

## THE FUNCTIONS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN THE “MOBY-DICK” NOVEL BY HERMAN MELVILLE

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### ABSTRACT

This research collaborates with the examination of derivational suffixes, which play a crucial role in language development. These suffixes bring about changes in word meanings and grammatical structures, ultimately improving vocabulary and communication skills, a significant advantage for students. The data were gathered from a novel named “Moby-Dick,” consist of 786 pages, and 135 Chapters. The study employed a descriptive qualitative approach for its analysis. The theories are from Katamba (1993) and Carstairs-McCarthy (2002). The data collection techniques encompassed reading the novel; identifying and underlining words with potential suffixes; and marked words are categorized in the last step of data collection. The study's outcome revolved around the examination of the functional aspects of derivational suffixes, specifically delving into both class-maintaining and class-changing derivational suffixes. The total dataset comprised were 170. The class changing of derivational suffixes in The Moby-Dick novel was adverb derived from adjective (75), adjective derived from noun (52), verb derived from noun (1), noun derived from verb (40). It could be concluded that the highest frequency of data was adjectives that get the highest percentage, namely 75 words. The class maintaining of derivational suffixes in The Moby-Dick novel was nouns derived from nouns (2) there was no data found in the novel about adjective derived from adjective. This research's implications lie in deepening literary analysis by revealing how derivational suffixes enrich the interpretation of "Moby-Dick," enhancing character development, symbolism, and linguistic nuances within the text.

**Keywords:** Function of derivational suffixes; Novel; Root; Base

### I. Introduction

According to Katamba (1993, p. 19), “morphology is the study of the internal structure of the word, and of the rules by which words are formed.” In addition, morphology related with the structure of word. Bishop (2009, p. 161), stated that morphology can be categorized into two

distinct types: Free Morpheme and Bound Morpheme. A free morpheme is a morpheme that possesses the capacity to exist independently as a standalone word. Book, boy, and teach are the example of free morpheme. Free morpheme has a basic meaning without any addition of grammatical function. A bound morpheme is characterized as a morpheme that lacks the ability to function autonomously and must be affixed to another form. To illustrate, consider "un-" in the context of "wipe." The term "wipe" is classified as a free morpheme due to its capacity to stand independently, while "un" is identified as a bound morpheme since it cannot stand on its own and necessitates attachment to another word. (Lieber, 2009, p. 33).

Furthermore, when examining based on their types of word building, they can be categorized into two essential types: inflectional and derivational morphemes. Katamba (2004, p. 41) elucidates that inflection is driven by the necessity to create a word with the appropriate form within a specific grammatical context. Meyer (2009, p. 153) further classifies inflections as a type of grammatical morpheme, indicating various grammatical relationships. Additionally, (Crane et al., 1981, p. 98) affirm that inflectional morphemes convey distinct grammatical properties associated with nouns and verbs, such as gender, number, case, and tense. From these definitions, it is evident that inflection involves building words by attaching certain affixes. These additional affixes on the root don't alter lexical categories but solely modify grammatical functions. Derivational morphemes assume a vital role in altering the meaning or part of speech of the base word to which they are affixed (Katamba, 1993, p. 47). In this context, derivational morphemes can be regarded as derivational affixes, as endorsed by Yule (2010, p. 78) who posits that they can take the form of prefixes or suffixes. Among the parts of speech that benefit from derivational affixes, nouns hold a significant position. Importantly, derivational suffixes tend to outshine derivational prefixes in the formation of nouns. Katamba (1994, p. 44) emphasizes that derivational suffixes possess the ability to convert verbs into nouns, adjectives into nouns, and even modify nouns into alternative noun forms. Plag (2018, p. 109) delves deeper into this concept, explaining that these nominal suffixes play a pivotal role in generating nouns that signify individuals, actions or the outcomes of actions, attributes, qualities, and related concepts. Furthermore, Kroeger (2005, p. 33) asserts that nouns are frequently employed to denote places, individuals, objects, and other entities. Collectively, these insights underscore the central significance of derivational suffixes, particularly in reshaping and expanding the realm of nouns, and the intricate linguistic nuances they convey within language.

