

Derivational Affix in the Movie "The Gentlemen" by Guy Ritchie: Morphology Study

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze derivational affix in the movie The Gentlemen. The purposes of this research are to find out the types and forms of derivational affix in The Gentlemen movie. The study of derivational affix was interesting because it affects on the formation of words from simple to complicated. This research used the descriptive qualitative method. In analyzing the data, researcher used the theories about morphology from Haspelmath and Sims (2010), and Lieber (2009). The researcher also used the theories about affixation from Procter (1980). The results of the analysis show there are 133 data types of derivational affix found in The Gentlemen movie consisting: 107 suffixes and 26 prefixes. The dominant of derivational affix in the Gentlemen movie is derivational suffix with the total percentage 78% and then derivational prefixes with the total percentage 22%. Moreover, there are four forms the most derivational affix used in The Gentlemen movie, they are 59 Noun form (44%) then 46 Adjective form (35%), 17 Verb form (13%) and 11 Adverb form (8%).

Keywords

morphology; derivational affix; prefix; suffix; the gentlemen



I. Introduction

Humans are social beings that cannot communicate without using language. Language is one of the most important things in the life of every human being (Purba, N. et al. (2020). Language is used as a tool for daily communication between people. It is also a tool for conveying human feelings, thoughts and ideas. Since language is very important for communicate, language itself related to all aspects of life especially for communication with foreigners. Some people feel that they should be able to learn another language. Therefore, language related to morphology. The study of word structure was known as morphology. It plays an important part in the construction of linguistic structures and units. Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences (Lieber, 2009). One of the morphological processes is affix. People can learn about the process of word formation through the affixation process.

Affix is one form of bound morpheme that is often used in language. As a bound morpheme, affixes cannot stand alone. Affixes are meaningful when they are joined to another word. According to (Stranzy,2005:11) as cited in (Al-mi, 2005), affixation is a morphological process that adds phonological material to a word in order to change its meaning, syntactic properties, or both. The affixation process is attached to base that can be prefix, infix, or suffix. According to (Brinton & Brinton, 2010) as cited in (Marciana, 2021), affixation itself falls into two categories of derivational and inflectional. It commonly found in several literary works like songs, movies, newspapers, magazines, etc.

In this research, the researcher chooses *The Gentlemen* movie as the object of research. *The Gentlemen* is a 2019 action comedy film that is written, directed, produced by Guy Ritchie, who developed the story along with Ivan Atkinson and Mam Davies. It tells about an American marijuana kingpin in England who is looking to sell his business, setting off a chain of blackmail and schemes to undermine him. A movie must be well-presented and also easy to understand for the audience especially in the formation of words through affixation. Therefore, the researcher interested to analyze morphological study about affixation to find out how often derivational affixes are used in the film. Hopefully, this research could be valuable to give information as reference in increasing knowledge about affixation and it also can be applied to learn.

Research Questions

1. What types of derivational affixes are found in “The Gentleman” movie by Guy Ritchie?
2. What forms of derivational affixes are found in “The Gentleman” movie by Guy Ritchie?

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Morphology

Morphology is a part of linguistics that identifies base word to create new word and also make a new word into grammatical unit. Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences (Lieber, 2009). Another expert said that morphology is study of the internal structure of words or ways in which words are constructed out smaller meaningful units (Haspelmath & Sims, n.d.).

It can be concluded that morphology is part of linguistics that study about word formation. It focuses on identified base words into a new word, how words are constructed from smaller meaningful units. This smaller meaningful units that brings information about function and meaning acalled morpheme which classified into free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is morphemes that can stand alone without any combination of other morphemes as an independent word. It usually called as base word like verb, noun, adjective, determiner, etc. Whereas bound morpheme known as affixes are always attached to another morpheme. They may attach in the beginning, middle, or in the end of word like a-, un-, -ily, -s, etc.

2.2 Affixation

Affixation is one of morphological process of gaining some word or adding an affix to create a different form of word or maybe gain a new word with a different meaning. According to Procter (1980:15) as cited in (Aryati, 2014) says that affix is a group of letters or sounds added to the beginning of a word or the end of the word. In order to add some word to the construction of word, an affix is a morpheme that is typically added to the base morpheme. It means that affixes are process adding some word to construct a new word whether it's in the beginning, middle, or in the end of the word.

