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Dr. Mirza Umiyati, S.S., M.Hum

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15th - 16th November, 2019

Same Hotel, Kendari

Dean of Faculty of Humanities
Halu Oleo University

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No.	Topics (15 th November 2019)	Time
1.	Language Teaching and Learning in 4ir: A Floating Class	2
2.	Bahasa Naka'ela: Mempelajari dan Menhayati Riwayat Bahasa yang Sudah Punah	2
3.	Hegemony and Power Relation of Punggawa in Manipulating The Government Regulation Towards Bajo Ethnic Fishermen At North Tiworo District of West Muna Regency	2
4.	Applied Linguistics, Language Ideology, and Indonesian Identity (Reflection of Sumpah Pemuda 2019)	2
5.	Suffixes Adjective Found in The Novel Peterpan	2
Total		10

No.	Topics (16 th November 2019)	Time
1.	Malay Language and Multimedia Education in The Context of The Present	2
2.	Comparing Orthography Design in Barayin (Chad) and Kodi (Indonesia)	2
3.	Regional and National Languages Policies in Europe: A Comparison With Contemporary Indonesia	2
4.	(The Voice of Verb and Ellipsis of Nominal Phrase in The Compound Sentences of Malay)	2
5.	Characteristics of Word Forms of Fractions in Muna Language	2
Total		10



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ISLLCE 2019

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON LANGUAGE, LITERATURE,
CULTURE AND EDUCATION

SAME HOTEL KENDARI, 15-16 NOVEMBER 2019

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Date: 13 November 2019

Letter of Invitation

Dear Authors: Mirsa Umiyati, I Gede Prima Wijaya

We are pleased to inform you that your abstract (ABS-97, Oral Presentation), entitled:

"SUFFIXES FORMING ADJECTIVE FOUND IN THE NOVEL PETER PAN"

has been reviewed and accepted to be presented at ISLLCE 2019 conference to be held on 15-16 NOVEMBER 2019 in Kendari, Indonesia.

We cordially invite you to attend our conference and present your research described in the abstract.

Please submit your full paper and make the payment for registration fee before the deadlines, visit our website for more information.

Thank You.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "La Ino".

DR. LA INO, S.Pd., M.Hum.
ISLLCE 2019 Chairperson

SUFFIXES FORMING ADJECTIVE FOUND IN THE NOVEL PETER PAN

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the suffixes forming adjective found in the Novel Peter Pan and the bases that are possibly changed into adjective. The data of the research were taken from the novel entitled Peter Pan by J.M Barrie. The main theory which is used in analyzing the data is theory of suffixes by Bauer (1983). The data were collected by reading the novel to get the data needed. After collecting, the data were classified based on scope discussions. The result of the research described descriptively according to the theory applied and the explanations are also supported with some examples. Furthermore, based on the result of analysis, it can be concluded that it is about suffixes forming adjective there are some points that can be taken as the conclusion. There are six kinds of part of speech that were found, namely; noun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunctions, pronoun. Suffix forming adjective is the process of forming adjective by adding suffixes to another word class. In the data, it is found that there are three kinds of word class bases that can be attached with suffixes to form adjective, they are noun base, verb base, and adjective base.

Keywords: Morphemes, Suffixes, Word Class, Element of Adjective

INTRODUCTION

People use words in language when they communicate with other people. In English, there are many words, as one or more morpheme that can stand alone in a language Lieber (2009), that includes in the elements of sentence such as noun, verb, adverb, adjective, preposition, and so on (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973). The study related to words forming is called morphology. To know deeply about words especially about class words, the lexeme, word-form, and the grammatical word, we must learn morphology.

Morphology as a sub-branch of linguistic deals with the internal structure of word-forms (Bauer, 1983:13), the basic units of analysis recognized in morphology are morphemes, is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure (Katamba, 1993). Consider, for example the word-form *untouchable*, this can be segmented to show its constituent elements thus: un + touch + able + s. Each of these segments has its own form (or set of forms), its own meanings, and its own distribution.

There are two kinds of morpheme, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is morpheme that can stand by itself, like man, book, tea, sweet and Bound morpheme is morpheme that cannot stand alone such as suffix -er, -s. In learning about morpheme, we have to understand root, stem and base.

