



DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN J.K. ROWLING'S NOVEL *HARRY POTTER AND THE CHAMBER OF SECRETS*

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Abstract

In this study, the focus is on analyzing the derivational affixes found in J.K. Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets*. The main goal is to identify the types of derivational affixes present in the novel. Therefore, this study applies Lieber's (2009) theory regarding of types of derivational affixes. The study was carried out using a qualitative research method, with the data comprising words containing derivational affixes from the novel. The findings show that there are 296 data of derivational affixes which are divided into 3 types of derivational affixes, which are prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. Specifically, there are 25 data of prefixes; un- (12 data), dis- (4 data), re- (3 data), in- (2 data), im- (3 data), and ir- (1 data). There are 264 data suffixes which consist of -ment (16 data), -ly (131 data), -er (8 data), -less (14 data), -al (6 data), -ous (7 data), -ful (12 data), -ce (6 data), -ion (28 data), -ness (10 data), -se (1 data), -able (8 data), -ance (6 data), -ish (8 data), -ive (3 data). Additionally, there are 7 data of circumfixes which consist of un-al (1 data), un-able (2 data), un-ly (1 data), un-ant (1 data), en-ment (1 data), and dis-ment (1 data).

Keywords: Morphology, Derivational Affixes, Types, Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets

INTRODUCTION

Communication involves language as one of its primary components. Whether through speaking or writing, we interact with others using language. As stated by Minor (2012), language serves as a means of expressing thoughts and emotions through gestures, symbols, and sounds. Our ability to communicate ideas and feelings is greatly facilitated by the existence of language. Learning a new language involves more than just grammar and syntax; it also encompasses the

acquisition of a vast amount of vocabulary. Mastering vocabulary is crucial in the process of learning a new language, as it facilitates comprehension and communication. Napa (1991) emphasizes the significance of vocabulary as a fundamental component of language, asserting that no language can exist without words. Therefore, an extensive vocabulary is essential for language learners to effectively navigate and comprehend a new language.

When learning a new language, there are various areas of study to explore. One such area is morphology. As described by Lieber (2009: 2), morphology is a significant branch of linguistics that focuses on the internal structure of words and how they are formed within a specific language. It includes the process of inventing new words and understanding how the forms of words change depending on their usage in sentences. This branch of linguistics investigates the rules, patterns, and structures that underlie the development of words and their meanings. Furthermore, it explores how morphemes, which are the smallest units of meaning in language, can be combined to create new words, and how these words can be inflected to convey grammatical information.

The term morphemes are essentially the tiniest units in language that carry grammatical meaning. (Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman, 2011: 2). A morpheme is a combination of phonemes (the smallest unit of sound) that cannot be further divided into smaller meaningful parts without losing its sense. Morphemes can be categorized into free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are stand-alone words like *book*, *red*, or *jump*. In contrast, bound morphemes are affixes that change the meaning or grammatical function of free morphemes, such as *un-* in *unhappy*, *-ed* in *jumped*, or *-s* in *books*.

Affixes are important morphemes in linguistics, as they are added to a word to alter its meaning or grammatical function. Affixes are classified into three categories: prefixes, infixes, and suffixes (Yule, 2010: 59). Prefixes are attached to the beginning of a word. For example, the prefix *re-* added to the word *read* forms the word *reread*, meaning 'read again'. Infixes are inserted inside a word. Infixes are not commonly used in English, but they are used in some languages. An affix is added at the end of a word like *-ful*, *-ance*, *-ive*, *-less*, *-ing*, and *-ment* can be called a suffix. For example, the suffix *-less* added to the word *fear* forms the word *fearless*, which means unaffected by fear.

The addition of affixes to the base of a word can result in either derivational or inflectional changes. Derivational affixes alter the meaning and grammatical category of the word when a bound morpheme is added to the base. According to Lieber (2009: 33), derivation involves creating new lexemes by combining prefixes or suffixes with the base of the word. For instance, when the suffix *-ness* is added to the adjective "happy," it changes the word to the noun "happiness." Similarly, "sad" becomes "sadness" with the addition of the same suffix. In contrast, inflectional affixes modify the form of a word without changing its meaning or category. As described by Katamba (1993), inflectional processes involve adding a morpheme to ensure that the word fits the grammatical context. For example, suffixes like *-s* and *-ed* indicate plurality and past tense, respectively, without altering the fundamental meaning or category of the word.

