

AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN *THE AVENGERS* MOVIE

Merciana S. Sumual, M. Bahri Arifin, Nita Maya Valiantien

English Literature Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences
Mulawarman University

E-Mail: mercisumual@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to discuss derivational affixes in *The Avengers* movie. Derivational affixes was interesting to analyze since it has affect in forming word from simple to more complex. By using descriptive method and qualitative approach, this study has purposes to identify characteristics applied in forming derived words and dictionary information that presented from those derived words in the movie. The data source was taken from *The Avengers* movie script, primary data were words undergo affixation in the movie script. The characteristics of derivational was analyzed by using Brinton & Brinton(2010) theory and supported theory by Fromkin(2011) in forming derivational affixes, then the dictionary information based on Jackson(1982) and Redman(1997). The result of this study showed that there were four general characteristics applied in forming derived words. First, all words undergo meaning change and word class change or one of those two changes. Second, each prefix and suffix has meaning to indicate new meaning of the base. Third, some words undergo orthographic change when suffix attach to base and change the base form. Fourth, some words undergo phonological change when suffix attach to base and change the pronunciation of the word. Next, all words have dictionary information such as Spelling, Pronunciation, Part of speech, Etymology, Definition, Example of phrase or sentence, Word Opposite, Common Collocation, Usage and Special grammatical. The most dictionary information found are Spelling, Part of speech and Definition.

Key words: derivational affix, word, derived words, dictionary information.

ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas afiks derivasi dalam film *The Avengers*. Afiks derivasi menarik untuk dianalisis sebab memiliki pengaruh dalam menyusun kata dari yang sederhana sampai rumit. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif dan pendekatan kualitatif, penelitian ini memiliki tujuan-tujuan yaitu untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik yang teraplikasi dalam membentuk kata turunan dan informasi kamus dari kata-kata turunan tersebut pada film *The Avengers*. Sumber data diambil dari naskah film *The Avengers*, data primer diambil dari kata-kata yang mengalami affikasi pada naskah film. Karakteristik derivasi dianalisa*

menggunakan teori Brinton & Brinton(2010) dan didukung oleh teori Fromkin(2011). Lalu, informasi kamus berdasarkan teori Jackson(1982) dan Redman(1997). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 4 karakteristik umum terapan dalam membentuk turunan kata. Pertama, perubahan kelas kata dan makna atau salah satu dari kedua perubahan tersebut. Kedua, setiap prefiks dan sufiks memiliki makna untuk menunjukkan makna baru dari dasar kata. Ketiga, beberapa kata mengalami perubahan ortografi ketika sufiks menempel pada dasar kata sehingga mengubah bentuk katanya. Keempat, beberapa kata mengalami perubahan fonologi ketika sufiks menempel pada kata dasar sehingga mengubah penyebutan kata tersebut. Selanjutnya yang berkaitan dengan informasi kamus, seluruh sampel data memiliki informasi kamus seperti ejaan, pengucapan, kelas kata, etimologi, definisi, contoh frasa atau kalimat, penggunaan, lawan kata, kolokasi umum dan fitur tata bahasa khusus. Informasi kamus terbanyak yang ditemukan ialah ejaan, kelas kata dan definisi.

Kata kunci: imbuhan derivasional, kata, kata turunan, informasi kamus.

A. INTRODUCTION

English is International language that is learned by people to communicate with other from different countries. To become someone who is able to use language comprehensive must to have understanding about words. English has many forms of word, some of word formed by affixation. Affixation is morphological process by attaching bound morpheme to free morpheme that make word become more complex. According to Brinton & Brinton(2010) affixation falls into two categories that have different characteristics, derivational and inflectional. Derivational has one of two function that can convert part of speech and change the meaning of root while Inflectional has function to indicate grammatical meaning such as tense and number. Derivational handled role to add new lexeme with new part of speech and new meaning, so that words increase with new word form by attaching prefix or suffix. The result of derivational affix is called derived word that is described as lexeme in dictionary.

Dictionary is not only use as handbook to looking for word meaning but it contains information that useful for people. Jackson(1982) define that there are 5 information generally present in dictionary such as spelling, pronunciation, definition, usage and etymology. In 1997, Stuart Redman assert that dictionary information such as part of speech, any special grammatical feature, common collocation, example of phrase or sentence and word opposite.