Root, stem and base are free morphemes that have not attached with any affixes, for example: book. The word book is free morpheme which has not attached with any affixes. Root is the reducible core of a word with nothing else attached on it, stem is the part of word that is existence before any inflectional suffixes have been added and base is any unit whatever

to which suffixes of any kind be added. Suffix is a morpheme added at the end of a word to form a derivative.

Beauty-ful	function-al	artist-ic
Break-able	home-less	nice-r

In the first example, suffix -ful turns the noun "beauty" into adjective "beautiful". This condition shows that suffixes are very complex, for them may turn certain words into different word class. Suffix is a word the end which change the meaning. The complexity of suffixes can one be found in the novel due to novel is a formal English language in the form of written that suffixes can be identified easily. Therefore, the study of suffixes is really important to be conducted since considering it really helpful students. This study was focused on the suffix forming adjective. The aims of this study were to describe the suffixes forming adjective found in the novel Peter pan and the bases that are possibly changed into adjective.

METHOD

The data source of this research is taken from the novel entitled Peter Pan (2014) written by J.M. Barrie. This novel chosen as the data source due to the novel is written by native speaker and the writer used formal English language. In collecting the data, library research is applied. Firstly, the novel is read carefully, and then all the relevant sentences containing the suffixes are quoted and classified by taking a note. Furthermore, the data that have been collected is analyzed based on the form suffixes attached to the words. The result of the research described descriptively according to the theory applied and the explanations are also supported with some examples.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Suffixes Forming Adjective Attached to Noun

There are some suffixes that can be attached to the adjectives to form noun. Based on the finding from the data source, the suffixes which can be attached to: -ful, -less, -ic.

Suffix -ful

Suffix -ful is usually added to noun base. When the suffix -ful is attached to a noun base, the suffixes usually mean "full of" or "having". Suffix -ful is added to noun to produce new lexeme which belongs to word class of an adjective and have different meaning.

- 1) What he did not know was that the **faithful** Liza had found it, and put it back on his washstand (J.M. Barrie, 2014:29).
- 2) At first he **pooh-poohed** the story, but he became **thoughtful** when she showed him the shadow (J.M. Barrie, 2014:27).
- 3) It was **dreadful** the way all the three were looking at him, just as if they did not admire him (J.M. Barrie, 2014:30).

In the example (1), show the adjective *faithful* is derived from noun base *faith* and attached by suffix *-ful*, so that it becomes *faithful*. In this case suffix *-ful* here produces adjective from noun. The suffix *-ful* in the word *faithful* has meaning of "full of" or "having". The base is *faithful* which is a noun, the meaning is complete trust or confidence in someone or something.

Suffix -ful can also be seen in the example (2), the adjective *thoughtful* is formed through the derivational process, which is formed by noun base *thought*, and suffix *-ful* so that it becomes *thoughtful*. The suffix *-ful* here is called the suffix forming adjective from noun. The meaning of the suffix *-ful* in the word *thoughtful* is having "a thought". The base is *thought* which can be either verb or noun.

The word *dreadful* in the example (3) belongs to derived word. The base of word *dreadful* is from the noun base *dread* that gets a changing by adding suffix *-ful*, so that it becomes *dreadful*. The suffix *-ful* in the word *dreadful* has a meaning "having dread". The base is *dread* which can be either noun, verb, and adjective. As noun it means great fear or apprehension. As verb it means anticipate with great apprehension or fear. As adjective it means greatly feared; *dreadful*.

Suffix -less

Suffix -less is usually added to a noun base. When suffix -less attached to a noun base, the suffix is usually mean "does not have" or "without". This suffix is used to form an adjective.

- 1) She had always thought children important, however, and the Darling had become acquainted with her in Kensington Gardens, where she spent most of her spare time peeping into perambulators, and was much hated by **careless** nursemaids, whom she followed to their homes and complained of to their mistresses (J.M. Barrie, 2014:11)
- 2) If you shut your eyes and are a lucky one, you may see at times a **shapeless** pool of lovely pale colours suspended in the darkness; then if you squeeze your eyes tighter, the pool begins to take shape, and the colours become so vivid that with another squeeze they must go on fire.
- 3) Once more the boys emerged into the open; but the dangers of the night were not yet over, for presently Nibs rushed **breathless** into their midst, pursued by a pack of wolves (J.M. Barrie, 2014:83).

