

Derivational Suffixes Analysis Found in “Every Summer After” Novel by Carley Fortune

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Highlights

nominal suffixes are the most prevalent, reflecting a significant trend in word formation, enhancing the overall understanding of linguistic patterns in modern literary works

ABSTRACT: This study specifically concentrated on conducting an in-depth analysis of the various types of derivational suffixes. Derivational affixes were one of the most interesting topics to analyze, as they influence the formation of words from simple to complex ones. The data used in this analysis was sourced from the novel "Every Summer After" by the esteemed author Carley Fortune. Carley Fortune is a #1 Canadian national bestseller and has been honored with an award for her exceptional work as a journalist and author. This data was meticulously examined through the application of a qualitative analytical method. The research findings have been thoroughly explored using both formal and informal explanations. The analysis was based on Plag's theory (2003) and supported theory up by Carstairs-Mccarthy's theory (2002). This comprehensive approach helped in understand the findings in depth. This comprehensive linguistic analysis of the novel meticulously identified four distinct types of derivational suffixes: nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial. The results revealed a notable prevalence of nominal suffixes, a total of 249 instances, and a smaller number of verbal suffixes, amounting to just 3 instances. Furthermore, this study found 96 instances of nominal suffixes, 86 instances of adverbial suffixes, and 64 instances of adjectival suffixes in the text. This thorough analysis provides a detailed examination of the intricate language intricacies found within Fortune's novel. Furthermore, it enhances the overall understanding of how derivational morphology is utilized in contemporary literature.

Keywords: derivational, suffixes, novel.

Introduction

Language is a fundamental aspect of human communication, serving as a multifaceted tool encompassing grammatical structure, syntax, semantics, and an extensive vocabulary (Anggita et al., 2021). Mastery of these components is essential for effectively conveying thoughts, emotions, and ideas and for engaging in meaningful and nuanced interactions with others. Language is a fundamental tool for individuals to articulate their beliefs, emotions, and concepts. English, a widely recognized international language, is paramount in fostering effective cross-cultural communication across diverse sectors such as technology, education, economy, social interactions, and the exchange of cultural knowledge and practices. This helps individuals from various linguistic backgrounds to engage in meaningful interactions and collaboration, thereby contributing to global connectivity and understanding. Studying English

as a foreign language is important in today's globalized world, especially for developing countries like Indonesia.

Morphology is a fascinating branch of linguistics that delves into the intricate internal structure and formation of words in language (Setiari et al., 2021). According to Yule, 2010, morphology, a subfield of linguistics, is a foundational study that explores the structure and formation of words in language. It delves into the intricate ways new words are coined and integrated into diverse languages across the globe. Furthermore, Lieber, 2009 characterizes morphology as a multifaceted exploration of word generation, encompassing the intricate process of creating new words in various languages and the nuanced shifts in word forms based on contextual usage within sentences. Fromkin et al., 2020, state that morpheme is the linguistics term for the most element unit grammatical form. Inflectional morphology and derivational morphology represent two fundamental types of morphology within linguistics. In the context of morphology studies, derivational morphology refers to the process by which a new word is created through the combination of affixes, such as prefixes or suffixes, with roots. This process is essential for forming new words and expanding a language's vocabulary. Derivational suffixes in English are affixes added to the end of a stem that change the word's lexical category. The process of derivational suffix involves the addition of a morpheme, typically at the end of a word, to create a new word or to alter the grammatical category and meaning of the base word. These suffixes form new words from existing ones, changing their grammatical function and often transforming their meaning. This process allows for creating a wide range of words across different parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. For instance, adding the suffix *-ly* to the adjective "nervous" transforms it into the adverb "nervously." This demonstrates how derivational suffixes can alter the word's grammatical function within a sentence.

