

**ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONAL ADJECTIVES  
AND VERBS FORMING ADJECTIVE OF  
SUFFIXES AND DENOMINAL VERBS  
IN THE “OLIVER TWIST” NOVEL  
BY CHARLES DICKENS**

**A PAPER**

Submitted to the school of Foreign Language – JIA as a partial fulfillment of requirements  
for the undergraduate degree in English Literature programme



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**ENGLISH LITERATURE PROGRAMME  
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES – JIA  
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2018**

# THE APROVAL SHEET

## ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONAL ADJECTIVES AND VERBS FORMING ADJECTIVE OF SUFFIXES AND DENOMINAL VERBS IN THE "OLIVER TWIST" NOVEL BY CHARLES DICKENS

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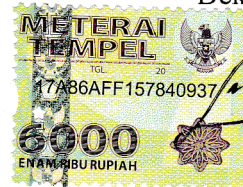
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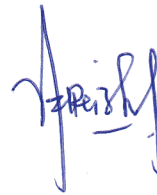
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## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO :**

**“Choose with no regrets”**

### **DEDICATION :**

This paper dedicated to my beloved parents and my lovely husband Andi Purwanto, my brother, mt sister, and all of my friends, who supported me.

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**ABSTRACT**

This research aimed to describe the denominal adjectives and denominal verbs of suffixes in the novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens, it is also to find the meaning of the words that have been analyzed. The kind of this research is qualitative because to describe and analyze some words in those novel which is denominal adjectives and verbs and the writer is an instrument of this research. The main theory is morphology. The researcher applies from theory of Booij and Katamba. The data of this research was taken from *Oliver Twist* novel by Charles Dickens. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be found 35 data in those novel. The result of denominal adjective of suffixes: *-al* 54%, *-ial* 23%, and *-ic* 23%. It can be concluded that suffixes *-al* has the highest percentage better than the *-ial*, and *-ic* suffixes in those novel. Furthermore, this research is expected to be used as an additional reference in linguistics studies.

Key Words: Morphology, Suffix, and Denominal

**ANALISIS HUBUNGAN ANTARA KATA SIFAT DAN KATA KERJA  
DALAM BENTUK KATA SIFAT DARI BEBERAPA SUFIK  
DAN DENOMINAL VERBS DALAM NOVEL  
OLIVER TWIS KARYA CHARLES DICKENS**

**ABSTRAK**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan “denominal adjectives” dan “denominal verbs” dari beberapa sufik di novel Oliver Twist karya Charles Dickens. Disamping itu, untuk menjelaskan makna kata yang telah dianalisis. Jenis artikel ini adalah kualitatif, karena mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis beberapa kata dalam novel tersebut yang mengandung “denominal adjectives” dan “denominal verbs”, dan penulis adalah bagian dari penelitian. Teori utama artikel ini adalah morfologi. Penulis menggunakan teori dari Booij dan Katamba. Data diambil dari novel Oliver Twist karya Charles Dickens. Hasil data dari analisis adalah ditemukannya 35 data dari novel tersebut. “Denominal adjectives” ddari beberapa sufik: -al: 54%, -al: 23%, dan -ic: 23%. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa sufik -al lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan sufik -ial dan -ic dari novel tersebut. Selanjutnya, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dijadikan referensi tambahan dalam belajar linguistik.*

*Kata Kunci: Morfologi, Sufiks, dan Denominal.*

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This paper writing is to fulfill one of the requirements for taking under graduate program (S1) of English Department of School of Foreign Language JIA. This paper entitled “ Analysis of the Relational Adjectives and Verbs Forming Adjectives of Suffixes and Denominal Verbs In Oliver Twist novel by Charles Dickens”. During the research the writer uncounted a lot of hardship and difficulties both finding the data and arranging it into an accepted scientific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express her thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported data and information to finish this paper especially to:

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Finally the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for her and generally for everyone who reads it.

Bekasi, 10<sup>th</sup> Augst 2018

Anggita Romadhona



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Research

In the era of scientific development which increases rapidly, the development also penetrates the fields of linguistics as the science. It can be proven by the development of the theory and the increasing number of researches in linguistics. It also cannot be separated from interest in linguistics.

Linguistics is the study of language or the science that makes language as the object. A person learns linguistics in order to understand the word used. Studying linguistics is interesting because to know how many languages are there in the world. Then it is to know what is the difference between a language, a dialect, and an accent, what languages have in common. Also to know what is the relationship between language and culture, it is to find the answer from studying linguistics.

Applied linguistics is a field of linguistics that identifies, investigates, and offers solutions to language in real-life problems. Linguistics also applied for examining the structure of language and its role in communication, exploring how people acquire language. Studies how the skill of a second language speaker develops, and investigates how the social or cultural environment interacts with language.

Study of language forms the core of the social and behavioral sciences as well as the humanities. Language can be studied as a social tool, how to

use it to express our identities as members of different social groups and learnt as the language of literature and artistic expression.

Every profession, whether as teachers, translators, authors or as anything related to language will certainly confront linguistics, or linguistic related issues. Without the knowledge of linguistics, there will be difficulty in carrying out the task. Otherwise the understanding of it, can help them carrying out the duties easily.

Humans need a language to communicate with others. People can combine beliefs, opinions, wishes, orders, thanksgiving, promises, and feelings. People can also laugh to express pleasure, happiness, and harmony. People can scream to express anger, fear, or excitement and raise their eyebrows to show disapproval and so on.

Language can be interpreted as a tool to convey something that comes to mind and heart. However, more languages are tools for interacting or communicating tools, in the sense of tools for attaining thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings. In sociolinguistics studies, language is defined as a symbol, in the form of sound, arbitrary, productive, dynamic and human. Language is a system, meaning that language is shaped by fixed and patterned components. The components can be grammatical units which is the identification of the basic units of grammatical units in a linguistic branch is called morphology.

Morphology learns the intricacies of the word form as well as the effect of the word-form changes on the group and meaning of the word. In other

words it can be said the morphology learns the subtitles of the word form as well as the functions of the word-form changes, both grammatical and semantics functions.

In relation to language, morphology is studied the word form. In addition, changes in the form of words and meanings that arise and the change of word class caused by the change of the word form, also become the object of conversation in morphology. In other words, the structural object in morphology is the morpheme at the lowest level and the word at the highest level.

Morpheme is the smallest unit of language that can not be subdivided. Morpheme is used as a defferentiator of meaning by combining the morpheme with a word that has a lexical meaning that will bring new meaning from the merger. Morphemes can be known because its appear repeadtedly. It can compare units of speech that contains similarities and differences. That are in form of phonology and meaning. The phonologycal form of morpheme may be seen or considered parts of those morpheme.

In morphemes there are word elemets added before and after or inside the root or base to generate a new word called affix. affix that exist before root is called prefix and affix which is located after root is called suffix, while root is called infix. To form a sentence that is good and correct it must know about how to composition of the sentence is grammar.

Lobeck and Denham (2014) give explanation that grammar is connected (often exclusive) to the study of writing. Grammar discusses a

board range of rules, just like punctuation rules, vocabulary rules, spelling rules, as well as other injunctions such as “Never start a sentence with because,” and so on. (p.4).

In grammar there are part of speech. In this case there are several part of speech including adjective and verb. Adjective is an adjective used to give properties to noun and pronoun, whereas verb is a word used to indicate the action of the subject, indicating events or circumstances. The group In the grammar there is vocabulary that explained about words or phrases. To compiled words or phrases that can be a sentence correctly. How to compose the word into sentence called a syntax.

Syntax is the study of how to compose words in English into an appropriate sentence. Syntax is also mean sentence construction. It means how words group together to make phrases and sentence. The term syntax is study about syntactic properties of languages. People are going to be studying how languages organize their syntax. So, the scope of their study includes the classification of words, the order of words in phrases and sentences, and the different sentence construction that language use. In a sentence consists of various words that have meaning. The meaning of the word is semantics.

According to Saeed (2003), semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. (p. 3). In everyday life the meaning of the word is very important for us. When someone says something, there must be a word meaning of the pronunciation. The meaning of a word that is dominated by a person is a major part of semantics memory stored in our



brain called denotative meaning, or often called descriptive meaning or lexical meaning, which is a word relation with the concept of an object or event symbolized by the word. People always used the language to know about meaning.

Meaning can be expressed as the speaker or the authors' intent, the understanding given to a linguistics form. Meaning can also be interpreted as what is meant in speech. In this case the meaning plays an important role, especially in the language. People can be express intention in various ways, or understand the meaning through an object such as a novel.

Many ways people convey messages to others ranging from talking directly, using media such as telephone, short message, e-mail, and using the literature. In literature someone can convey something through words that are strung together into a novel are a form of fictitious narrative prose. Novel tend to be solid and direct to the goal compared to other longer fictional works, such as novella (in the modern sense) and novel.

The writer gives two samples from the novel "*Oliver Twist*" by Charles Dickens :

1. Everybody knows the story of another **experimental** philosopher. (C.2, P.6, L.15).

From the sample above, the writer finds the denominal adjectives which added by –al suffix as the base noun adjective and the head noun phrase is the philosopher. The meaning of the suffix –al is pertaining to, means the real meaning of the philosopher is related by the meaning of the

experimental. Experiment is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has –al suffix, means it is as the adjective, which explains the noun philosopher, so it means that the philosopher who pertains to the experiment.

2. Now, Mr Bumble was a fat man, and a **choleric**. (C.2, P.7, L.9).

From the example above, the writer finds the denominal adjective which added by –ic suffix as the base noun. The meaning of the suffix –ic is pertaining to. Cholera is free morpheme as the noun, the morpheme has –ic suffix, means it is as the adjective, which explains Mr. Bumble that he was fat and a choleric.

Through those above explanation the writer, therefore chooses the title of the paper : *Analysis of the Relational Adjectives and Verbs Forming Adjective of Suffixes and Denominal Verbs Ending in the “Oliver Twist” novel by Charles Dickens.*

## **B. Questions and Scopes of the Research**

### **1. Questions of the Research**

- a. Do the suffixes of –ic, -al, -ial, and –ize exist in the Oliver Twist Novel by Charles Dickens ?
- b. What relations between adjective base noun and phrase head noun of the denominal adjectives and the meaning differences of the denominal verbs of all those suffixes in the novel?
- c. What kind of those suffixes that mostly exist in the novel ?

## 2. Scopes of the Research

The analysis of this research is focused on the denominal adjective of –*ic*, –*al*, –*ial* and denominal verbs ending in –*ize* suffixes. The researcher wants to know the denominal adjective meaning of –*ic*, –*al*, –*ial* suffixes and the adjective base noun, and meaning difference of phrase head noun of the denominal verbs. The theories which are used are from G. Buij and F. Katamba. By analysing and classifying all those suffix kinds above, we can understand the changes of word classes and meanings of those denominal adjectives and denominal verbs.