Furthermore, it was interesting to analyze word characteristic and its information that was applied in fantasy movie entitle *The Avengers*. The intelligence of word choice by the writer made this movie so interesting, not only about the story but also the language. Based of those reason, this study has purposes to describe what characteristics applied in forming derived words and to

identify what dictionary information are presented from derived words in *The Avengers* movie. Hopefully, this research could be valuable to give information as reference in increasing knowledge about word.

B. THEORETICAL REVIEW

1. Morphology

Morphology is study about words structure, how they are formed from smaller unit. According to Fromkin(2011) morphology derive from two words, morph means 'form' and logy means 'branch of knowledge or science'. In line with Haspelmath and Sims(2010) assert that morphology is study of the internal structure of words or ways in which words are constructed out smaller meaningful units. So, the researchers conclude that morphology is a study of word formation, how words are constructed from smaller unit according to rule by which words are formed. This smaller meaningful units is called morpheme which divided into free morpheme and bound morpheme.

Free morpheme is morpheme that can stand by themselves as single word and commonly called as basic word such as noun, verb, adjective etc. Bound morpheme is the morpheme that cannot normally stand alone and typically attached to another form, this bound morpheme known as affixes which can attach in the beginning or the end of word such as *re-*, *-ist*, *-ly*, *-ed* and *-s*.(Fromkin 2011:43)

1.1 Affixation

Affixation is morphological process of gaining word. In this process bound morpheme is attached to base which can be prefix or suffix. Brinton & Brinton(2010) define that affixation falls into two categories of inflectional and derivational.

Derivational Affix is type of affix which attach to the base either prefix or suffix, there may be more than one derivational affix in word and there are limited number of roots are attached to a particular derivational affix which is not predictable by rule. Derivational affix has one of two function; to convert one part of speech(in which case, it is class changing), to change the meaning of the root(in which case, it is class maintaining). Last, suffixes function are important in creation of new lexemes in language and always precede inflectional affix.

Inflectional Affix is always suffix because it following the root and any derivational affixes and attach to the most members of certain word class. Inflectional has function to indicate grammatical meaning such as tense and number.

1.1.1 Derivational

According to Brinton & Brinton(2010) Derivation has its characteristics and function. Based on the process of morphological,

derivation affix has also addition characteristics to produce new word with one or more following changes.

- a. Phonological change(including stress change): reduce>reduction, clear>clarity
- b. An orthographic change to the root: pity>pitiful, deny>denial, happy>happiness
- c. Semantic change which may be fairly complex: husband>husbandry, event>eventual, post>postage, emerge>emergency
- d. A change in word class: eat(V)>eatable(A), impress(V)>impression(N)

The representation of derivational function are to convert one part of speech and to change the meaning of the root, it made some prefixes change only the meaning not its class. Therefore, prefixes fall into semantic classes in English depend on the meaning that they contribute to root. Other prefix also privation and negation express the reverse of an action(as in undo). Express the absence of quality(as in *amoral* "without morals"), negative prefix express 'not'(as in immoral 'not morals). Some suffixes attached to nouns and adjective only change their meaning but not their class such as -y,-ie, -ess, -ship, -ist, -an, -er, -ish and -ly.

An affix that change the word class from one word class to other class has its term. For suffixes which produce a noun from a verb or adjective is called Nominalizer, suffixes produce a verb from other word class is called Verbalizer. It also same with Adjectivalizer and Adverbializer.

2. Dictionary Information

Dictionary is reference source in print or electronic form containing words and their information about their forms, pronunciations, functions, etymologies, meaning, syntactic and idiomatic use. Dictionary contains of word and usually listing in alphabetically. Jackson(1982) defines dictionary is part of linguistic description of a language that part deals with vocabulary and indication of how these individual item fit into general linguistic(syntactic and morphological) patterning of the language.

Here, the description about kinds of information that are contained in dictionaries and interrelationship by the lexicography description of words.

1) Spelling

First information contain in dictionary is spelling. The use of alphabetical listing facilities for checking the spelling of words, this is the

proper way to write a word and how words are formed using correct letters.

2) Pronunciation

Next, dictionary provides pronunciation as the information. It usually by mean of some phonetic script. Most of recent dictionary use International Phonetic Alphabet.

3) Definition

Definition is central part of dictionary entry for lexical items. Certainly, this information most people think about dictionary which explain about definition of lexical items.

4) Usage

For this case, dictionary may give information about lexical item's usage. This usage is subject to some restriction or other. For example, dialect, formality and province of a region. Dialect labels such as American English, Scots, Northern, designate lexical items in their geographical origin. Formality labels such as slang, colloquial, formal and informal, designate lexical item for social currency.