The study focuses on exploring the function of derivational suffixes, which are an essential aspect of linguistics and language development. Derivational suffixes are elements appended to the conclusion of a word, leading to the formation of fresh terms exhibiting varied meanings or alterations in their grammatical functions (Agam, 2015, p. 22). This topic was chosen due to its significance and the intrigue it brings to language analysis. One of the key advantages of studying derivational suffixes lies in their ability to expand our vocabulary. By

understanding how derivational suffixes work, we can generate numerous words from a single base word. This process enhances our linguistic capabilities and enables us to express ideas more precisely and creatively. As a result, mastering the function of derivational suffixes is of great importance, particularly for students who aim to develop a rich and versatile vocabulary.

Numerous researchers have explored the utilization of derivational suffixes in their investigations. One such study is exemplified by Narasuari & Rahayuni (2020) article titled "Derivational Suffixes in Crazy Rich Asians Novel: A Morphological Analysis." This research endeavors to dissect the categories and roles of suffixes within the context of the Crazy Rich Asians novel, employing the framework and principles of suffixes proposed by (Plag, 2018, p. 109). Employing a descriptive qualitative approach, the findings highlight instances of derivational suffixes. Four instances of nominal suffixes including “/-age/, /-hood/, /-ness/, and /-ship/” are observed, alongside a solitary occurrence of the verbal suffix “/-ize/,” three instances of adjectival suffixes such as /-able/, /-al/, and /-esque/, and two occurrences of adverbial suffixes like “/-ly/ and /-wise/.” The function of derivational suffixes can be categorized into two groups: class-maintaining suffixes and class-changing suffixes. Among the various types of suffixes, some, including “/-age/, /-ness/, /-ize/, /-able/, /-al/, /-esque/, /-ly/, and /-wise/,” perform as class-changing suffixes, while others, like “/-hood/ and /-ship/,” serve as class-maintaining suffixes.

The second originates from an article authored by Putri et al., (2021), titled "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in Reading Texts of English Textbook." This study is dedicated to scrutinizing the operational roles of derivational suffixes present in reading materials within an English textbook tailored for eleventh-grade senior high school students. Employing a descriptive quantitative methodology, the research delves into the domain of derivational suffixes, unveiling four foundational categories along with their corresponding functions. These derivational suffixes were categorized into four groups: nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. Throughout the examination of English textbooks, it became evident that the most frequently utilized suffix was the nominal suffix “-ing,” which served as a marker for nouns. Immediately after, the adverbial suffix “-ly” emerged, serving as an indicator for forming adverbs. Upon analyzing the data, the researcher arrived at the conclusion that derivational suffixes play a crucial role in word formation. They serve to extend the meaning of a root word by adding the appropriate suffix, following a specific pattern. As an example, suffixes used to form nouns create nouns, those used to form verbs create verbs, those used to form adjectives create adjectives, and suffixes utilized for adverb formation generate adverbs. This study sheds light on the significance and versatility of derivational suffixes in enriching and expanding the English language lexicon.

The third was sourced from an article penned by Desmara et al., (2022), titled "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in Justin Bieber's Changes Album." This study had the

objective of identifying the varieties and functions of derivational suffixes present within the song lyrics featured in Justin Bieber's album titled "Changes. This study used descriptive qualitative method. In this research, a comprehensive exploration of derivational suffixes uncovered a total of 36 distinct suffixes, distributed across three primary types. Among these, the nominal suffix category included “-er, -tion, -al, -ment, -ence, -ness, -ity, -ion, -ist, -ette, and -age.” The adjective suffixes comprised “-ful, -ly, -y, -ual, and -able,” while the adverbial suffixes consisted of “-y, -al, and -ly.” The investigation revealed a breakdown of 21 nominal suffixes, 10 adverbial suffixes, and 5 adjective suffixes, demonstrating their varied and essential roles in word formation. Notably, the most dominant suffix observed throughout the study was “-ly,” which manifested in 10 instances among the sampled words. Surprisingly, however, no verb suffixes were found in the analyzed song lyrics, indicating their relative rarity in this specific context. By scrutinizing the functions of these derivational suffixes, research distinguished 31 class-changing suffixes, which fundamentally transformed the grammatical category of the base words to create new forms. In contrast, 5 class-maintaining suffixes were identified, preserving the original grammatical category of base words even after the addition of the suffix.