For the limitation, the writer took twenty six chapters from fifty three chapters in the novel. The writer found thirty five data randomly which are analyzed in this paper. By classifying and analyzing the denominal adjectives and denominal verbs.

## C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

### 1. Objectives of the Research

- a. This research is for knowing the existences of the –*ic*, –*al*, –*ial*, and –*ize* suffixes in the *Oliver Twist* novel by Charles Dickens.
- b. This research is for knowing the relations between adjective base noun and phrase head noun of the denominal adjectives and the meaning differences of the denominal verbs of those suffixes in the novel.

- c. This research is for finding out those suffix kinds that mostly exist in the novel.

## 2. Significances of the Research

Hopefully this writing and research paper can be useful not only for the writer herself, but also the reader who has relation with English and denominal adjectives and denominal verbs of those suffixes meaning. The significances of the research are described as follows :

### a. For the Writer

This research is expected to increase the writer's knowledge about how to analyze the denominal adjectives and verbs of those suffixes meaning in the *Oliver Twist* novel by Charles Dickens.

### b. For Reader

This research is expected to provide more information for the readers about denominal adjectives and verbs of those suffixes meaning in the *Oliver Twist* novel by Charles Dickens.

## D. Operational Definition

After having read and understood some theories which exist in title lements from several books relate to denominal adjectives and verbs of suffixes in morphology. The writer tries to explain the operational definitions as the theories which received from source books as follow :

### 1. Denominal

The process of the base noun that added the suffix, it is changing the class of word than not the nominal but it is called the denominal

## 2. Suffix

An affix attached after root or stem or base. Suffix has two functions: to change the meaning of the root and to change the part of speech of the root. the suffix may produce a noun from a verb or an adjective, such a suffix is called nominalizer.

## **E. Systematization of the Research**

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well-edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follows :

Chapter I: Introduction explains about the background of the research, the questions and scopes of the research, the objectives and significances of the research, operational definition, and the systematization of the research.

Chapter II: Theoretical Description consists of some theories taken from many references to support the research such as the definition of analysis, morphology, grammar, syntax, semantic, and the meaning of novel.

Chapter III: Methodology of the Research explains about Method of research: 1. Time and Place of the Research 2. Kind of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Tehnique of the Data Collection, Tehnique of the Data analysis, Sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV: Data analysis explains about data description, data analysis, interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion (relates to significance of the research).

## CHAPTER II

### THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

This paper would like to analyze denominal adjectives and verbs of suffixes in the novel “*Oliver Twist*” by Charles Dickens. That is way this paper needs some theories to support the research. In this chapter the theories are taken as the basic of the research. Those theories are about :

#### A. Analysis

In linguistics, mean by analysis is a study conducted on a language to examine the structure of the laguage in depth. Doing it byworking with data, organizing data, sorting into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching and finding patterns, finding what is important and being learned, and deciding what can be told to others.

Based on Ghony and Almansyur (2006) said that the process of data analysis is studied all data form various sources, wheter data from interviews, observatipn, and so forth. The data that has been obtained, then it’s abstracted. Abstraction is the effort to make the core summary, process and statements. The next step is to organize the data in units. The last step of the data analysis process is to check the validity of data. After completion, the data has to interpreted for get temporary result into substantive theory using a particular method. (p. 245)

Rosenwasser and Stephen (2012), analysis is a work that typically pursues something confusing, something you seek to understand rather than

something you believe already know. Analysis process to finds questions where there seemed not to be any, it makes connections that might not have been evident at first. Analysis is just a set of skills, it is a frame of mind an attitude toward experience. (p. 1)

Toward this end, there are five moves to practice consciously, five activities people engage in when they analyze. People suspended by the judgement, define significant parts and how they are related, look patterns of repetition, make the implicit explicit, and keep reformulating questions and explanations.

Content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts to the contexts of their uses. As a technique, it involves specialized procedures. Analysis is learnable and divorceable from the personal authority of the researcher. As a researcher technique, it is provide new insights, increase understanding of particular phenomena, or informs partical actions. Analysis is scientific tool. (Krippendorff, 2004, p.18)

## **B. Morphology**

Morphology is the study of word formation or the branch of linguistics that deals with words, internal structure, and how words form. Morphology is then seen as the arrangement of these morphemes into a particular order or structure.

(Aronoff and Fudeman, 2011, p.1-2). In these explanation about morphology, the writer give example of it. *Books* result from the concatenation of two



morphemes *book* and *-s*. Item- and –process, as its name suggests, is an approach to morphology in which complex words result from the operation of processes on simpler words. Working in an item- and –process model, we might say that *books* result when the lexeme *book* undergoes the function ‘make plural’. In regular cases, this function will add the segments (photos, lions), which is realized as /-s/ after most voiceless segments (giraffes), and as /əz/ after sibilant and affricates (roses).

Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they’re used in sentences. (Lieber, 2009, p.2). Meanwhile Huddleston and Geoffrey (2005) said that, morphology is the composition and internal structure of word, the way that structure determines the word meaning, and it combine to make larger units like phrases and clauses. In their book said that there is inflectional morphology deals with the differences between the shapes of the inflectional forms of variable lexemes. There are various ways to make forms of inflectional lexemes, for example would be the operational of suffixation of –s adding –s to the end of the base.

	Plural noun formation	preterite verb formation
Suffixation	dog + -s = dogs	want + -ed = wanted
Modification	goose modified = geese	take modified = took

In another example, the two operational can combine, the plural wive –s is form from wife by suffixation of –s and changing the final consonant of the base from f to v.

According to Fagan (2009), morphology is the structure of word. But it typically is not difficult for speakers of a language to segment utterances into words when writing. There is example from this book, the term word is ambiguous. Which adds to difficulty. (p. 54)

In addition Yule (2010), explained that “morphology is the study of forms, was originally used in biology, but since the middle of nineteenth century has also been used to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic element used in language.” (p. 67). Whereas, Greenbaum and Nelson (2009) stated that morphology is to refers to the set of rules that describe the structure of words. (p. 2).

“Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words”. He also added that the initial definition of morphology, as the study of the internal structure of words, need some qualification, because words have internal structure two very different senses. In a morphological analysis it would be said that the final [s] of *hats* expresses plural meaning when it occurs at the end of a noun. But the final [s] in *lapse* does not have morphological structure. Thus, morphological structure exist if there are groups of words that show identical partial resemblances in both form and meaning. (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010, p.1) also said that.

From some theories mentioned above, the writer can infer that morphology is the field of linguistics which deal with the relation between meaning and foem, word formation, and the internal structure of words. It is also been use to describe the type of investigation and the way forms of words that analyses all basic element in language.

### 1. Morpheme

Morpheme can be defined as the smallest meaningful morphological unit of a language that cannot be further divided or analyzed, morpheme can be described as the minimal units of meaning. According to Fasold and Linton, (2013) stated that morphemes are the smallest units of language that combine both a form (the way they sound) and a meaning (what they mean) (p. 61). Word are consist of morphemes. While simple words consist of a single morpheme, and complex words are made up of more than one morpheme. For example, *cat* is simple word compared with *cats*, which contains two morphemes that noun *cat* plus a plural marker *-s*. Similarly, in the word *unfriendly*, there are morpheme: *un-friend*, and *-ly*, each of these words give some meaning to the overall word. Explanation as bellow :

As we know that in English, the case of plurality is indicate by adding “s” to the singular nouns.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
book	books

(consists of morpheme {book} and morpheme {s})

table                      tables

(consists of morpheme {table} and morpheme {s})

bag                              bags

(consists of morpheme {bag} and morpheme {s})

Thus, in the examples, each word has two morpheme

Akmajian, Demers, Farmers, and Harnish (2010) said that “morpheme are the basic parts of the word that is the different building blocks that make it up. (p. 19). Meanwhile, Booij (2007), stated that “morpheme is the morphological building blocks of words, are defined as the minimal linguistics unit with a lexical or grammatical meaning”. For instance the noun buyer consists of two morphemes, buy and –er. The verbal morpheme buy is called free or lexical morpheme, because it can occur as a word by itself, whereas –er is an affix (a bound morpheme that cannot function as a word on its own). (p. 8)

According to Yule (2010) in his book “The Study of Language”, he stated that “morphemes minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function”. Unit of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural. In the sentence the police reopened the investigation, the word reopen consist of three morpheme. One minimal unit of meaning is open, another minimal unit of meaning is re- (meaning again), and minimal unit of grammatical function is –ed (indicating past tense). (p. 67)

Haspelmath (2010), stated that morphemes can be defined as the smallest meaningful constituents of a linguistic expression. Morpheme can have various kinds of meanings. Some meanings are very concrete and can be described easily (E.g. the meanings of the morpheme wash, logic, chameleon, un-), but other meanings are abstract and more difficult to describe, for instance, the morpheme *-al*, *physic -al*, *nature -al*, *-able* in *read -able* can be said to mean capable of undergoing a process, and the meaning of *-ity* is quality. (p. 16)

According to Katamba (1993), “the term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content and grammatical function which words are made of. (p. 20). By the definition, a morpheme cannot be decomposed into smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in the noun. We can recognize that in English word forms such as *talk*, *talker*, *talked*, and *talking* must consist of one element *talk*, and a number of other elements such as *-s*, *-er*, *ed*, and *-ing*. All these elements are what we called morphemes. In *pig-s*, both the suffix *-s* and the stem *pig* represent a morpheme. Other examples of words consisting of two morphemes would be *break-ing*, *hope-less*, *re-write*; words consisting of three morphemes are *re-writ-ing*, *hope-less-ness*, and so on.

Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) explained that often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function, a major way in which morphologists investigate words, their internal structure, and how they are

form is through the identification and study of morpheme. (p. 2). A morpheme may consist of a word, such as bicycle, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the -ed of caught, that can not be divided into smaller meaningful parts. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning. Therefore, Carstairs and Carthy (2002) stated that morpheme is the smaller parts of words. It can be thought of as minimal units of morphology. (p. 16)

In the morpheme there are two types of morphemes. There are free morphemes, that is morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example, open and close. There are also bound morphemes, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as *-ic, -al, -ial, and ize*

## **2. Kinds of Morpheme**

### **a. Free morpheme**

One various of a morpheme is called free morpheme. Explained that free morpheme is morpheme that can stand alone. Example: wipe and head. According to Katamba (1993), free morpheme is root which is capable of standing independently. (p.42) For example:

Man – pen – milk – bake

At – well – mall – run

Single words like those are the smallest free morpheme capable of occurring in isolation. They are nouns, adjectives, verbs, prepositions or adverbs. A free morpheme is termed “free” because it occurs relatively

freely with other words or morpheme (Hudson, 2000, p.59) Meanwhile, Yule (2010), free morphemes are that can stand by themselves can generally be identified as a single word. (p.68) For example, open and tour. The free morpheme can generally be identified as a set of separate English word forms such as basic nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc then they are used with bound morpheme attached. The basic word forms are technically known as stems.