A suffix is a type of affix that is added to the end of a base word to change its meaning or create a new word. According to Ebest et al. (2004: 492), a suffix is defined as one or more letters or syllables that are added to the end of a word to modify its meaning or create a new word. Suffixation refers to the process of attaching an affix to the end of a base word in order to change its grammatical function or meaning. When a suffix is added to a word, it modifies the meaning or function of the original word, creating a new word with a different meaning. It's important to note that a suffix cannot function as a standalone word in a sentence and needs to be attached to a root word to form a complete meaningful word. On the other hand, the derivational suffix is a suffix attached to the end of a term to identify its part of speech. Derivations are new words created by forming parts of speech, and their meaning differs from that of the preceding word or root. Verb, adverb, noun, and adjective suffixes are the four derivation forms.

Plag (2003), categorizes suffixes into four types, namely nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. Nominal suffixes are frequently utilized to form abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and nouns. The example of nominal suffixes is *-age* (coverage), *-al* (arrival), *-ance* (riddance), *-ant* (disclaimant), *-er* (teacher), *-ess* (waitress), *-ful* (cupful), *-hood* (childhood), *-ing* (building), *-ist* (careerist), *-ment* (endorsement), *-ness* (thingness), *-ship* (membership), *-ion* (starvation), and *-ity* (solidity). Verbal suffixes are often used to derive abstract verbs from adjectives and nouns. Examples of verbal suffixes are *-ate* (regulate), *-en* (lengthen), *-if* (nazify), and *-size* (feminize). Adjectival suffixes can form adjective meaning when added nouns or verbs are added. The examples of adjective suffixes are *-able* (allocable), *-al* (colonial), *-ed* (wooded), *-ful* (forgetful), *-ing* (changing), *-ish* (childish), *-ive* (passive), *-less* (hopeless), *-ly* (daily), and *-ous* (continuous). Adverbial suffixes are suffixes which form adverb meaning. The example of adverbial suffixes is *-ly* (hardly) and *-wise* (crosswise)

Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), highlights a thought-provoking paradox related to linguistic structure. The paradox delves into the intricate relationship between morphology and syntax, concerning the representation of expression structure through bracketing. This raises compelling questions about the underlying principles governing language structure and organization. Bracketing is a method used in linguistics to visually represent the internal structure of words, phrases, or sentences. It helps clarify how different morphological or syntactic components are organized and related to each other. Bracketing is particularly useful for illustrating complex word formation processes and sentence structures. The specific example of the term "nuclear physicist," it may be more appropriate to consider the structure as "nuclear physic-ist" based on its semantic implications. This observation introduces a bracketing paradox, as it suggests that the suffix "-ist" is connected to the phrase "nuclear physics," rather than to an individual word or root.

This research analyses the derivational suffixes in *Every Summer After*, the novel by Carley Fortune. A novel is an artistic comprehensiveness. It comprises several aspects that are closely tied to each other and mutually dependent. The ingredients in a novel are divided into intrinsic and extrinsic categories. The *Every Summer After* novel in this study can be an example of a novel's success. Carley Fortune, winning an award for her *Every Summer After* novel, became a *New York Times*, USA, and the first Canadian national bestseller novel.

There have been many related studies in this morphology analysis. The first relevant literature was taken from an article entitled "Derivational Suffixes in Crazy Rich Asian Novel: A Morphological Analysis" by Narasuari & Sri Rahayuni, 2020. This comprehensive research study categorizes the diverse types of derivational suffixes and discerns their specific roles in language. The second relevant literature was taken from an article entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in Reading Texts of English Textbook" by Putri et al., 2021. The primary objective of this study is to thoroughly examine and evaluate the role and impact of derivational suffixes present in the reading material of an English textbook designed for eleventh-grade high school students. The third relevant literature was taken from an article entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes on Percy Jackson The Sea Monster Novel by Rick Riordan" by Masitoh et al., 2021. This study focuses on identifying and analyzing the various derivational suffixes utilized throughout the novel.

