

Analysis of The Affixation Process in *The Second Victory* Novel by Morris West

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ABSTRACT

This article has explored the affixation process in the novel *The Second Victory* by Morris West. Affixation is a morphological process where bound morphemes or affixes are added to create diverse forms of a word. In this study, the researchers analyzed the process of affixation in the novel. This process was researched to be a source of information for readers who want to learn the process of affixation through the explanation of the base word and its affixes. This research aimed to identify the affixes and suffixes present in the novel. The researchers chose Morris West's *The Second Victory* because many of Morris West's works are set in the 40s, which makes readers feel curious about the novel. The qualitative method within analyses of existing verbal data was employed in this research. The researchers found 104 data containing 15 prefixes and 89 suffixes, with a total presentation of 100%. In this novel, the prefix that dominated was *RE-* which means *again* to indicate repetition, while the suffix that dominated was *-LY* which is used to form an adjective from a noun. Using novels as a medium for learning is very effective, especially for people who like to read; therefore, the results of this study can be used to easily identify prefixes and suffixes both in terms of meaning and process in literary works.

Keywords: Morphology, Affixation, Prefix, Suffix, Morris West's *The Second Victory*.

1. Introduction

Communication within language use is conducted by people to express their wants, messages, information, and ideas (Adi & Fadilah, 2021). Words are an important aspect of a language which is dealt with in morphology, despite research on words and their use that can be done through, for example, words within flashcards for English vocabulary teaching (Nurnaningsih, 2021) and learning vocabulary through English songs and their perceived views (Faisal & Putri, 2023). The research on words is of morphological analysis, thus researching on words through the study of them, i.e. morphology.

Morphology, as a linguistics branch, delves into the exploration of words and their semantic nuances, as well as studying how a word is formed. The book from (Rahayu, 2021) entitled "Introduction to English Morphology" explains that in the linguistic context, morphology is defined as the study of the internal structure of words. (Lieber, 2021) Stated that the study of morphology examines how new words are formed in many languages throughout the world as well as how word forms change based on their usage in sentences. According to (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2022) Morphology in linguistics refers to the part of analysis words, their internal structure, and the mental mechanism processes

involved in word formation. Aronoff & Fudeman (2022) also stated, "It's etymology is Greek: morph- means 'shape, form', and morphology is the study of form or forms". Morphology is divided into two parts, namely content and function words. Content words have lexical meaning and consist of *noun, verb, adjective, and adverb*. For instance, *student, beautiful, work, learn, pretty, cute, star, sun, sing, happily, carefully*, etc. Function words, on the other hand, have a grammatical meaning and consist of *conjunctions, prepositions, articles, etc.*, for instance, *on, and, but, between, either, because, until, or, etc.*

According to (Nurjanah et al., 2018) Language has two main aspects, namely form, and meaning. Morphemes, identified as the smallest meaningful unit in a word, are characterized as the most basic language units that, when divided, result in a significant alteration in meaning, encompassing both lexically and grammatically (Cao, 2023). According to (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2022), a morpheme can consist of a whole word or a meaningful part of a word, such as *-ed* in the word *see*, which cannot be subdivided. The morphological processes are concatenative processes, in which morphemes are combined by adding morphemes to form a new word, and non-concatenative processes, in which the internal structure of the morphemes is changed. An example of a concatenative process is affixation (Rahmi & Ifadloh, 2022).

Affixation is a morphological process in which compound morphemes or affixes are added to a base word. In simpler terms, word affixation is the act of adding morphemes or affixes to create various forms of words (Van Goethem, 2020). According to (Simaremare & Silalahi, 2021), affixation is a morphological process that creates a new word when affixes are attached to a base word. (Antarika & Pratiwi, 2021) stated, "Affixation is defined as a morphological process in which an affix is conveyed to one or more free morphemes." Affixation is commonly used in the study of word structure or word formation, as described in (Abeyweera, 2020). Affixes are used to analyze complex words in terms of their meaning, or more specifically to study the internal structure of complex words used as constituents. Affixation is divided into two basic forms of addition depending on their position: prefix addition and suffix addition, where prefix is an affix placed at the beginning of a word, and prefixation is the process of adding or combining a prefix with a base form. In the process of compounding, two morphemes form word forms, such as *pre-, re-, dis-*, etc. Suffixes are affixes placed at the end of words. Suffixation is the step of adding affixes to the base word at the end of the word. For instance, *-ly, -ful, -y*, etc. are suffixes. "Prefixes are bound morphemes that are always attached to free morphemes, which ultimately have a new meaning. Meanwhile, suffixes are a type of affix attached to the end of a base word. Suffixes can change the word class and also give new meanings" (Saddhono et al., 2023).