We should not that this type of description is a partial simplification of the morphological fact of English. There are a number of English words in which the element treated as the stem is not, free morpheme. In words such as *receive*, *reduce*, and *repeat*, we can identify the bound morpheme re- at the beginning, but the element -ceive, -duce, and -peat are not separate words and they can not be free morpheme. These type of forms are sometimes described as bound stem to keep them distinct from free stem such as dress and care.

There is little reaction on what can occur before and after such a form. It has a degree of independence from other forms which provides it the status of a word, for example, a word like dog can be preceded by words of various sorts, including pronouns (my, her, etc), determiners (the, this), and adjectives (old, friendly), and followed by an even greater variety. These free morphemes are called lexical morpheme and some examples are sad, man, boy, long, tiger, house, yellow, open, look, follow, and sincere. The other groups of free morphemes are called functional

morpheme. Example: that, it, the, above, and, but, when, on, in, near. These set consist largely of functional words in the language such as conjunction, preposition, article, and pronoun.

### **b. Bound Morpheme**

Based on Yule (2010), bound morphemes are the forms that can not stand alone and it is attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, and -s. (p. 68). Another expert Lieber (2009), bound morpheme is the morpheme that can't stand alone such as *un-*, *-ize*, and *-action*. (p. 33)

Morpheme like *-ish*, *-ness*, *-ly*, *dis-*, *trans*, and *-un* never word by themselves but are always parts of word. These affixes are bound morpheme. (Fromkin, 2000, p. 77). We know whether each affix precedes or follows other morpheme. Some morphemes occur only as suffixes, following other morphemes. Morphemes are the minimal linguistics sign in all languages and many languages have prefixes and suffixes. A morpheme that is a prefix in one language may be a suffix in other and vice versa.

Another point to be made with regard to affixes is their position relative to the root to which their attached. Attach before the roots are called prefixes and attached after roots are called suffixes.

### **c. Affix**

Brinton (2000) gives explanation that affix unlike a root, an affix does not carry the core meaning. It is always bound to a root. It occupies a position where there is limited potential for substitution, that is a



particular affix will attach to alone certain roots. English has two kinds of affixes, prefixes, which attach to the beginnings of roots, and suffixes, which attach to the end of roots. (p. 77)

Affixes may be of two types, derivational and inflectional, which have very different characteristics. A derivational affix in English is either a prefix or a suffix. A derivational affix has one of two function: to covert one part of speech to another (in which case, it is called class changing) or to change the meaning of the root (in which case, it is called class maintaining). An inflectional affix in English is always a suffix, there may be only one per word. A particular inflectional affix attached to all members of a certain word class. The function of inflectional affixes is to indicate grammatical meaning, such as tense or number.

Katamba (1993), the affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as root, stem or base. (p. 44). Obviously, by definision affixes are bound morphemes. No word may contain only an affix standing on its own, like *-s*, or *-ed*, *-al* or even a number of affixes strung together like *-al*, *-s*.

According to Yule (2010), affix is the term that described about the small bits. (p. 58). From the sentence, all affixes (prefix and suffix) can called bound morphemes. The free morphemes can be identified as the set of separate English word forms like basic noun, adjectives, verbs, etc. When they used with the bound morphemes attached, its called wtem. for exampel :

	Undressed		carelessness
<i>un-</i>	dress	<i>-ed</i>	care
			<i>-less -ness</i>
prefix	stem	suffix	stem
			suffix
			suffix
(bound)	(free)	(bound)	(free)
			(bound)
			(bound)

Whereas to Booij (2007), the general term for bound morphemes that are added to roots and stems is affix. (p. 29). There are three type of affixes. We will consider them in turn.

#### a. Prefixes

A prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like *re-*, *un-*, and *in-*, for example : *re-* make, *un-* kind, and *in-*decent. Yule (2010) also give an idea that some affixes have to be added the beggining of word such as *un-*, *mis-* are called prefixes. (p. 59)

Plag (2002) stated that the prefixes of English can be classified semantically into the following groups. First, there is a large group that quantity over their base words meaning. Second, there are numerous locative prefixes. Third, there are temporal prefixes expression notion. A fourth group consists of prefixes expressing negation. (p. 124)

#### b. Suffixes

Suffixes have two functions: to change the meaning of the root and to change the part of speech of the root. (Brinton, 2000, p. 87). The suuffix may produce a noun from a verb or an adjective, such a suffix is called a nominalizer. This constitutes the larges set of class-

changing suffixes. A highly productive nominalizer is the agentive suffix *-er*, which may be added to many.

According to Yule (2010), affixes that be added to the end of word like *-less*, *-ish* are called suffixes. (p. 59). Therefor Katamba (1993), a suffix is an affix attached after a root or stem or base like *-ly*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-ing*, *-s*, *-ed*. (p. 371). In other opinion, Fasold and Linton (2006) said that suffixes are affixe which attached to the right, or end, of the base. (p. 67)

Kind-ly, wait-er, book-s, and walkd-ed

Quick-ly, pla-er, mat-s, and jump-ed

Based on Booij (2007), the suffixes *-ic*, *-al* and *-ial* are used to form denominal adjectives that serve to express that there is some relation between the base noun of the adjective and the head noun of the phrase. The exact nature of the relationship is not appropriate, and requires further interpretation by language users. The example of *parental refusal*, the parents are engaged in refusing, for another example *musical performance* it is the music that is being performed. The same semantic vagueness in the relation between base word and derived word can be observed when we compare the differences in meaning between the following denominal verbs ending in *-ize*: *hospitalize* “to put someone in hospital”, *burglarize* “to do the work of a burglar”, *vaporize* “to turn something to vapour”. (p. 57)

### c. Infixes

Based on Katamba (1993), an affix is an added inserted into the root itself. (p. 44). But infixing is somewhat rare in English. Therefore, Plag (2002) also has the same opinion that morphologist usually agree that English has no infixes. Thus we could say that English has a process of infixation of (certain) words, but there are no bound morphemes that qualify for infix status. (p. 127)

Lieber (2009) stated that kind of infixation is used to emphasize a word, to make it stronger. (p. 77). English doesn't have any productive processes of infixation, but there's one marginal process that comes close, which is affectionately referred to by morphologist as *funckin* infixation. In colloquial spoken English, we will often take our favorite taboo word or expletive – in American English *fucking*, *goddam*, or *frigging*, in British English *bloody*- and insert it into a base word.

Sapir (1921) said that in language also has affixes known infixes. Infixes are attached within another morpheme. For example, the word of *kayu*, meaning 'wood'. That is can insert the infix *-in-* immediately after the first consonant *k* to form the word *kinayu*, meaning 'gathered wood'. In this way, the infix *-in-* fits into the basic morpheme *kayu* in the internal slot *k-in-ayu* (hence, *kinayu*).

(As cited Akmajian, Demers, farmer, and Harnish, 2010, p. 20)

### C. Grammar

In our society, there are few people fail to realize the importance of wing good English. Like the Indonesian language, to master a foreign language needs to learn English grammar or often known as “grammar”. Because grammar will discussed about how to talk, read, write, create and arrange the sentences in english correctly. Therefore, grammar becomes an important English which must be understood by everyone who wants to learn it.

Grammar is the linguistics ingredients that language is made up of are arranged in accordance with a set of rules. (Aart, 2001, p. 3). Therefore, Chomsky and Halle said that Grammar has meaning two things. The first is the implicit knowledge that a speaker has and the second is explicit description and explanation of it by the linguist. (as cited in Kreidler, 1998, p. 7)

In other opinion Lobeck and Denham (2014) grammar is connected (often exclusively) to the study of writing. (p. 4). Grammar also covers about a broad range of rules, including punctuation rules (where to put commas and apostrophes, for example), vocabulary rules (use *active* verbs rather than *be* verbs; avoid “slang;” use “academic” vocabulary), and spelling rules (don’t mix up *they’re*, *their*, and *there* or *you’re* and *your*). Meanwhile, Greenbaum and Nelson (2009) said that, grammar is to refer to the set of rules to combine words in English into larger unit. (p. 1)

Huddleston and Kullum (2005) stated that grammar deals with the form of sentences and samller units such as clauses, phrases, and words. Standart English in grammar is much more stable and it is uninform than its

pronunciation or word stock, there is remarkably little dispute about what grammatical (in compliance with the rules of grammar). (p. 1). Moreover, Brinton (2000) explained that the term that used to refer to the rules or principles by which a language works, it is system or structure called is grammar. (p. 8)

Meanwhile, Yule (2010) stated that grammar is the process of describing the structure of phrases and sentences in such a way that we account for all the grammatical sequences in a language and rule out all the ungrammatical sequences. (p. 81). The writer understand that means each of languages have different ways of forming grammatical phrases and sentences. Studying grammar in this way has a very long tradition. In the grammar there are parts of speech or word classes, like adjectives and verbs. Adjectives are words used (typically with noun) to provide more information about the things referred to (**happy** people, **large** object,), whereas verbs are words used to refer to various kinds of actions (go, talk) and (be, have) involving people and things in events. In the grammar also explained about the parts of speech, such as:

### **1. Noun**

Yule (2010) “ Nouns are words used to refer to people (boy), objects (backpack), creatures (dog), places (school), qualities (roughness), phenomena (earthquake) and abstract ideas (love) as if they were all “things.” (p. 82). In other opinion Art (2001) said that noun is a great number of words unaccounted for, it is also called to belong the class of nouns, but which don't denote people, animals, things, or places. The words

that include the denote is abstract ideas or concept, emotional states, bodily sensation and a host of others. Noun can also be preceded by adjectives. For example nice, strong (such as a nice person, a strong box). (p. 27)

## **2. Articles**

“ Articles are words (a, an, the) used with nouns to form noun phrases classifying those “things” (You can have a banana or an apple) or identifying them as already known (I’ll take the apple).” (Yule, 2010, p. 82)

## **3. Adjectives**

Based on Yule (2010), adjectives are words used, typically with nouns, it is provide more information about the things referred to (happy people, large objects, a strange experience). (p. 82). Aart (2001) also said that adjectives are gradable, it means they can be preceded by words such as very, extremely, less, etc. (e.g very hopeful, extremely nasty, less interesting), which indicate the extent to the adjective applies combines with the word it. Sometime, adjectives can be identified through certain formal characteristics when combine with nouns. (p. 32)

## **4. Verbs**

According to Yule (2010), verbs are words used to refer to various kinds of actions (go, talk) and states (be, have) involving people and things in events (Jessica is ill and has a sore throat so she can’t talk or go anywhere). (p. 82) In the same opinion Aart (2001) verbs is an action words.