The fourth originated from an article authored by Cahyani et al., (2022), titled "Derivational Suffixes Forming Noun in the Instagram Captions of @Bawabali\_Official." This study aimed to discern and analyze the varieties of derivational suffixes that form nouns within the Instagram captions of @bawabali\_official. The focus was particularly on posts shared during the period from September to October 2021. Employing a combination of descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods, this study revealed 179 words containing derivational suffixes that create nouns. Three categories of derivational suffixes forming nouns were uncovered in the dataset: 143 instances (79.9%) of derivational suffixes that transform verbs into nouns, including “-age, -al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -ion, -ee, -er, -or, -ing, -ment, and -y”, 26 instances (14.5%) of derivational suffixes that shift adjectives into nouns “-dom, -ence, -ery, -ial, -ity, -ness, and -ship,” and 10 instances (5.6%) of derivational suffixes that modify nouns into other nouns “-aire, -er, -ery, -ism, -ist, -ship, and -y.”

The fifth investigation was carried out by Masitoh & Indriani (2021), as outlined in their article "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes on 'Percy Jackson The Sea Monster' Novel By Rick Riordan." The primary objective of this study was to discern the types of derivational suffixes present within the provided data source. The fifth study is conducted by in his article An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes on "Percy Jackson The Sea Monster" Novel By Rick Riordan. This research aimed to figure out what kind of derivational suffixes there found in the data source. This study used descriptive qualitative method. In the researcher's study, a total of four types of derivational suffixes were identified based on the data collection. These types included verb-forming, adverb-forming, noun-forming, and adjective-forming suffixes. The verb-forming suffixes found were “-en, -er, and -ize,” contributing to the creation of new verbs from existing

words. Adverb-forming suffixes included “-ily, -ly, -place, -ward, and -where,” which transformed words into adverbs, indicating manner or direction. Noun-forming suffixes encompassed “-ation, -tion, -sion, -er, -ness, -al, -ary, and -ment,” effectively converting words into nouns. Lastly, adjective-forming suffixes comprised “-able, -ful, -ical, -ive, -less, -en, -ly, -ward, -ous, -ary, and -ant,” altering words to express descriptive qualities. In other to analyze the data, the theory of Katamba would be applied in terms of Derivational Suffixes, class changing, class maintaining. It would be explained in detail, as follows:

### ***Class Maintaining and Changing Derivational Suffixes***

Katamba (1993, p. 50), stated “in the realm of word classification, derivational suffixes are employed to generate fresh lexemes by inducing a change in a word's grammatical subclass, all the while refraining from shifting it into a new word category.” In simpler terms, class-maintaining suffixes are those suffixes that, when affixed to a base word, do not alter the category of the base word. Consequently, when the suffix is appended to the base, the outcome preserves the same word form as the base category. According to Bauer (1983, p. 220), there exists a collection of suffixes that fall within this category, including:

1. “Actress” (from “actor”)
2. “Cigarette” (from “cigar”)
3. “Childhood” (from “child”)
4. “Realism” (from “real”)
5. “Friendship” (from “friend”)

Regarding the alteration of the word classes, derivational suffixes play a role in shifting the grammatical category of a foundational word, often resulting in a shift in meaning as well (Katamba, 1993, p. 50). This process is further categorized based on the form class of the derivatives they generate, classifying suffixes into those forming nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs (Bauer, 1983, p. 220).

