
Derivational Affixes with the Special Reference to Silb's Comis Entitled Blood Bank

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Abstract

This research aimed to identify the kinds of affixes, and to explain the forms also the meaning of each affixes in the translated Korean comic entitled "Blood Bank." This study used qualitative research which contain open class words and new words. The data are taken from Korean comic that can be accessed through online webpage or website. Based on the research finding, the writer found that derivational affixes is the part of morphological analysis. A derivational affix is an affix which the one word is derived from another. The derived word is often originated from different word class or the original ones. Meanwhile, affix is a grammatical element that is combined with a word, phrase, or root to produce derived forms. Affix is officially divided into three main types: prefix (occurs at the beginning or front of the word), suffix (occurs at the end or back of the word), and infixes (occurs in the middle or inside of the word.) The result of this research shows that derivational affixes are used in the comic entitled "Blood Bank" by Silb. There are only two types of affixes that are found in the comic. They are prefix dis-, re-, mis-, im-, in-, non-, un-, as-, and suffix -age, -al, -ance, -er, -ion, -ment, -ce, -ity, -ness, -ful, -ship, -ate, -en, -ize, -able, -ish, -less, -ly, -ous, -y. There were three types of affixes but the writer didn't find any infixes in the comic. The functions of derivational affixes consist of noun forming, adjective forming, and verb forming.

Keywords: affixes, derivational affixes, prefix, suffix, infix

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool that people used for communication and as a formal symbolic system. The skill of conceiving and defining a language entails examining its formal systematic features and interpreting it as a communication character (Harsa, 2014). Learning a language makes you to be able to combine words to phrases, and phrases to sentences. Knowing a language means being able to produce and understand new sentences that never heard and spoken before.

Derivational affixes is very important as a role of language and communication in our life. Without derivational affixes, people cannot use the word in a very appropriate and correct way. The process of creating the words separately but morphologically with the previous or similar words is known as

(English W & Other, 2010). This improves in the development of one's vocabulary through the application of affixes and helps in the knowledge of word meanings (Yule, 2006). People are also able to know and understand the meaning of the words by using derivational affixes correctly which means that people can also use derivational affixes to get their writing skill better. Therefore, people need to learn more about affixation and its functions and characteristics.

Morphology is a discipline of linguistics that studies the structural meaning of words or how words are built up from simpler meaningful parts (Harsa, 2014). Morphology is the study of word formation, which includes how new words are formed in the world's languages and how word forms change depending on how they're applied in sentences (Lieber, 2009). Another way morphemes have been characterized is as a combination of sound and meaning, which is known as word formation (Parker, 1878). The study of word-formation may also be described as the study of how new structure words are created from other words or morphemes. Words are made up of smaller components known as morphemes, and there are several ways of creating new words from current ones using affixational, non-affixational, and compounding processes (Plag, 2003). It is the most important cause of word-formation method used in the development of new English words.. This is known as derivation, and it is performed by the use of a huge number of English words that are not generally included separately in dictionaries (Yule, 2006).

An affix is a morpheme that appears only when it is connected to another morpheme or morphemes, such as a root, stem, or base (Matthews, 1996). Affix is a group of words or sounds that are added to the beginning, middle and the end of the word (Callies, 2006). Meanwhile, another linguist said that affixes are not free morphemes since they must always be connected to a base morpheme (Finnegan, 2003). Some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g. un-, mis-). These are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. -less, -ish) and are called suffixes. All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both (Yule, 2006)

In affixation, whether it is derivational or inflectional, by changing the meaning of the base to that they are affixed is how they work. For example, the English derivational affix does not change the name to the adjectives such as immature. The process is considered to be the object of the specifically examining, since the writer was interesting about the theories resulting from it. It is then important to analyze the problem of students in affixation, especially in writing, also since it plays an important role in the use of language. An impact on students' error is ambitious in order to know how much students need to figure out a solution to it. Students will be learning the English words easily and can be more interested in it.