5) Etymology

It describes the changes in it forms during its history, cognate form related other languages and possibly some indication of semantic change. This information is no part of synchronic linguistic description but the history of the language, how word present historically.

Furthermore, Stuart Redman(1997) also extend that some information beside those five information above, and the information become some types as following:

1) Part of Speech

Part of speech is term that used in grammar to categories words into some classification according to the functions.

2) Any special grammatical features

This is about special term that classify word according to each function like countable or uncountable noun, plural noun, infinite verb, finite verb, transitive and intransitive verb, and also some idioms.

3) Common Collocation

It is term in language that is one word which pairing with other word. There are some words that can collocate with other word, for example like *do homework* not *make homework*.

4) Example of Phrase or Sentence

To describe lexeme in dictionary, some dictionary will give us example how words are used in phrase or sentence according to the meaning.

5) Word Opposite

Some lexemes have opposite words like *polite = impolite*, *believe = unbelieve*, *like = dislike*.

C. RESEARCH METODOLOGY

This research conducted as descriptive method and qualitative approach since the research was described in words form to describe and analyzed characteristics applied in derived words and dictionary information from *The Avengers* movie script. The instrument of this research was the researchers. The data of this research was taken from *The Avengers* movie script. The primary data of this research were words that passed process of affixation in the script. Next, the secondary data was taken from *Meriam Webster* dictionary as reference to describe information of the words then previous studies that similar with this research such as some journals, essays and books to support this research.

There were some steps to collect data. Firstly, the researchers watched the movie and read the script. Then the researchers marked the words from the script which were derivational affix especially prefix and suffix. The last, the researcher classified the words into the table based on same affix.

The research used population and sample to this research since the data more than 100 data. The researchers chose prefix and suffix combinations as the population and chose the sample from the data which have the most word class that present from each affixes combinations. There were some steps to analyze the data. Firstly, the researchers categorized data based on same affix. Secondly, the researchers analyzed the derived words in *The Avengers* movie script and analyzed it according to two theories about derivational affix. After that, the researcher looked at the dictionary and found out the information in *Merriam Webster* dictionary according to theory from Howard Jackson and Stuart Redman. The last, the researcher made conclusion.

In addition, the researchers used theory triangulation to describe about derivational affix using two theories from Brinton(2010) and Fromkin(2011) then dictionary information from Jackson(1982) and Redman(1997) theories in order to get credibility data in answering the research questions.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

The researchers found 159 derivational words from 9 prefixes and 19 suffixes combination. In the first part, the researchers explain about derivational. The data is divided into derivation prefix and derivational suffix using Brinton & Brinton(2010) and Fromkin(2011) theory. Next, the researchers explain the dictionary information of those words using Jackson(1982) and Redman(1997) theory.

1.1 Derivational Prefix

Prefix is bound morpheme that attaches to beginning of the base or stem. The research found 9 combinations from 36 derivational prefixes that attach to base or stem. The 9 prefixes combinations are *De-*, *Dis-*, *Un-*, *Re-*, *Pre-*, *Im-*, *In-*, *Be-*, *Mis-*.

Data PN2

CARRIER BRIDGE TECH 1 : ... but it's impossible to get out there to make *repairs* while we're in the air.

Repairs consists of two bound morpheme *Re-* and *-S* and free morpheme *Pair*. In forming *Repairs*, there are derivational and inflectional steps at once. Firstly, prefix *Re-* attaches to *Pair*(Noun) and it does not change the word class as Noun. Secondly, after prefix *Re-* attaches to *Pair* as Noun, there is suffix *-S* as inflectional morpheme attaches to *Repair*. It indicates grammatical meaning that express Noun is plural. So, in forming *Repair* there are four elements to be the characteristics. The first, this word formed by derivational and inflectional steps. The second, prefix and suffix do not change the word class but only the meaning. The third, prefix *Re-* attaches to *Pair* in word *Repairs* gives meaning to express the act or process of repairing. The last, the inflectional suffix *-S* indicates that Noun is plural.

1.2 Derivational Suffix

Suffix is bound morpheme that attaches at the end of the base or stem. The research found 19 combinations from 159 derivational suffixes that attach to base or stem. The 19 combinations are *-ous*, *-ion*, *-ly*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-or*, *-ness*, *-ish*, *-an*, *-al*, *-a/ence*, *-ment*, *-ity*, *-i/able*, *-ize*, *-less*, *-ful*, *-a/ite*, *-y*.