#### **1. Suffixes Forming Nouns**

A noun-forming suffix is appended to the end of a base word, transforming it into a noun. In essence, the suffix is affixed to the base's end, giving rise to a novel lexeme. English presents a variety of suffixes for converting verbs and adjectives into nouns. Some examples include:

- a. “Education” (from “educate”)
- b. “Adventure” (from “adventurous”)
- c. “Mastery” (from “master”)
- d. “Painter” (from “paint”)
- e. “Announcement” (from “announce”)

Note: Suffix -al serves a dual purpose, forming nouns from verb bases and adjectives from noun bases. Similarly, suffix -y functions both to create nouns from verb or adjective bases and to craft adjectives derived from the foundation of nouns.

## 2. Suffixes Forming Verbs

In the English language, there are three categories of suffixes pertain to verb formation: **“-ify, -ize, and -en.”** For instance:

- a. “Clarify” (from “clear”)
- b. “Apologize” (from “apology”)
- c. “Shorten” (from “short”)

Note: Suffix “-en” serves a dual role, shaping verbs from adjectives and forming adjectives from noun bases.

## 3. Suffixes Forming Adjectives

English boasts several suffixes for crafting adjectives, including:

- a. “Sunny” (from “sun”)
- b. “Historical” (from “history”)
- c. “Wonderful” (from “wonder”)
- d. “Careless” (from “care”)
- e. “Ordinary” (from “order”)

## 4. Suffixes Forming Adverbs

Predominant derivational suffixes for adverb formation encompass -ly, -wise, and -ward(s). Examples of these suffixes are as follows:

- a. “Quickly” (from “quick”)
- b. “Clockwise” (from “clock”)
- c. “Upward” (from “up”)

## II. Methods

The data source for this study was carried out from Novel “Moby-Dick.” novel by Herman Melville on 2023. Moby Dick is a story of the adventures of a young man who reacts, Ishmael who ends up working for the crew of a fishing boat pause named Pequod. This study used a novel as a data source because the novel provides a lot of words with derivational suffixes. In addition, novels are also trending among children and adolescents. Novels are currently not only in the form of books or hardcopy. They are also available on the internet, for example, such as Fizzo novels.

Moby-Dick is a richly layered novel that delves into various themes and aspects of human nature. The story is narrated by Ishmael, a young sailor, who joins the whaling ship Pequod under the command of the enigmatic Captain Ahab. As the ship sets sail on a whaling expedition, it becomes clear that Ahab's primary motive is not to hunt whales for oil, but to seek

vengeance against the massive white whale known as Moby Dick. Captain Ahab's obsession with Moby Dick is symbolic of the destructive power of unchecked ambition and revenge. Ahab's single-minded pursuit of the whale consumes him, leading him to disregard the safety and well-being of his crew. The novel explores the idea that such intense obsessions can lead to self-destruction and the unraveling of one's humanity. The diverse crew of the Pequod reflects a microcosm of society, with characters from various backgrounds and cultures (Melville, 2023). Melville uses these characters to explore themes of race, class, and the dynamics of power. For instance, the character Queequeg, a tattooed Polynesian harpooner, challenges societal norms and stereotypes of the time. Melville's writing is known for its detailed descriptions, philosophical reflections, and symbolic imagery. The novel is interspersed with chapters that delve into the anatomy of whales, the history of whaling, and philosophical musings. These chapters serve as both a means to educate the reader about the whaling industry and as a platform for Melville to explore broader themes and ideas. As the Pequod's journey unfolds, the crew encounters various challenges, including encounters with other ships and the natural elements. The novel captures the harsh realities of life at sea and the unpredictable and unforgiving nature of the ocean. Ultimately, "Moby-Dick" is a complex and thought-provoking work that goes beyond a simple tale of a man hunting a whale. It examines the depths of human nature, the consequences of obsession, and the profound mysteries of the natural world. Melville's exploration of these themes and his masterful storytelling have solidified "Moby-Dick" as a timeless classic in English literature.