The first previous study is a local journal by Zainuddin, with the topic about analyzing derivational affixes on Kompas newspaper. This journal discuss how the derivational affixes found in Indonesian language since affixes take an important role in Indonesian language and it so sensitive because the slightly affixes may cause so far different in their meaning (Zainudin, 2016). In order to resolve the problem of analyzing the derivational affixes, the writer of this journal used a descriptive qualitative method by using the theory of structural linguistics to interpret the grammatical meaning carried out in the process of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation. The method of analysis data in this previous study applied distributional method in terms of classifying lexical category of Indonesian that derived nouns in producing affixation. The theory that the writer used in this study is referring to the patterns of derivation and structure by Aronoff & Fudeman (2005). Zainuddin uses derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation that mentioned in “Kompas” newspaper as the object of the study. There are 7 types of derivational affixes that found in this study. They are (suffix -an, infix -em- +suffix -an, infix -el-, confix per-an, confix ke-an, confix pe-an and confix pen-an). This is to say that the diversity of the use of Indonesian language through mass-media is considered important in terms of some aspects in social context such as politic, culture as well as education.

The similarities between the first previous study and the present study are both using the descriptive and qualitative as their method. However, the differences are the first previous study using newspaper as the source of data, meanwhile the present study will be using a comic as the source of the data. The second is, the first previous study only focusing the derivational affixes in the original class word of nouns in Indonesian language, meanwhile the present study finding three of the original class word which is not only nouns but including verbs and adjectives.

This study concerns with analyzing the derivational affixes and the writer choose a comic since comic can be used as a media of learning. Comics are pictorial images and graphics juxtaposed in a deliberate sequence destined to transmit information and/or to produce an answer in the reader (Rota & Izquierdo, 2003). The writer chooses a comic that came from South Korea entitled “Blood Bank.” Blood Bank is a webtoon comic that consist of 61 chapters which were updated each in a week. The original comic is written in hangeul (korean language) and translated in English by Lezhin.

The story begins in a world of vampires where they rule over humans. Blood Bank is a place where human bloods are sold. In a land of vampires where they are the supreme beings, rule human beings, and there exist vampires with abnormalities. Those who chooses to be ruled by humans. A young human with his popularity as a banker named One does his same old routine within blood bank. Until, a young vampire named Shell Overlord unexpectedly takes an interest in him. Shell, who is the son of a Blood

Bank lord, falls for a mere human banker, One. He gives everything that One wishes to have as a banker, but One never looks back at him, and it doesn't make Shell enough to give up.

Here, the writer analyzes not only on the words forming that is found, but also the function of words forming. The result of the study is expected to give the useful information to the related study both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the result of the study is expected to help in learning affixes, especially for derivational affixes that change the class of root or base in the part of speech. Practically, the result of the study is expected to give precious contribution to lectures, university students and future researchers. For the lectures, this study might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary. For the university students, this study hopefully can be used to study both the affixes; inflectional and derivational which not only from their hand book but also from comic. For the future researchers, the result of this study is expected to be a previous study for those who are interested in doing similar field of study.

The writer has a limited the problem of the study, so the problem which is investigated not too wide and the study are effective to be studied. Here, this study focuses on derivational affixes in the Blood Bank translated korean comic. The comic consists of 61 chapters. The writer analyzes all the comic which are the beginning of the story, rising the case and the solution to find out the structure of words that consist of the roots of words and derivational affixes in the comic entitled Blood Bank. The writer takes all of data or the examples derivational affixes that have been classified and put into the table. The writer searches then describes the words which are related to derivational affixes and also the writer explain the function of word formation based on derivational affixes in the comic entitled Blood Bank.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The writer used qualitative method to analyze the data that indicated to derivational affixes in the comic entitled Blood Bank. Qualitative research is concerned with structures and patterns, and how something is (Karlinda, 2014). Thus, this study uses qualitative method which is only collecting, analyzing, and classifying the data because the data was taken in a comic entitled Blood Bank. In addition, this study is appropriated to focus on the derivational affixes and the function in analyzing comic and all the data was in the form of words, phrase, and sentence. By using this method, it helped the writer to collect, investigate, and describe the data clearly.

