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## Morphological Analysis of Derivational English Suffixes With Reference To *Enola Holmes* Movie

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**Keywords:** *Enola Holmes*,  
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**Abstract:** *One approach to creating words is through derivation. The Plag theory, which claims that there are four types of suffixes—nominal, adjective, verb, and adverb—is used to determine this suffix's form. Comparably, while examining functions, class-maintaining suffixes and class-changing suffixes are two different types of components. The purpose of this study is to recognize the varieties and evaluate the roles of English derivational suffixes in the Enola Holmes movie. The qualitative methodology was used in this study. The information used for this study was taken completely from the Enola Holmes movie by Nancy Springer. In order to define the rules and limitations for creating new words in English, the researcher uses the theory from Plag in a book titled Word-Formation in English to describe the formulation of the problems in this study. The study's findings revealed that there were nominal suffixes, verb suffix, and adjectival suffixes in the data. Noun forming nouns were the only type of class-maintaining suffixes that were present. The verb forming noun, adjective forming noun, noun forming verb, noun forming adjective, and adjective forming adverb were the six components that made up class-changing suffixes.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Morphology, according to Matthews (1991), is the branch of grammar that deals with the internal structure of words or simply a name for that area of linguistics that is concerned with the 'forms of words' in various uses and constructions. The essential part of any word is known as a morpheme in morphology. There are both free and bound morphemes, as well as roots, affixes, suffixes, infixes, inflectional, and derivational morphemes.

The two approaches to word construction in morphology—inflectional and derivational—concern how words are created and how they relate to one another. An inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that gives a word more grammatical information. Derivational morphemes, according to Katamba (1993), create new words by altering the word class to which a base belongs or by switching the base to which it is attached.

Derivative suffixes are joined to stems at the end of English words. In addition to changing

the stem's lexical category, derivative suffixes frequently change the stem's grammatical meaning or word class, as in the case of the verb to bake and the noun baker. Derivational suffixes can be found in speeches, books, movies, novels, newspapers, song lyrics, and other media. A suffix is a character or a group of letters that are added to the end of a word to either create a new word or modify the word's function. By modifying the base or original word's spelling, suffixes may modify the context of the root word.

This study is based on derived suffixes from the Enola Holmes movie. The movie was chosen as the data source because it has a variety of derivational suffixes that may be used to comprehend and explain word-forming suffixes as well as the purpose of the suffixes that can be found in the movie. The subject of the investigation, the theory applied, and the method employed are different between this study and earlier ones. The theory from Plag in the book *Word-Formation in English* is used on this study to explain how the problems in this study were formulated. It also establishes how complex words in English are related to other words. This study using descriptive qualitative method.

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

A journal article by Jayanti (2016) "The Derivational Adjectives In "The New York Times" was published. This thesis discusses the varieties and usages of the derivative adjectives included in the article. The data originates from several articles that were posted online by the New York Times in 2015. The qualitative description method is used to examine the data after the data have been collected using the documentation approach. The fundamental theory used is that proposed by Quirk, et al. (1985). The topic of the study, which was the same in both studies: the derivational suffix, and the technique of the investigation, which was the same in both studies: qualitative method.

A journal article published by Prasada (2016) "Derivational Suffixes in Bhagavad-Gita" aim to identify, categorize, and characterize the many kinds of endings that are employed to create new words in the Bhagavad-Gita. The first edition by A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada was published in 1972 by the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust in Mumbai. the (Bauer et al., 1983) and (Katamba, 1993) word-formation hypotheses. In this investigation, the documentation approach was used. The topic and the theory are different in our research. The topic of the study, namely the derivational suffix, and the technique of the study, both using qualitative methods, are therefore the similarities and differences between our research.

A journal article titled "Derivational English Suffixes With Reference To the Jakarta Post" was produced by Mahendra (2017). The study investigates the morphology of the formation of English words. This study focuses on the structure, purpose, and meaning of derivational suffixes found in The Jakarta Post news online. The Jakarta Post's online edition, which can be read at [www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com), provided the data for this study. Qualitative methodologies were used to evaluate the study's data. The data were analyzed using Plag's morphological theory from 2002. The theme, theories employed, and issues are different in our research. Therefore, the study's topic and methodology have some relevance to our research.

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The "Enola Holmes" movie could serve as the source of the data for the proposed research. The qualitative methods used in the study. The method and technique for collecting data involve watching a movie and then writing down the suffixes. The suffix is then divided into groups according to its kind and purpose in the data analysis approach. In order to show the outcome of

this study, the forms and functions of suffixes were given on a table in the analytical approach presentation.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

An overview of the types of derivational suffixes and their roles is covered in this portion of the section's discussion. The morphology theory put forward by (Plag, 2002) was used to this study. There are two types of adverb suffixes, including *-ly* and *-wise*, according to Plag (2002). The data included all conceivable adverb suffix varieties.