Data SN6

PEPPER: FANTASTIC : Oh, I want to hear about the ah- *cellist*, is that still a thing?

Cellist consists of free morpheme *Cello* and bound morpheme *-ist*. In forming *Cellist*, there is only derivational step which is suffix *-ist* attaches to base *Cello* become *Cellist*. Suffix *-ist* attaches to base *Cello*(Noun) only changes the meaning which is indicate someone who play Cello. This word does not change the

word class as Noun. Next, this word undergoes the orthographic change because the suffix eliminates letter "O" from word Cello become Cell"i"st and change it become new form. The last, Cellist also undergoes phonological change because of letter O is eliminated to be I. So, there is change when we pronounce Cello and Cellist. All in all, in forming *Cellist* there are five elements applied and become the characteristics. The first, this word formed by derivational step. The second, this word undergoes meaning changing but not its class when suffix *-ist* attaches to base *Cello*. This suffix has meaning to indicate someone who play Cello. The fourth, this word undergoes orthographic change of O become I. The last, this word undergo phonological change because there is letter change from O become I.

Data SA1

LOKI : ... I'm Loki of Asgard. And I am burdened with *glorious* purpose.

Glorious consists of free morpheme *Glory* and bound morpheme *-ous*. In forming *Glorious*, there is only derivational step which is suffix *-ous* attaches to base *Glory* become *Glorious*. It changes the word class from Noun become Adjective that is called Adjectivalizer. Not only change the word class but suffix *-ly* also changes the meaning as Adjective maker that indicate "full of glory". Next, this word undergoes the orthographic change because it eliminates letter (y) from word *Glor"y"* become *Glor"i"ous*. So, in forming *Glorious* there are three elements applied and become characteristics. The first, this word formed by derivational. The second, this word undergoes word class change from Noun to Adjective. The third, *Glorious* undergoes meaning change when suffix *-ous* attaches to *Glory* that indicate "full of glory". The last, this word undergoes orthographic change of Y to I.

1.3 Dictionary Information

Dictionary information is kind of information that are contained in dictionaries which is called lexicographic description of words. There are 10 kinds of dictionary information which are contained in dictionary according to theories of Jackson and Redman.

Data PN2

Repairs has 8 dictionary information in *Merriam Webster* which are Spelling, Pronunciation, Part of speech, Etymology, Definition, Special Grammatical Feature, Word opposite, Example of phrase or sentence and Usage. Firstly is spelling, **r.e.p.a.i.r.s**. Secondly is Pronunciation using International Phonetic Transcription **rə'pa(a)](ə)r**. Thirdly, this word can used as **Noun/Verb** depends on the context of sentence. Fourthly is Special Grammatical Features is Intransitive Verb. Fifthly is Etymology, repairs used in Middle English as **Repairen**. This is borrowing word from French **repairer/repairer** which has meaning to return or go back to one's own country. **Repairier** is influenced from Latin in Late Latin as **re- + patriare**. Sixthly is definition, (1) **The act or fact of repairing to a place : Resort.** (2) **Repairs pl : the portion of maintenance charges expended to keep**

fixed assets in adequate and efficient operating condition and recorded on the books as expense. Seventhly is Word opposite, *repairs* contrasted with **renewal** and **replacement**. Eighthly is example of phrase or sentence, **the coat needed only a simple repairs**.

Data SN6

Cellist has 5 dictionary information in Merriam Webster which are Spelling, Pronunciation, Part of speech, Etymology and Definition. Firstly is Spelling, **c.e.l.l.i.s.t** Secondly is Pronunciation using International Phonetic Transcription, 'cheləst. Thirdly is part of speech, this word used as **Noun**. Fourthly is Etymology, this word is constructed of **cello+ist**. The last, this word has definition "**one that plays the cello -- called also violoncellist**".

Data SA1

Glorious has 6 dictionary information in Merriam Webster which are Spelling, Pronunciation, Part of speech, Etymology, Definition and Example of phrase or sentence. Firstly is spelling, **g.l.o.r.i.o.u.s**. Secondly is Pronunciation using International Phonetic Transcription, **glōrēəs**. Thirdly, is part of speech, this word used as **Adjective**. Fourthly is Etymology, this word presents in Middle English, **glorious/vainglorious**, from French & Latin; Middle French **glorieus**. In Latin **gloriosus**. Fifthly is definition, (1) **Possessing or deserving glory: illustrious, praiseworthy**. (2) **Marked by great beauty or splendour: resplendent**. (3) **Extremely pleasant: wonderful**. The last is Example of phrase or sentence, **a country that is glorious in the wealth of its literature**.