The bold word *careless* in the example (1) is formed by noun base *care*, and suffix *-less* so that it becomes *careless*. The suffix *-less* here is called the suffix forming adjective from noun, it derives from noun *care* into adjective *careless*. The meaning of *careless* is "having sloppy". The base *care* which can be noun and verb. As noun it means the provision of what is necessary for the health, welfare, maintenance, and protection of someone or something or serious attention or consideration applied to doing something correctly or to avoid damage or risk. As verb it means feel concern or interest; attach importance to something or look after and provide for the needs of.

In the example (2), the adjective *shapeless* is derived from noun base *shape* and attached by suffix *-less*. So that it becomes *shapeless*. In this case suffix *-less* here produce adjective from noun. The suffix *-less* in the word *shapeless* has meaning "does not have shape or without shape". The base *shape* which can be either noun and verb. As noun it means the external form or appearance characteristic of someone or something; the outline of an area or figure or the particular condition or state of someone or something. As verb it means give a particular shape or form to.

The word *breathless* in the example (3) is formed through derivational process, which is derived from noun base *breath* and added by suffix *-less*. The conjoining of suffix *-less* and the noun base *breath* form the new class *breathless* which belongs to adjective. The meaning of suffix *-less* in the word *breathless* is "having breath of fresh air". The base *breath* is a noun which means the air taken into or expelled from the lungs.

Suffix -ic

Suffix -ic can be added to noun which changes the word class from noun into adjective. When suffix -ic attached to noun base, the suffix usually means "like a or "connecting with".

- 1) Peter never quite knew what twins were, and his band were not allowed to know anything he did not know, so these two were always vague about themselves, and did their best to give satisfaction by keeping close together in an **apologetic** sort of way (J.M. Barrie, 2014:72).
- 2) She was a lovely lady, with a **romantic** mind and such a sweet mocking mouth (J.M. Barrie, 2014:8)

The word *apologetic* in the example (1) is formed through derivational process, which is derived from noun base *apology* and added by suffix -ic. The conjoining of suffix -ic and the noun base *apology* form the new class *apologetic* which belongs to adjective. The meaning of suffix -ic in the word *apologetic* is "having feel regretful". The base *apology* is noun which means a regretful acknowledgment of an offense or failure or a very poor or inadequate example of.

Based on the example (2), the bold word *romantic* comes through derivational process, which is derived from noun base *romance* and added by suffix -ic. So that it becomes *romantic*, in this case suffix -ic here produces adjective from noun. The suffix -ic in the word *romantic* has meaning of "having feel romance". The base *romance* can be either noun or verb. As noun it means a feeling of excitement and mystery associated with love or a quality or feeling of mystery, excitement, and remoteness from everyday life. As verb it means court; woo or another term for romanticize.

Suffixes Forming Adjective Attached to Verb

Based on the finding from the data source, suffixes forming adjective that can be attached to verb base namely suffix -able and suffix -ing.

Suffix -able

- 1) Mr. Darling was fightfully proud of her, but he was very **honourable**, and he sat on the edge of Mrs (J.M. Barrie, 2014:9).
- 2) The redskins disappear as they have come like shadows, and soon their place is taken by the beasts, a great and motley procession: lions, tigers, bears, and the **innumerable** smaller savage things that flee from them, for every of beast, and, more particularly, all the man-

eat,ers, live cheek by jowl on the favoured island (J.M. Barrie, 2014:76).

- 3) A man of **indomitable** courage, it was said that the only thing he shied at was the sight of his own blood, which was thick and of an unusual colour (J.M. Barrie, 2014:74)

Based on the example (1), the adjective *honourable* is derived from noun base *honour* and attached with suffix -able. The attachment of the suffix -able changes the base word class from noun into adjective. In this case, suffix -able is called suffix forming noun. Suffix -able in the word *honourable* has meaning "having honour". The base *honour* can be either noun or verb. As noun it means high respect; esteem or a privilege. As verb it means regard with great respect or fulfill (an obligation) or keep (an agreement).