The fourth relevant literature was taken from an article entitled "Derivational Suffixes in The Novel The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" by Kirana Putri et al., 2022. This comprehensive study seeks to thoroughly analyze the derivational suffixes in the novel "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" to gain a deeper understanding of the linguistic and literary elements employed throughout the text. The fifth relevant literature was from an article entitled "The Types of Derivational Suffixes Found in The Dry Novel by Jane Harper" by Pramesti et al., 2024. This study's primary objective is to comprehensively analyse the various derivational suffixes within the linguistic framework. The study aims to delve into the intricate details of each derivational suffix, exploring its origins, usage patterns, and overall impact on language structure and meaning. Through this detailed examination, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the nuanced ways in which derivational suffixes contribute to the richness and complexity of language. Compared to previous studies, In this comprehensive study, the exploration of derivational suffixes is conducted within the pages of Carley Fortune's modern romance novel, *Every Summer After*. The analysis not only enriches our understanding of morphological elements but also serves to bridge the gap in contemporary literature genres, contributing to a more nuanced comprehension of language dynamics and literary creations.

This study analyses the types of derivational suffixes found in the "Every Summer After" novel. By examining the specific suffixes employed throughout the novel, this study aims to shed light on the linguistic intricacies that enhance the narrative and provide insight into

Fortune's stylistic choices. Studying derivational affixes provides an in-depth exploration into the formation and meaning of words, offering valuable insights into vocabulary expansion. While consulting a dictionary is a fundamental approach to learning new words, delving into derivational affixes allows us to uncover the captivating ways words are constructed and connected. Through a detailed analysis of the derivational processes, this research highlights the interplay between language structure and literary expression, offering a comprehensive understanding of the novel's linguistic landscape.

Method

The study gathered its data from the novel "Every Summer After," utilizing it as a primary source for analysis and research purposes. This novel was a romance novel that was written by Carley Fortune and was taken in 2022. As a recent novel, *Every Summer After* reflects contemporary language and writing styles, providing insights into current trends in word formation and the use of derivational suffixes. This novel is authored by the #1 New York Times and #1 Globe and Mail bestselling writer. This research uses observation methods to collect the data. The research employed an observation method to collect data, which involved meticulously reviewing the text to identify words containing derivational suffixes. The process was initiated by clearly defining the research objective, which centered around gaining a comprehensive understanding of the ways in which derivational suffixes contribute to character development, thematic expression, and overall narrative style. A systematic approach was then adopted to carefully select textual samples, whether they were extracted from the entire novel or from specific key sections that were deemed to be representative of the book's overall language use. The subsequent steps involved thorough data collection and a meticulous examination of each word in order to identify those containing derivational suffixes.

To analyse derivational suffixes in *Every Summer After* by Carley Fortune using the observation method, begin by defining the research objective, such as understanding how these suffixes contribute to character development or thematic expression. Furthermore, select a textual sample from the novel, either the entire text or key sections, and create an observation guide that includes a list of common derivational suffixes (e.g., -ness, -ment, -tion) and categories like suffix function and frequency. The data was examined for the presence of derivational suffixes, and then it was organized and categorized according to the specific types of suffixes. The data be analysed by a qualitative method. This study is analysed using the theory by Plag (2003) and supported by the theory from Carstairs-Mccarthy (2002). As Plag (2003) stated, four types of derivational suffixes exist. There are Nominal, Verbal, Adjective, and Adverbial suffixes. Both formal and informal methods will be used to present the research findings. Formally, a detailed report will be prepared, featuring a data table to illustrate the frequency and patterns of suffix use, supported by examples from the text. Informally, the method refers to a descriptive explanation of the forming of words. This combination of formal and informal methods ensures that the research is accessible to both academic and general audiences, promoting a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic intricacies in the novel.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

The research utilized data extracted from Carley Fortune's novel *The Summer After*, published in 2022. Through analysis, the study identified 220 distinct types of derivational suffixes within the text. The table below gives an overview of the different types of derivational suffixes in the

data source. The data classification is based on Plag's theory from 2003, which provides a clear framework for understanding these suffixes.