One of the primary reasons for choosing derivational affixes as the focus of analysis is the writer's interest in understanding English word formation. It is essential to study this topic as it facilitates the creation of new words and enhances our vocabulary. Identifying derivational affixes can significantly enrich our

vocabulary as one word can generate multiple words with distinct parts of speech and meanings. Analyzing derivational affixes provides deeper insight into their functions and correct usage for forming appropriate word classes in sentences. Furthermore, the writer's decision to pursue this study is motivated by the lack of prior research in this area.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Derivational is a term that comes from the word "derivation," which means to form new lexemes by affixing prefixes or suffixes to the base word. Lieber (2009) explains that by adding the suffix *-ness* to the adjective *happy*, it becomes the noun *happiness*. Similarly, the word *sad* can be transformed into *sadness* by simply adding the same suffix, and so on.

Derivational morphemes are affixes that modify the grammatical category or meaning of a word. According to Yule (2006: 64), these morphemes use bound morphemes to create new words with different grammatical categories than the stem. Finegan (2003: 43) presents an alternative perspective, stating that derivational morphemes can create new words from existing ones in two ways: by changing their meaning (e.g. *easy* versus *uneasy* or *write* versus *rewrite*) or altering their lexical category (e.g. *easy* as an adjective, *easily* as an adverb, and *easiness* as a noun).

It can be inferred based on expert explanations that derivational affixes are bound morphemes attached to the base word, leading to changes in meaning and grammatical structure. It's important to keep in mind that not all derivational affixes result in a shift in grammatical class. For instance, the prefix *re-* in *remake* is derived from the verb *make* and still functions as a verb, despite the added meaning. Prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfix are the four distinct categories of derivational affixes (Lieber, 2009). Each category of these derivational affixes is explained in more detail in the following parts:

1. Derivational Prefix

Derivational prefixes are added to the beginning of root words. These prefixes usually do not change the word class of the root word, but they are used to form a new word with a different meaning while retaining the same word class. Some common derivational prefixes include *un-*, *re-*, and *dis-*.

2. Derivational Suffix

Lieber (2009) provides a detailed explanation of how derivational suffixes function within the structure of words. According to Lieber, derivational suffixes are affixes that are added to the end of a root or base word to create a new word with a different meaning. These suffixes can also change the grammatical category of the base word. For instance, adding the suffix *-ship* to the base word *friend* changes it to *friendship*, altering the word from a noun to a noun denoting a state or quality. Other examples of derivational suffixes include *-ful* (e.g., *joyful*) and *-less* (e.g., *endless*), which alter the meaning and function of the base words to which they are added.

3. Derivational Infix

Derivational infix is a type of affix that is inserted in the middle of a word to alter its meaning. In English, unlike prefixes and suffixes, infixes are exceedingly rare.

4. Derivational Circumfix

Derivational circumfix consists of a prefix and a suffix, which collaborate to create a new lexeme from a base form, according to Lieber (2009). When a root word starts with a prefix and ends with a suffix, it is referred to as a circumfix. Some examples of derivational circumfixes are *in-ly* in a word *incorrectly* and *im-ion* in a word *imperfection*.

RESEARCH METHOD

The writer used a descriptive qualitative approach to examine the data revealing derivational affixes in J.K. Rowling's literary masterpiece, *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets*. This method involved a comprehensive gathering, analysis, and interpretation of data to arrive at a conclusion. As a non-hypothesis research, descriptive research does not require a hypothesis during the research process (Arikunto, 1998: 245). The goal of this method was to provide a precise and structured depiction of the research data, highlighting its characteristics and facts. The writer also used morphology analysis in this study.

The descriptive qualitative method was a valuable approach to understanding the phenomena of a research topic, from behavior and perception to motivation and action. Rather than relying on numerical data, this method involved describing outcomes in rich, detailed language. In this study, the method was ideal for analyzing the derivational affixes present in a novel, as all data was in the form of words.