Two categories of bound morphemes exist specifically inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes. Inflectional morphemes are morphemes that means remain or do not change the word category. Inflectional morphology is linked to the word structure and creates new words without affecting the meaning and type of the word (Ifadloh et al., 2022). According to (Tariq et al., 2020) "These morphemes in no way merely organize the syntactic category of the phrase or morpheme to which they are connected". They most simply provide greater grammatical statistics about the meaning of the already existing words connected to them. For example, *re-watch, re- + watch (v) = re-watch (v)*. Derivational morphemes are word formation processes that have the function of creating a new word and then changing its meaning and word type. "Derivational morphemes can appear in two types, namely derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes" (Arbi et al., 2022). For example, *friendly, friend (noun) + -ly = friendly (adjective)*. Most derivational suffixes organize each syntactic category and its meaning. Some of them now do not swap the most effective syntactic class.

In this study, the researchers want to analyze the process of affixation, specifically free and bound morphemes in *The Second Victory* by Morris West. To solve the problem that the researchers studied, in this case analysis of affixation from the novel *The Second Victory*, the researchers collected data

which were then analyzed for its process and meaning.

Research on affix analysis was also conducted in (Nurmila Jamil et al., 2022) research which examined affix analysis in Kahlil Gibran's poetry *The Forerunner*. This research used theory as the theoretical framework for the discussion of linguistics and morphology in general. This research uses descriptive and mixed methods to describe, identify, classify, and numerically count the affixes contained in Kahlil Gibran's poems. This research concludes that there are two types of affixes used in Kahlil Gibran's *The Forerunner* poems: Prefixes and suffixes. The most common type of affix used is suffixes. The most common suffix is *-ed*. This research is included in Anti-thesis research because it has similarities and differences with the research conducted by the researcher, especially in terms of analyzing affixes. However, there is a slight difference with this study which only analyses the affixes that appear in Kahlil Gibran's poems and does not explain the process of applying the affixes or the meaning of the affixes in writing.

Further research on affix analysis was conducted by (Fediany & Indriani, 2021) to identify the affixes used in 18th and 19th century classic short stories. In their study, a descriptive qualitative research method was employed. The data collection involved the use of documentation and observation methods. The study concluded that 18th and 19th century short story writers used different types of prefixes and suffixes in their works. Their works used a wide variety of prefixes and suffixes. Although suffixes are more frequently used, many prefixes are also used significantly. The primary application of the suffix *-ing* in short stories, particularly in narrative texts as a continuous action in the past tense. The *-ing* ending is also often used as a root word. This research is included in the Pro-thesis because it has similarities with the researcher's research, especially in terms of past tense. The difference lies only in the data source used. If their research uses short stories as the data source, this research uses novels as the data source.

Rami and Ifadloh in their analysis of attachment in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm's story *The Frog King or Ironherik* (Rahmi & Ifadloh, 2022) conducted a research by discussing how their study established the existence of attachment. They used qualitative methods in their research. The methodology for data analysis in this research involves a sequence of three steps: reading and understanding the data, observing the data, and drawing conclusions. Firstly, after loading and understanding the data, we identified the types of conjunctions in the text. Then, the data is presented in tabular form as the result of the analysis. Finally, conclusions are drawn based on the descriptive analysis of the data, which shows that suffixes are the dominant conjunctions in the stories. This research is an Anti-thesis because it is different from the research discussed by the researchers. Although this study and theirs are mostly similar, there are differences. They explain derivation and inflectional based on the data they have, but this study only explains the meaning of derivation and inflectional in general.