For example, the bulders *worked* for many days. The ending *-ed* has been appended to the word work. (p. 34)

## 5. Adverbs

Yule (2010), adverbs are words used, typically with verbs, to provide more information about actions, states and events (slowly, yesterday). Some adverbs (really, very) are also used with adjectives to modify information about things (Really large objects move slowly. I had a very strange experience yesterday). (p. 82). Meanwhile, Aart (2001) adverbs are the modified words of verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. From the definition, there are examples of the words class of adverbs; merrily, extremely, very, and hard. In the sentence :

1. Our colleague from Paris merrily marks student essays in his bath.
2. The teachers are extremely unimpressed by his efforts.
3. Our new professor works very hard.

The ending *-ly* which we find tagged onto the adjectives merry and extreme in (1) and (2) is a typical adverb ending. (p. 44)

## 6. Prepositions

In Yule (2010), prepositions are words such as : at, in, on, near, with, without that used with nouns in phrases providing information about time (at five o'clock, in the morning), place (on the table, near the window) and other connections (with a knife, without a thought) involving actions and things. Pronouns are words (she, herself, they, it, you) used in place of noun phrases, typically referring to people and things already known (She talks to



herself. They said it belonged to you). (p. 82). Aart (2001), prepositions tend to be very short, often consisting of only two or three letters. In this book, the word class of prepositions can not easily be defined by making references to formal characteristic. Prepositions also don't have typical endings like the parts of speech that have been discussed above. For example; at, behind, beside, by, for, etc. (p. 44)

## **7. Conjunctions**

Therefore Yule (2010), conjunctions are words used to make connections and indicate relationships between events. The example of conjunctions and, but, because, when. In sentence like : Chantel's husband was so sweet and he helped her a lot because she couldn't do much when she was pregnant. (p. 83). In Aarts (2001), conjunctions is a closed class of words that have a linking function. In the conjunctions, there are two types. The first type is coordinating conjunctions such as that, it, wheter, for, etc. The characteristic of this type is that they link unit of equal syntactic status, like phrases and sentences. The second type is subordinating conjunctions are elements that introduce subordinate clauses, that define provisionally as sentences within sentences. (p. 46)

In the definition above, all of the parts of speech are useful for identifying most forms in a language like an English. But, they are not completely reliable. A different approach might focus on some other properties of it. For example, a noun can be defined as a form that comes after an article (a, the) and can take inflections for possessive (-'s) and plural (-s). Of course, not all nouns (e.g.

information, mud) have all these characteristics. Moreover, these characteristics are unlikely to be true of nouns in other languages that we might want to describe. In this research the writer just focused on parts of speech (adjectives and verbs).

#### **D. Syntax**

Syntax is a component of the grammar of a language (together with lexicon, phonology, and semantics), syntax concerns the ways in which words combine to form sentences and the rules which govern the formation of sentences, making some sentences possible and others not possible within a particular language. (Schmidt and Richards, 2010, p. 579)

Therefore, Crystal (2008) defined a traditional term for the study of the rules governing the way words are combine to form sentences in a language. In this use, syntax is opposed to morphology, the study of word structure. An alternative definition (avoiding the concept of word) is the study of the interrelationship between elements of sentence structure, and of the rules governing the arrangement of sentences in sequences. (p. 471). Moreover, Kroeger (2005), in his book “Analyzing Grammar an Introduction” said “syntax is the study of ohrase and sentence structures.” It usually is relevant to aspect of the grammar. (p.1)

Based on Yule (2010) states if concentrating on the structure and ordering of components within a sentences, people are studying what is technically known as syntax of language. The word syntax came originally from Greek and literally means a putting together and arrangement.

Brinton (2000) “Syntax is the study of the order and arrangement of words into larger units, as well as the relationship holding between elements in these hierarchical units. It studies the structure and types of sentences (such as question or command), of clauses (such as relative or adverbial clauses), and of phrases (such as prepositional or verbal phrases)”. (as cited in Yule, 2010, p. 80)

According to Aart (2001), syntax is the part of grammar that concerns itself with the structure of sentences. In his book explained that a string of words that begins in a capital letter and ends in a full stop, typically used to express a state of affairs in the world called is sentence. But the definition is not unproblematic, it will surface for present purpose. There are kinds of issues syntax deals with. First of all, the process of the order of words is one of the principal concerns of syntax. In English we cannot string words into a sentence randomly. (p. 3)

Meanwhile, Radford (2009) present that the term syntax means the study of how words are combined together to form phrase, clause, and sentence. (p. 4) Also Miller (2002) said syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences. In small and familiar situation, human could communicate using single words and many gestures, particularly when dealing with other members of the same social grouping (nuclear family, extended family, clan and so on). But complex messages for complex situations or complex ideas require more than just single words, every human language has devices with speakers can construct phrases and clauses. (p. xii)

Based on Fagan (2009) syntax is deals with the structure of sentences. Syntax also deals with categories of words and the rules of combining these categories to term the sentences of a language. In this book explained that the system of the rules the underlies sentence formation in any language allows speakers to produce recognized and comprehend the grammatical sentences of that language. (p. 115)

Another opinion from Tallerman (2011) said that syntax means sentence construction, it means that how words group together to make phrases and sentences. People also use the term grammar to mean the same syntax, despite of most linguistics follow the more recent practice where by the grammar of a language includes all of its organizing pinciples: there is information about the sound system, about the form words, how we adjust language according to context, and so on, syntax is only one part of this grammar. (p. 1)

In the explanation above, it can be conclude that sentence is always formed from the word which ar organized by a certain rule. Syntax refers to the rules that govern the ways in which word combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. If a word is combined in other words in English language and form of suntactic structure, there will be a wide range of structure with various groups that make up the structure of the word.

Crisma and Longobardi (2009) said in their book, historical linguistics is presented as the study of language change. Hence, a volume devode to historical syntax is expected to deal with syntactic change, describing and

possibly explaining it. In a sense, this is what the the chapter of the present volume do, the address the problem from various angles, but mostly within the framework that we may term ‘abstract biolinguistics approach’. (p. 1).

Syntax is the largest level of structure is clause that can be analyzed into what are called clause function. In the clause functions there are predicator, object, complement, and adverbial. In his book explained about there are so many rules stipulating how constituents within a clause are group in the level of syntax. For instance, all languages have constraints on how constituents should be ordered. Specifically, syntax is how words, phrases, clauses, and sentences are structured. (Meyer, 2009, p. 8)

In the same of Meyer opinion, Akmajian, Demersh, Farmer, and Harnish (2010) said that “syntax is the subfield of linguistics that studies the internal structure of sentences and the relationship among their component parts.” (p. 15)

From explanation above syntax is the study that how words are combined. It is also about what is the structure of sentence and what is operational grammatical with the component of words that combined together with the structure of sentence. Syntax is also analyzing of larger structural units of language, there are phrases and sentences. Kim and Sells (2008), “syntax is the study of rules which general an infinite number of grammatical sentences.” The rule in syntax can be inferred from observations about the English data. Syntax recognize is that in forming grammatical sentence. The frist is word or lexical

categories. The lexical categories then form a larger constituent phrase, the next is phrase go together to form a clause and the clause either is, or is part of. The last is a well-form sentences. (p. 11)

## **1. Word**

Akmajian, Demersh, Farmer, and Harnish (2010), words are playing an integral role in the human ability to use language creatively. Far from being a static repository of memorized information, a human vocabulary is a dynamic system. People can be add words at will. People also can even expand their meanings into new domains. (p. 13). Bloomfield said that word is a minimum free form. He meant that the word is smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can be used on its own. It is a form that cannot be divided into any smaller units that can be used independently to convey meaning. (as cited on Katamba, 1994, p. 6)

Based on Delahunty (2010) stated that words are the units from which phrases are constructed. It usually in written english, words are generally separated from each other by spaces. All the items separated by spaces in this paragraph are words. (p. 75). Moreover, Art (2001) said about the word is a closer look at the smallest building blocks of syntax. (p. 25)

## **2. Phrase**

Cook (1971) stated that phrase is a linguistics unit potentially a combination of two or more words that have no clause characteristics. (as cited in Putrayasa, 2010, p. 2). The same explanation of Ramlan (1996), a

phrase is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words that have not exceed the functional limit of the clause element. (as cited in Putrayasa, 2010, p. 2). In another opinion Putrayasa (2010) said that phrase is the groups of word that has function in the sentence. (p. 3)

### **3. Clause**

Cook (1971), a clause is group of words that have only one predikat. (as cited in Putrayasa, 2010, p. 11). Whereas Ramlan (1996) explained that clause is a grammatical unit in the form of a combination of words that at least consist of subject and predicate. (as cited in Putrayasa, 2010, p. 11).

To distinguish clauses from sentences, there is such a convention in the study of syntax. Clause writing does not start with a capital letter and does not end with punctuations. In the clause there are also elements. Elements of clause such as functional elements, elements of categories and elements of the role.

According to Kushartanti, Yuwono, and Lauder (2005) explained that the clause can be classified based on the distribution of units such as: the free clause is a clause that can stand alone into a sentence, and the bound clause is a clause that can not stand alone into a sentence, for example that or so, in front of the next words. (p. 131)

### **4. Sentence**

According to Newson (2006), sentence is discussed the properties of words and about larger unit of language. Sentence is also made up of a number of words, but it is not true that sentences are formed simply by

putting a row of words together. (p. 57). While, Brinton (2000) explained that sentence is the study of individual word to the study of sequences of words. (p. 163). Sentences are not simply strings of words, they have a hierarchical structure, that is group of words combine into increasingly larger units. (Fagan, 2009, p. 116)

Another opinion Huddleston and Kullum (2005), “sentences are made up from words in regular ways, and it is possible to describe the regularities involved by giving general statements or rules that hold for all the sentences in the language.” (p. 11)

From the references about the definition of sentence above, the writer has got the conclude that sentence is a small and largest language unit where there are a class of words and grammatical classes in the sentence that have function.

