data or 0.019%, -ary 1 data or 0.002% and -ant 1 data or 0.002%. From the data exposure, the novel Percy Jackson and the Sea Monster use many words with suffixes. Rick Riordan mostly uses the word or

morpheme + Suffix (-ly) in writing this novel. There are 194 data from 363 total data found by the researcher in using the -ly Suffix.

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