2.3 Types of Affixes

According to the types of affixes, affixes are divided into two types.

a. Prefix

Affixes which can be attached to the front of its base is called prefix. It means that prefix is an element of affix that uses in beginning of a root word that makes a new word and change the meaning of word. According to Katamba and Stonham (2006:44) as cited in (Yastanti & Warlina, 2018), prefix is affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un-, and in-. for examples, re-make, un-happy, in-decent. It can be concluded that an affix attached a root or stem or base word is called prefix.

b. Suffix

Affixes that can be added to the end of the word are called suffix. According to Carolyn McManis, et al (1987:119) as cited in (Herliningtyas, 2008) a suffix is one kind of affixes which attached to the end of a word or morpheme. Another theory from (Victoria Fromkin, et al, 1991:68) as cited in (Herliningtyas, 2008) said that a suffix belongs to part of words that are called bound morphemes which distinct from free morpheme. For example, -er (singer, researcher, slayer). Researcher can conclude that suffix always occurs in the end of word.

2.4 Classifications of Affixes

Moreover, according to the affixes classification, affixes are classified into two types.

a. Inflectional Affixes

The process of adding inflectional affixes to existing word which may show a grammatical category without changing the meaning or word class is known as inflectional affixes. According to Hazen (2014:185) as cited in (Maulidina et al., 2019), inflectional suffixes set up relationship and affect the grammar. It means that inflectional has relationship with grammatical function and it influences not only a word but also the entire phrase.

b. Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes is a process combined some word with another word to produce a new word with different class and meaning from the existing word. According to Rachmadie (1990:23) as cited in (Aryati, 2014) said that derivational affixes are affixes that change the part of speech of the root or base. The main purpose of derivational process is an important knowledge for human to create a new word with a new meaning which can be used for their life as human being.

Derivational affixes are possible to have different grammatical class from the base word. The following are kinds of derivation affix form:

1. Noun Derivational Form

For example:

Weak (Adjective/Base Word) + -ness (Suffix) = Weakness (Noun)

Sing (Verb/Base Word) + -er (Suffix) = Singer (Noun)

2. Adjective Derivational Form

For example:

Create (Verb/Base Word) + -ive (Suffix) = Creative (Adjective)

Health (Noun/Base Word) + -ful (Suffix) = Healthful (Adjective)

3. Verb Derivational Form

For example:

-re (Prefix) + cover (Noun/Base Word) = Recover (Verb)

-un (Prefix) + do (Verb/Base Word) = Undo (Verb)

4. Adverb Derivational Form

For example:

Exact (Adjective/Base Word) + -ly (Suffix) = Exactly (Adverb)

Happy (Adjective/Base Word) + -ily (Suffix) = Happily (Adverb)

III. Research Method

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method for the data collected and to identify derivational affixes found in the movie “The Gentleman” by Guy Ritchie based on morphological study. It includes collecting and analyzing data in detail to make conclusions. Descriptive qualitative method according to Sugiyono (2016:9), are research method based on the concept of postpositivism used to examine the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiment) where the researcher is the key instrument of data collection techniques carried out by triangulation, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research is the meaning of generalization. Meanwhile, according to Nazir (2013:10), stated that qualitative descriptive method is a method used by researchers to find knowledge or theory of research at a certain time. Descriptive qualitative research aims to determine, explain and answer in more detail about the problems to be researched. This research collected the data by watching movie and identify types as well as form of derivational affixes found in “The Gentleman” movie.

IV. Results and Discussion

In this section, the finding of the research from the analysis of derivational affix in “The Gentlemen” movie can be presented the types and forms of derivational affix. The researcher describes data analysis based on conversations from The Gentleman movie. The researcher found 133 derivational words that came from 107 suffixes and 26 prefixes.

4.1 Data 1

Suffix

Fletcher: “*So Big Dave, editor extraordinaire, has developed a terrible antipathy for your boss and his liquorish assortment of tasty mates.*”

(The Gentlemen, 00:05:19 – 00:05:30)

The data above is a conversation between Fletcher and Raymond. Fletcher acts as a speaker and Raymond acts as listener. When Raymond steps into the dining room, private investigator (Fletcher), sitting at the dining table with a bottle of Scotch. Fletcher surprised Raymond because he was suddenly in the dining room. After a short conversation, Fletcher tells story about a news agency leader who hate Raymond and his boss.

In the data above explains about the types and forms of derivational affixes. The utterance *tasty mates* in conversation above means that Raymond’s group have a good team work to deal with Fletcher and his boss. The word *tasty* consists of the base word *taste* which is added with the suffix -y to make *tasty*. The process of combining these words is included in the type of suffix. The base word *taste* indicates that a food taste is good, but when it’s added a suffix -y, the word chance the meaning and also requires an

object. Meanwhile, the *taste* itself is a noun form. Then, when the base word *taste* combined with -y, it will form an adjective form. The attachment of suffix -y change the word class, the base word *taste* is a noun and the derivation *tasty* is an adjective. This process called adjective derivational formation in noun to adjective process.