## **E. Semantics**

Semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantics as the study of how language organize and express meaning. It means that, meaning in linguistic semantics was very needed for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meaning in a single language. Kreidler said there were three disciplines were concerned with the systematic the study of meaning, in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics. It means that, psychologist were interest in how individual humans learn, how they retain, recall or loss



information. Philosophies of language were concerned with how we know, how any particular fact that we know or accept as true was related to other possible facts. And then, the last systematic study of meaning is about linguistic, linguistics want to understand how language works. (Kreidler, 1998, p. 3)

Based on Lobner (2002), the part of linguistics that is concerned with meaning called semantics. Meaning is a notion with wide range of applications, some of which belong to the field of semantics while others lie beyond it. Meaning is always the meaning of something. Words have meaning as do phrases and sentences. More generally we apply the notion of meaning to all sorts of phenomena that we try to make sense of, asking what is meaning of it all. (p. 3). Therefore Leech (1989) said that Meanwhile, Semantics is the study of meaning in a wide sense of all that is communicated by language.(p.9)

Meanwhile, Heasley and Hurford (2007) stated that semantics is the study of meaning in language. (p. 1). The first thing to be stated is that semantics is exclusively concerned with the meanings of linguistic entities such as word, phrases, grammatical forms and sentences, but not with the meaning of actions or phenomena. Given that semantics is treated here as a part of linguistics, this is a trivial restriction. One exception to the exclusion of actions is verbal actions, i.e. utterances of linguistic material, ranging from phrases and sentences to dialogues and texts. The meaning of words and sentences cannot be studied independently of how they are actually used in speech. After all, it is

language use that provides the data for semantics. There for the meaning of linguistic utterances also matter to semantics.

According to Saeed (2009), “semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language.” (p. 3). Based on statement from him, semantics is the study of meaning of words and study of meaning in a language communication. Another book Lobner (2002) added a statement that semantics is exclusively concerned with the meanings of linguistics entities such as words, phrases, grammatical form and sentences, but not with the meanings of actions or phenomena. (p. 3).

Fagan (2009) said that concerned with the subfield of linguistics that deals with meaning in human language. Semantics deals with the meaning of words and sentences. (p. 149)

Ogden and Richards explained that the word of meaning is the most eminently discussable term in the English language. Semanticists have often seemed to spend an immoderate amount of time puzzling out the meaning of “meaning” as a supposedly necessary preliminary to the study of subject. (as cited in Leech, 1981, p. 1)

The researcher understands that the meaning of a word is fully reflected by its context. Here the meaning of a word is constituted by its contextual relations. Therefore, a distinction between of participation as well as modes of participation was made. In order to, accomplish this distinction any part of a sentence that bears a meaning and combines with the meanings of other constituents. Meaning could be concluded that are ideas or concepts that could be

transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind the hearer by embodying them, in the form of one language or another. In Leech's book also explained about the types of meaning from page (9-19) :

### **1. Conceptual Meaning**

Conceptual meaning is widely assumed that central communication and it can be shown to be integral to the essential function of language. It is not to say that conceptual meaning is the most important elements of ever act of linguistic communication. Conceptual meaning is also called denotative or cognitive meaning. For example, the word of *woman* can be specified as +HUMAN, -MALE, +ADULT. Beacuse the conceptual meaning studied in forms of contrastive features.

From the explanation above, the analysis of any sentence need to establish a phonological, syntactic, and semantics representation. The purpose of conceptual meaning is to provide for any given interpretation of a sentence. So, conceptual meaning regarded as a major in every language.

### **2. Connotative Meaning**

More of what is distinctive about concepyual meaning will appear when we contrast it with connotative meaning. Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what is refer to, over and above its purely conceptual content.

Connotation is somehow incidental to language rather that an essential part of it. Connotations have the right to live and need to be talked about discussed, and controlled by user language. Connotations can arise between

the meanings of synonyms and connotations also can appear in a word. Therefore, the connotation and the appears to be done on a historical significance and descriptive. Connotative meaning is not specific to language, but is shared by other communicative system like art and music. Connotative meaning is the communicative value of the expression to the target, exceed the contents bove are purely conceptual. It opens like a connotative meaning only our knowledge and belief of nature that also is open.

### **3. Social Meaning**

Social meaning is a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. In more local sense, social meaning can called the illocutionary force. For example, wheter it is to be interpreted as a request, an ssertion, an apology, a threat, etc. The funtion an utterance performs in this respect may be only indirect related to its conceptual meaning. In the sentence *I haven't got a knife* has the term and meaning of an assertion and in social reality is if said to the waiter in the restaurant. It can readily take on the force of a request such as place bring me a knife.

### **4. Affective Meaning**

Affective meaning is the sort meaning, it is often explicitly the words used. Affective meaning is also largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotion. The categories of meaning-coceptual, connotative, or stylistic.

## 5. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. Reflected meaning is also called a taboo meaning. The process of a taboo contamination has accounted in the past for a dying out of the non taboo sense of a word, for example bloomfield explained the replacement of *cock* in its farmyard sense by *rooster* as due to the influence of the taboo use of the former word.

## 6. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meaning of words which tend to occur in its environment. For example *pretty* and *handsome* have the meaning good looking, but may be distinguished by the range of nouns with which they are likely to co-occur or to use the linguist's term, collocate: *pretty* (*girl, woman, flower, colour, etc*) and *handsome* (*boy, man, car, overcoat, etc*).

## 7. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning that communicated by the way in which a speaker, or writer organizes the message, in forms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. It is often felt that an active sentence such as different meaning from its passive equivalent and in conceptual content they seem to be the same.

## F. Novel

A novel is an extended work of written, narrative, prose fiction, usually in short story form. The English word “novel” derives from the Italian word *novella*, meaning “a tale, a piece of news.” A novel is a totality, a comprehensive that is artistic. As a totality the novel has passage elements, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent. The divisions of the elements in novel are extrinsic elements.

According to American Heritage Dictionary, novel is a fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the action, speech, and thoughts of the characters, the literary genre represented by novel.

A piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length called novel. But, not novels are written in prose. As for fiction, the distinction between fiction and fact is not always clear. The novel is also a mighty melting pot, a mongrel among literary thoroughbreds. (Eagleton, 2005. P. 1)

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that novel is a book length story in prose fiction both deal with truths, problems conflict, and the aim is to entertain and to inform whose author tries to create the sense that, but not all novels are written in prose.

In another opinion, novel is a fictional prose narrative of substantial length. Novel be written in prose if there is question the distinction between fact and fiction, this is simple definition seems generally apt, or label is also as

novels. In “Nineteenth-Century American Novel” book there are the key features accounting for the genre’s appeal seems fairly plain. First, lives and dies in the novel is ability to create the fictional illusion of complete world. Second, the reader have to driven to know what happens, or in all likelihood. Third, even if it is also to suggest the impossibility of finding meaning in art and experience. (Crane, 2011, p. 1)

### **G. Reasearch of the Relevance**

The writer has tried to find the relevance research in English S1 programmed. The writer finds the same title in STBA JIA library. The first title is MORPHOLOGICAL CONDITION ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT WORDS IN THE GEOMETRY OF SISTERS NOVEL BY LUANNE RICE written by I’mal Arinta Ptihaini (43131.510133.020) and passed the exam in 2017. The same of the reseach is about morphology in analysis but the different is about content of analysis. In that reseach is about independent word of morphological condition. While, in this research the analysis about the denominal adjectives and denominal verbs of suffixes –ic, -al, -ial, and –ize, semantically.

The second title is AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES IN TWELFTH NIGHT BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE written by Nunik Setyaningsih (043131.51203.007) and passed the exam in 2012. In the same of the research is analyzed about the morphology but the different of the research is about the content of analysis. In Nunik’s research, analysis about the

derivational morphemes of morphological. This research is about the demoninal adjectives and denominal verbs of suffix. The writer also explained about the meaning in a word that combined with suffix or semantically.

The third title is AN ANALYSIS OF SUFFIX DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES IN THE SPORTS NEWS OF BBC NEWS ONLINE written by Ali Sabana (043131.51223.003) and passed in 2014. In the same of the research is describing of morphology, and the research has analyzed about the suffix morphemes. The different of the research is about the content. In Ali Sabana's research is about suffix derivational morpheme and the research is focused on the alternation grammatical category of a word in derivational morpheme and morphemes are the smallest part that have meaning in the process of creating a new word out an old word of sport news in the BBC news online. Therefore, in this research is focused on denominal adjectives and denominal verbs of suffixes. The writer also explained about the meaning in a word that combined with suffix or semantically.

The fourth title is WORD FORMATION ANALYSIS OF BOUND MORPHEME OF THE LEXICAL MORPHEMES AFFIXES IN ONE WORLD NEWS TOPIC OF THE JAKARTA POST written by Iswahyudi (4313155150004) and passed in 2016. The same of the research is explained about morphology. The different of the research is on Iswahyudi's reseacrh explained a bound morpheme analysis of the lexical morphemes affixes which create word formation.these research is to find the processes of input, output, meaning and tree relationship word structure of affixes into bases or roots as



the word class results. Meanwhile, this research is analyzed about the denominal adjectives and denominal verbs of suffixes. The writer also explained about the meaning in a word that combined with suffix or semantically.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Method of the Research**

This research needs some steps to accomplish research method which divided into two steps, there are :

##### **1. Time and place of the research**

It is known that this paper needs a many references as the theory. The references are taken from books and electronic sources (e-book). It means the collecting of some books which were taken in STBA JIA library. The research was done for four months in the eight semester that was from Maret to June 2018. It took place in kp. Karang Kitri, East Bekasi. The references are collected to fulfill the data study at STBA JIA library, UI, ATMAJAYA and the national library. The writer took also from online in internet website and download some e-books.

##### **2. Kind of the research**

The point of scientific research arrangement must be done through systematical process and logical steps. It supports the study by providing the reliable data to make the report scientifically and arranges the description in the correct sequence. The research uses descriptive method that the writer should develop the concepts and collects facts without testing hypothesis.

The writer uses a qualitative sample of text usually taken from words, sentences, paragraph, chapter, or whole publications. According

to Krippendorff (2004), the sample of text can be taken of words, sentences, paragraphs, chapters or whole publications (p. 84). In this study the authors take the study on a word that has a suffix. The data taken in the words. As Ghony and Almanshur stated (2012), the instrument of the qualitative research is the one who does that research itself, that is the writer. In the case with the author of this researcher, who examine the word in a sentence in his analysis in relation to the word suffixes. (p. 95)

Analyzing qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of text and images so that you can form answer to your research question. There are six steps involved in analysing and interpreting qualitative data: preparing and organizing the data, exploring and coding the data base, describing findings and formings themes, representating and reporting findings. Interpreting the meaning of the findings, and validating the accuracy of the findings. (Creswell, 2012, p. 9)

Beverly (1998) stated that “qualitative research is concerned with developing explanation of social phenomena.” Qualitative research is concerned with the opinion, experiences and feelings of individuals producing subjective data. Data are used to develop concept and theories that help us to understand the social world. This is an inductive approach to the development of theory. (p. 2)

## **B. Procedure of the Research**

After understanding the role of systematical and considering the arranged steps, it comes to the procedure of the research. The steps are listed as follows:

### **1. Preparation**

The several basic things during the writing are to identify the problem, to select the fixed title, to formulate and to limit the statements of the research and to consider the advantage later. The research uses books of theories to strengthen and to prove the analysis of the research. Despite having read some books, it is important to seek some advices from advisor I and advisor II.

