CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher serves the finding of the research of derivational and inflectional affixes in *Snow* novel by Orhan Pamuk. The researcher also presents the diagram to show the percentage of derivational and inflectional affixes in *Snow* novel by Orhan Pamuk. Then, the researcher classifies those derivational and inflectional affixes based on part of speech and grammatical function.

4.1 FINDING

Based on the analysis, the researcher found many derivational and inflectional affixes occur in *Snow* novel by Orhan Pamuk. The researcher also found the process and the function derivational and inflectional affixes in *Snow* novel by Orhan pamuk.

In this part, there are two point explanation. First part is explains about derivation and inflection affixes found in *Snow* novel by Orhan Pamuk. Second part is explains about the process and the function of derivational and inflectional affixes in Snow novel by Orhan Pamuk.

4.1.1 Derivation and Inflection affixes

The researcher found 356 words that contain derivational affixes and 399 which are contains inflectional affixes in *Snow* novel by Orhan pamuk. The tables of derivation and inflection affixes are presented in the appendix to make it simpler. Those derivational and inflectional affixes are portrayed in the diagram.
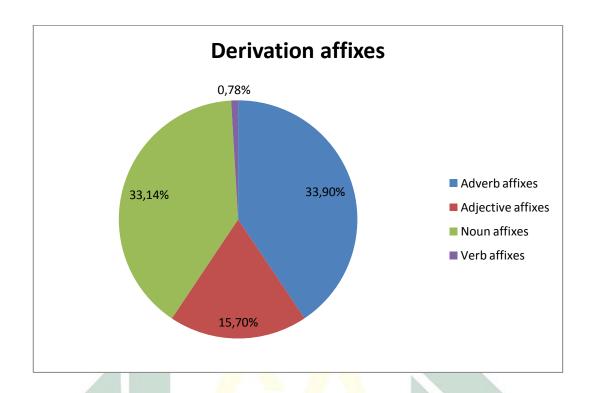
Figure 4.1 Derivational Affixes

The table shows the percentages of derivational affixes which are classify based on part of speech. The highest percentage is derivational affix *Ly* as an adverb affix, it is 33, 90 %. The second highest percentage is derivational affixes to form noun. They are affixes *ion, er, ment, ness, ty, ity, ance, ce, cy, ence, ure, ant.* All of them are 33,10%. The third highest percentage is derivational affixes to create an adjective. They are affixes *ful, ish, ist, less, ive, able, sible, ical, ic, y, ous, ry.* All of them are 15, 70%. The lowest percentage is derivational affixes to make verb. They are prefixes *en* and suffixes *en, ate, fy ize.* All of them are 0,78 %.
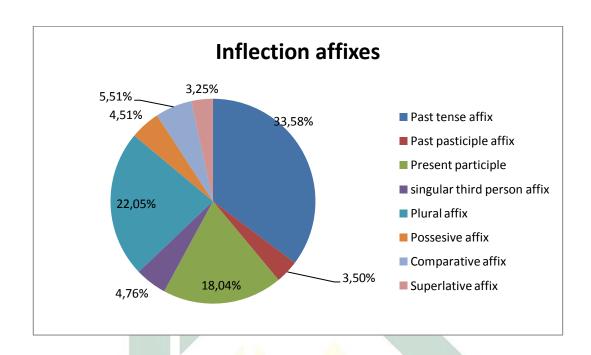
Figure 4.2 Inflectional Affixes

The table shows the percentages of inflectional affixes which are classify based grammatical function. The highest percentage is inflectional suffix *ed* as affix to form past tense, it is 33,58 %. The second highest percentage is inflectional suffix *S* to form plural, it is 22,05 %. The third highest percentage is inflectional suffix *ing* to create present participle form, it is 18,04 %. Comparative with suffix *er* is the fourth highest percentage, it is 5,51 %. Singular third person with suffix *S* is the fifth highest percentage, it is 4, 76 %. The sixth highest percentage is inflectional suffix *S* to form possesive, it is 4,51%. In the seventh highest position is inflectional suffix *en* which indicate past participle, it is 3,50 %. In the lowest percentage is inflectional suffix *est* to form superlative, it is 3,25%.

4.1.1.1 Derivation affixes

In this finding of the research, the researcher found derivational affixes which can form four types of part of speech covering affix to form adverb, affixes to form noun, affixes to form adjective and affixes to form verb. Here is the explanation about derivation affixes.

4.1.1.1.1 An adverb affix

(Data 1, page 57 chapter 6)

1. "Ka did not answer him; he sat in the darkness, **perfectly** still".

On above quote, there is a word *perfectly*. The word *perfectly* consist root of word *perfect* and suffix *ly*. Root of word *perfect* as adjective is followed by suffix *ly* . The part of speech becomes an adverb because there is suffix *ly* in root of word *perfect*. In here, suffix *ly* be a sign as an adverb affix. It is clearly enough how to differenciate between root of word and an adverb suffix.