Similar research was also conducted by (Kusumawardhani, 2020) in her research, discusses the analysis of affixes in the story *Hansel and Gretel* for British teenagers. Her research focuses on the types of affixes and how they are used in the story. This research used a descriptive qualitative method in her research. The findings of her study indicate that the *-ed* suffix is frequently employed in narratives, reflecting the nature of storytelling, which often involves recounting events in the simple past tense. This study is categorized as Pro-thesis research since it shares similarities with the researcher's work, but the discussion is less comprehensive in comparison to the current research. Her research does not explain the frequency and meaning of affixes, and she concentrates on identifying affixes in *Hansel and Gretel*.

Andini Pradita has also analysed the affixation of a novel, her research entitled "The Analysis of Affixes in the novel "DUBLINERS" by James Joyce" (Pradita, 2020). In this study Andini Pradita used a descriptive qualitative method to conduct her analysis, she took from each chapter from the novel

which was then grouped and analyzed according to its type, namely prefix and suffix, and suffix became the most dominant data. Unfortunately, Andini's research only focuses on prefix and suffix data, there is no deeper explanation of the process and meaning of the data that has been found, so Andini's research can be categorized as Anti-thesis.

In this study, the researchers aim to present a deeper and more complete discussion than some previous studies such as the frequency of each affix, the meaning, and the analysis process. Then the researchers also aim to find prefixes and suffixes listed in the novel *The Second Victory* so that it can be used as a learning media in the affixation process.

This research was made to improve readers' understanding of the affixation process found in *The Second Victory* novel, as well as to provide valuable vocabulary references for learning.

This research provides and describes the data, calculates the frequency in the novel *The Second Victory*, and then explains the affixation process and the meaning of each affix. In contrast to previous studies that only focus on data frequency or meaning, this research stands out for its comprehensive approach, offering a more complete analysis.

Morris West is a novelist from Australia. He was born on 26 April 1916 in Melbourne, Australia. He wrote 28 novels, many of which were made into films. Published in 27 languages during his lifetime, they generated sales of around 70 million books worldwide. West's best-selling novel, recently described by Mark Lawson in the *Guardian* as a Vatican papal thriller has earned a reputation as a question-answering thriller that explores the dilemmas of post-World War II man and his moral conscience (*The Morris West Collection*, 2020).

The Second Victory, originally published in 1958 tells the story of after the end of World War II, the world is still not at peace. Major Mark Hanlon who served as the Occupation Commander took on the task of bringing down Nazi rule once and for all. The trouble starts when his driver is killed by an Austrian soldier, so Harlon is determined to bring the man who killed his driver to justice. But while investigating the crime, it is almost impossible to prove because almost all the people there have something to hide. The novel brilliantly evokes the traumatized atmosphere of occupied post-war Europe (Wright, n.d.)

2. Methodology

This qualitative research was carried out by observing, collecting, and analyzing the existing data through the linguistic theory called morphology. The observation method was used to find the source and the existing data in the novel *The Second Victory* by Morris West. The data were then analyzed deeply and critically to support the research objectives, the idea of which is in line with the proposition by (Nina Adlini et al., 2022).

The data that the researchers analyzed were prefixes and suffixes in the novel *The Second Victory* by Australian Novelist, Morris West which is presented in the form of paragraphs, and dialogues. The researchers collected the data by first, reading the whole novel *The Second Victory* by Morris West carefully. Second, the researchers examined the prefixes and suffixes used in the novel. Third, to test the validation of the data that has been found, the researchers conducted a process analysis of the existing data. After the data was collected, the process of collecting data was completed.

The chosen method considers the amount of data to effectively describe both the data and the affixation process in the novel. This method is more effective because in this research the data is obtained through a work such as a novel which will then be further observed to determine the affixation process. The frequency of the data is calculated as a result of the data that has been observed.

According to (McMullin, 2023) "In the broadest terms, research is defined by its methods - those that rely on quantifiable measurements and those that rely on descriptions without numerical reference.

Research is a process of discovering new knowledge to understand meaning, and the data to be analyzed are words and observations". "So qualitative research will refer to: concepts of meaning, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and other things related to description" (Firmansyah et al., 2021).

