

**MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES USED IN EKA KURNIAWAN’S NOVEL BEAUTY IS A WOUND TRANSLATED BY ANNIE TUCKER**

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<p><b>Keywords:</b> Types of Derivational Affixes; Novel; Morphological Analysis</p>	<p><b>Abstract:</b> This research aims to analyze the derivational affixes which contained in Beauty is A Wound novel. The data of research containing derivational affixes in Beauty is A Wound novel, and use that novel as the sources of data in this research as real process of data information. The writer uses descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The data is based on Katamba’s theory of derivational affixes. As the result of the research, the writer found 744 derivational affixes, which consists 114 derivational prefixes and 630 derivational suffixes. The most frequent data on the novel is 326 derivational suffix <i>-ly</i> (43.82%), then 78 prefix <i>un-</i> (10.49%), 77 suffix <i>-er</i> (10.35%), then 45 suffix <i>-al</i> (6.05%), next is 42 suffix <i>-ity</i> (5.65%), followed by 37 suffix <i>-ness</i> (4.98%), the next is 33 suffix <i>-ful</i> (4.44%), after that 28 suffix <i>-ment</i> (3.77%), followed by 26 suffix <i>-less</i> (3.50%), next is 13 prefix <i>in-</i> (1.75%), then 12 prefix <i>re-</i> (1.62%), followed by 9 prefix <i>dis-</i> (1.21%), and 7 suffix <i>-ship</i> (0.95%), then 7 suffix <i>-ic</i> (0.95%), and 2 suffix <i>-hood</i> (0,08%), and the lowest is 2 prefix <i>en-</i> (0,08%).</p>	
<p>Submitted: 12-07-2023</p>	<p>Revised: 13-07-2023</p>	<p>Accepted: 13-07-2023</p>

**INTRODUCTION**

Vocabulary is one of the components of language and no language exists without words. Therefore, vocabulary is the important part that should be mastered by the language learner who learned a new language. Talking about vocabulary also talks about words. Words particularly formed by current structure. The study of word structure is known as Morphology. In Morphology we will study about morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning (Lieber:2009). Katamba (1993) stated a morpheme had marked a grammatical function so that it could not be decomposed into smaller unit. Carstairs and McCarthy (2002) also give simple definition that morpheme is the smallest part of word. It can be said that morpheme is the most element unit of grammatical form.

However, the main areas in studying vocabulary are structural analysis which breaks a word into 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. The root that is added by prefix or suffix will build a new word formation and sometimes by new meaning. The base is the root word and the affix is the bound morpheme that is added to it. The process of adding such particles is called affixation. These bound morphemes are either



suffixes or prefixes. Some languages use infixes in the word. The general term for suffix, prefix and infix is affix. So, the process in which an affix is added is known as affixation. Affixation morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root. According to Srijono (2001: 50), "Affixes are bound morphemes; they are limited in number, though their numbers vary from language to language". And Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2011) said that affixes are bound morphemes that may be attached at the beginning, the end, in the middle, or both at the beginning and the end of a word.

Affixes also can be divided into two major functional categories, namely inflectional and derivational. The first major category is inflectional morphemes (affixes), which it does not change referential or cognitive meaning. Affixes that can change the part of speech of the root or base are derivational affixes. And the second is derivation affixes. Derivational affixes are some morphemes that derive or create new lexeme by changing the meaning or change the part of speech. The readers are able to identify derivational affixes that will be able to develop their comprehensive of vocabulary significantly. Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman (2011:48) give definition "Derivation generally results in a change in lexical meaning or the lexical category of a particular word, while inflection does not". In English, derivational morphemes can be either prefixes or suffixes. Furthermore, Plag (2003), also gives explanation about the types of derivational affixes can be classified into two; derivational prefix and derivational suffix. Prefix is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word. All prefixes in English are derivational so that the prefixes in English are able to create or modify new meaning. Suffix is the affixes which can be added to the end of a word.