The source of the data was novel *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets* written by J.K. Rowling published in 1998. The data were taken from the sentences consisting of derivational affixes which were found in all chapters. In collecting the data, there are some steps that the writer had done. First, read J.K. Rowling's Novel *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets*. Second, identified the sentences consisting of derivational affixes. Third, classified the words consisting of derivational affixes based on the theory proposed by Lieber (2009). To analyze the data, the writer applied the following techniques, such as read the data, reduce the data, display the data, analyze the data based on types of derivational affixes by applying the theory of Lieber (2009), and draw conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, we delve deeper into the analysis of derivational affixes present in J.K. Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets* to gain a more profound understanding of the derivational affix process. We present representative data for each type of derivational affix found in the novel to illustrate this further.

Based on data analysis, the writer found 296 data that included derivational affixes, there are prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. There are 25 data of prefixes which consist of *un-* (12 data), *dis-* (4 data), *re-* (3 data), *in-* (2 data), *im-* (3 data), and *ir-* (1 data). There are 264 data of suffixes which consist of *-ment* (16 data), *-ly* (131 data), *-er* (8 data), *-less* (14 data), *-al* (6 data), *-ous* (7 data), *-ful* (12 data), *-ce* (6 data), *-ion* (28 data), *-ness* (10 data), *-se* (1 data), *-able* (8 data), *-ance* (6 data), *-ish* (8 data), *-ive* (3 data), and there are 7 data of circumfixes which consist of *un-al* (1 data), *un-able* (2 data), *un-ly* (1 data), *un-ant* (1 data), *en-ment* (1 data), and *dis-ment* (1 data). The three types of derivational affixes (i.e., prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes) are discussed in the following parts.

1. Derivational Prefixes

In this section, the analysis focuses on exploring derivational prefixes found in J.K. Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets*. After conducting the study, it was noted that several derivational prefixes appeared frequently in 25 data. Specifically, the identified prefixes consist of *un-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *in-*, *im-*, and *ir-*.

Prefix *un-*

Data 1: And if the Dursleys were *unhappy* to have him ... (Source: page 3)

Unhappy (adjective) can be classified as derivational word. There is prefix *un-* that is added in front of a base word *happy* (adjective) and creates the word *unhappy* (adjective). This prefix does not alter the word class of the base word but changes the meaning of the base word into a distinct meaning in the same word class. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word *happy* means feeling or showing pleasure (Hornby, 2015, p. 692), whereas the word *unhappy* means not happy or sad (Hornby, 2015, p. 1648).

Prefix *dis-*

Data 2: ... and felt his stomach *disappear*. (Source: page 19)

The word *disappear* (verb) is formed through derivational process. Prefix *dis-* added before the base word *appear* (verb) can create the new word *disappear* in the same word class as the base word. This prefix has changed the meaning of the base word. To *appear* means to create the impression of being or doing something (Hornby, 2015, p. 59), whereas the word *disappear* means to become impossible to see (Hornby, 2015, p. 422). Therefore, the affix *dis-* can be classified into derivational prefix.

Prefix *re-*

Data 3: ... still determined to *regain* power. (Source: page 8)

The word *regain* (verb) is formed from derivational process. A base word *gain* (verb) added with an affix *re-* creates new meaning which is different from the base word. Based on Oxford dictionary, to *gain* means to obtain or win something, particularly something that you need or want (Hornby, 2015, p. 623), while *regain* means to get back something you no longer have, especially an ability or quality (Hornby, 2015, p. 1256). The affix *re-* is called prefix because it is attached before the base word. Therefore, the affix *re-* can be classified into derivational prefix.

Prefix *im-*

Data 4: ... it would be *impossible* otherwise for members ... (Source: page 124)

The word *impossible* (adjective) is formed from derivational process. A base word *possible* (adjective) added with an affix *im-* creates new meaning which is different from the meaning of the base word. Based on Oxford dictionary, the meaning of the word *possible* is that can be done or achieved (Hornby, 2015, p. 1159), while *impossible* is that cannot exist or be done (Hornby, 2015, p. 766). The affix *im-* is called prefix because it is attached before the base word. Therefore, the affix *im-* can be classified into derivational prefix.