### **2. Implementation**

To obtain the research well, the implementations presents analyszing morphology evidentiality which can be found in the novel of Oliver Twist. Moreover, the analysis is done with using evidentiality which allows a speaker to communicate her attitude to the source of her information.

### **3. Finishing**

#### **a. Composing the analyzed data**

Before reporting the result to finish the research, the data analysis need to be composed after giving the mark, to be gathered with evidentiality in morphology.

**b. Discussing with advisor**

Discussing with first and second counselor has been done every time to maximize the result of the research.

**c. Revising the result**

During the analysis chapter, it is important to advices about how to analyze the morphology evidentiality in the novel of *Oliver Twist* from advisor I and advisor II. The counselor gave some corrections on mistakes in the material or thecnical in writing. Revising the mistakes in the research is important to make the research better.

**d. Concluding the result**

The final phase to make the research can be understood is concluding the result of all chapters. The result is based from all chapter in the research. The research can be concluded with the semantics evidentiality found in the novel of *Oliver Twist*.

**C. Technique of the Data Collection**

The data were collected by observing thoroughly the denominal adjectives and denominal verbs of suffixes in the novel "*Oliver Twist*". The first step was by reading the novel closely. The writer listed the denominal adjectives and denominal verbs of suffixes in a different sheet and was done in every chapter. The last is analizing the data that have been listed.

## **D. Technique of the Data Analysis**

In this research the writer tries to analyze the data by collecting some references as books and e-books which are related to this paper. There are some steps that the writer done to analyze the data

### **1. Collecting the Data**

Collecting data from the conversation, from the data itself taken from *Oliver Twists* novel. After the data noted, therefore the next step is find the reference from the ebooks used the morphology and semantic relations and notice the data related to the theory or not.

### **2. Selecting Data**

Second this is section selects the references which are appropriate with the research. Based on the overall description from syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations here. Therefore it will show morphology and semantic relations sources.

### **3. Identifying Data**

After the data was collected, chose the chapter of the theory to analyze which is different thecnique. In this case we have found data that are considered to have a syntagmatic and paradigmatic relation in every sentence, which is will telling the reliable statements with different kind of morphology and semantic relations used in the data.

### **4. Classifying**

After find the right theory that used in the data, we classify the data from different type of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations, the sources

and the marker. It is make the reader easier knowing the morphology and semantic relations from every sentence.

## **5. Result**

The last step expresses analysis sentences with morphology and semantic relations that taken from the novel and all of the data will be explain furthermore from the data analysis, and data description will be explain in the data interpretation.

### **E. Sources of the Primary and Secondary Data**

Kutha R (2010), data is the plural of datum. Data are certain units that are obtained through an observation, while the datum is the parts of the observation unit. (p. 140)

#### **1. The Primary Data**

The primary data are the actual data at the moment of the data collection events. Observation and group discussion, mean the primary data of this research are the denominal adjectives and denominal verbs of suffixes which are used as the object of the research.

#### **2. The Secondary Data**

The secondary data are the data which had existed before the research was done like text books, research results and opinions which support the primary data, interaction processes and various problems which relates to thinking and feeling are the abstract data. The data for this research are taken from the novel of *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data Description

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter presents the analysis of the research findings and discussions. The data are taken from “*The Oliver Twist*” novel by Charles Dickens. Those data which are going to be analyzed are the relation adjectives and verbs forming adjective of suffixes : *-ic*, *-al*, and *-ial* and denominal verbs ending : *-ize* found 35 data in the novel. All those data are found in 26 chapters of the novel.

Finding data in “*The Oliver Twist*” novel by Charles Dickens is analyzed according to some steps. The beginning step is choosing the words that contain of suffixes *-al*, *-ial* and *-ic* and words that ending *-ize* on the data provided. Second step is describing those data based the findings of the relation adjectives and verbs forming adjective of suffixes : *-al*, *-ial*, and *-ic* and denominal verbs ending : *-ize*. The last step is analyzing the data found whether the data includes adjectives and verbs forming adjective of suffixes : *-ic*, *-al*, and *-ial* and denominal verbs ending : *-ize*.

#### B. Data Analysis

In the data of the research, the writer analyzed 23 chapters of the “*Oliver Twist*” novel by Charles Dickens containing the relation adjectives and verbs forming adjective of suffixes : *-ic*, *-al*, and *-ial* and denominal verbs ending : -



ize. The description is read in the novel chapters which contain suffixes in the final of words to make the interpretation data analysis easily.

## CHAPTER I

### *Treats of the place where Oliver Twist was born; and of the circumstances attending his birth*

#### **Datum 1**

The *medical* gentlement walked away to dinner. (C.1, P.2, L.1)

From the datum 1, the word **medical** is the denominal adjective, means before getting suffix **-al** the word of *medic* is a noun. After getting suffix **-al**, the word of *medic* to be *medical*, means the word is not noun anymore, it is an adjective (denominal adjective). The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *medic* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix **-al** is pertaining to something (x). In this case, **medical** has the meaning as pertaining to gentleman, means **medical** explains the surgeon who is a gentleman, or the man works for medical field in the hospital.

## CHAPTER II

### *Treats of Oliver Twist's growth, education, and board*

#### **Datum 1**

Everybody knows story of another *experimental* philosoper, who had a great theory about a horse being able to live without eating. (C.2, P.6, L.5)

The datum 1 in the chapter II shown that the word *experimental* in the sentence above is denominal adjective. The base noun of the word is

experiment and it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *experimental*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *experiment* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-al* is pertaining to something (x). Experiment is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has *-al* suffix, means it is as the adjective which explains the philosopher. The result from the analysis of datum 1 is experimental philosopher means the philosopher who pertain to the experiment.

## **Datum 2**

Now, Mr Bumble was a fat man, and a *choleric*; so instead of responding to this open-hearted salutation in a kindred spirit. (C.2, P.7, L.9)

From the datum 2, the writer get the sample of denominal adjective, that is the word *choleric*. The base noun of these word is cholera and it get suffix *-ic* to form the denominal adjective *choleric*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *cholera* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-ic* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, choleric has the meaning as pertaining to cholera. Cholera is free morphem as the noun and it get suffix *-ic*, means it is as the adjective which explains Mr. Bumble. Mr Bumble was a fat man, and a choleric, means that Mr. Bumble who pertain to the cholera.

**Datum 3**

We name our fondlings in *alphabetical* order. (C.2, P.8, L.35)

From the sentence above in the datum 3, there is word *alphabetical* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is alphabet, before the alphabetical become the adjective there is suffix *-ic* after the base noun. There is input *-ic* after alphabet and the output is alphabetic. The alphabetic in this word can stand alone without noun after or before it because alphabetic is adjective but in the sentence it become predicate. After that, it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *alphabetical*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *alphabet* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The suffix *-al* had meaning as pertaining to something (x). In this case, alphabetical has the meaning as pertaining to alphabet. Alphabet is free morpheme as the noun and it get suffix *-ic* and *-al*. It means as the adjective which explains the name in these sentence. We name our fondlings in alphabetical order. So, name is pertain to alphabetic.

**Datum 4**

The members of this board were very sage, deep, *philosophical* men, and when they came to turn their attention to the workhouse. (C.2, P.11, L.10)

From the datum 4, the word *philosophical* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is philosophy. Before the philosophical become the adjective there is suffix *-ic* after the base noun. There is input *-ic* after philosophy and the output is philosophic. The philosophic in this word is can stand alone without

there is noun after or before it because *philosophic* is adjective but in the sentence it become predicate. After that, it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *philosophical*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *philosophic* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-al* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, *philosophical* has the meaning as pertaining to men. *philosophy* is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme had *-al* suffix, mean that are as the adjective which explains the noun men. So, *philosophical* men, means men who pertain to philosophy.

#### **Datum 5**

Nobody controverted the *prophetic* gentelment's opinion. (C.2, P.14, L.8)

The datum 5 shown that the word *prophetic* in the sentence above is denominal adjective. The base noun of the word is *prophet* and it get suffix *-ic* to form the denominal adjective *propethic*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *prophet* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of suffix *-ic* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, *prophetic* has the meaning as pertaining to prophet. *Prophet* is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has *-ic* suffix, it means as the adjective which explains the opinion. The result from the analysis of datum 6 is the *prophetic* gentelment's opinion means the opinion which pertain to the prophet.

### CHAPTER III

*Relates how Oliver Twist was very near getting a place, which would not have been a sinecure*

#### Datum 1

It was the *critical* moment of Oliver's fate. (C.3, P.19, L.43)

From the datum 1 in the chapter III, the writer get the sample of denominal adjective, that is the word *critical*. The base noun of these word is cholera and it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *critical*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *critic* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-al* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, critical has the meaning as pertaining to critic. Critic is free morphem as the noun and it get suffix *-al*, means it is as the adjective which explains moment. Critical moment, means that moment which pertain to the critic.

#### Datum 2

They haven't no more philosophy nor *political* economy about 'em than that, said the beadle, snapping his fingers contemptuously. (C.4, P.24, L.27)

From the sentence above in the datum 2, there is word *political* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is politic, it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *political*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *politic* is the base because it

has the derivational suffix. The suffix *-al* has meaning as pertaining to something (x). In this case, political has the meaning as pertaining to politic. Politic is free morpheme as the noun and it get suffix *-al*. It means as the adjective which explains the economy in these sentence. In the sentence *political* economy means economy is pertain to politic.

#### CHAPTER IV

*Oliver mingles with new associates. Going to a funneral for the first time, be forms an unfavourable notion's of his mater's business.*

##### Datum 1

When superaded to these *personal* attractions are a red nose and yellow smalls. (C.5, P.29, L.23)

From the datum 1, the writer get the sample of denominal adjective, that is the word *personal*. The base noun of these word is person and it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *personal*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *person* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-al* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, personal has the meaning as pertaining to person. Person is free morphem as the noun and it get suffix *-al*, means it is as the adjective which explains attractions. Personal attractions, means that attraction which pertain to the person.

**Datum 2**

Here there was another *hysterical* laugh, which frightened Mr. Sowerbbery very much. (C.5, P.30, L.37)

From the datum 2, the word *hysterical* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is hysteric and it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *hysterical*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *hysteric* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-al* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, hysterical has the meaning as pertaining to laugh. Hysteric is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has *-al* suffix, means that is as the adjective which explains the noun laugh. So, *hysterical* laugh, means laugh which pertain to hysteric.