Table 1.
Derivational Suffixes Found in Every After Summer

No	Derivational Suffixes	Types of Suffixes	Total	Total data
1	Nominal Suffixes	-ing	34	96
		-ion	26	
		-ity	3	
		-ship	4	
		-ment	4	
		-ist	6	
		-ful	2	
		-er	17	
2	Verbal Suffixes	-en	3	3
3	Adjectival Suffixes	-ed	20	64
		-ing	14	
		-less	10	
		-ful	11	
		-al	3	
		-able	4	
4	Adverbial Suffixes	-ly	86	86
		Total		249

Discussion

The table offers an in-depth analysis and comprehensive breakdown of the diverse derivational suffixes that have been identified within the dataset. The table shows that nominal suffixes are the most common, with 96 data instances. The second most common type is adverbial suffixes, with 86 data instances. Adjectival suffixes are the most frequently occurring type, with 64 instances in the data. Verbal suffixes, on the other hand, are the least common, with only 3 instances identified.

Following a meticulous examination, the dataset was analyzed in depth, making use of the comprehensive theoretical framework detailed by Plag (2003) in his influential work, "Word Formation in English." This involved a detailed investigation of various word formation processes as proposed by Plag, providing a robust foundation for the analysis of the dataset. This thorough examination aimed to discern and categorize the various types of derivational suffixes in the dataset. The book "An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure" by Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) provided valuable theoretical insights and scholarly

discourse. These insights were instrumental in helping me develop a profound understanding of the intricate structures and formations of the words in the dataset.

1. Derivational Nominal Suffixes

Derivational nominal suffixes are added to words to create new nouns. They are commonly used to form abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and nouns. These suffixes enable the transformation of verbs, adjectives, and nouns into abstract nouns, indicating a state, quality, or action. This process allows for a more precise and nuanced expression of concepts and ideas within various contexts. In the context of data analysis, using derivational nominal suffixes can further enhance the understanding and interpretation of the data by forming abstract nouns from the underlying verbs, adjectives, and nouns, thereby facilitating in-depth analysis and comprehension.

a. Noun Derived from Verb

Data 1

*“Charlie clarifies and begins explaining how he tracked down my number—something about a friend of a friend and a **connection** at the magazine where I work —but I’m barely listening.” (Pg. 3)*

[[connect]_v -ion]_n

The term "*connect*," as defined by the Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries, refers to the action of joining together two or more things. When the suffix "-ion" is appended to the base word "*connect*," it transforms into "*connection*," which signifies something that serves as a link between two facts, ideas, or other related entities as stated by the Oxford Dictionaries. When the suffix -ion is added to the word "*connect*," which is originally classified as a verb, it changes the word class to a noun. This transformation not only alters the word class but also modifies the meaning of the word. As a result, this process demonstrates the function of derivational suffixes in language.

Data 2

*“I ruffle my bangs with my fingers, partly from nerves and partly in the hope of **making** them somewhat presentable.” (Pg.79)*

[[make]_v -ing]_n

Based on the data provided above, the suffix -ing is added to the base word "*make*." The word "*make*," which falls under the classification of a verb, denotes the action of creating or preparing something by combining materials or putting parts together, as specified by Oxford Dictionaries. The addition of the suffix "-ing" to the word "*make*" alters its word class, as defined by Oxford Dictionaries. This transformation indicates that the word now represents the action or process of producing something and becomes classified as a noun. Furthermore, this alteration in word form also results in a change in the meaning of the word. As such, this particular

type of suffix can be categorized as a derivational suffix due to its impact on both word class and meaning.

Data 3

*"Sam rowed beside me in case I ran into trouble and as **protection** from other boaters."*
(pg. 98)

[[protect]_v -ion]_n

The word "*protection*" is classified as a derivational suffix based on the given data. The suffix -ion is added to the base word "*protect*." As defined by the Oxford Dictionary, the term "*protect*" denotes the action of safeguarding somebody or something from being harmed, injured, or damaged. The addition of the suffix -ion transforms the verb "*protect*" into the noun "*protection*," thereby representing the concept of ensuring safety and security. According to Oxford Dictionaries the term word "*protection*" refers to the action of safeguarding someone or something, as well as the state of being shielded from harm. Additionally, this concept involves modifying the meaning of the word, which categorizes it as a derivational suffix.