The writer concerned the derivational affixes that found in the comic entitled Blood Bank. In collecting the data, the writer firstly need to find the comic entitled Blood Bank in the official webtoon site or page. Secondly, the writer read all the chapters which is consist of 61 chapters. Third, finding and

listing the words that contains of derivational affixes in the comic entitled Blood Bank. Lastly, the writer categorize the classification or list into the data sheet. In this case, this study uses different aspect to collect the data to answer the research questions. Therefore, the writer is used as the Instrument in seeking the answer for the research question. So, the writer is used because she is the one who described and gave interpretation on the data. Furthermore, the link or address of the webtoon site or page is provided in order to find the subject and analyze the data easily later on. Considering the steps above, the writer drew the conclusion of the data analysis and then finally the writer reported the result of the study.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of the data there are derivational affixes found in the comic entitled Blood Bank. After reading the comic, researcher found that there are 6 types of prefix with 11 words in total, 22 types of suffix with 100 words in total and 10 words that are derived into both prefix and suffix. They are prefix *dis-*, *re-*, *mis-*, *im-*, *in-*, *non-*, suffix *-age*, *-al*, *-ance*, *-er*, *-ion*, *-ment*, *-ity*, *-ness*, *-ful*, *-ship*, *-ate*, *-en*, *-ize*, *-able*, *-ish*, *-less*, *-ly*, *-ous*, *-y*, and *dis-ful*, *un-ful*, *un-able*, *un-ed*, *re-er*. There are also several words that have double suffix in it. The following are the elaboration of derivational affixes that can be found in any of literary work especially comic.

The derivational affixes that found in the comic entitled Blood Bank have been collected and classified into groups according to the affixiation and the word formation in the following table below:

3.1 Affixes That Do Not Change The Part of Speech of The Base

The table 3.1 bellow shows that there are prefix *dis-* (3), *im-* (2), *in-* (2), *non-* (1), *re-* (1), and suffix *-ship* (3). According to its base, the words that have prefix *dis-* are all attached to verb. It explains that they do not change the part of speech even after being derived. The word *Dismiss* is attached to the base *miss* and the word still do not change the part of speech after by adding the prefix *dis-*. In this process, the affix word does not change the part of speech of the base, but the meaning of the base. If the base “miss” has a meaning of *fail to reach something*, then the meaning of the word “dismiss” will not be the same. In the chapter two, the Mr. Manager says “I hereby *dismiss* you from your banker duties.” Here, the meaning of the word “dismiss” is *remove somebody from their job*. What was Mr. Manager said here completely meaning that “*he hereby remove somebody from his banker duties.*” Following the other bases which also do not change the part of speech after being derived by prefixes *im-*, *in-*, *non-*, *re-* and suffix *-ship*.

Table 3.1 Prefixes and a Suffix

Word	Prefix	Suffix	Affix Meaning	Base	Part of Speech
Dismiss				Miss	Verb
Disobey	<i>Dis-</i>			Obey	Verb
Disappear				Appear	Verb
Immature				Mature	Adjective
Impossible	<i>Im</i>		Not / The opposite of the base	Possible	Adjective
Inappropriate				Appropriate	Adjective
Inconvenient	<i>In-</i>			Convenient	Adjective
Non-aggression	<i>Non-</i>			Agression	Noun
Resource	<i>Re-</i>		Again	Source	Noun
Relationship				Relation	Noun
Partnership		<i>-ship</i>	Skill of	Partner	Noun
Craftsmanship				Craftsman	Noun

The writer convey that the words with suffix *-ship* in the table above are all attached to noun. Where it also explains that they do not change the part of speech of the base. As an example, the base *craftsman* belongs to noun, after derived by adding suffix *-ship*, it is still a noun. It says “Hmm. The craftsmanship is crude, and the design is worn out...” from chapter fourty three. The base ‘craftsman’ means *skilled worker who practices a craft*, so the word ‘Craftsmanship’ in the sentence above means *friendship between two or more skilled craftsman*. Following the other bases such as *partner* and *relation* which are still a noun even after being derived by adding suffix *-ship*. This process does not change the part of speech of the base, it only changes the meaning a bit.