The term Qualitative Research is very broad and encompasses a multitude of methods and approaches. It is therefore difficult to define. In general, qualitative research can explore people's experiences in depth using certain research techniques such as life histories, biographies, in-depth interviews, focus groups, observation, content analysis, and visual aids. However, qualitative research is not limited to the use of qualitative techniques and is not necessarily a qualitative researcher just because use this method. The ability to recognize themes from the perspective of research participants and to understand the meanings and interpretations associated to actions, events, or objects is perhaps can be a particular characteristic of qualitative research (Hennink et al., 2020). According to (Rijal Fadli, 2021), qualitative research aims to comprehend contextual conditions through a thorough and detailed portrayal of the environment, providing an in-depth description of the actual occurrences within the study field.

Before conducting qualitative research, researchers must know about the characteristics of qualitative research in the hope that it can be easily carried out during the research process, then to reveal information from existing research thoroughly and made facts based on existing reality (Rijal Fadli, 2021). The focus of this research is so that the results of using this qualitative method can present detailed fan data based on existing reality.

Firstly, we looked for data. Secondly, we categorized the prefixes and suffixes. Third, we found the word types and meanings of the free and bound morphemes. Finally, we analyzed the process one by one from the word types and meanings between the free and bound morphemes. For further analysis process, please refer to the discussion section.

In this research, the researchers analyzed the use of prefixes and suffixes, specifically as employed in the novel *The Second Victory* by Morris West.

Table 1. Example of type of affixation

No	Affixing	Prefix	Suffix
1.	Recover	<i>Re-</i>	-
2.	Enjoy	<i>En-</i>	-
3.	Unselfish	<i>Un-</i>	-
4.	Overnight	<i>Over-</i>	-
5.	Midday	<i>Mid-</i>	-
6.	Asked	-	<i>-ed</i>
7.	Quietly	-	<i>-ly</i>
8.	Happiness	-	<i>-ness</i>
9.	Shadowy	-	<i>-y</i>
10.	Harder	-	<i>-er</i>

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Result

The researchers divided the data into prefix and suffix types to simplify the analysis.

Table 2. Type of Affixing (Prefix)

No	Prefix	Free	Bound
1.	Recover	Cover	<i>Re-</i>
2.	Return	Turn	<i>Re-</i>
3.	Replace	Place	<i>Re-</i>
4.	Rebuild	Build	<i>Re-</i>
5.	Unselfish	Selfish	<i>Un-</i>
6.	Unsteady	Steady	<i>Un-</i>
7.	Uncertain	Certain	<i>Un-</i>
8.	Disagree	Agree	<i>Dis-</i>
9.	Disservice	Service	<i>Dis-</i>
10.	Enjoy	Joy	<i>En-</i>
11.	Overnight	Night	<i>Over-</i>
12.	Midday	Day	<i>Mid-</i>
13.	Already	Ready	<i>Al-</i>
14.	Submission	Mission	<i>Sub-</i>
15.	Impatient	Patient	<i>Im-</i>

The table above contained data on affixes in the novel specifically prefixes, which were divided into free and bound morphemes to facilitate the analysis process.

Table 3. Type of Affixing (Suffix)

No	Suffix	Free	Bound
1.	Slowly	Slow	<i>-ly</i>
2.	Rarely	Rare	<i>-ly</i>
3.	Clearly	Clear	<i>-ly</i>
4.	Luckily	Luck	<i>-y -ly</i>
5.	Quietly	Quite	<i>-ly</i>
6.	Violently	Violent	<i>-ly</i>
7.	Deeply	Deep	<i>-ly</i>
8.	Curiously	Curious	<i>-ly</i>
9.	Calmly	Calm	<i>-ly</i>
10.	Strangely	Strange	<i>-ly</i>
11.	Properly	Proper	<i>-ly</i>
12.	Sourly	Sour	<i>-ly</i>
13.	Lightly	Light	<i>-ly</i>
14.	Freely	Free	<i>-ly</i>
15.	Weekly	Week	<i>-ly</i>
16.	Silently	Silent	<i>-ly</i>