b. Noun Derived from Adjective

Data 4

*"It looks fast and flashy, though if I'm being honest, it mostly involves sitting in a cubicle all day, googling synonyms for **minimalist**."* (Pg.16)

[[minimal]_{adj} -ist]_n

In the provided context, the term "*minimalist*" is categorized as a derivational suffix. It is formed by adding the suffix "-ist" to the base word "*minimal*." "*Minimal*" is defined by Oxford Dictionaries as indicating something that is very small in size or amount or as small as possible. The suffix -ist modifies the grammatical category of the word *minimal* from an adjective to a noun while also altering its semantic significance. As defined by the Oxford Dictionary, the term *minimalist* denotes the usage of exceedingly simple concepts or a very limited selection of uncomplicated items.

Data 5

*"It might sound silly, but I try to match the colors in their **personality**"*

[[personal]_{adj} -ity]_n

The word "*personality*" has the derivational suffix "-ity," which is added to the base word "*personal*." This suffix changes the base word into a noun, and in this case, it transforms "*personal*" into "*personality*." According to Oxford Dictionaries, the term "*personal*" denotes something that belongs to or is connected with an individual, not shared or belonging to others. When the suffix "-ity" is added to the adjective

"*personal*," it changes the word class to a noun, resulting in "*personality*." It also changes the meaning of the word. According to Oxford Dictionaries, *personality* means the different parts of a person's character that come together to make them different from other people.

c. Nouns Derived from Nouns

Data 6

*"I laughed nervously and spun the **friendship** bracelet I wore around my wrist, explaining, "It's Percy. Persephone is to much name" (Pg. 13)*

[[friend]_n -ship]_n

When the base word is combined with the suffix -ship, it creates a new word such as *friendship*. Adding the suffix -ship changes a word's meaning without altering its grammatical category. This shows how the suffix -ship maintains the word's grammatical class. According to the Oxford Dictionaries, a *friend* is defined as a person you know well and like, often a member of your family. When the suffix -ship is added, it changes the grammatical category from singular to plural, transforming the word "*friend*" to "*friendship*." This change suggests a shift from an individual connection to a collective or group connection. The suffix -ship in the word "*friendship*" serves as a class-maintaining suffix, which emphasizes the concept of a relationship or state of being. According to Oxford Dictionaries, *friendship* is defined as a close, affectionate bond between friends.

Data 7

*"I've become the default **planner**, putting together Pinterest boards with décor inspo."* (Pg.19)

The term "*planner*" is formed from the base word "*plan*" by adding the suffix "-er." Despite altering the meaning of the word, the suffix "-er" doesn't change the word class; rather, it enables the word to retain its original word class. A "*plan*" is a detailed proposal for doing or achieving something, while a "*planner*" is a person whose job involves creating and organizing plans for the growth and development of a town, as defined by Oxford Dictionaries. The suffix -er changes the grammatical category from singular to plural. In the word "*friendship*," the suffix -er can be considered a class-maintaining suffix, indicating the relationship between the individuals involved in the friendship.

2. Derivational Verbal Suffixes

In order to create new verbs, people can take basic words from other parts of speech and modify them by adding specific suffixes to convey the intended meaning.

a. Verbs Derived from Adjectives

Data 8

"His face darkens." (Pg.42)

[[[dark]_{adj} -en]_v -s]_v

As stated in the Oxford Dictionary, the term "darkens" is defined as the process of becoming unhappy or angry. This is achieved through the addition of the suffixes -en and -s to the base word "dark." The meaning of "dark" can be quite surprising. According to Oxford Dictionaries, it can also represent something very light. Moreover, by including the suffix -en, the word class changes from being an adjective to a verb. This particular suffix has the capacity to change the meaning of the base word it is added to. As a result of this transformation, it can be accurately identified and categorized as one of the derivational suffixes. Furthermore, when the suffix -s is added to the base word "darken," it does not alter the meaning or word class; instead, it only modifies the grammatical category from singular to plural. This makes it an example of an inflectional suffix.

b. Verbs Derived from Noun

Data 9

"Hey, it's okay. Old habits, right?" I say, trying to lighten the mood, but my heart is screaming at me." (Pg. 118)

