



to a root morpheme”. In this research focuses on two kinds of affixation process, derivational and inflectional affixes.

Haspelmath and Sim (2010) determined that derivation is the process of word formation change the word class by adding prefix or suffix. Derivation is actually attaching the root of word by adding an affixes and produce new lexeme or change word class (Lieber, 2009). According to Yule (2006) there are four types of derivation affixes covering (1) Noun-forming, (2) verb-forming, (3) adjective-forming, (4) adverb-forming. In other words, derivation deals with the process of word formation by adding affixes to the roots of word. Meanwhile, another morphological process is inflection. According to Stump (2001) inflection refers to process formation of word that doesn't change part of speech and only change grammatical function. More explanation by Anderson (1982) stated that inflectional morphology deals with word formation by adding suffix to the root of word but it doesn't change the meaning of word and doesn't change their part of speech. Here the resercher analyzes derivation and inflection in the novel of *Snow* by Orhan Pamuk. The resercher not only analyzes the form of derivation and inflection word but also analyze the process and the function of derivational and inflectional affixes in novel of *Snow* by Orhan Pamuk.

Recent article international journal about derivation affixes focus on noun and verb forming was published by Fornkwa (2012) in Cameroon. Fornkwa (2012) analyzed the process of affixation by Franchophone learners of English in Cameroon. This research only focuses on derivation type of noun-verb forming in their English written texts. It is the same as with Mairal Uson and Rodriguez

(2000) study that they analyzed derivation process in the form of noun-verb formation to their language. Studies of derivational affixes that focus on noun-forming are conducted by Alonso (2011) , and Zainuddin (2016). They only focus on combination of old English affix to form noun. Another analysis of derivation that focuses on verb forming has been done by Sojeb (2012) which analyses about derivation and semantics relations of Croatian verb. This study focuses on derivation in the form of verb formation. Unlike the previous studies, this present study analyzes not only on derivation type of noun-forming or verb forming but also all of the types of derivation includes noun-forming, verb-forming, adjective-forming and adverb-forming.

There are some of researchers have done the research in their thesis about derivation. They are (Abrar, 2014; Khusnul, 2012; Junawaroh, 2009; Ariyanto, 2012; Nugroho, 2014). All of them only focus on derivation. According to Rafiei (2007) some of researches are already done in Persian concern to selectional restrictions on the derivational Persian suffix. They are (Abbasi , 2005; Rafiei , 2007; Hemasiyan, 2010; Karami, 2009) conducted researches about selectional restriction on the derivational Persian suffix. To complete previous research, this present study chooses derivation and inflection to complete previous research because inflection is left-untouched by some researchers.

Recent studies done by Hartiningsih (2013) investigated process of derivational in two languages, English and Balinese. She compares the process of derivation in two languages using constrative analysis. Another analysis of derivation affix has been done by Dennis (2015) and Salim (2013). They use

contrastive analysis to analyze English language and their native language that focus to analyze noun formation. Contrastive study was used by Hartiningsih (2013) and Dennis (2015), Salim (2013) whereas this present study uses qualitative content analysis design. It is something new in qualitative content analysis because the researcher analyzes both derivation and inflection in a novel.

Research about derivation and inflection has been done by Endang (2014). She focuses to analyzed four types forming of derivation covering noun, adjective, adverb, verb forming and six types of inflection forming covering plural, past, comparative, superlative, third person singular and present progressive. Endang (2014) only focuses on four types derivation and six types inflection affixes. There are no past participle and possessive form in Endang (2014) study. Meanwhile, this present study not only focuses on six types of inflection affixes but also eight types of inflection affixes covering plural, past, present participle, past participle, possessive, comparative, superlative, third person singular.

In almost all research, affixation is used to investigates the structure of word or known as forming word. As Aryati (2014) who investigated derivation of English affixes in English language. Aryati (2014) only uses derivational affixes process in English language. The researcher only describes the process of word class changing derivational affixes in English word. Therefore, Aryati (2014) becomes the core of my study to continue her research to analyze derivation and inflection affixes. This present study fill the gap by investigating derivational and inflectional of English affixes to English language and analyze the process and the function of derivational and inflectional affixes.