17.	Strongly	Strong	-ly
18.	Cheerfully	Cheer	-ful, -ly
19.	Danced	Dance	-ed
No	Suffix	Free	Bound
20.	Waited	Wait	-ed
21.	Offered	Offer	-ed
22.	Asked	Ask	-ed
23.	Owned	Own	-ed
24.	Raised	Raise	-ed
25.	Visited	Visit	-ed
26.	Poured	Pour	-ed
27.	Stepped	Step	-ed
28.	Kicked	Kick	-ed
29.	Watched	Watch	-ed
30.	Picked	Pick	-ed
31.	Looked	Look	-ed
32.	Meeting	Meet	-ing
33.	Growing	Grow	-ing
34.	Climbing	Climb	-ing
35.	Fitting	Fit	-ing
36.	Beginning	Begin	-ing
37.	Planning	Plan	-ing
38.	Searching	Search	-ing
39.	Getting	Get	-ing
40.	Telling	Tell	-ing
41.	Trying	Try	-ing
42.	Windows	Window	-s
43.	Fingers	Finger	-s
44.	Years	Year	-s
45.	Hurts	Hurt	-s
46.	Hands	Hand	-s
47.	Killers	Kill	-er, -s
48.	Formalities	Formal	-ity, -s
49.	Clouds	Cloud	-s
50.	Works	Work	-s
51.	Months	Month	-s
52.	Thoughtful	Thought	-ful
53.	Careful	Care	-ful
54.	Youthful	Youth	-ful
55.	Powerful	Power	-ful
56.	Watchful	Watch	-ful
57.	Fearful	Fear	-ful
58.	Gentleness	Gentle	-ness
59.	Tenderness	Tender	-ness
60.	Bitterness	Bitter	-ness
61.	Blindness	Blind	-ness

62.	Darkness	Dark	-ness
63.	Happiness	Happy	-ness
64.	Nearer	Near	-er
65.	Older	Old	-er
No	Suffix	Free	Bound
66.	Lower	Low	-er
67.	Harder	Hard	-er
68.	Manager	Manage	-er
69.	Shadowy	Shadow	-y
70.	Wealthy	Wealth	-y
71.	Efficiency	Efficient	-y
72.	Bloody	Blood	-y
73.	Protection	Protect	-ion
74.	Action	Act	-ion
75.	Connection	Connect	-ion
76.	Authority	Author	-ity
77.	Legality	Legal	-ity
78.	Laughable	Laugh	-able
79.	Comfortable	Comfort	-able
80.	Motionless	Motion	-less
81.	Useless	Use	-less
82.	Craziest	Crazy	-est
83.	Saddest	Sad	-est
84.	Payment	Pay	-ment
85.	Political	Politic	-al

The table above contained data on affixes in the novel specifically suffixes, which were divided into free and bound morphemes to facilitate the analysis process.

Table 4. Analysis Result on Prefix

No	Prefix	Occurrences	Percentage (%)
1.	<i>Re-</i>	4	26,7%
2.	<i>Un-</i>	3	20%
3.	<i>Dis-</i>	2	13,3%
4.	<i>En-</i>	1	6,7%
5.	<i>Over-</i>	1	6,7%
6.	<i>Mid-</i>	1	6,7%
7.	<i>Al-</i>	1	6,7%
8.	<i>Sub-</i>	1	6,7%
9.	<i>Im-</i>	1	6,7%
Total		15	100%

In the novel *The Second Victory*, the researchers found 9 prefix data with a total percentage of 100% and the dominant prefix was the prefix *Re-* as many as 4 with 26,7%.

Table 5. Analysis Result on Suffix

No	Suffix	Occurrences	Percentage (%)
1.	<i>-ly</i>	18	20,2%
2.	<i>-ed</i>	13	14,6%
3.	<i>-ing</i>	10	11,2%
4.	<i>-s</i>	10	11,2%
No	Suffix	Occurrences	Percentage (%)
5.	<i>-ful</i>	7	7,9%
6.	<i>-ness</i>	6	6,7%
7.	<i>-er</i>	6	6,7%
8.	<i>-y</i>	5	5,6%
9.	<i>-ion</i>	3	3,3%
10.	<i>-ity</i>	3	3,3%
11.	<i>-able</i>	2	2,2%
12.	<i>-less</i>	2	2,2%
13.	<i>-est</i>	2	2,2%
14.	<i>-ment</i>	1	1,1%
15.	<i>-al</i>	1	1,1%
Total		89	100%

As for suffix, the mostly found data was the suffix *-ly* with a percentage of 20,2% out of a total of 100%.