**Datum 3**

This is a very common and much approved *matrimonial* course of treatment. (C.5, P.30, L.39)

From the sentence above in the datum 3, there is word *matrimonial* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is matrimony, it get suffix *-ial* to form the denominal adjective *matrimonial*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *matrimony* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The suffix *-ial* has meaning as pertaining to something (x). In this case, matrimonial has the meaning as pertaining to matrimony. Matrimony is free morpheme as the noun and it get suffix *-ial*. It

means as the adjective which explains the treatment in these sentence. This is a very common and much approved *matrimonial* course of treatment. So, treatment is pertain to matrimony.

#### **Data 4**

Oliver obeyed, and followed his master on his *professional* mission. (C.5, P.32, L.32)

From the datum 4, the word professional is the denominal adjective. The base noun is profession and it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *professional*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *profession* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-al* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, professional has the meaning as pertaining to mission. Profession is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has *-al* suffix, means it is as the adjective which explains the noun mission. So, the professional mission means the mission which pertain to the profession.

#### **Datum 5**

‘She was my daughter,’ said the old woman, nodding her head in the direction of the corpse, and speaking with an *idiotic* leer. (C.5, P.34, L.18)

The datum 5 shown that the word *idiotic* in the sentence above is denominal adjective. The base noun of the word is idiot and it get suffix *-ic* to form the denominal adjective *idiotic*. The suffix kind is the derivational



suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *idiot* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of suffix *-ic* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, *idiotic* has the meaning as pertaining to *idiot*. *Idiot* is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has *-ic* suffix, means it is as the adjective which explains the leer. The result from the analysis of datum 5 is *idiotic leer* means the leer who pertain to the *idiot*.

## CHAPTER V

*Oliver, being goaded by the taunts of Noah, rouses into action and rather astonishes him*

### Datum 1

In the *commercial* phrase, coffins were looking up, and in the course of a few weeks. (C.6, P.36, L.8)

From the datum , the writer get the sample of denominal adjective, that is the word *commercial*. The base noun of these word is *commerce* and it get suffix *-ial* to form the denominal adjective *commercial*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *commerce* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-ial* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, *commercial* has the meaning as pertaining to *commerce*. *Commerce* is free morphem as the noun and it get suffix *-ial*, means it is as the adjective which explains phrase. *Commercial phrase*, means that phrase which pertain to the *commerce*.

**Datum 2**

Husbands, too, bore the loss of their wives with the most *heroic* calmness.  
(C.6, P.36, L.10)

From the sentence above in the datum 2 of the chapter VI, there is word *heroic* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is hero, it get suffix *-ic* to form the denominal adjective *heroic*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *hero* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The suffix *-ic* has meaning as pertaining to something (x). In this case, heroic has the meaning as pertaining to hero. Hero is free morpheme as the noun and it get suffix *-ic*. It means as the adjective which explains the husband in these sentence. Husbands, too, bore the loss of their wives with the most *heroic* calmness. So, husbands who pertain to hero.

**CHAPTER VI***Oliver continues refractory***Datum 1**

Interposed Mr Bumble, with a gleam of pleasure in his *metallic* eyes. (C.7, L.21, P.41)

From the datum 1 in the chapter VII , the word metallic is the denominal adjective. The base noun is metal and it get suffix *-ic* to form the denominal adjective *metallic*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *metal* is the base because it has the

derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-ic* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, metallic has the meaning as pertaining to eyes. Metallic is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has *-ic* suffix, means it is as the adjective which explains the noun eyes. So, the metallic eyes means the eyes which pertain to the metal.

### **Datum 2**

He imparted *additional* effect thereunto by bewailing his dreadful wounds ten times louder than before. (C.7, L.31, P.41)

The datum 2 shown that the word *additional* in the sentence above is denominal adjective. The base noun of the word is addition and it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective additional. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *addition* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of suffix *-al* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, additional has the meaning as pertaining to addition. Addition is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has *-al* suffix, means it is as the adjective which explains the effect. The result from the analysis of datum 2 is additional effect means the effect who pertain to the addition.

### **Datum 3**

You've raised a *artificial* soul and spirit in him. (C.7, L.16, P.43)

From the datum, the writer get the sample of denominal adjective, that is the word *artificial*. The base noun of these word is artifice and it get suffix *-ial* to form the denominal adjective *artificial*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *artifice* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-ial* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, artificial has the meaning as pertaining to artifice. Artifice is free morphem as the noun and it get suffix *-ial*, means it is as the adjective which explains the soul and spirit in the sentence of datu 3. A artificial soul and spirit, means that soul and spirit which pertain to the artifice.

## CHAPTER VII

*Oliver walks to London. He encounters to the road a strange sort of young gentleman.*

### Datum 1

The young gentleman smiled, as if to intimate that the latter fragments of discourse were playfully *ironical*. (C.8, L.10, P.50)

From the sentence above in the datum 1 of the chapter VIII, there is word *ironical* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is irony, before the ironical become the adjective there is suffix *-ic* after the base noun. There is input *-ic* after irony and the output is ironic. The ironic in this word is can stand alone without there is noun after or before it because ironic is adjective but in the sentence it become predicate. After that, it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal

adjective *ironical*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *irony* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The suffix *-al* have meaning as pertaining to something (x). In this case, *ironical* has the meaning as pertaining to *irony*. *Irony* is free morpheme as the noun and it get suffix *-al*. It means *ironical* as the adjective which explains the playfully in these sentence. playfully *ironical*. So, playfully which pertain to *ironical*.

## **Datum 2**

This led to a more friendly and *confidential* dialogue. (C.8, L.16, P.50)

From the datum 2, the word *confidential* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is *confidence* and it get suffix *-ial* to form the denominal adjective *confidential*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *confidence* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-ial* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, *professional* has the meaning as pertaining to *mission*. *Confidence* is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has *-al* suffix, means it is as the adjective which explains the dialogue. So, *confidential* dialogue means the *confidence* which pertain to the dialogue.

## CHAPTER VIII

*Containing further particulars concerning the pleasant old gentlemen and  
his hopeful pupils*

### Datum 1

He only cast a *deferential* look at the Jew. (C.9, L.39, P.55)

From the sentence above in the datum 1 of the chapter IX, there is word *deferential* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is *dereference*, it get suffix *-ial* to form the denominal adjective *deferential*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *dereference* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The suffix *-ial* have meaning as pertaining to something (x). In this case, *deferential* has the meaning as pertaining to *dereference*. *Dereference* is free morpheme as the noun and it get suffix *-ial*. It means *deferential* as the adjective which explains the look in these sentence. *Dereferential* look at the Jew. So, look which pertain to *dereference*.

## CHAPTER IX

*Treats of Mr Fang, the police magistrate, and furnishes a slight  
specimen of his mode of administering justice*

### Datum 1

Said Fang, with a *comical* effort to look humane. (C.11, L.31, P.68)

The datum 1 shown that the word *comical* in the sentence above is denominal adjective. The base noun of the word is *comic* and it get suffix *-al*

to form the denominal adjective *comical*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *comic* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of suffix *-al* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, *comical* has the meaning as pertaining to *comic*. *Comic* is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has *-al* suffix, means it is as the adjective which explains the effort. The result from the analysis of datum 1 is *comical* leer means the effort which pertain to the *comic* or *comical* is the something that funny from the effort of the sentence in the datum 1.

## CHAPTER X

*In which Oliver is taken better care of than he ever was before. And in which the narrative reverts to the merry old gentleman and his youthful friends.*

### Datum 1

I need hardly beg the reader to observe that this action should tend to exalt them in the opinion of all public and *patriotic* men. (C.12, L.30, P.75)

From the datum, the writer get the sample of denominal adjective, that is the word *patriotic*. The base noun of these word is *patriot* and it get suffix *-ic* to form the denominal adjective *patriotic*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *patriot* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-ic* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, *patriotic* has the meaning as pertaining

to patriot. Patriot is free morpheme as the noun and it gets suffix *-ic*, means it is as the adjective which explains the men in the sentence of datum 1. Patriotic men, means men who pertain to the patriot.

## **Datum 2**

If I wanted any further proof of the strictly *philosophical* nature. (C.12, L.41, P.75)

From the sentence above in the datum 2, there is word *philosophical* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is philosophy, before the philosophical become the adjective there is suffix *-ic* after the base noun. There is input *-ic* after philosophy and the output is philosophic. The philosophic in this word is can stand alone without there is noun after or before it because philosophic is adjective but in the sentence it become predicate. After that, it gets suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *philosophical*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *philosophy* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The suffix *-al* has meaning as pertaining to something (x). In this case, philosophical has the meaning as pertaining to philosophy. Philosophy is free morpheme as the noun and it gets suffix *-al*. It means as the adjective which explains the nature in these sentence. Philosophical nature. So, nature is pertain to philosophy.



## CHAPTER XI

*Some new acquaintances are introduced to the intelligent reader,  
connected with whom various pleasant matters are related appertaining to  
this history*

### Datum 1

But that she merely expressed an *emphatic* and earnest desire to be blessed if she would. (C.13, L.33, P.80)

From the datum 2, the word *emphatic* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is *emphaty* and it get suffix *-ic* to form the denominal adjective *emphatic*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *emphaty* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-ic* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, *emphatic* has the meaning as pertaining to *emphaty*. *Emphaty* is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has *-ic* suffix, means it is as the adjective which explains she (Jew). So, she merely expressed an *emphatic* means the she who pertain to the *emphaty*.

## CHAPTER XII

*Comprising further particulars of Oliver's stay at Mr Brownlow's with  
the remarkable prediction which one Mr Grimwig uttered concerning him  
when he wwnt out on an errand*

### Datum 1

Despite that important *personal* advantage. (C.14, L.15, P.85)

From the sentence above in the datum 1, there is word *personal* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is person, it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *personal*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *person* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The suffix *-al* had meaning as pertaining to something (x). In this case, personal has the meaning as pertaining to person. Person is free morpheme as the noun and it get suffix *-al*. It means as the adjective which explains the advantage in these sentence. Personal advantage. So, advantage which pertain to person

### CHAPTER XIII

*Showing how very fond of Oliver Twist the merry old Jew and Miss*

*Nancy were*

#### **Datum 1**

Got so dreadfully *hysterical* that a couple of women who came up at the moment asked a butcher's boy with a shiny head of hair. (C.15, L.22, P.95)

From the datum, the writer get the sample of denominal adjective, that is the word *hysterical*. The base noun of these word is hysteric and it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *hysterical*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *hysteric* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-al* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, hysterical has the meaning as pertaining to hysteric. Hysteric is free morphem as the noun and it get suffix *-al*, means it is as the adjective which explains the dreadfully the

sentence of datum 1. Got so dreadfully *hysterical* that a couple of women who came up at the moment asked a butcher's boy with a shiny head of hair, means dreadfully which pertain to the hysteric.