Prefix *in-*

Data 5: ... offering his fat arm to an *invisible* woman. (Source: page 6)

The word *invisible* (adjective) is formed from derivational process. A base word *visible* (adjective) added with an affix *in-* creates new meaning which is

different from the meaning of the base word. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word *visible* refers to something that is able to be seen with the naked eye. (Hornby, 2015, p. 1680), while *invisible* is that can not be seen (Hornby, 2015, p. 805). The affix *in-* is called prefix because it is attached before the base word. Therefore, the affix *in-* can be classified into derivational prefix.

Prefix *ir-*

Data 6: Harry stood, *irresolute*, trying to catch the voice ... (Source: page 255)

The word *irresolute* (adjective) is formed from derivational process. A base word *resolute* (adjective) added with an affix *ir-* creates new meaning which is different from the meaning of the base word. Based on Oxford dictionary, the meaning of the word *resolute* is having or showing great determination (Hornby, 2015, p. 1276), while *irresolute* is not able to decide what to do (Hornby, 2015, p. 809). The affix *ir-* is called prefix because it is attached before the base word. Therefore, the affix *ir-* can be classified into derivational prefix.

2. Derivational Suffixes

This part of the analysis is dedicated to the examination of derivational suffixes present in *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets*'s novel by J.K. Rowling. After completing the research, it was observed that several derivational suffixes recurred frequently in 264 data. More specifically, the identified suffixes include *-ment*, *-ly*, *-er*, *-less*, *-al*, *-ous*, *-ful*, *-ce*, *-ion*, *-ness*, *-se*, *-able*, *-ance*, *-ish*, *-ive*.

Suffix *-ment*

Data 7: ... there was a flurry of *movement* across ... (Source: page 141)

The word *movement* is categorized as a noun and is formed through a derivational process. This process involves using one or two affixes to modify the word class or the meaning of a base word. *Movement* comprises two components: a base word *move*, which is a verb, and the suffix *-ment* attached to the base word. These elements are combined to form the word *movement*. The suffix *-ment* modifies both the grammatical word class and semantic meaning of the base word when added, effectively transforming the resulting word into a noun. According to the Oxford Dictionary, *move* refers to changing position or causing someone or something to change position perceptibly (Hornby, 2015, p. 982), while *movement* denotes an action involving the physical displacement of the body or a body part (Hornby, 2015, p. 983).

Suffix *-ly*

Data 8: Of course, he thought *bitterly*, ... (Source: page 5)

The adverb *bitterly* is formed by adding the suffix *-ly* to the base word *bitter*, which is an adjective. This addition transforms the adjective *bitter* into the adverb *bitterly*, altering both the word class and meaning of the base word. According to the Oxford dictionary, the word *bitter* describes the feeling of being angry and unhappy as a result of feeling unfairly treated (Hornby, 2015, p. 140), while the word *bitterly* is in a way that shows feelings of sadness or anger (Hornby, 2015, p. 140).

Suffix *-er*

Data 9: Vernon tells me you're a wonderful *golfer*, ... (Source: page 6)

The word *golfer* is considered a noun. It is formed by adding the suffix *-er* to a base word *golf*. *Golf* is also a noun. Both *golfer* and *golf* are categorized as nouns. This means that adding the suffix *-er* does not change the word class of the base word. However, the meaning of the word is altered. According to the Oxford dictionary, golf involves playing over a substantial area with specially designed clubs to propel a small, hard ball into a series of 9 or 18 holes with as minimal strokes as possible (Hornby, 2015, p. 655), while a *golfer* is defined as an individual who engages in playing golf (Hornby, 2015, p. 655).

Suffix *-less*

Data 10: *Countless* times, Harry had been on the point of ... (Source: page 7)

The word *countless* (adjective) above refers to derivational word. This word has two morphemes. The first is free morpheme or base word that is the word *count* (noun) and the second is bound morpheme that is suffix *-less*. Both are combined to create the new word *countless*. There is a change in terms of word class between the base word and the new word. After the addition of suffix *-less* to the base word, the word class changes into an adjective. This suffix *-less* also creates a new meaning that is different from the base word. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word *count* as a noun means an act of counting to find the total number of something; the total number that you find (Hornby, 2015, p. 339), while the word *countless* means very many; too many to be counted or mentioned (Hornby, 2015, p. 340).