[[light]_n -en]_v

As stated in the Oxford Dictionary, "lighten" is defined as lighten something to reduce the amount of work, debt, or worry that somebody has. This is achieved by adding the suffix -en to the base word "light." The meaning of "light" is the energy from the sun, a lamp that makes it possible to see things. According to Oxford Dictionaries, it can also represent something very light. Moreover, by including the suffix -en, the word class changes from being a noun to a verb. This particular suffix can change the meaning of the base word it is added to. As a result of this transformation, it can be accurately identified and categorized as one of the derivational suffixes. category from singular to plural. This makes it an example of an inflectional suffix.

3. Derivational Adjective Suffixes

English adjectival suffixes, which are word parts added to nouns to form adjectives and verbs to form adjectives, can be categorized into two main groups: relational adjectives that indicate a relationship between two things and qualitative adjectives that describe the characteristics or qualities of a noun.

a. Adjective Derived from Verbs

Data 10

*“Instead, he would pretend to study the wine list, ask the bartender **annoying** questions about terroir and acidity and, regardless of the answer, go with a glass of the most expensive red.” (Pg.1)*

[[annoy]_v -ing]_{adj}

According to Oxford Dictionaries, the term "*annoying*" is defined as something that provokes a slight feeling of irritation or anger in an individual. In light of this information, it can be observed that the suffix -ing is appended to the base word "*annoy*." Adding the suffix -ing transforms the word "*annoy*" from a verb to an adjective, thus changing its word class. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "*annoying*" is used to describe something that has the effect of making somebody slightly angry. The addition of suffixes not only changes the meaning of the word but also transforms it into a new word, thereby categorizing it as derivational suffixes.

b. Adjectival Derived from Nouns

Data 11

*“He was attractive, well read, and **successful**, and despite being a bit pompous, he could talk to anyone about almost anything.” (Pg. 2)*

[[success]_n -ful]_{adj}

The word "*successful*" is etymologically derived from the base word "*success*," which is defined as the achievement of one's goals or intended purpose, according to Oxford Dictionaries. Furthermore, based on the information provided by Oxford Dictionaries, "*successful*" describes the state of having accomplished something one has diligently pursued or strived to attain. The suffix -ful is attached to the base word "*success*," turning it into the adjective "*successful*". This change modifies the word's grammatical form and meaning, making it an example of a derivational suffix. Derivational suffixes are affixes that are added to the end of a base word to change its lexical category or meaning, thereby creating new words in the English language.

Data 12

*“You’re **hopeless**, she sighed and flung the skimpiest pair of red underwear I had ever seen at me.” (pg.106)*

[[hope]_n -less]_{adj}

As defined by Oxford Dictionaries, the term "*hopeless*" indicates a state or situation where it is deemed unlikely for things to improve or succeed. This lack of *hope* is reflected by the addition of the suffix "-less" to the base word "*hope*," which denotes the desire for something to happen while acknowledging its potential for realization. The addition of the suffix "-less" to the word "*hope*" changes its word class from a noun to an adjective, effectively transforming the meaning of the word. This illustrates the function of derivational suffixes, in language.

Data 13

“*And thoughtful*” (pg. 61)

[[thought]_n -ful]_{adj}

The word "*thoughtful*" is classified as an adjective and conveys the idea of being considerate and attentive to the needs and feelings of others. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "*thoughtful*" originates from the root of the word "*thought*," which encapsulates the act of thinking or recalling something. The suffix -ful is attached to the base word "*thought*," altering its word class from a noun to an adjective. This transformation allows "*thought*" to convey the quality of being full of thought or exhibiting thoughtful characteristics. By modifying the meaning of the base word, derivational suffixes create new words with different meanings and grammatical functions.