4.2 Data 2

Suffix

Dave: “*This is yours, Fletcher. I need a man with **creativity**, with your nose. Now, you know you’re my favorite bloodhound.*”

Fletcher: *I just think it’s really important to remember who you’re talking to, Dave.*”

(The Gentlemen, 00:13:40 – 00:13:51)

The data above is a conversation between Dave and Fletcher at the news agency. Dave is very ambitious to ruin Mickey’s business, he commissioned Fletcher to do a job in investigating Mickey. He believed that Fletcher because Fletcher is a creative and smart investigator.

In the data above explains about the types and forms of derivational affixes. In forming *creativity*, there is only derivational step which is suffix -ity attach to base word *creative* become *creativity*. The process of combining this word is included in the type of suffix. Moreover, the word *creativity* indicated the process of adjective to noun in derivation. It formed by two morphemes, they are *creative* and -ity. The base word *creative* is an adjective category. Then, when the base word *creative* combined with -ity, it will form a noun. This process called noun derivational formation in adjective to noun process. As a result of the process, it changes the word class and the meaning. That is adjective (creative: relating to or involving the imagination or original ideas) changes into a noun (creativity: the use of the imagination or original ideas).

4.3 Data 3

Suffix

Fletcher: “*So, he’s not **exactly** clean, our Mickey. He has come up the hard way. He’s earned his position, shall we say.*”

(The Gentlemen, 00:09:21 – 00:09:28)

The data above is a conversation between Fletcher and Raymond. Fletcher as a private investigator tells story about Mickey’s background. He born in America. He’s clever but poor. Therefore, he was so ambitious to be rich but in the wrong way. He validated all the way until he got his positions as the King of Marijuana.

In the data above explains about the types and forms of derivational affix. The utterance *exactly* in that conversation means that Mickey earned his position not always in a good way. The word *exactly* consists of the base word *exact* which is added with the suffix -ly to make *exactly*. The process of combining this word is included in the type of suffix. The base word *exact* indicates an activity that human doing is right. but when it’s added a suffix -ly, the word change the meaning. Moreover, the word *exactly* formed by two morphemes, they are *exact* and -ly. The base word *exact* is an adjective category. Then, when the base word *exact* combined with -ly, it will form an adverb. The attachment of suffix -ly change the word class, the base word *exact* is an adjective and the derivation *exactly* is adverb. This process called adverb derivational formation in adjective to adverb process.

4.4 Data 4

Prefix

Raymond: “If you lot are **unhappy**, you should share your thoughts with your friends.”

(The Gentlemen, 00:54:08 – 00:54:10)

The data above is conversation between Raymond and Laura’s friends in an apartment. He gave an advice to Laura’s friends because they are naughty. The purposes he went to the apartment to pick up Laura but it was stopped by his friends.

In the data above explains about the types and forms of derivational affixes. The word *unhappy* consists of the base word *happy* which is added with the prefix *un-* to make *unhappy*. The process of combining this word is included in the type of prefix. The word *unhappy* indicated the process of adjective to adjective in derivation. It formed because there is prefix *un-* attached to the base word *happy*. The attachment of prefix *-un* doesn’t change the word class, but it changes the meaning. Therefore, the base word *unhappy* is adjective and the derivation *unhappy* is still adjective. This process called adjective derivational formation in adjective to adjective process.

4.5 Data 5

Prefix

Dry Eye: “Now, Rosalind, don’t be alarmed, but you’re gonna come with me until I can **resolve** all these issues with your husband.”

Rosalind: “I’m not going anywhere.”

(The Gentlemen, 01:20:47 – 01:20:54)

The data above is a conversation between Dry Eye and Rosalind. When she was in his service station office, Mickey called Rosalind to take her out to dinner. Suddenly, Dry Eye who was Matthew’s men come to take Rosalind out of her office and to solve his problem with Mickey.

In the data above explains about the types and forms of derivational affixes. The utterance *resolve* in that conversation means that Dry Eye is able to overcome all of Rosalind’s husband problems with him. The word *resolve* consists of the base word *solve* which is added with the prefix *re-* to make *resolve*. The process of combining this word is included in the type of prefix. The word *resolve* indicated the process of verb to verb in derivation. It formed because there is prefix *re-* attached to the base word *solve*. The attachment of prefix *-re* doesn’t change the word class, but it changes the meaning. The base word *solve* is verb and the derivation *resolve* is still verb. This process called verb derivational formation in verb to verb process. The meaning of *solve* is personal problems that do not involve other people, while *resolve* is problems between the two sides.