3.2 Affixes That Change The Part od Speech of The Base

In this section the data shows in the table 3.2, it showed that there are suffix *-al* (1), *-ful* (4), *-ate* (1), *-able* (3), *-ish* (1), *-less* (6), *-ly* (3), *-ous* (5), and *-y* (5). The words in the table 3.2 are attached to noun. The suffixes change the part of speech of the base from noun to adjective. The word *Useful* is attached to the base *use* which is a noun. The part of speech changed after being added by suffix *-al*, it built a new word and became adjective. In the chapter thirty four, a vampire with a red mask says this word as in the sentence “You were useful human.” From the base ‘use’, it has a meaning *state of being used as in noun*. After it is added by suffix *-ful*, the meaning becomes *something that can help you*. Here, the vampire with red mask’s meaning was “*you were human that very helping*.” The word ‘fortune’ means *good or bad luck*, but after adding the suffix *-ate* as in the sentence “You are fortunate” (chapter 3) the meaning becomes *lucky*. Another example is from the base ‘danger’ which means *possibility of being hurt*. When it’s added by suffix *-ous* as in the sentence “If I leave him alone, it could get dangerous,” (chapter 24) the meaning becomes *likely to cause danger*. Here, the meaning of suffix *-ous* is that *full of*

danger. The function of this process changes the part of speech of the base from noun to adjective. Suffix *-al*, *-ful*, *-ate*, *-able*, *-ish*, *-less*, *-ly*, *-ous*, and *-y* in the table above modifies noun become adjective

Table 3.2 From Noun to Adjective

Word	Suffix	Affix Meaning	Base
Trivial	<i>-al</i>	Relating to	Trivia
Useful			Use
Painful	<i>-ful</i>	A substitute of 'very'	Pain
Thoughtful			Thought
Pitiful			Pity
Fortunate	<i>-ate</i>	Quality of	Fortune
Comfortable			Comfort
Profitable	<i>-able</i>	A very used or able to be	Profit
Reasonable			Reason
Childish	<i>-ish</i>	Characteristic	Child
Shameless			Shame
Helpless			Help
Endless	<i>-less</i>	Without	End
Useless			Use
Hopeless			Hope
Careless			Care
Monthly			Month
Daily	<i>-ly</i>	By	Day
Friendly			Friend
Dangerous			Danger
Nervous			Nerve
Gracious	<i>-ous</i>	A very or full of	Grace
Glorious			Glory
Ridiculous			Ridicule
Scary			Scare
Flowery			Flower
Risky	<i>-y</i>	Characterized	Risk
Healthy			Health
Lucky			Luck

Then, the table 3.3 bellow shows that there are prefix *mis-*, *non-*, and suffix *-age* (1), *-al* (2), *-ance* (3), *-er* (1), *-ion* (3), *-ment* (7), and *-ness* (1). In chapter nine, there is a sentence "What *nonsense* is that?!", said by the main character. According to the table, the base 'sense' means *feeling about something important*, but after adding the prefix *non-*, the meaning becomes *foolish talk*. Here, the sentence said by the main character means "what meaningless word is that." The function of this process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to a noun. In the first place, words in the table above are attached to verb. After the word added by the affixes, they built a new word with its new meaning. For

example, the word *Marriage* is attached to the base *marry* which is a verb. The derivation process changed the word *marry* by adding suffix *-age* and became a noun. In the comic chapter sixteen, Pain Overlord says, “The *marriage* was political anyway” which means that “*the legal union of being husband and wife was political anyway.*” Another example, such as the base *murder* which is a verb and then became noun after adding suffix *-er*. The word ‘appear’ means *being seemor seen* meanwhile ‘Appearance’ as in the sentence “You should be taking an art with you, for *appearance’s* sake!” from chapter twenty one, means *a way of somebody looks to others*. The function of this process changes the part of speech of the base from verb to noun. Prefix *mis*, *non-* and suffix *-age*, *-al*, *-ance*, *-er*, *-ion*, *-ment*, and *-ness* in the table above modifies verb become noun.

Table 3.3 From Verb to Noun

Word	Prefix	Suffix	Affix Meaning	Base
Mistake	<i>Mis-</i>		Wrong	Take
Nonsense	<i>Non-</i>		Not	Sense
Marriage		<i>-age</i>	Process	Marry
Survival		<i>-al</i>	Relating to	Survive
Proposal				Propose
Appearance				Appear
Resistance		<i>-ance</i>	Quality of	Resist
Performance				Perform
Murderer		<i>-er</i>	A person	Murder
Collection				Collect
Attraction		<i>-ion</i>	Action/ process	Attract
Discussion				Discuss
Agreement				Agree
Punishment				Punish
Treatment				Treat
Judgement		<i>-ment</i>	Action or result	Judge
Replacement				Replace
Appointment				Appoint
Nourishment				Nourish
Forgiveness		<i>-ness</i>	Quality of manner	Forgive