4. Derivational Adverbial Suffixes

Derivational adverbial suffixes serve the purpose of transforming base words from various lexical categories or parts of speech into adverbs by attaching specific suffixes. This process involves the modification of the original word to create an adverb, thereby expanding the vocabulary and flexibility of the language.

a. Adverbs Derived from Adjectives

Data 14

“*The thought of Sam being here for the past year, living in that house down on Bare Rock Lane, without me knowing, without me being here to help, feels monumentally wrong.*” (Pg. 47)

[[monumental]_{adj} -ly]_{adv}

Based on the data presented above, it is evident that the suffix "-ly" is attached to the base word "*monumental*." According to Oxford Dictionaries, "*monumental*" denotes something of utmost importance and possessing a profound influence, particularly attributed to years of diligent work. Adding the suffix "-ly" to the word "*monumental*," which is an adjective describing something significant, changes it into the adverb "*monumentally*," which describes an action or process done in a significant manner. This modification also impacts the meaning of the word, as it now represents the manner in which something is done in a monumental way. Based on the information from Oxford Dictionaries, the adverb "*monumentally*" is employed to vividly emphasize and depict negative qualities, thereby positioning it as a derivational suffix within the study of language and word formation.

Data 15

“*Don't drink it if you don't like it,*” *Mason whispered in my ear so no one could hear, and I smiled gratefully at him, then poured mine into his glass.*” (Pg. 107)

[[grateful]_{adj} -ly]_{adv}

The term "*gratefully*" originates from the root word "*great*," which signifies something that is very good or pleasant, according to Oxford Dictionaries. The addition of the suffix "-ly" to the base word "*grateful*" results in the formation of "*gratefully*," which denotes expressing gratitude in a manner that acknowledges kindness or compliance with a request, as defined by Oxford Dictionaries. The transformation of the word "*grateful*" into an adverb by adding the "-ly" suffix not only changes its grammatical classification but also nuances its meaning. This process demonstrates the use of a derivational suffix.

Data 16

*"My hands are shaking so **badly** when I fill out the forms at the rental car counter that I'm surprised the clerk hands over the keys."* (Pg.19)

[[bad]_{adj} -ly]_{adv}

Oxford Dictionaries explains that the term "*badly*" is derived from the root of the word "*bad*," which conveys the idea of poor quality or a low standard. The addition of the suffix -ly to the base word "bad" results in "*badly*," which denotes a condition of disadvantage, particularly due to being of poor quality. Adding the suffix -ly to the word "*bad*" changes its grammatical classification from an adjective to an adverb, thereby modifying its meaning. This transformation falls under derivational suffixes, as it creates a new word and alters the original word's grammatical category and meaning.

Conclusion

In the article "Derivational Suffixes on 'Every Summer After' Novel by Carley Fortune," an in-depth analysis was conducted, revealing that the novel encompasses a diverse array of derivational suffixes. Through meticulous research, a total of 249 instances of derivational suffixes were identified and further categorized into four types following Plag's (2003) theory: nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. This comprehensive study sheds light on the extensive use of derivational suffixes within the context of the novel, providing valuable insights for linguistic and literary analyses. The breakdown of these suffixes is as follows: Nominal suffixes (96 instances) included -ing, -ion, -er, -ity, -ship, -ment, -ist, and -ful. Verbal suffixes (3 instances) included only the suffix -en. Adjectival suffixes (64 instances) included -ed, -ing, -less, -ful, -al, -able, and -ish. Adverbial suffixes (86 instances) included only the suffix -ly.

In the text, the most prevalent type of suffix was the nominal suffix, which occurred 96 times. Following this, adverbial suffixes were identified 86 times; adjectival suffixes were found 64 times and verbal suffixes were the least frequent, occurring only 3 times. This comprehensive categorization underscores the novel's extensive employment of derivational processes, indicating the linguistic complexity and stylistic nuances skillfully employed by the author, Carley Fortune.

By focusing on suffixes frequently used in popular texts, educators can help students become more familiar with the types of words they are likely to encounter in academic and everyday reading, thereby improving their reading comprehension and writing skills. In

conclusion, the detailed analysis of derivational suffixes in *Every Summer After* contributes to linguistic and literary scholarship and offers practical applications for English language education. By integrating these findings into classroom practices, educators can enhance students' morphological knowledge, which is essential for their overall language development.

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