This study focuses on analyzing words with derivational suffixes to identify the varieties of suffixes and the roles of derivational suffixes within the words present in the novel. In this study the authors employed a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the sources of data. The descriptive qualitative method is a type of research that analyzes and presents data through descriptions and tables (Kim et al., 2017). The process of collecting data unfolds through a series of three distinct steps. First and foremost, the initial step entails a comprehensive reading of the novel in question. This foundational stage serves to acquaint the researcher with the content and context of the text. Subsequently, in the second step, specific attention is directed towards identifying and distinguishing words within the text that are candidates for possessing suffixes. These identified words are then methodically underlined, a visual marker that signifies their potential significance in the context of suffix analysis. Lastly, the culmination of this data collection endeavor occurs in the third step, wherein the marked words are systematically organized and classified. This classification hinges on the variations and patterns of suffixes that are observed among the marked words, ultimately shedding light on linguistic and morphological insights inherent to the novel's language usage. This research falls within the realm of qualitative methodology. Qualitative methodology encompasses research that generates descriptive data, encompassing language, expressions, and behaviors that can be directly observed by the subjects

themselves (Moser & Korstjens, 2017). The qualitative approach entails data collection techniques that yield primarily open-ended, non-numerical data, which are predominantly analyzed through non-statistical methods (Dörnyei, 2007).. In this study, the dataset comprises the novel "Moby-Dick." The analysis centers on the examination of words within "Moby-Dick," particularly focusing on the underlying roots and bases that incorporate derivational suffixes.

### III. Findings and Discussion

#### Findings

Through the course of this investigation, the study drew upon data extracted from the novel "Moby Dick." The resulting dataset revealed a total of 170 instances that incorporate derivational suffixes. To systematically present and analyze these findings, a comprehensive classification and tabulation of each discernible type was conducted, aligning with the categorization framework articulated by (Katamba, 1994). This classification offers an organized approach to understanding the various ways in which derivational suffixes are employed within the source text. The subsequent section elucidates this classification, shedding light on the multifaceted functions and contributions of derivational suffixes within the context of the novel "Moby Dick."

Table 1. The Quantity of Class Changing Derivational Suffixes

No	The Function of Derivational Suffixes		Data Quantity
1	Adverb derived from adjective	-ly	75
TOTAL			75
2	Adjective derived from noun	-ful	22
		-less	18
		-al	12
		-ish	0
TOTAL			52
3	Verb Derived from Noun	-ize	0
		-fy	0
		-en	1
TOTAL			1
4	Noun Derived from Verb	-ion	27
		-ment	10
		-ance	3
TOTAL			40



Based on the presented table, the data indicates the following occurrences of derivational suffix functions in "The Moby-Dick" novel: 75 instances of adverbs derived from adjectives, 52 cases of adjectives derived from nouns, 1 instance of a verb derived from a noun, and 40 instances of nouns derived from verbs. Notably, the most frequent function observed is the creation of adverbs from adjectives.

Table 2. The Quantity of Class Maintaining Derivational Suffixes

No	The Function of Derivational Suffixes		Data Quantity
1	Nouns derived from nouns	-hood	1
		-ship	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2</b>
2	Adjective derived from adjective	-ish	0
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

## Discussion

The data source exclusively contains suffixes; no prefixes were identified. The analysis of the data used labeled and bracketed proposed by Katamba (1994). The ensuing discussion revolves around observations made in "The Moby-Dick" novel and is as follows:

### *Function of derivational suffixes*

Based on Katamba (1993, p. 22), "functional affixes serve to convey grammatical meaning." Derivational suffixes create diverse variations of a single word, yielding distinct forms. A word's form, also referred to as its word form, encompasses the various manifestations that a word can assume through the process of inflection (Maulidina et al., 2019).

### *Class changing derivational suffixes*

#### 1. Adverb derived from adjective

Carstairs-McCarthy (2002, p. 48) stated that, "some introductory treatments of English grammar talk as if not just many but all adverbs end in **-ly**." Adverbs can stem from both adjectives and verbs. If this were the case, it would result in an atypical word class where all its constituents are derived. However, the reality is that simple, or mono-morphemic, adverbs, although limited in count, encompass highly prevalent words. Additionally, some adverbs exhibit morphological complexity without incorporating the "**-ly**" suffix.