Then, The following table (table 3.4) showed that there are suffix *-ance* (1), *-ity* (5), and *-ness* (6). There are also two words that has two suffix in each word, they are *-ive,-ness* (1) and *-less,-ness* (1). According to the table, the words above are attached to adjective and then suffixes changed them to noun. As an example, the word *Popularity* is attached to the base *popular*. The suffix *-ity* changes the part of speech of the base. In the comic chapter twenty three, there is a sentence said by the main character, “Arts are always thrown aside when their popularity fades.” The base ‘popular’ means *liked by many people*, here in the sentence above the word ‘popularity’ means *quality of being popular*. It also goes to the base

‘kind’ that has meaning *friendly*, then it is added by suffix *-ness*. The word becomes ‘Kindness’ and the meaning becomes *quality of being kind*. The word *kindness* found in the chapter seventeen of the Blood Bank comic, it says “Despite the kindness and trust you’ve shown me...” Here, the whole sentence means “*despite kind act and trust you’ve shown me...*” The function of this process changes the part of speech of the base from an adjective to a noun. Suffix *-ance*, *-ity*, and *-ness* in the table above modifies adjective become noun.

Table 3.4 From Adjective to Noun

Word	Suffix	Affix Meaning	Base
Importance	<i>-ance</i>	Quality of	Important
Personality			Personal
Rarity			Rare
Popularity	<i>-ity</i>	Condition or quality of	Popular
Humanity			Human
Opportunity			Opportune
Darkness	<i>-ness</i>	Manner/ quality of	Dark
Weakness			Weak
Happiness			Happy
Kindness	<i>-ive, -ness</i>	That which	Kind
Effectiveness			Effect
Carelessness			Care

Table 3.5 Noun to Verb

Word (Verb)	Suffix	Suffix Meaning	Base (Noun)
Fantasize	<i>-ize</i>	Cause or become	Fantasy
Apologize			Apology

Table 3.5 showed there are only two words found in the comic that has suffix *-ize* in it. The word *Fantasize* appears in the chapter five, it says “You said you’re a pervert that fantasize about being stepped on by humans.”. The word *Fantasize* is a derived word from the base *fantasy*. It changes the part of speech of the base after adding the suffix *-ize* to a verb. Same goes with the other word on the table above, the word *Apologize* is attached to noun. Before became a derived word, the word ‘apology’ means statement that saying you are sorry of a mistake. From chapter twelve, there is a sentence that says “Th—that’s why I called you here... to apologize for that...” And the meaning of ‘apologize’ in the whole sentence is to say sorry for doing mistakes. The function of this process changes the part of speech of the base from noun to verb. Suffix *-ize* modifies noun become verb

Table 3.6 From Adjective to Adverb

Word	Suffix	Affix Meaning	Base
Successfully	<i>-ful</i> ,	A substitute of 'very'	Success
Hopefully	<i>-ly</i>		Hope
Marginally	<i>-al</i> ,	Relating to	Margin
	<i>-ly</i>		
Persistently	<i>-ent</i> ,	Inclined to performing	Persist
	<i>-ly</i>		
Merely			Mere
Extremely			Extreme
Significantly			Significant
Suddenly			Sudden
Solely			Sole
Finally			Final
Stubbornly			Stubborn
Exactly			Exact
Honestly			Honest
Definitely			Definite
Logically			Logical
Quietly			Quiet
Safely			Safe
Normally			Normal
Obviously	<i>-ly</i>	By or in some manner	Obvious
Actually			Actual
Properly			Proper
Quickly			Quick
Approximately			Approximate
Eventually			Eventual
Completely			Complete
Gladly			Glad
Perfectly			Perfect
Naturally			Natural
Slowly			Slow
Briefly			Brief
Legally			Legal
Slightly			Slight
Easily			Easy

The suffixes found in the table 3.6 is only *-ly* with total of 33 words found in the comic entitled Blood Bank. There are also words that have double suffix in it with suffix *-ly* as their lasts. They are *-ful* (2), *-al* (1), and *-ent* (1). According to the table, the words above are attached to adjective. The base *sudden* is an adjective, and then it is added by suffix *-ly* the word became an adverb. The word *Suddenly* as in the sentence “Why did you suddenly go shopping after cutting off like that?” (chapter 26) means

unexpectedly go shopping. Here, the meaning of the base *sudden* and the word *Suddenly* are the same. Same goes with the word *Properly* which is also a derived word attached to adjective and to the base *proper*. The word *Properly* appears in the chapter thirty five, it says “I can’t even move my arms and legs properly...” Here, Shell Overlord means that *his arms and legs can’t move as well as usual*. The both meaning of the base *proper* and the word *properly* are the same. It only changes the part of speech of the base from adjective to adverb. The function of this process changes the part of speech from adjective to verb. Suffix *-ly* modifies adjective become adverb.