There are many ways to enrich our vocabulary. For example, watching movie and listening to foreign song, or reading a novel. The writer suggests that the best way to enrich vocabulary is by reading. Furthermore, the way to learn new language is not only listen to the word is pronounced, but also the word itself written in letter. One of the best ways to obtain many vocabularies is by reading some novels. English as an international language must be used in all fields including in the literature works. There are many literatures works, such as novel. Morphology process of derivational affixes in the novel is very interesting to be discussed. According to Katamba (1993:3), "Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words". Similarly, Haspelmath and Sims (2010:1) define "Morphology of the study of the internal structure of word". Moreover, Richard and Schmidt (2010:376) explain "Morphology is the study of morphemes and their different forms (allomorphs), and the way they combine in word formation. From the theories above, it can be concluded that the study of morphemes and the way how morphemes are constructed to form words and their different forms is called morphology, which is a branch of Linguistics

Novel is one of the literary genres in the form of prose. Novel is a long prose essay containing a series of stories of a person life with the people around him by highlighting the character and the nature of each actor. Novel is one of literary works that has the aesthetic work which the functions are not only to entertain, but also to give emotional as well as to make an enjoyment. Interpretation of the character, traits, and personal qualities of a character in novel are based on what is said and what is done. The novel contains events that appear with the character as the actor. A novel contains with a lot of pages is *Beauty is a Wound* by Eka Kurniawan's first novel published by Penerbit Jendela, 2002.



One role that connects to be implicit in the information obtained in Linguistics namely genres. Genre is similar with style in movie, music, poetry and others that are related to Literature. Genre is the actual form of particular text that comes in the cultural context discussion of the schematic structure. Therefore, it can define that genre is type of text (Sinar, 2003). Genre theory entails that the text is seen as the central category in literacy. Kress (2003:85) defines that "Text is the result of social action, and so the centrality of text means that literacy is always seen as a matter of social action and social forces, and all aspects of literacy are seen as deriving from. As Fairclough (2003:65) explains that "Genres are the specifically discursive aspect of ways of acting and interacting in the course of social events: these actions and forces". as a matter of social action and social forces, and all aspects of literacy are seen as deriving from these actions and forces". Those theories can be summed up that the actions and interactions of the community are part of genres in terms of speech in the social environment.

## METHOD

Method represents a compulsion to be used in the study and it is a way that is used by the researcher in the collecting data. Scientific method of research methodology is to collect the data with a goal and certain application. Research methodology is the way the research use to collect the data, to analyze the data, and to make a conclusion from the data which has collected. In order to give a valid and reliable data, the research method is very important for research and for accurate data. The writer is interested to analyze the types of derivational affixes in Beauty is A Wound novel. The writer uses the qualitative descriptive study to collect, to classify, and to interpret various kinds of derivational affixes in Eka Kurniawan's novel Beauty is a wound translated by Annie Tucker.

Qualitative research is a research method used to examine the condition of natural objects, as opposed to experiments where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in a merge, data analysis is inductive, and qualitative research results emphasize the meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono,2008:9)

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### *Result*

The writer analyzed the types of derivational affixes used in Eka Kurniawan's novel Beauty is A Wound, where the research produced data on two types, namely derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. Derivational prefixes consist of *un-*, *in-*, *re-*, *dis-*, *en-*, and *ex-*. Meanwhile derivational suffixes consist of *-ly*, *-tion*, *-er*, *-al*, *-ity*, *-able*, *-ous*, *-ness*, *-ful*, *-ment*, *-less*, *-ish*, *-ive*, *-ist*, *-ic*, *-ship*, and *-hood*. By finding the results of the types of derivational affixes in the Beauty is A Wound novel, the writer has found the results of the data research as follows: 78 *un-*, 13 *in-*, 12 *re-*, 9 *dis-*, and 2 *en-*. It has 114 derivational prefixes. Furthermore, in that novel consist of 326 *-ly*, 77 *-er*, 45 *-al*, 42 *-ity*, 37 *-ness*, 33 *-ful*, 28 *-ment*, 26 *-less*, 7 *-ship*, 7 *-ic*, and 2 *-hood*. It has 630 derivational suffixes. Thus, the novel consists of 744 derivational affixes.