Here is an instance of a word with an adverb suffix:

### 1. Suffix – *ly*

Adding the *-ly* suffix to the end of an adjective or noun transforms the word into an adverb.

[1-1]

And the one most **frequently** violated. (02:59/Enola Holmes Movie)

.. is that I'm **presently** on the way to collect my brothers. (04:50/Enola Holmes Movie)

Is this **truly** the best way to come? (27:20/Enola Holmes Movie)

This is a **surprisingly** nice room. (112:37/Enola Holmes Movie)

Based on the data, four examples of adverbs with the suffix *-ly* were found. They were all created through the process of derivation. First, the word often evolved from the adjective *frequent* into an adverb by adding the suffix *-ly*. Second, *presently* is an adverb that was created by taking the adjective *present* and adding the suffix *-ly*. Third, the adjective *truly* was created from the word *true*, and the suffix *-ly* transformed it into an adverb. Last but not least, *surprisingly* developed from the word *surprising* as an adjective before adding the suffix *-ly* to become an adverb.

By adding the suffix *-ly*, the word was converted from an adjective to an adverb. *Frequent*, *present*, *true*, and *surprising* when used as a free morpheme, then suffix *-ly* is used as a bound morpheme.

### The function:

The suffix *-ly* was added to the basic word *frequent* to form the new word *frequently*. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the adjective "*frequent*" denotes a frequent occurrence. The term commonly changed from a noun to an adverb once the suffix was added.

The suffix *-ly* was added to the word now, which was formed from the root *present*. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the adjective *present* denotes a distinct place. The word "*presently*" changed into an adverb once the suffix was added, and it now signifies "at the moment".

The suffix *-ly* applied to the basic word *true* to form the new word *truly*. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the adjective "*true*" denotes exact, particularly of facts or claims. After the suffix was added, the term effectively became an adverb.

The root word *surprising* was used to produce the word *surprisingly*, which was then given the suffix *-ly* to make a new word. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the adjective *surprising* indicates unexpected. After the suffix was added, the word *surprisingly* became into an adverb.

Table 1. Functions of Suffix – *ly*

No	Word Form	Base	Suffix	Process	Function
1.	Frequently (Adv)	Frequent (Adj)	-ly	Frequent (Adj) + /-ly/ = Frequently (Adv)	Class Changing (Adj → Adv)
2.	Presently (Adv)	Present (Adj)	-ly	Present (Adj) + /-ly/ = Presently (Adv)	Class Changing (Adj → Adv)
3.	Truly (Adv)	True (Adj)	-ly	True (Adj) + /-ly/ = Truly (Adv)	Class Changing (Adj → Adv)
4.	Surprisingly (Adv)	Surprising (Adj)	-ly	Surprising (Adj) + /-ly/ = Surprisingly (Adv)	Class Changing (Adj → Adv)

## 2. Suffix – *wise*

A typical suffix in adverbs describing style and direction is - *wise*.

[1-2]

Because **otherwise** you think I will affect your standing. (78:17/ Enola Holmes Movie)

According to the data, there was just one instance of an adverb that had the suffix "*wise*." The word was previously created through a process of derivation. The word *otherwise* is an adverb that was once an adjective deriving from the word *other*. The suffix "*-wise*" changed the word's classification from adjective to adverb. In addition, suffix - *wise* as a bound morpheme and *other* as free morpheme.

### The function:

The suffix "*-wise*" was added to the basic word *other*, creating the new term *otherwise*. According to Merriam Webster's dictionary, the adjective *other* denotes being the lone person (out of two or more) left out or excluded. The word changed to an adverb once the suffix was added, and it now signifies in a different method or manner. The word's classification was altered from adjective to adverb by the addition of the suffix "*-wise*."

Table 2. Functions of Suffix – *wise*

No	Word Form	Base	Suffix	Process	Function
1.	Otherwise (Adv)	Other (Adj)	- <i>wise</i>	Other (Adj) + /-wise/ = Otherwise (Adv)	Class Changing (Adj → Adv)

## CONCLUSION

Derivational suffixes, particularly those employed in the Enola Holmes movie, can be considered to have a variety of forms and functions, according to the study's findings. The four different types of derivational suffixes are the adjectival, verbal, nominal, and adverbial suffixes. The data contained all of them. Derivational suffixes serve two distinct functions, such as a class-maintaining and a class-changing, to produce new base forms.

Based on the result, there were five data found in adverbial suffixes especially four data

from suffix – *ly* and one data from suffix – *wise*. The word changed from the base adjective to adverb. It made the class of the word changed from adjective into adverb. The change in word class created a new word.

However, the author believes that by presenting this thesis, other people would be motivated to explore the suffixes from any movie. It is anticipated that the reader can significantly benefit from what has been covered by the author in this thesis.

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