Suffix *-al*

Data 11: ... all the triumphant *arrival* they had pictured. (Source: page 76)

The word *arrival* (noun) is formed from derivational process. A base word *arrive* (verb) added with an affix *-al* changes the word class of the base word and creates new meaning which is different from the meaning of the base word. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word *arrive* means to get to a place, especially at the end of a journey (Hornby, 2015, p. 68), while *arrival* means an act of coming or being brought to a place (Hornby, 2015, p. 68). The affix *-al* is called suffix because it is attached after the base word. Therefore, the affix *-al* can be classified into derivational suffix.

Suffix *-ous*

Data 12: ... they're not very – *dangerous*, are they? (Source: page 101)

The word *dangerous* is an adjective formed through derivational processes. It is derived from a base word *danger*, to which the affix *-ous* is added. This changes the word class of the base word and results in a new meaning that differs from the base word. According to the Oxford dictionary, *danger* refers to the possibility of something happening that will cause injury, harm, or death to someone, or damage or destruction to something (Hornby, 2015, p. 375). On the other hand, *dangerous* means likely to cause injury or harm to someone, or damage or destroy something (Hornby, 2015, p. 376). The affix *-ous* is considered a suffix because it follows the base word, making it a derivational suffix.

Suffix *-ful*

Data 13: Harry found it *peaceful*, rather than gloomy, ... (Source: page 211)

The word *peaceful* (adjective) is formed from derivational process. A base word *peace* (noun) added with an affix *-ful* changes the word class of the base word

and creates new meaning which is different from the meaning of the base word. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word *peace* means a situation or a period of time in which there is no war or violence in a country or an area (Hornby, 2015, p. 1097), while *peaceful* means not involving a war, violence, or argument (Hornby, 2015, p. 1097). The affix *-ful* is called suffix because it is attached after the base word. Therefore, the affix *-ful* can be classified into derivational suffix.

Suffix *-ce*

Data 14: ... that Hagrid has my full *confidence*, ... (Source: page 261)

The word *confidence* (noun) is formed from derivational process. A base word *confident* (adjective) added with an affix *-ce* changes the word class of the base word and creates new meaning which is different from the meaning of the base word. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word *confident* means feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be succesful (Hornby, 2015, p. 309), while *confidence* means the feeling that you can trust, believe in and be sure about the abilities or good qualities of somebody or something (Hornby, 2015, p. 309). The affix *-ce* is called suffix because it is attached after the base word. Therefore, the affix *-ce* can be classified into derivational suffix.

Suffix *-ion*

Data 15: ... to help me with a short *demonstration* before we begin. (Source: page 189)

The word *demonstration* (noun) above refers to derivational word. This word has two morphemes. The first is free morpheme or base word that is the word *demonstrate* (verb) and the second is bound morpheme that is suffix *-ion*. Both are combined to create the new word *demonstration*. There is a change in terms of word class between the base word and the new word. After the addition of suffix *-ion* to the base word, the word class changes into a noun. This suffix *-ion* also creates a new meaning that is different from the base word. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word *demonstrate* means to show something clearly by giving proof or evidence (Hornby, 2015, p. 397), while the word *demonstration* means a public meeting or march at which peepole show that they are protesting against or supporting somebody or something (Hornby, 2015, p. 397).

Suffix *-ness*

Data 16: ... both of you the *seriousness* of what you have done. (Source: page 81)

Suffix *-ness* in the word *seriousness* (noun) refers to derivational suffix. It modifies the word class and the meaning of the base word. The word *seriousness* derives from a base word *serious* (adjective) and the suffix *-ness*. This suffix changes the word class of the base word from an adjective into a noun. The meaning also changes. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word *serious* means sincere about something; not joking or meant as a joke (Hornby, 2015, p. 1367), while the word *seriousness* means the state of being serious (Hornby, 2015, p. 1368).

Suffix *-se*

Data 17: ... Harry and Ron get much *response* from her ... (Source: page 78)

The word *response* (noun) is formed from derivational process. A base word *respond* (verb) added with an affix *-se* changes the word class of the base word and

creates new meaning which is different from the meaning of the base word. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word *respond* means to give a spoken or written answer to somebody or something (Hornby, 2015, p. 1278), while *response* means a spoken or written answer (Hornby, 2015, p. 1278). The affix *-se* is called suffix because it is attached after the base word. Therefore, the affix *-se* can be classified into derivational suffix.