### *Discussion*

Based on the research data above, the results can be concluded that the types of derivational affixes used in Eka Kurniawan's novel Beauty is A Wound. Derivational prefix and derivational suffix are the main data that will be observed. The writer examined each sentence in the novel



using Katamba's theory. The highest data used is on derivational suffix *-ly*. The data is dominated because a story is generally dominated with adverb, which one of the functions of them is to explain the verb or another adverb as well as adjective. The data interprets the sentence of that story that refer to the number of suffix *-ly* used in literature work. Furthermore, derivational prefix *-un* that gets the second-highest data, followed by suffix *-er* on third, next is suffix *-al*, derivational suffix *-ity* is in the sixth position, then derivational suffix *-ness*, followed by suffix *-ful*, and suffix *-ment* also derivational suffix *-less*, prefix *in-* become thereafter, next position is derivational prefix *re-*, followed by prefix *dis-*, and derivational suffix *-ship* as well as derivational suffix *-ic* are in the same position, similarly on the next position with derivational suffix *-hood*, and derivational prefix *en-* on the last.

The present research, the writer found 744 data on derivational affixes in Eka Kurniawan's novel Beauty is A wound. The frequent data which is derivational suffix *-ly* (43.82%), and on the second is derivational prefix *un-* (10.49%), derivational suffix *-er* (10.35%) on the third, then suffix *-al* on the fourth (6.05%), next is derivational suffix *-ity* which gets (5.65%), followed by suffix *-ness* (4.98%), then the next is derivational suffix *-ful* (4.44%), after that derivational suffix *-ment* (3.77%), followed by suffix *-less* (3.50%), next derivational prefix *in-* (1.75%), and derivational prefix *re-* (1.62%), followed by derivational prefix *dis-* (1.21%), and suffix *-ship* (0.95%), then derivational suffix *-ic* (0.95%), as well as derivational suffix *-hood* (0,08%), and the lowest is derivational prefix *en-* (0,08%).

As a result of the data which has been observed as well as the answer of the research question in the previous chapter. The writer described above has found 744 derivational affixes, which consists of 326 suffix *-ly*, 78 prefix *un-*, 77 suffix *-er*, 45 suffix *-al*, 42 suffix *-ity*, 37 suffix *-ness*, 33 suffix *-ful*, 28 suffix *-ment*, 26 suffix *-less*, 13 prefix *in-*, 12 prefix *re-*, 9 prefix *dis-*, 7 suffix *-ship*, 7 suffix *-ic*, 2 suffix *-hood*, and 2 prefix *en-*.

The writer has presented the research result into a table, the amount of data and the percentage contained in the appendix. The table below is the result of research based on types of derivational affixes.

**Table 1.** Types of Derivational Affixes

No	Sentence	Type of Derivational Affixes	
		Prefix	Suffix
1	"Poor <b>un</b> fortunate little girl," said the midwife, gazing at the baby's upsetting face.		√
2	The baby's entire body was jet black as if it had been burned alive, with a bizarre and <b>un</b> recognizable form.		√
3	At first Dewi Ayu thought it was Rosinah, but as soon as she stood in front of her, she realized that the girl was <b>un</b> familiar.		√
4	The old man still sat on the edge of his cot, looking at the <b>un</b> invited guest with unabated confusion.		√