3.2. Discussion

Based on the results of the research on the novel *The Second Victory*, 104 data were obtained with 15 prefixes and 89 suffixes. With the percentage of prefixes as much as 100% and suffixes as much as 100%. We have analyzed the data further which resulted in the finding of several types of prefixes and suffixes. We managed to find, research, and analyze the data from December 5, 2023 to January 11 2024. From the data that has been found, there are 9 types of prefixes and 15 types of suffixes.

Some of the prefixes we found are (*re-*) with a percentage of 26,7%, (*un-*) with a percentage of 20%, (*dis-*) with a percentage of 13,3%, and (*en-*), (*over-*), (*mid-*), (*al-*), (*sub-*), and (*im-*) with a percentage of 6,7%. And for prefixes that are dominant or appear most often is the prefix (*re-*).

Some suffixes that we found are (*-ly*) with a percentage of 20,2%, (*-ed*) with a percentage of 14,6%, (*-ing*) and (*-s*) with a percentage of 11,2%, (*-ful*) with a percentage of 7,9%, (*-ness*) and (*-er*) with a percentage of 6,7%, (*-y*) with a percentage of 5,6%, (*-ion*) and (*-ity*) with a percentage of 3,3%, (*-able*), (*-less*), and (*-est*) with a percentage of 2,2%, (*-ment*) and (*-al*) with a percentage of 1,1%. And for the dominant suffix or the one that appears most often is the suffix (*-ly*) (Cahya & Andayu, 2022).

3.2.1 Based on the data, the researchers find some types and meanings of prefix:

3.2.1.1. Types of Prefixes

- First prefix is *Re-*, which is a verb and noun, it means again to indicate repetition.
- Second is *Un-*, used to some adjectives, which means to give opposite and negative meanings to adjectives.
- Third is *Dis-*, attached to verb which makes words negative, meaning not or no.
- Fourth is *En-*, used with many nouns, verbs, or adjectives and means before.

- e) Fifth is *Over-*, which means is an adjective and means redundant.
- f) Sixth is *Mid-*, attached to a noun which means around.
- g) Seventh is *Al-*, it's used adjective to adverb which is all.
- h) Eighth is *Sub-*, which is a noun, it means under or beneath.
- i) Ninth is *Im-*, it's used to adjective which means in, into, towards, or within

In the data, two prefixes have the same meaning, namely *dis-*, and *un-*. The three prefixes mean not or no, it's used to give opposite and negative meanings.

For the data of Suffix, the researchers find some types and meanings of suffixes.

3.2.1.2. Types of Suffixes

- a) First is *-ly*, it's used at the end of a noun turns the word into an adjective.
- b) Second is *-ed*, forming the past participle of weak verbs.
- c) Third is *-ing*, attached to verbs and has the meaning of the kind of.
- d) Fourth is *-s*, attached to a verb and has the meaning or plurality.
- e) Fifth is *-ful*, it's used to adjective and has the full meaning of.
- f) Sixth is *-ness*, it's used to adjective and has the meaning of state or condition.
- g) Seventh is *-er*, it's used to adjective and adverb which means more.
- h) Eighth is *-y*, attached to a verb into an adjective and has the meaning state of.
- i) Ninth is *-ion*, it's used to turn verbs into nouns and means act or process.
- j) Tenth is *-able*, it's used to adjective and has the meaning capable.
- k) Eleventh is *-ity*, it's used to form abstract nouns expressing state.
- l) Twelves is *-less*, an adjective suffix which means without.
- m) Thirteenth is *-est*, it's used to adjective-to-adjective superlative which means most.
- n) Fourteenth is *-ment*, attached to a verb, and has the meaning result, process, and actions.
- o) Fifteenth is *-al*, it's used to form adjectives from nouns, with the meaning relating to

3.2.2. Process Affixing

3.2.2.1. Process PREFIX

- 1) Recover=> *Re-* + Cover
Base COVER = Noun
Process => Noun to verb
Meaning of prefix *RE-* = Again
- 2) Enjoy=> *En-* + Joy
Base JOY= Noun
Process => Noun to verb
Meaning of prefix *EN-* = In
- 3) Unselfish=> *Un-* + Selfish
Base SELFISH= Adjective
Process => As adjective
Meaning of prefix *UN-* = not or no
- 4) Overnight=> *Over-* + Night
Base NIGHT= Adjective
Process => Adjective to adverb
Meaning of prefix *OVER-* = Too