Suffix *-able*

Data 18: ... have been done to a very *valuable* Whomping Willow ... (Source: page 79)

The adjective *valuable* is formed from a base word *value* and the suffix *-able*, which is added to the end of the base word *value* to create the new word *valuable*. This suffix modifies the word class of the base word from noun to adjective. It can also alter the meaning of the base word to a different significance. This process is known as a derivational process because the suffix *-able* functions to change the word class and the meaning of the base word. According to the Oxford dictionary, the definition of the word *value* is the quality of being useful or important (Hornby, 2015, p. 1668), while the word *valuable* means very useful or important (Hornby, 2015, p. 1668).

Suffix *-ance*

Data 19: ... as a fresh wave of slugs made their *appearance*. (Source: page 115)

Appearance (noun) is created through a process of derivation. By adding the affix *-ance* to the base word *appear* (verb), the word class changes, and a distinct meaning is formed, different from the base word's meaning. According to the Oxford dictionary, *appear* means to give the impression of being or doing something (Hornby, 2015, p. 59), while *appearance* refers to how someone or something looks on the outside (Hornby, 2015, p. 59). Therefore, the affix *-ance* can be classified into derivational suffix.

Suffix *-ish*

Data 20: ... identical envelopes of *yellowish* parchment, addressed in green ink. (Source: page 43)

The word *yellowish* above belongs to an adjective. It is created from base word *yellow* and suffix *-ish* at the end of the base word. The base word *yellow* belongs to an adjective. The word *yellowish* and the base word *yellow* have similarities in terms of word class. Both are adjectives. It means that the addition of suffix *-ish* does not modify the word class of the base word. However, the meaning changes. Based on Oxford dictionary, the meaning of the word *yellow* is having the colour of lemons or butter (Hornby, 2015, p. 1748), while the meaning of the word *yellowish* is fairly yellow in colour (Hornby, 2015, p. 1748).

Suffix *-ive*

Data 21: ... and other *protective* devices was sweeping ... (Source: page 185)

The word *protective* (adjective) is formed from derivational process. A base word *protect* (verb) added with an affix *-ive* changes the word class of the base word and creates new meaning which is different from the meaning of the base word. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word *protect* means to make sure that somebody or something is not harmed, injured, damaged, etc. (Hornby, 2015, p. 1197), while

protective means providing or intended to provide protection (Hornby, 2015, p. 1198). The affix *-ive* is called suffix because it is attached after the base word. Therefore, the affix *-ive* can be classified into derivational suffix.

3. Derivational Circumfixes

The following section delves into the analysis of derivational circumfixes identified in J.K. Rowling's novel "Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets". This research has identified several circumfixes present in 7 data. These include the circumfixes *un-al*, *un-able*, *un-ly*, *un-ant*, *en-ment*, and *dis-ment*.

Circumfix *un-al*

Data 22: ... sounded shrill and *unnatural* and was ... (Source: page 266)

The word *unnatural* (adjective) is formed through derivational process. The word has a prefix *un-* and a suffix *-al*. Those two affixes are attached to the base word *nature* (noun). A prefix *un-* is attached before the base word while a suffix *-al* is attached after the base word. This combination creates a new word which has a different meaning and word class from the base word. *Nature* is defined as including all the plant life, animal life, and objects in the universe that are not created by humans (Hornby, 2015, p. 1000). *Unnatural* refers to something that strays from what is considered normal or widely accepted as being right (Hornby, 2015, p. 1653). Therefore, the combination of prefix *un-* and suffix *-al* can be categorized as derivational circumfix.

Circumfix *un-able*

Data 23: Mr. Wesley was *unavailable* for comment, although ... (Source: page 222)

The word "unavailable" (adjective) is created through a process called derivation. It is formed by adding the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-able* to a word *avail* (verb). The prefix *un-* is added before the word, and the suffix *-able* is added after the word. This combination results in a new word with a distinct meaning and word class compared to the original word. The meaning of *avail* is to be helpful or useful to somebody (Hornby, 2015, p. 86) while *unavailable* means not able or not willing to see, meet, or talk to somebody (Hornby, 2015, p. 1636). Therefore, the combination of prefix *un-* and suffix *-able* can be categorized as derivational circumfix.