2. Discussion

Based on the findings, it can be known 159 derivational affixes called derived words that perform in conversation by some characters in *The Avengers* movie. In derivational prefix, the samples are categorized into Nominalizer, Verbalizer and Adjectivalizer. From the 12 samples, the researchers found three general characteristics. The first, 12 samples formed by derivational process, these included 3 derived words formed by inflectional process like suffix **-S** indicates Noun is plural and other words adjust context of the sentence in the script. The second, all samples undergo meaning change when they attach to free morpheme, they add new lexeme and new meaning. The third, there are 2 derived words formed by orthographic change when inflectional suffix **-ing** attaches to base and eliminate letter **E** in word *Income* become *Incoming* and *Misbehave* become *Misbehaving*.

In derivational suffix, the samples are categorized into Nominalizer, Adjectivalizer, Verbalizer and Adverbializer. From 21 samples, the researchers found four general characteristics. The first, all derived words formed by derivational step, these included 2 derived words that formed by inflectional due to adjusting context of the sentence in the script. The second, there are 17 suffixes

attach to base and change the word class from Verb or Adjective to Noun, Noun to Adjective, Adjective to Verb and Adverb. There only four suffixes attach to free morpheme just change the meaning. The third, there are 3 derived words formed by orthographic change when suffix *-ion*, *-ist* and *-ize* attach to base and eliminate letter *E* in *Organize* become *Organization*, letter *O* in *Cello* become *Cellist* and letter *Y* in *Glory* become *Glorious*. The fourth, there are 2 derived words formed by phonological change because when suffix attach to base, they change the letter such as letter *E* become *A* in *Organization* and letter *O* become *I* in *Cellist*.

Moreover, dictionary information of those derived words that presented in *Merriam Webster* as reference. From the analysis, the researcher found that Spelling belongs to all data in present correct lexeme in dictionary. 30 data have Pronunciation and using Phonetic International Transcription. 29 data have Etymology which explain words are used in Middle English that had been modification to present and some words are borrowing words from French, Latin or Greek. All data have Part of speech which are adjusted in the context of sentence. All data have Definition that explain meaning of lexical item. 27 data have Example of phrase. Next, 8 data have Special grammatical class. 1 data which has Word opposite. 1 data which has Common collocation and 1 data which has Usage.

E. CONCLUSION

From all data have been collected, derived words are categorized into 4 word class. The researchers conclude that the most derivational affixes used in *The Avengers* movie are Noun(Nominalizer) then Adjective(Adjectivalizer), Verb(Verbalizer) and Adverb(Adverbializer). Next, there are four general characteristics applied in forming derivational words. Firstly, through derivational process which change word class and meaning. Secondly, each prefix and suffix has meaning to indicate new meaning of the base. Thirdly, some words undergo orthographic change when suffix attach to base and change the base form. Fourthly, some words also undergo phonological change when suffix attach to base that change the pronunciation of the word.

Next, there are some dictionary information related to morphological environment from derivational words that list in *Merriam Webster*. Those dictionary information are Spelling, Pronunciation, Part of speech, Etymology, Usage, Definition, Example of phrase or sentence, Word Opposite, Common Collocation and Special grammatical feature. From 10 dictionary information, Spelling, Part of Speech and Definition are the most dictionary information which is owned of all data.

REFERENCES

- Brinton, Laurel J & Donna M. Brinton. 2010. *The Linguistic of Modern English*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. Pdf File
- Fromkin, Victoria, Robert Roman and Nina Hyams, 2011. *An Introduction to Language*. 9th ed. USA :Wadsworth Cengage Learning. Pdf File
- Haspelmath, Martin and Andrea D. Sims. 2010. *Understanding Morphology*. 3rd ed. UK: Hodder Education. Pdf File
- Jackson, Howard. 1982. *Analyzing English: An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistic*. 2nd ed. Great Britain: Pergamon Press. Pdf file
- Redman, Stuart. 1997. *English Vocabulary in Use*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Pdf file
- Whedon, Joss. 2012. *Marvel's Script of The Avengers*. New York: Celtx Studio. Pdf file. The Avengers(2012) www.imdb.com/title/tt0848228/