4.1.1.1.2 Noun affixes

(Data 2, page 49 chapter 6)

1. "The director of the Institute of **Education** lying on the floor".

On above quote, there is a word *education*. In the word *education*, it is clearly enough to know the root of word and the affix. The root of word *education* is *educate* as verb. Then, there is suffix *ion* after root of word *educate*. The word becomes *education* as noun. In this case, suffix *ion* modifies root of word *educate* as verb to be *education* as noun. So, suffix *ion* denotes as noun affix. There is another suffix which indicate as noun form, it is suffix *ment* such as in the word *establishment* in quote number two bellow.

(Data 3, page 49 chapter 6)

2.   "He went into an **establishment** whose door read THE SOCIETY OF ANIMAL ENTHUSIASTS."

There is a word *establishment* on above quote. There are two part in the word *establishment*. First part is root of word *establish* as verb and second part is suffix *ment*. The suffix *ment* after root of word *establish* makes the part of speech verb change become noun (*establishment*). Here, suffix *ment* denotes as noun affix. Not only suffix *ment* as noun affix but also suffix *ness* can be noun affix such as the word darkness in quote number three bellow.

(Data 4, page 49 chapter 6)

3.   "Ka did not answer him; he sat in the **darkness,** perfectly still."

There is a word *darkness* on above quote. The word *darkness* involves suffix *ness*. Suffix *ness* modifies root of word *dark* as adjective become noun. The suffix *ness* in the root of word *dark* can be the sign as affix to form noun. There is also suffix *er* which indicates to noun affix such as the word *receiver* in quote number four bellow.

(Data 5, page 49 chapter 6)

4.   " Ka lifted the **receiver** and held it closer to Muhtar's ear."

On above quote, there is a word *receiver*. The word *receiver* consist root of word *receive* and derivational suffix *er*. The root of word *receive* as verb is added by derivational suffix *er*. Then it changes to be *receiver* as noun. The derivational suffix *er* can be mark as noun affix. There is another affix which

indicate to the noun form. It is suffix *ance* such as the word *performance* in datum six bellow.

(Data 6, page 54 chapter 6)

5. "I hear you're going to be reading your latest poem at the **performance** this evening,"

On above quote, there is a word *performance*. The word *performance* contains derivational suffix *ance*. The base *perform* as verb is followed by suffix *ance* become *performance*. The part of speech of the word *performance* becomes noun after get suffix *ance*. Here, suffix *ance* becomes suffix to form noun. In datum seven bellow, there is suffix *ce* to form noun in the word presence.

(Data 7, Page 97 chapter 11)

6. "I want a God who doesn't ask me to take off my shoes in his **presence**."

The word *presence* on above sentence involves derivational suffix. It is derivational suffix *ce* which is attached to the base *present*. The part of speech *present* as adjective becomes noun because added by suffix *ce* in the end of word. The derivational suffix *ce* is the factor to form noun from the adjective. There is the words *stupidity* in datum eight bellow which indicates noun affixes.

(Data 8, pages 65 chapter 7)

7. **"**He felt at the misery and **stupidity** of his country."

The word with bold mark on above quote involves derivation affixes. In the word *stupidity* consist of base *stupid* and suffix *ity*. The root of word *stupid* as adjective is added by suffix *ity*. Then it changes to be *stupidity* as noun. Here

suffix *ity* modifies adjective become noun. Suffix *ity* denotes as noun suffix. There is other suffix which indicate noun forming, it is suffix *ure* such as the word *failure* in datum nine bellow.

(Data 9, pages 71 chapter 8)

8. "His **failure** to respond to what was said about him."

The word *failure* on above sentence contains derivational suffix. It can be seen clearly enough how to differenciate between the root of word and the suffix. The word *failure* is derived from base *fail* as verb. In the end of word *fail*, there is suffix *ure* and creates new word *failure*. The part of speech *failure* changes to be noun because of suffix *ure* indicate noun form. Here, suffix *ure* denotes as suffix noun. There are others suffixes which indicate noun forming. They are suffixes *ant* and *or* such as the word *contestant* and *prosecutor* in data ten bellow.

(Data 10, page 68 chapter 7)

9. "One day, during a live broadcast, this freckled master of sarcasm was making fun of one of his poorer and clumsier **contestants**."
"Around this time, the public **prosecutor** issued a warrant for Blue."

The words with bold mark are the words which contain derivation affixes. They are the words *contestant* and *prosecutor*. The word *contestant* is derived from root of word *contest*. The root of word *contest* as verb is followed by suffix *ant*. It changes become *contestant* as noun. Here, suffix *ant* as noun affix. In the word *prosecutor*, there is root of word *prosecute* and suffix *or*. The root of word *prosecute* as verb is added by suffix *or* become *prosecutor* as noun. The suffix *or* influences the root of word *prosecute* as verb to be noun. Here, suffix or can be

the sign as noun affix. There is another suffix which indicate to form noun. such as suffix *ence* in the word *existence* bellow.