#### CHAPTER XIV

*Relates what became of Oliver Twist, after he had been claimed by  
Nancy*

##### **Datum 1**

The *accidental* display of which. (C.16, L.4, P.106)

From the sentence above in the datum 16, there is word *accidental* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is accident, it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective *accidental*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *accident* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The suffix *-al* had meaning as pertaining to something (x). In this case, accidental has the meaning as pertaining to accident. Accident is free morpheme as the noun and it get suffix *-al*. It means as the adjective which explains the display in these sentence. Accidental display. So, display is pertain to accident.

## CHAPTER XV

*Oliver's destiny, continuing upropitious, brings a great man to London  
to injure his reputation*

### Datum 1

The reader taking it for granted that there are good and *substantial* reasons for making the journey. (C.17, L.14, P.107)

From the datum, the writer get the sample of denominal adjective, that is the word *substantial*. The base noun of these word is substance and it get suffix *-ial* to form the denominal adjective *substantial*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *substance* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-ial* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, substantial has the meaning as pertaining to substance. Substance is free morphem as the noun and it get suffix *-ial*, means it is as the adjective which explains the reasons the sentence of datum 1. Substantial reasons, means reasons which pertain to the substance.

## CHAPTER XVI

*How Oliver passed his time in the improving society of his reputable  
friends*

### Datum 1

When they were in *accidental* companionship. (C.18, L.20, P.114)

From the datum, the writer get the sample of denominal adjective, that is the word *accidental*. The base noun of these word is accident and it get suffix – *al* to form the denominal adjective *accidental*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *accident* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix –*al* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, accidental has the meaning as pertaining to accident. Accident is free morphem as the noun and it get suffix –*al*, means it is as the adjective which explains the companionship the sentence of datum 1. When they were in *accidental* companionship, means companionship which pertain to the accident.

## CHAPTER XVII

### *The bulgary*

#### **Datum 1**

In which cas I should have made a *personal* wentur. (C.22, L.4, P.140)

From the sentence above in the datum 22, there is word *personal* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is person, it get suffix–*al* to form the denominal adjective *personal*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *person* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The suffix –*al* had meaning as pertaining to something (x). In this case, personal has the meaning as pertaining to person. Person is free morpheme as the noun and it get suffix–*al*. It means as the

adjective which explains the wentur in these sentence. Personal wentur. So, wentur is pertain to person.

## CHAPTER XVIII

*Which contains the substance of a pleasant conversation between Mr Bumble and a lady, and shows that even a beadle may be susceptible on some points*

### Datum 1

Stooping to unpack his bundle, these are *official* secret. (C.23, L.3, P.148)

From the datum 1, the word *official* is the denominal adjective. The base noun is office and it get suffix *-ial* to form the denominal adjective *official*. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *office* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-ial* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, official has the meaning as pertaining to office. Office is free morpheme as the noun, this morpheme has *-ial* suffix, means it is as the adjective which explains secret. So, official secret means the secret which pertain to the office.

### Datum 2

Of course she would have screamed at this *additional* boldness. (C.23, L.12, P.151)

From the datum, the writer get the sample of denominal adjective, that is the word *additional*. The base noun of these word is addition and it get suffix –

*al* to form the denominal adjective ***additional***. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *addition* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-al* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, patriotic has the meaning as pertaining to patriot. Addition is free morphem as the noun and it get suffix *-al*, means it is as the adjective which explains the boldness the sentence of datum 1. Additional boldness, means boldness which pertain to the addition.

## CHAPTER XIX

*In which a mysterious character appears upon the scene; and many things, inespurable from this hystory, are done and performed*

### Datum 1

As fagin stepped softly in, the ***professional*** gentleman. (C.26, L.14, P.163)

From the datum, the writer get the sample of denominal adjective, that is the word ***professional***. The base noun of these word is profession and it get suffix *-al* to form the denominal adjective ***professional***. The suffix kind is the derivational suffixes due to it has changed the word from noun to adjective so *profession* is the base because it has the derivational suffix. The meaning of the suffix *-al* is pertaining to something (x). In this case, professional has the meaning as pertaining to profession. profession is free morphem as the noun and it get suffix *-al*, means it is as the adjective which explains the

companionship the sentence of datum 1. When they were in *professional* gentleman, means gentleman who pertain to the profession.

### C. Interpretation of the Research Findings

According to data analyzes which has been analyzed in twenty three chapter of *Oliver Twist* novel by Charles Dickens which consist of 35 words of denominal adjectives of suffixes: *-ic, -al, and -ial* and denominal verbs of suffixes: *-ize*. Chapter one consist of 1 data, chapter two consist of 5 data, chapter three consist of 1 data, chapter four consist of 2 data, chapter five consist of 5 data, chapter six consist of 2 data, chapter seven consist of 3 data, chapter eight consist of 2 data, chapter nine consist of 1 data, chapter ten consist of 1 data, chapter twelve consist of 2 data, chapter thirteen consist of 1 data, chapter fourteen consist of 1 data, chapter fifteen consist of 1 data, chapter sixteen consist of 1 data, chapter seventeen consist of 1 data, chapter eighteen consist of 1 data, chapter twenty two consist of 1 data, chapter twenty three consist of 2 data, and chapter twenty six consist of 1 data, the total data are 35 the interpretation of the data is formed in the following table.

Table 4.1

The Result of Analysis Of The Relational Adjectives And Relational Verbs Forming Denominal Adjectives Of Suffixes: *-ic, -al, and -ial*, and Denominal Verbs Ending: *-ize* In *Oliver Twist* Novel By Charles Dickens found in the novel.



CHAPTER	SUFFIXES				
	<i>-al</i>	<i>-ial</i>	<i>-ic</i>	<i>-ize</i>	
I	1				<b>T O T A L</b>
II	3		2		
III	1				
IV	1	1			
V	2	1	2		
VI		1	1		
VII	1	1	1		
VIII	1	1			
IX		1			
XI	1				
XII	1		1		
XIII			1		
XIV	1				
XV	1				
XVI	1				
XVII		1			
XVIII	1				
XXII	1				
XXIII	1	1			

XXVI	1				
<b>Data</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>35</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>		<b>100%</b>

In the chapter one, the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data, chapter two the suffix *-al* consist of 3 data and suffix *-ic* consist of 2 data, chapter three the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data, chapter four the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data and the suffix *-ial* consist of 1 data, chapter five the suffix *-al* consist of 2 data, *-ial* consist of 1 data, *and -ic* consist of 2 data, chapter six the suffix *-ial* consist of 1 data, and *-ic* consist of 1 data, chapter seven the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data, *-ial* consist of 1 data, and *-ic* consist of 1 data, chapter eight the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data, and *-ial* consist of 1 data, chapter nine the suffix *-ial* consist of 1 data, chapter eleven the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data, and *-ic* consist of 1 data, chapter twelve the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data and *-ic* consist of 1 data, chapter thirteen the suffix *-ic* consist of 1 data, chapter fourteen the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data, chapter fiftheen the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data, chapter sixteen the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data, chapter seventeen the suffix *-ial* consist of 1 data, chapter eighteen the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data, chapter twentytwo the suffix *-al* consist 1 data, the last chapter is chapter twentythree the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data and *-ial* consist of 1 data, and the last chapter is chapter twenty six the suffix *-al* consist of 1 data. The total of the denominal adjectives of suffixes *-al*, *-ial*, *and -ic* in the twenty three chapter are 35 and there is not denominal verb ending: *-ize* in that chapter.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing those data, it has been concluded that there are some denominal adjectives of suffixes: *-al*, *-ial*, and *-ic* but in this research there is no denominal verbs ending: *-ize* in the novel “*Oliver Twist*” by Charles Dickens. It can be seen how the word is formed without suffix and then there is suffix after the word or the base noun with process morphology. In this research also analyzed about how the word of denominal adjective explained the noun the the sentence in each chapter. The writer can conclude this research as follows:

1. The writer found that there are denominal adjectives of suffixes *-al*, *-ial*, and *-ic*, but this research there is not denominal verb ending: *-ize*.  
From this research, there are 35 data of denominal adjectives.
2. In the data of the research, there is relation between the base noun and the phrase head. It has the meaning of the denominal adjectives that explain the phrase head noun.
3. The suffixes in this research which mostly exist is *-al*, there are 19 data of denominal adjective of suffixes *-al*.

4. There are tight relations between suffixes that located in the end of the words. The relation means grammatical relations, those words can change its grammatical position.
5. The above related happened in language, so language is unique, language must be arranged as the linguistics element rules. We can not change the rules because linguistics rules over those languages are clear.
6. Linguistics rules function one another in languages like systems in our bodies. All body elements depend on one another to protect our bodies from illness.

## **B. Suggestion**

In this reseach, there are much lack that made by the writer both in the theory or the analysis, but the writer hopes that this research can help the readers to understand more about morphology, especially in the denominal adjectives of suffixes: *-al*, *-ial*, and *-ic*, and denominal verbs ending: *-ize*. To know about the denominal adjectives and denominal verb, we should know the branch of science first from morphology, morpheme, kinds of morpheme, suffixation, and the last we learn about the denominal. Based on the data conclusion, the researcher gives some suggestion as follows:

1. The reader

Researcher hopes this research will help the reader to analyze the denominal adjectives and denominal verbs of suffixes, especially suffixes: *-al*, *-ial*, *ic* and *-ize*. The writer also hopes that this research can give more information and knowledge about the denominal adjectives and denominal verbs (morphology) which can be found in the novel, movie or other.

2. The lectures

For the lectures who teach linguistics, it can be hopeful to share to the students about some condition of morphology especially in denominal adjective and verbs ending suffixes. When students know the purpose of meaning conversation it will be very helpful to response correctly when speak up or read the books.

3. The Next Researchers

The writer suggest the researcher should have more references to support the analysis so the research will be done perfectly. This research hopefully can provide information and became one of the reference for the next researchers with the same topic. The last for collage, the writer hopes that they will become a wiser person in every take a decision.

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## **BIOGRAPHY**



This writer was born in Purbalingga, 03<sup>rd</sup> February 1995. Her parent are Indra Gunawan and Rochyati. She is 2<sup>nd</sup> children, she was educated at Pertiwi Kinder Garten 2001, she finished Elementary School 5 Makam 2007 and continued studying at Junior High School 2 Rembang until 2010. IPA as her major in SMA N 1 REMBANG and finished there in 2013. After finished in Senior High School, she continued working in PT. TOSHIBA Indonesia 2013 until 2014. She decided to continued his studying at School of Foreign Language – JIA Bekasi at English Departmen and she will be graduated in 2018.