Table 3.7 From Verb to Adjective

Word	Prefix	Affix Meaning	Suffix	Affix Meaning	Base
Disrespectful	Dis-	Not / The opposite of the base	-ful	The substitute of ‘very’	Respect
Disgraceful					Grace
Ungrateful					Grate
Unimaginable	Un-	Not / The opposite of the base	-able	A very used of or able to be	Imagine
Unacceptable					Accept
Unbearable					Bear
Uninterested	-ed	Regular past participle	-ed	Regular past participle	Interest
Uninterrupted					Interrupt
Unexpected					Expect
Researcher	Re-	Again	-er	A person who does	Search

The table above is a group of words that are found in the comic that has both prefix and suffix in it. The first word that appears in the table is *Disrespectful*, which is attached to the base *respect*. From the chapter twenty one, it says “Aren’t you being a bit too *disrespectful*, One?” The base ‘respect’ belongs to noun, and its meaning is *admiration for somebody or something*. When it is added by prefix *dis-* and suffix *-ful* then the word became adjective and the meaning became *the lack of respect or admiration*. Here, the meaning of ‘Disrespectful’ according to the sentence above is that “Aren’t you being too much for not respecting them, One?” The process changes the base from a noun to an adjective. Another example from chapter fourteen, that says “Damned *ungrateful* human scum...” The word *Ungrateful* is attached to the base *grate*. By adding the prefix *un-* and suffix *-ful*, it changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to an adverb. The base ‘grate’ means *making a rough unpleasant noise by rubbing something together*, meanwhile the word ‘ungrateful’ means *very not expressing thanks for and to something*. Here, the meaning of the word *Ungrateful* in the whole sentence above is “Damned a not very thankful human scum...” The process changes the part of the speech of the base from a verb to an adverb and also changes the meaning of the base.

The researcher convey that there is no infixes identified in the comic. The tables show the number of derivational affixes that are found in the comic with the total of all affixes is 132 words excluding the infix.

4. CONCLUSION

In this study showed that there are 132 words that are attached with derivational affixes found in the comic. From the table 1.1, there are 12 words with prefix and suffix that do not change their part of speech of the base, they are prefix dis-, re-, im-, in-, non- and suffix -ship. In the table, prefix non- showed that there are 2 words found which one of them do change the part of speech. Prefix dis- being the most appears in the comic with the number of 3 words.

The following tables were classified according to the part of speech. There are 29 suffix words from Table 3.2 that changes their part of speech of the base from noun to adjective, 2 prefix words and 18 suffix words from Table 3.3 change their part of speech from verb to noun, 12 suffix words from Table 2.3 changes their part of speech of the base from adjective to noun, 2 suffix words from Table 2.4 change their part of speech of the base from noun to verb, 33 suffix words from Table 2.5 change their part of speech of the base from adjective to adverb. From the Table 2.6, 10 words with both prefix and suffix change their part of speech of the base from verb to adjective.

Based on the analysis, suffix -al was included into two tables or group which means that suffix -al has two function, they occurred from noun to adjective (Table 3.2) and from verb to noun (Table 3.3). Suffix -ly was included into two groups which also means that suffix -ly has two function, they are occurred from noun to adjective (Table 3.2) and adjective to adverb (Table 3.6). Another suffix that included into two groups is suffix -ance and suffix -ness, they have two function, where both occurred from verb to noun (Table 3.3) and from adjective to noun (Table 3.4). Suffix -ly being the most appears in the comic with the number of 33 words in total.

The researcher suggest that to improve their mastery of vocabulary, the readers need to apply the derivational affixes by breaking the word into its bases, elements and affixes. The readers can get the structure of words and find the way of how the words were created or built by only one word. By knowing the bases, the readers definitely can build the word by themselves

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