- 5) Midday=> *Mid-* + Day
Base DAY= Noun
Process => As Noun
Meaning of prefix *MID-*=> Middle
- 6) Unsteady=> *Un-* + Steady
Base STEADY= Adjective
Process => As adjective
Meaning of prefix *UN-*=> Not or no
- 7) Already=> *Al-* + Ready
Base READY= Adjective
Process => Adjective to adverb
Meaning of prefix *AL-*=> All
- 8) Return=> *Re-* + Turn
Base TURN= Verb
Process => As verb
Meaning of prefix *RE-*=> Again
- 9) Disservice=> *Dis-* + Service
Base SERVICE= Noun
Process => As noun
Meaning of prefix *DIS-*=> Not or no
- 10) Disagree=> *Dis-* + Agree
Base AGREE= Verb
Process => As verb
Meaning of prefix *DIS-*=> Not or no
- 11) Rebuild=> *Re-* + Build
Base BUILD= Verb
Process => As verb
Meaning of prefix *RE-*=> Again
- 12) Submission=> *Sub-* + Mission
Base MISSION= Noun
Process => AS noun
Meaning of prefix *SUB-*=> Under, beneath
- 13) Impatient=> *Im-* + Patient
Base PATIENT= Noun
Process => Noun to adjective
Meaning of prefix *IM-*=> Into

3.2.2.2.Process SUFFIX

- 1) Deeply => Deep + *-ly*
Base DEEP = Adjective
Process = Adjective to adverb
Meaning of suffix *-LY* = Adverb marker
Another examples= Calmly, Freely, and Strongly
- 2) Gentleness => Gentle + *-ness*
Based GENTLE = Adjective
Process = Adjective to Noun
Meaning of suffix *-NESS* = A state or quality
Another examples = Tenderness and Happiness.
- 3) Meeting => Meet + *-ing*
Base MEET = Verb
Process = Verb as Present verb
Meaning of suffix *-ING* = An action
Another examples= Growing, Beginning, Searching, Trying, Planning, and Telling
- 4) Harder => Hard + *-er*
Base HARD = Adjective
Process = Adjective as Adjective comparative
Meaning of suffix *-ER* = More
Another examples = Older, Lower, and Nearer.
- 5) Saddest => Sad + *-est*
Base SAD = Adjective
Process = Adjective as Adjective superlative
Meaning of suffix *-EST*= More
Another example = Craziest
- 6) Owned => Own + *-ed*
Base OWN = Adjective
Process = Adjective as Past marker
Another examples = Poured, Visited, and Raised
- 7) Shadowy => Shadow + *-y*
Base Shadow = Verb
Process = Verb to Adjective
Meaning of suffix *-Y* = State of
Another examples = Bloody and Efficiently
- 8) Thoughtful => Thought + *-ful*
Base THOUGHT = Noun
Process = Noun to Adjective
Meaning of suffix *-FUL* = As much as will fill
Another examples= Cheerfully and Powerful

- 9) Payment => Pay + *-ment*
Base PAY = Verb
Process = Verb to Noun
Meaning of suffix *-MENT* = An action or state
Another example = Achievement

- 10) Legality => Legal + *-ity*
Base LEGAL = Adjective
Process = Adjective to Noun
Meaning of suffix *-ITY* = State/quality of being
Another example = Authority

- 11) Weekly => Week + *-ly*
Base WEEK = Noun
Process = Noun to Adjective
Meaning of suffix *-LY* = "Every," attached to certain nouns denoting units of time.
Another example = Daily, Yearly, and Monthly

- 12) Political => Politic + *-al*
Base POLITIC = Adjective
Process = Adjective as Adjective
Meaning of suffix *-AL* = "Relating to or of the kind of."
Another example = Sectional

- 13) WORKS=> WORK + *-s*
Base WORK= Verb
Process => Verb to noun
Meaning of suffix *-S*=> More (plural)

Previous research conducted by Jamil, Arvianti, and Heriyanto concludes that in their research that there are two types of affixes used in Kahlil Gibran's The Forerunner poems: Prefixes and suffixes. However, there is a slight difference with this study which only analyses the affixes that appear in Kahlil Gibran's poems and does not explain the process of applying the affixes or the meaning of the affixes in writing. The most common suffix is *-ed*. This research is included in Anti-thesis research because it has similarities and differences with the research conducted by the researcher, especially in terms of analyzing affixes.(Nurmila Jamil et al., 2022).