Seen from example above, the sentence number (2) shows the word *innumerable* is derived from verb base *numerate* attached by suffix -able. The conjoining of suffix -able and the verb base *numerate* forming the new class *innumerable* which belongs to adjective. And the meaning of suffix -able in the word *innumerable* is "having countless". The base *numerate* is adjective which means having a good basic knowledge of arithmetic; able to understand and work with numbers.

The adjective *indomitable* in sentence number (3) is derived from verb base *dominate* and added by suffix -able. The conjoining of suffix -able and the verb base *dominate* form the new class *indomitable* which belongs to adjective. And the meaning of suffix -able in the word *indomitable* is "having feel persistent". The base *dominate* is verb which means have a commanding influence on; exercise control over.

Suffix -ing

Suffix -ing can be added to a verb base, it can form noun in the form of derivative noun or gerund. It can also be used to form adjective as present participle; -ing form functions as verb or adjective. Meanwhile as gerund, -ing form functions as noun.

- 1) How could she resist. "Of course it's awfully **fascinating!**" (J.M. Barrie, 2014:49).
- 2) It's awfully **puzzling.**" said Tootles, who knew the story by heart (J.M. Barrie, 2014:144).
- 3) They all gathered round him in affright, so **alarming** was his agitation; and with a fine candour he told them what he had hitherto concealed (J.M. Barrie, 2014:24).

Based on the example above, the sentence number (1) shows the word *disturbing* is derived from verb base *disturb* attached by suffix *-ing*. The conjoining of suffix *-ing* and the verb base *disturb* forming the new class *disturbing* which belongs to adjective. And the meaning of suffix *-ing* in the word *disturbing* is "should not be disturbed". The base *disturb* is verb which means interfere with the normal arrangement or functioning of.

In sentence number (2), an adjective *telling* is derived from verb base *tell* attached by suffix *-ing*. The conjoining of suffix *-ing* and the verb base *tell* forming the new class *telling* which is belongs to adjective. And the meaning of suffix *-ing* in the word *telling* is "having tell stories". The base *tell* can be either verb or noun. As verb communicate information, facts, or news to someone in spoken or written words or decide or determine correctly or with certainty. As noun it means (especially in poker) an unconscious action that is thought to betray an attempted deception.

The word *wearing* in the sentence number (3) is derived from verb base *wear* attached by suffix *-ing*. The conjoining of suffix *-ing* and the verb base *wear* forming the new class *wearing* which belongs to adjective. And the meaning of suffix *-ing* in the word *wearing* is "having feel wear dress". The base *wear* can be either verb or noun. As verb it means have on one's body or a part of one's body as clothing, decoration, protection, or for some other purpose or damage, erode, or destroy by friction or use. As noun it means the wearing of something or the state of being worn as clothing or clothing suitable for a particular purpose or of a particular type.

Suffixes Forming Adjective Attached to Adjective

Suffixes forming adjective that can be attached to adjective that found in data source are suffix *-er* and suffix *-est*. When a word formed by attaching a suffix forms an adjective from an adjective base, the suffix does not change the base word class. The kinds of suffixes can be seen as follow.

Suffix *-er*

The suffixes *-er* and *-est* may be used to form the comparative and superlative of most adjectives and adverbs that have one syllable and some that have two or more syllables.

- 1) They began the verse, but they never finished it, for another sound broke in and stilled them. There was at first such a tiny sound that a leaf might have fallen on it and smothered it, but as it came **nearer** it was more distinct (J.M. Barrie, 2014:82).

- 2) The rock was not much **larger** than their great bed, but of course they all knew how not to take up much room, and they were dozing, or at least lying with their eyes shut, and pinching occasionally when they thought Wendy was not looking (J.M. Barrie, 2014:111).
- 3) A **shorter** adventure, and quite as exciting, was Tinker Bell's attempt, with the help of some street fairies, to have the sleeping Wendy conveyed on a great floating leaf to the mainland (J.M. Barrie, 2014:108).