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5	<i>the flooding was <b>uncontrollable</b>, and the roads were in terrible condition.</i>	√
6	<i>He was of medium build, in his mid-thirties. His vest was always left <b>unbuttoned</b>.</i>	√
7	<i>setting up a small school in an <b>unused</b> corner of the hall, and instructing the children in reading, writing, arithmetic, history and geography.</i>	√
8	<i>But, <b>unexpectedly</b>, the Japanese soldiers were very polite to her and at the end of every prayer they would reply.</i>	√
9	<i>Some must have swept away all the dust, she thought. When she tried the door, she found it <b>unlocked</b>.</i>	√
10	<i>Kliwon could see that Alamanda had been crying all night long, <b>undeniable</b> evidence that she was marrying against her will,</i>	√
11	<i>She couldn't speak, except in an <b>incoherent</b> mumble, but she could smile and she liked to smile.</i>	√
12	<i>She was punished for her <b>inappropriate</b> comment, and forced to read psalm.</i>	√
13	<i>No one dared cross him, because it was said that he was <b>invincible</b>.</i>	√
14	<i>Maman Gendeng appeared in a state of <b>indescribable</b> awkwardness.</i>	√
15	<i>Kinkin, who almost fainted when he discovered the burial that day would be that of the girl he loved, joined his father in digging her grave, lost in an <b>inconsolable</b> grief.</i>	√
16	<i>Mama Kalong even offered to become the mediator for the <b>repurchasing</b> of the house.</i>	√
17	<i>He had <b>rediscovered</b> the ardor of love in full bloom, above all because Isah Betina received his love with an equal warmth.</i>	√
18	<i>“at forty-percent interest, to be <b>repaid</b> in full by the end of the week.</i>	√
19	<i>Comrade Kliwon had <b>reactivated</b> the veteran guerrilla revolutionaries from the war.</i>	√
20	<i>Shodancho <b>reinterrogated</b> the few important Party men they'd been able to capture.</i>	√
21	<i>In <b>disbelief</b>, Dewi Ayu looked at Beauty with a gaze that no longer showed confusion but only an anger not at all tempered by any ignorance and then demanded.</i>	√
22	<i>“And he'll fly up into the sky and <b>disappear</b> behind the fog.”.</i>	√

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- 23 *A half hour passed in this **discomfort** until the photos of the girl that he had obtained through the secret conspiracy with the photographer's wife began to look smudge and greasy.* ✓
- 24 *Inah truly owned the kitchen, and Dewi Ayu's grandmother had **entrusted** all the meals for the guests to her.* ✓
- 25 *It was already afternoon by the time she had the idea of throwing it into the ocean but just then a pack of **ajak** came and **encircled** her and her baby, summoned by the smell of the corpse.* ✓
- 26 *The people grew hysterical and ran away even more **chaotically** than the sheep, their synchronous screams echoing against the walls of the faraway hills.* ✓
- 27 *But the story of the hideous baby and its mother wrapped in a burial shroud **quickly** spread like a plague.* ✓
- 28 *with sparrows who alighted on the buds of the almond trees, with chickens who cockadoodledoed **loudly**.* ✓
- 29 *Rosinah didn't even know that the small gleam that glowed so **brightly** was called Venus.* ✓
- 30 *Dewi ayu waited **patiently**, sitting not far from him, still in her wedding clothes.* ✓
- 31 *The second group, led by shodancho Sadrah and his chodancho adviser, moved to the dense jungles in the northern hills.* ✓
- 32 *And when the wind blew the leaves whirled about like a creepy tornado, but even the street sweepers didn't dare get in his way.* ✓
- 33 *And he led his life as a nest hunter for about a month, while Adinda waited for him anxiously back at home.* ✓
- 34 *She made her family seem just a little bit civilized, in part by earning a living from her daily work of making cookies with her two mountain helpers.* ✓
- 35 *A number of Maman Gendeng's cronies had been watching the stranger ever since he had entered the terminal.* ✓
- 36 *They could only look at one another, sadly imagining a young girl black as soot with an electrical outlet in the middle of her face being called by the name of Beauty.* ✓
- 37 *spin her grandfather's favorite song, Schubert's **Unfinished Symphony** and Rimsky Korsakov's **Scheherazade**, while thinking about how she should reply to Mr. Willie's **proposal**.* ✓
- 38 *Upon his sudden arrival the soldiers who guarded the farthest corners of the property tried to block him from entering as best they could.* ✓
- 39 *For the rest of the war he was plagued by terrifying hallucination, triggered by this tragic refusal of his love.* ✓
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40	<i>"I win every war I fight, including the war against you."</i> She heard these <b>cynical</b> and <b>contemptuous</b> words that pierced like a thorn but couldn't say anything in reply.	√
41	She brought in the best tailors to make their clothes, and above all, their health was her highest <b>priority</b> .	√
42	In his solitary cell, Kliwon found his peace returning, his old <b>solemnity</b> slowly reemerging and gathering force.	√
43	The opposing parties were amazed by his incredible <b>popularity</b> , and prayed that public elections wouldn't be held anytime soon.	√
44	All of this frenzied political <b>activity</b> worried his mother Mina terribly.	√
45	He was still a man filled with the <b>ambiguity</b> —a bad guy in the outside world, but such a good man at home—when their child finally was born.	√
46	She felt a shock of <b>sadness</b> overpowering than when she had heard the news that her grandmother and grandfather had died.	√
47	<b>Sickness</b> also killed young mothers, children, young girls—anyone might die at any moment.	√
48	He taught him how to meditate, and with the <b>seriousness</b> of purpose he taught him how to cook.	√
49	Alamanda awoke and stared on the <b>sidedejectedly</b> in his direction, with a mixture of nausea and hatred. "Here, let me feed you," said Shodancho with genuine <b>friendliness</b> .	√
50	He met him one afternoon in the military district office, purposefully not calling on him at home because he did not want to see Alamanda or any way to disturb the couple's <b>happiness</b> in welcoming their first child.	√
51	<i>Bougainvillea</i> blossoms lined the length of the fence, with chrysanthemums along the perimeter looking <b>peaceful</b> under the sheets of rain.	√
52	In the meantime, the girls in the house looked at their savior with joyful gratitude, as if he was a <b>wonderful</b> victory they had one the letters that they had tirelessly sent.	√
53	They were ready to run out of the jungle and burst into the city to bring the <b>joyful</b> news.	√
54	But after eating breakfast, his wife would allow him to return to his bed, and it turned out his sleep was even more <b>restful</b> with a full stomach.	√
55	The baking business was so <b>successful</b> that Maya Dewi had hired two employees.	√
56	Mr. Willie's face, red with <b>embarrassment</b> , did not give anything away until the moment he spoke.	√