Examples: Nearly, Suddenly, Sadly and others

**Data 1.** "*Deliberate whether to buy him a coat, which he **sadly** needed, or invest his money in a pedestrian trip to Rockaway Beach?*"

**Source:** A section from Chapter 1, Page 26 of the novel "Moby-Dick."

[[Sad]<sub>adj</sub> -ly]<sub>adv</sub>

The term **“Sadly”** comprises the suffix **“-ly”** with its base being **“Sad.”** Initially, **“sad”** falls under the adjective category. However, through the attachment of the **“-ly”** suffix at the root's end, it undergoes a conversion into an adverb. The provided content pertains to derivational suffixes that change word classes, as this process introduces a fresh word form and alters the word's grammatical type. **“Sad”** denotes an emotional state of unhappiness, while **“Sadly”** conveys an action done in a sorrowful manner. The integration of the **“-ly”** suffix to the base word not only shifts its grammatical classification but also its inherent meaning (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 48).

**Data 2.** *“Who has the constant surveillance of me, and **secretly** dogs me....”*

**Source:** A section from Chapter 1, Page 29 of the novel "Moby-Dick."

[[Secret]<sub>adj</sub> -ly]<sub>adv</sub>

The word **“Secretly”** contains the suffix **“-ly”** while its base is **“Secret.”** Originally, **“secret”** belongs to the adjective word class. However, by affixing the suffix **“-ly”** to the root, it undergoes a transformation into an adverb. The information provided pertains to class-changing derivational suffixes, as this process generates a novel word form and shifts the word's grammatical classification. **“Secret”** signifies something confidential, not meant to be disclosed, whereas **“Secretly”** conveys an action performed in a concealed manner. The incorporation of the suffix **“-ly”** within the base word not only alters its grammatical class but also its fundamental meaning (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 48).

**Data 3.** *“**Finally**, I always go to sea as a sailor, because of the wholesome exercise and pure air of the fore- castle deck.”*

**Source:** A section from Chapter 1, Page 29 of the novel "Moby-Dick."

[[Final]<sub>adj</sub> -ly]<sub>adv</sub>

**“Finally”** carries the suffix **“-ly,”** while its base is **“Final.”** Initially, **“final”** belongs to the adjective category. Yet, by affixing the **“-ly”** suffix to the root's end, it shifts into an adverb. The provided information addresses derivational suffixes that modify word classes, given that this process generates a fresh word structure and alters the word's grammatical nature. **“Final”** signifies the conclusion of something, while **“Finally”** indicates an event taking place at the conclusion. The incorporation of the **“-ly”** suffix within the base word not only changes its grammatical classification but also its fundamental character (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 48).

**Data 4.** *“Parallel meridians **rudely** pecked into the glass....”*

**Source:** A section from Chapter 3, Page 38 of the novel "Moby-Dick."

[[Rude]<sub>adj</sub> -ly]<sub>adv</sub>

**“Rudely”** features the suffix **“-ly”** while its base is **“Rude.”** Initially, **“rude”** falls within the adjective category. However, with the attachment of the **“-ly”** suffix to the root's end, it

experiences a transition into an adverb. The information provided concerns derivational suffixes that alter word classes, as this process generates a novel word structure and modifies the word's grammatical nature. “**Rude**” conveys a lack of politeness, whereas “**Rudely**” expresses an action executed in an impolite manner. The inclusion of the “**-ly**” suffix in the base word not only transforms its grammatical classification but also its intrinsic essence (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 48).

2. Adjective derived from noun

Carstairs-McCarthy (2002, p. 52) stated that, “some of the processes that derive adjectives from verbs straddle the divide between derivation and inflection in a way that we have not yet encountered.” Adjectives can be created through derivation from both nouns and verbs. An adjective can be formed by appending “**-ful**” to a noun or by attaching “**-ive**, **-ing**, **-ed**, **-able**, or **-less**” to a verb.