In short, there are two types and four forms of derivational affix found in The Gentlemen movie. Picture 1. Shows the percentages of occurrence of the types of derivational affix. Whereas, Picture 2. Shows the percentages of occurrence the forms of derivational affix.

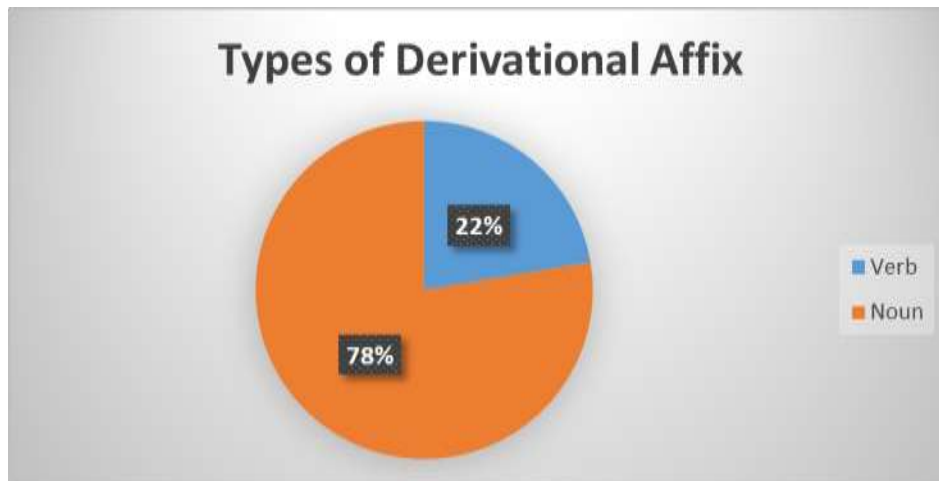


Figure 1. The percentage types of derivational affix

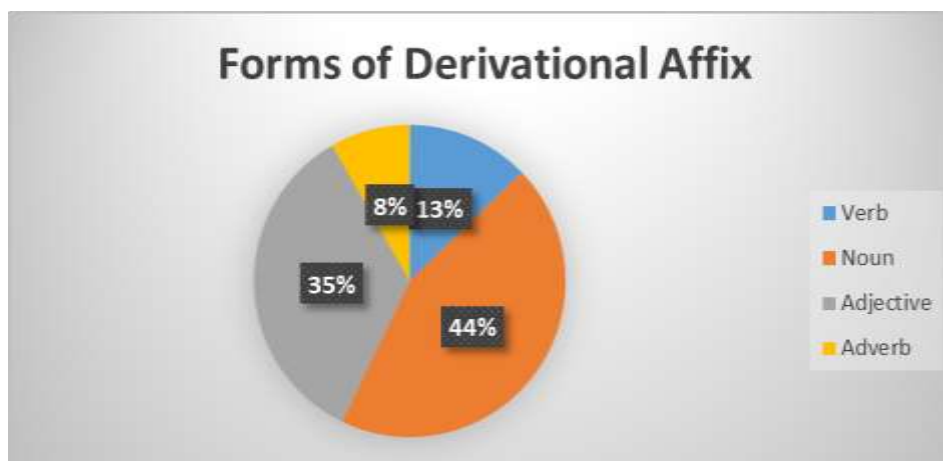


Figure 2. The percentage forms of derivational affix.

V. Conclusion

From all the data that has been collected, the researcher concludes that in The Gentlemen movie has 2 types of derivational affix, they are derivational suffix and derivational prefix. The result of the analysis shows there are 133 data types of derivational affix found in The Gentlemen movie consisting: 107 suffixes and 26 prefixes. The dominant of derivational affix in the Gentlemen movie is derivational suffix with the total percentage 78% and then derivational prefixes with the total percentage 22%. Moreover, there are four forms the most derivational affix used in The Gentlemen movie, they are 59 Noun form (44%) then 46 Adjective form (35%), 17 Verb form (13%) and 11 Adverb form (8%).

Furthermore, process of joining base words or root sometimes make a new word, form a new word with a new meaning and it change the part of speech of root known as derivational affix. There are three types of derivational affix, they are prefix, infix, and suffix. Derivational affix also has four kinds of forms, namely Noun form, Adjective form, Verb form, and Adverb form.

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