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57	<i>He mulled over the whole journey and all of his disappointment, and before falling asleep he said clearly and distinctly.</i>	√
58	<i>All of her movement were slow, graceful, and deliberate.</i>	√
59	<i>"The hero is always win" said Shodancho in encouragement. "even though it always takes a while".</i>	√
60	<i>Kliwon sat on the sidewalk in front of a store that was closed, ripping cigarette advertisement posters that he had torn haphazardly down from the walls to shreds.</i>	√
61	<i>He paid a lot of money for those useless consultations.</i>	√
62	<i>But now you are plunging the fishermen into hopeless poverty.</i>	√
63	<i>He was just annoyed that people were still getting in the way of his efforts to build the happy life that could make up for all those years he had spent wandering, aimless and lonely.</i>	√
64	<i>He once saw a crazy homeless guy striking a dog.</i>	√
65	<i>They had already gathered lots of swallow nests that night, which suddenly all seemed worthless because they were also bringing home their friend's corpse.</i>	√
66	<i>That was how they established a friendship that was full of understanding.</i>	√
67	<i>With this strict leadership, Comrade Kliwon had reached the height of his reputation.</i>	√
68	<i>It had been many years since the city's inhabitants had had any really fantastic entertainment, and enthusiastic doves headed for the beach, where the two men were decided to fight.</i>	√
69	<i>He is quite sympathetic and works hard to remedy the misfortunes of others.</i>	√
70	<i>Only one guy, who was Kliwon's childhood friend, was bold enough to ask what he was doing with the tree.</i>	√