Examples: Thoughtless, endless, and others

**Data 5.** “*And, **doubtless**, my going on this whaling voyage.....*”

**Source:** A section from Chapter 1, Page 29 of the novel “Moby-Dick.”

[[Doubt]<sub>n</sub> -less]<sub>adj</sub>

“**Doubtless**” comprises the suffix “**-less**,” while its base is “**doubt**.” Initially, “doubt” falls under the adjective category. However, by affixing the “**-less**” suffix at the root's end, it transforms into a noun. The provided information is relevant to class-changing derivational suffixes, as this process generates a new word form and alters the grammatical classification of the word. “**Doubt**” signifies a state of uncertainty, while “**Doubtless**” denotes the absence of doubt. The inclusion of the “**-less**” suffix in the base word not only alters its grammatical class but also its essential meaning (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 52).

**Data 6.** “*Remorseless service the soles of my boots were in a most **miserable** plight*”

**Source:** A section from Chapter 2, Page 32 of the novel “Moby-Dick.”

[[Misery]<sub>n</sub> -able]<sub>adj</sub>

“**Miserable**” incorporates the suffix “**-able**,” while its base is “**misery**.” Initially, “**misery**” falls under the adjective category. However, with the attachment of the “**-able**” suffix at the root's end, it evolves into a noun. The information presented pertains to class-changing derivational suffixes, as this process generates a fresh word form and alters the grammatical classification of the word. “**Misery**” denotes the experience of something unpleasant, whereas “**Miserable**” portrays a state of misery. The inclusion of the “**-able**” suffix within the base word not only alters its grammatical class but also its core essence (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 52).

**Data 7.** “*Perpendicular lines floating in a **nameless** yeast*”

**Source:** A section from Chapter 3, Page 37 of the novel “Moby-Dick.”

[[Name]<sub>n</sub> -less]<sub>adj</sub>

“**Nameless**” features the suffix “**-less**,” while its base is “**name**.” Initially, “**name**” belongs to the adjective category. However, with the addition of the “**-less**” suffix at the root's end, it transforms into a noun. The information provided pertains to class-changing derivational suffixes, as this process introduces a new word form and alters the word's grammatical classification. “**Name**” signifies an individual's identity, while “**Nameless**” conveys the absence of a name. The incorporation of the “**-less**” suffix within the base word not only changes its grammatical class but also its fundamental essence (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 52).

### 3. Verb derived from noun

Carstairs-McCarthy (2002, p. 53) stated that, “a verb is a word (part of speech) unusual in that all the affixes that I will mention in it are prefixes.” Verbs formed through the derivation from nouns and adjectives (Dixon, 2008). By this point, it should be clear that suffixes hold a more significant role in English derivational morphology compared to prefixes. Crafting a verb can be achieved by attaching “**-fy**” to a noun, or by appending “**-en or -ize**” to an adjective, or even by adding “**-en-**” to a noun.

Examples: Criticize, strengthen, and others

**Data 8.** “*As it is, parts of her back country are enough to **frighten** one.....*”

**Source:** A section from Chapter 6, Page 63 of the novel “Moby-Dick.”

[[fright]<sub>n</sub> -en]<sub>v</sub>

“**Frighten**” encompasses the suffix “**-en**,” while its base is “**fright**.” Originally, “**fright**” falls under the adjective category. However, with the attachment of the “**-en**” suffix at the root's end, it undergoes a transformation into a noun. The information provided relates to class-changing derivational suffixes, as this process introduces a novel word form and alters the grammatical classification of the word. “**Fright**” signifies an emotional reaction to threats, whereas “**Frighten**” signifies the act of inducing fear. The incorporation of the “**-en**” suffix within the base word not only alters its grammatical class but also its core essence (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 53).

### 4. Noun derived from verb

Carstairs-McCarthy (2002, p. 50) stated that, “nouns derived from adjectives and from verbs are extremely numerous, and it should be easy for you to think of many other examples on the lines of those given here. Some of these nouns are formed from bases other than the free form of the corresponding adjective. A noun derives from a verb form.” Nouns can be created through the utilization of suffixes or by appending “**-ion, -ment, -er, or -ance**” to verbs, or alternatively, by attaching “**-ness or -ity**” to adjectives.