Seen from the example above, the sentence number (1) the adjective *nearer* is derived from adjective base *near* and added by suffix *-er*. The attachment of the suffix *-er* does not change the base word class, and it is called inflectional process. The meaning of suffix *-er* in the word *long* is "comparative degree of near". The base *near* can be either adverb, preposition, adjective, verb. As adverb it means at or to a short distance away; nearby or a short time away in the future. As preposition it means at or to a short distance away from (a place) or a short period of time from. As adjective it means located a short distance away or only a short time ahead. As verb it means come near to (someone or something); approach.

The adjective *larger* in sentence number (2) is derived from adjective base *large* and added by suffix *-er*. The attachment of the suffix *-er* with the adjective base does not change the base word class, and it is called inflectional process. The meaning of suffix *-er* in the word *larger* is "comparative degree of large". The base *large* is an adjective which means of considerable or relatively great size, extent, or capacity or of wide range or scope.

Shorter as we can see in the example number (3) above is derived from adjective base *short* and added by suffix *-er*. The attachment of the suffix *-er* with the adjective base does not change the base word class, and it is called inflectional process. The meaning of suffix *-er* in the word *shorter* is "comparative degree of short". The base *short* can be either adjective or verb. As adjective it means measuring a small distance from end to end or lasting or taking a small amount of time. As verb it means short-circuit or cause to short-circuit.

Suffix *-est*

Suffix *-est* can be attached to an adjective base. This suffix is used to form an adjective. When suffix *-est* attached to an adjective base, the suffix *-est* may mean "superlative degree" or "most".

- 1) Michael should have used it also, but Wendy would have [desired] a baby, and he was the

littlest, and you know what women are, and the short and long of it is that he was hung up in a basket (J.M. Barrie, 2014:101)

- 2) This is the **nearest** you ever get to it on the mainland, just one heavenly moment; if there could be two moments you might see the surf and hear the mermaids singing (J.M. Barrie, 2014:109).
- 3) For one thing he despised all mothers except Wendy, and for another he was the only boy on the island who could neither write nor spell; not the **smallest** word (J.M. Barrie, 2014:105).

Based on the example (1) the adjective *littlest* is derived from adjective base *little* and added by suffix *-est*. The attachment of the suffix *-est* with the adjective base does not change the base word class, and it is called inflectional process. The meaning of suffix *-est* in the word *littlest* is "most little". The base *little* which is an adjective, the meaning is small in size, amount, or degree (often used to convey an appealing diminutiveness or express an affectionate or condescending attitude). The base *little* can be either adjective, determiner, adverb. As adjective it means small in size, amount, or degree (often used to convey an appealing diminutiveness or express an affectionate or condescending attitude). As determiner it means a small amount of. As adverb it means to a small extent.

In the example (2) the adjective *nearest* is derived from adjective base *near* and added by suffix *-est*. the attachment of the suffix *-est* with the adjective base does not change the base word class, and it is called inflectional process. The meaning of suffix *-est* in the word *nearest* is "superlative of degree near". The base *near* can be either adverb, preposition, adjective, verb. As adverb it means at or to a short distance away; nearby or a short time away in the future. As preposition it means at or to a short distance away from (a place) or a short period of time from. As adjective it means located a short distance away or only a short time ahead. As verb it means come *near* to (someone or something); approach.

Suffix *-est* can also be seen in the example number (3) the adjective *smallest* is derived from adjective base *small* and added by suffix *-est*. The

attachment of the suffix *-est* with the adjective base does not change the base word class, and it is called inflectional process. The meaning of suffix *-est* in the word *smallest* is "most small". The base *small* can be either adjective or adverb. As adjective it means of a size that is less than normal or usual. As adverb it means into small pieces.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result above, the conclusion that can be made were there are six kinds of part of speech that were found, namely; noun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunctions, pronoun. Suffix forming adjective is the process of forming adjective by adding suffixes to another word class. In the data, it found that there are three kinds of word class bases that can be attached with suffixes to form adjective, they are noun base, verb base, and adjective base. Suffix forming adjective which is found in the data are suffixes forming adjective attached to noun, attached to verb, and attached to adjective. Suffixes forming adjective found in the data are suffix *-ful*, *-less*, *-ic*, *-able*, *-ing*, and *-er*.

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