Circumfix *un-ly*

Data 24: ...teach you how to block *unfriendly* spells ... (Source: page 193)

The word *unfriendly* (adjective) is formed through derivational process. The word has a prefix *un-* and a suffix *-ly*. Those two affixes are attached to the base word *friend* (noun). A prefix *un-* is attached before the base word while a suffix *-ly* is attached after the base word. This combination creates a new word which has a different meaning and word class from the base word. The definition of a friend is an individual with whom one is familiar, holds in high regard, and who is typically not a relative (Hornby, 2015, p. 610) while *unfriendly* means not kind or pleasant to somebody (Hornby, 2015, p. 1647). Therefore, the combination of prefix *un-* and suffix *-ly* can be categorized as derivational circumfix.

Circumfix *un-ant*

Data 25: ... *unpleasant* thought struck him. (Source: page 16)

The word *unpleasant* (adjective) is formed through derivational process. The word has a prefix *un-* and a suffix *-ant*. Those two affixes are attached to a word *please* (verb). A prefix *un-* is attached before the word while a suffix *-ant* is attached after the word. This combination make a new word which has a different meaning and word class from the root word. The meaning of *please* is to make somebody happy (Hornby, 2015, p. 1139) while *unpleasant* means not pleasant or comfortable (Hornby, 2015, p. 1653). Therefore, the combination of prefix *un-* and suffix *-ant* can be categorized as derivational circumfix.

Circumfix *en-ment*

Data 26: ... a mark of the house-elf's *enslavement*, sir. (Source: page 177)

The word *enslavement* (noun) is formed through derivational process. The word has a prefix *en-* and a suffix *-ment*. Those two affixes are attached to a root word *slave* (noun). Adding the prefix *en-* before a word and the suffix *-ment* after the word results in a new word with a different meaning and word class from the root word. The definition of a slave is an individual who is owned by another person and is compelled to perform labor for them (Hornby, 2015, p. 1416) while *enslavement* means the act of making somebody a slave (Hornby, 2015, p. 497). Therefore, the combination of prefix *en-* and suffix *-ment* can be categorized as derivational circumfix.

Circumfix *dis-ment*

Data 27: Harry hated the *disappointment* in his voice. (Source: page 81)

The word *disappointment* (noun) is formed through derivational process. The word has a prefix *dis-* and a suffix *-ment*. Those two affixes are attached to a word *appoint* (verb). A prefix *dis-* is attached before the word while a suffix *-ment* is attached after the word. This combination produces a new word which has a new meaning and word class. The meaning of *appoint* is to choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility (Hornby, 2015, p. 60), while *disappointment* refers to a sense of sorrow resulting from unmet expectations, or an outcome that does not meet one's anticipated level of success or quality. (Hornby, 2015, p. 422). Therefore, the combination of prefix *dis-* and suffix *-ment* can be categorized as derivational circumfix.

CONCLUSION

After conducting the analysis, the study yields several conclusions. According to Lieber's theory, there are four types of derivational affixes: prefixes, suffixes, circumfixes, and infixes. However, only three types were identified in J.K. Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets*: prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. The analysis revealed a total of 296 data of derivational affixes in the novel. Specifically, there were 25 data of prefixes, including *un-* (12 data), *dis-* (4 data), *re-* (3 data), *in-* (2 data), *im-* (3 data), and *ir-* (1 data). Additionally, 264 data of suffixes were identified, such as *-ment* (16 data), *-ly* (131 data), *-er* (8 data), *-less* (14 data), *-al* (6 data), *-ous* (7 data), *-ful* (12 data), *-ce* (6 data), *-ion* (28 data), *-ness* (10 data), *-se* (1 data), *-able* (8 data), *-ance* (6 data), *-ish* (8 data), and *-ive* (3 data). Lastly, 7 data of circumfixes were found, including *un-al* (1 data), *un-able* (2 data), *un-ly* (1 data), *un-ant* (1 data), *en-ment* (1 data), and *dis-ment* (1 data).

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