Examples: Simplicity, guidance, and others

**Data 9.** “*Yes, as everyone knows, **meditation** and water are wedded forever.*”

**Source:** A section from Chapter 1, Page 26 of the novel “Moby-Dick.”

[[Meditate]<sub>v</sub> -ion]<sub>n</sub>

“**Meditation**” incorporates the suffix “-ion,” with its base being “**meditate.**” Originally, “**meditate**” falls within the adjective category. However, upon adding the “-ion” suffix at the root's end, it transforms into a noun. The information provided relates to class-changing derivational suffixes, as this process introduces a fresh word form and alters the grammatical classification of the word. “**Meditate**” signifies deep contemplation, while “**Meditation**” denotes the act of meditating. The inclusion of the “-ion” suffix within the base word not only alters its grammatical class but also its fundamental essence (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 50).

**Data 10.** “*But his next **movement** was to crush himself-boots in hand....*”

**Source:** A section from Chapter 4, Page 57 of the novel "Moby-Dick."

[[Move]<sub>v</sub> -ment]<sub>n</sub>

“**Movement**” comprises the suffix “-ment,” while its base is “**move.**” Initially, “**move**” belongs to the adjective category. However, with the attachment of the “-ment” suffix at the root's end, it transitions into a noun. The information presented relates to class-changing derivational suffixes, as this process generates a novel word form and alters the grammatical classification of the word. “**Move**” signifies an action involving changing positions or places, whereas “**Movement**” conveys the concept of motion. The incorporation of the “-ment” suffix within the base word not only changes its grammatical class but also its essential meaning (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 50).

## 5. Nouns derived from nouns

Carstairs-McCarthy (2002, p. 49) stated that, “not all derivational processes change word class. English has derivational processes that yield nouns with meanings such as small X, female X, inhabitant of X, state of being an X and devotee of or expert on X.” Here are a few examples, although this compilation is not exhaustive, encompassing both the affixes and their potential implications.

Examples: Kingship and Glaswegian

**Data 11.** “*In a countryman, this sudden flame of **friendship** would have seemed far too premature, a thing to be much distrusted....*”

**Source:** A section from Chapter 10, Page 87 of the novel "Moby-Dick."

[[Friend]<sub>n</sub> -ship]<sub>n</sub>

In the novel "Moby-Dick" by Herman Melville, the intricate power of language and its derivational nuances, much like the transformation of “**Friend**” to “**Friendship**,” finds resonance. Melville's artful use of language captures the complexity of human experiences, much as derivational morphology enriches words with layers of meaning. In linguistic analysis, the word “**Friendship**” exemplifies derivational morphology, where the suffix “-ship” is added to the word base “**Friend.**” This suffix converts nouns to denote states or

qualities related to the original word, as seen in the transformation from Friend to Friendship, representing the state of being friends and highlighting language's ability to express intricate human relationships (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 49).

#### IV. Conclusion

Based on the study's findings, the roles of derivational suffixes encompass both the maintenance and alteration of word classes. In this dataset, class maintenance is absent. However, class-changing derivational suffixes in "The Moby-Dick" novel are evidenced by adverbs derived from adjectives (53 instances), adjectives derived from nouns (38 instances), verbs derived from nouns (1 instance), and nouns derived from verbs (9 instances). Notably, adjectives comprise the most prevalent type, with a significant count of 53 occurrences. Additionally, class maintenance is observed through nouns derived from nouns (2 instances) and adjectives derived from adjectives (none detected). This analysis culminates in the observation that the highest frequency pertains to adjectives, encompassing 53 words and a considerable proportion. The study's aspiration is to serve as a valuable resource, aiding readers in comprehending and expanding their knowledge of derivational suffixes. Furthermore, it aims to enhance the understanding of word formation and minimize errors in utilizing suffixes to construct words.

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