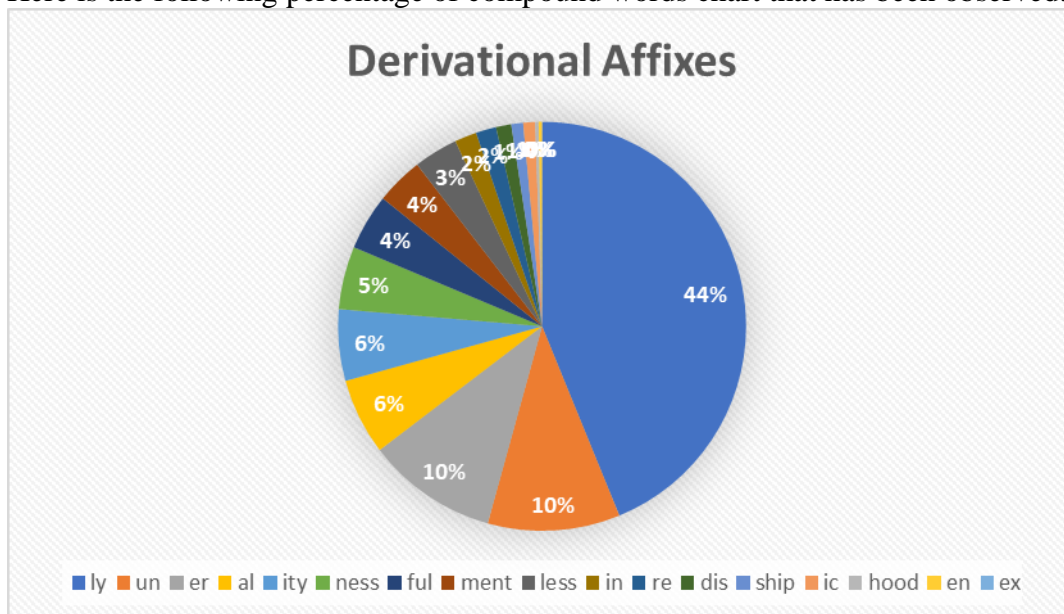
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**Table 2.** Recapitulation of Derivational Affixes

No	Types of Derivational Affixes	Types of Affixes		Frequent	Percentage
		Prefix	Suffix		
1	-ly		√	326	43,82%
2	-er		√	77	10,35%
3	-al		√	45	6,05%
4	-ity		√	42	5,65%
5	-ness		√	37	4,98%
6	-ful		√	33	4,44%
7	-ment		√	28	3,77%
8	-less		√	26	3,50%
9	-ship		√	7	0,95%
10	-ic		√	7	0,95%
11	-hood		√	2	0,08%
12	Un-	√		78	10,49%
13	In-	√		13	1,75%
14	Re-	√		12	1,62%
15	Dis-	√		9	1,21%
16	En-	√		2	0,08%
Total				744	100%

Here is the following percentage of compound words chart that has been observed.



**Diagram 1.** Percentage Diagram of Derivational Affixes



## CONCLUSION

Based on the research has been done, the writer concluded that there are two types of derivational affixes used in Eka Kurniawan's novel Beauty is A Wound, namely derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. Derivational prefixes consist of *un-*, *in-*, *re-*, *dis-*, *en-*, *ex-*, while derivational suffixes consist of *-ly*, *-er*, *-al*, *-ity*, *-ness*, *-ful*, *-ment*, *-less*, *-ship*, *-ic*, *-hood*. The writer found 744 derivational affixes in Eka Kurniawan's novel Beauty is A Wound, which consists 114 derivational prefixes and 630 derivational suffixes. Eventually the data result has found which are the most frequent data on the novel is derivational suffix *-ly* (43.82%), and on the second is derivational prefix *un-* (10.49%), derivational suffix *-er* (10.35%) on the third, then suffix *-al* on the fourth (6.05%), next is derivational suffix *-ity* which gets (5.65%), followed by suffix *-ness* (4.98%), then the next is derivational suffix *-ful* (4.44%), after that derivational suffix *-ment* (3.77%), followed by suffix *-less* (3.50%), next derivational prefix *in-* (1.75%), and derivational prefix *re-* (1.62%), followed by derivational prefix *dis-* (1.21%), and suffix *-ship* (0.95%), then derivational suffix *-ic* (0.95%), as well as derivational suffix *-hood* (0,08%), and the lowest is derivational prefix *en-* (0,08%).

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