Previous research by Fediany and Indriani concludes that in their research is included in the Pro-thesis because it has similarities with the researcher's research, especially in terms of past tense. The difference lies only in the data source used. If their research uses short stories as the data source, this research uses novels as the data source. In their research, although suffixes are more frequently used, many prefixes are also used significantly. The primary application of the suffix *-ing* in short stories, particularly in narrative texts as a continuous action in the past tense. The *-ing* ending is also often used as a root word (Fediany & Indriani, 2021).

Similar research also conducted by Rahmi and Ifadloh concludes that in their research is include Anti-thesis because it is different from the research discussed by the researchers. They explain derivation and inflectional based on the data they have, but this study only explains the meaning of derivation and inflectional in general. In her research, conclusions are drawn based on

the descriptive analysis of the data, which shows that suffixes are the dominant conjunctions in the stories (Rahmi & Ifadloh, 2022).

Previous research conducted by Kusumawardhani concludes that their research is include Pro-thesis research since it shares similarities with the researcher's work, but the discussion is less comprehensive in comparison to the current research. Her research does not explain the frequency and meaning of affixes, and she concentrates on identifying affixes in Hansel and Gretel. The findings of her study indicate that the *-ed* suffix is frequently employed in narratives, reflecting the nature of storytelling, which often involves recounting events in the simple past tense (Kusumawardhani, 2020).

Previous research also conducted by Pradita concludes that their research is include Anti-thesis because it is different from this her research only focuses on prefix and suffix data, there is no deeper explanation of the process and meaning of the data that has been found. She found prefixes and suffixes and in her research, suffixes became the most dominant data (Pradita, 2020).

From the discussion above, it appears that the difference between this research and previous research is the difference from the novel to be studied, then the discussion studied in this research is discussed completely. In this study, the researchers discuss the data to be researched and then presented in more depth such as discussing starting from the frequency of data, meaning, and the process. Compared to some other studies that only present data frequency, or meaning only.

However, this study did not have sufficient data from the novel to be researched, i.e. the number of similar data was limited. Moreover, the supporting articles and journals that discuss the same topic on affixation analysis in novels are not widely available. This research, therefore, cannot maximize the discussion on previous research works.

4. Conclusions

Morphology is the study of words and meaning. It includes affixation. Affixation is the addition of base words and morphemes. Affixation is divided into two, namely prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are affixes positioned at the beginning of words, while suffixes are affixes positioned at the end of words. Based on the data sources and the previous discussion, some conclusions can be drawn from the analysis of the affixation process in the novel *The Second Victory* by Morris West, namely the affixation process in the novel. In the analysis above, it can be concluded that the researchers found 104 prefixes and suffixes data, such as prefixes (*re-*) which means again to indicate repetition, (*un-*) which means to give opposite or negative meanings of an adjective, (*dis-*) it means not or no, (*en-*) it means before, (*over-*) is an adjective and means redundant, (*mid-*) it means around, (*al-*) it's used adjective to adverb and means all, (*sub-*) it means under or beneath, and (*im-*) it means in, into. Meanwhile, the suffixes that have been found are (*-ly*) it turns nouns into adjectives, (*-ed*) which means past marker, (*-ing*) is attached to a verb, (*-s*) which means plural, (*-ful*) it means full of, (*-ness*) it has the meaning of state or condition, (*-er*) it means more, (*-y*) it means state of, (*-ion*) it means act or process, (*-ity*) is expressing state, (*-able*) it means capable, (*-less*) it means without, (*-est*) it means most, (*-ment*) it means process or actions and (*-al*) it means relating to. The prefixes and suffixes used in this analysis are basic affixes that can be easily learned and analyzed. Many prefixes and suffixes are used on certain words in the novel *The Second Victory*, some of which have been analyzed in this study. These findings of the research are probably significant for students in their deeper vocabulary learning endeavors and for further researchers to follow up and develop the findings or to research on similar aspects of morphology when conducting morphological analyses.

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