(Data 11, page 83 chapter 10)

10.　　**"**If a person knows and loves God, he never doubts God's **existence."**

On above sentence, there is a word which contains derivational affix to form noun, it is the word *existence*. The root of word *exist* as verb is followed by suffix *ence* in the ending of word. Then it changes to be *existence*. The suffix *ence* modifies the verb *exist* to be noun *exixtence*. In this case, suffix *ence* can be the suffix to form noun. Not only suffix *ence* which can form noun but also suffix *ty* in the word *cruelty* bellow.

(Data 12, page 87 chapter 10)

11.　　"This was a direct result of the anger of our believers over the **cruelty** that the state has visited on our covered girls."

The word with bold mark is the word which involves derivational affix. The word *cruelty* is derived from root of word *cruel* which has part of speech adjective. The root of word *cruel* as adjective gets suffix *ty*. Automatically, the part of speech changes become noun. The suffix *ty* is the factor to form noun in the word *cruelty*. In the data 13 bellow there is also suffix to form noun from adjective.

(Data 13, page 101 chapter 10)

12.　　"Ka only to have intensified their **intimacy**."

The word *intimacy* on data thirteen above contains derivational suffix *cy*. The word *intimacy* consist of suffix *cy* and root of word *intimate*. The suffix *cy* is added to the root of word *intimate* as adjective become *intimacy* as noun. This noun forming is caused by suffix *cy* to the word *intimacy*. In other word, the suffix *cy* can be suffix to forms noun. In the data 14 bellow there is also suffix to form noun from adjective.

(Data 14, page 58 chapter 70)

13.   "Ka explained how Mahmut had joined the **fundamentalist** group of Hayrullah Efendi"

From above quote, there is a word *fundamentalist* which contains derivational affix. The word *fundamentalist* is root of word *fundamental*. Then, the root of word *fundamental* as an adjective gets the suffix *ist* . It is changes become *fundamentalist* as noun. The suffix *ist* in the end root of word *fundamental* makes the part of speech adjective to be noun. Suffix *ist* can be mark as noun suffix.

4.1.1.1.3 An adjective affixes

(Data 15, page 57 chapter 6)

1.   "As a poem it was **flawless**. I swear to you,it was as good as those **fashionable** Western poems Fahir translated into Turkish."

From quote above found two words derivational affixes. They are the words *flawless* and *fashionable*. In the word *flawless* has root of word *flaw* as noun, then gets the suffix *less* become *flawless*. The part of speech root of word *flaw* as noun changes to be *flawless* as an adjective because of suffix *less* can form an adjective from root of word *flaw* as noun. So, suffix *less* denotes as adjective

suffix. In the word *fashionable* consist of root of word *fashion* as noun and suffix *able*. The suffix *able* modifies root of word *fashion* as noun become an adjective (*fashionable*). Here, suffiix *able* can be the sign as an adjective suffix. There is other suffix which can form an adjective such as suffix *ible* in data 16 bellow:

(Data 16, page 53 chapter 6)

2.   "I hear you're going to be reading your latest poem at the performance this evening," said Muhtar, with a barely **perceptible** smile."

On above quote, there is a word *perceptible* which contains derivational affix. There are two parts in the word *perceptible*. The first part is root of word *percept* as noun and suffix ible. The root of word *percept* as noun gets the suffix *ible* and produce new word *perceptible* as an adjective. The part of speech noun changes to be an adjective because of suffix *ible*. So, suffix *ible* can form adjective from noun. There is other suffix which can form an adjective such as suffix *ous* in datum 17 bellow:

(Data 17, page 56 chapter 6)

3.   "Muhtar said finally, in a **mysterious** voice."

From above quote found the word which involve derivational suffix, it is the word *mysterious*. The word *mysterious* is derived from the base *mystery*. There is suffix *ous* in the end of word *mysterious*. The suffix *ous* changes the part of speech noun (*mystery*) to be adjective (*mysterious*). Here, suffix *ous* denotes as an adjective suffix. There is other suffix to form adjective such as suffix *ive* in datum 18 bellow;

(Data 18, page 58 chapter 7)

4.   "He now devoted himself to its internal wranglings with the same **argumentative** fury he had shown as a leftist"

The word with bold mark on above quote contains derivational affix. It is the word *argumentative*. The base *argument* as noun is added by suffix *ive* and produce new word *argumentative* as an adjective. This affixation process is caused by suffix *ive*. Suffix *ive* modifies root of word *argument* (noun) to be *argumentative* (adjective). Here, suffix *ive* can be the suffix to form an adjective. There is another suffix which can form an adjective such as suffix *ful* in datum 19 bellow;

(Data 19, page 73 chapter 8)

5.   "Ka suddenly realized there was someone else in the little entry hall. Although he knew at once that it was Blue, a part of him was **doubtful**"

The word with bold mark is contains derivational affix. It is the word *doubtful*. The word *doubtful* is derived from base *doubt*. In the end root of word *doubt* is suffix *ful*. The root of word *doubt* as noun gets suffix *ful*. Then it changes to be *doubtful* as adjective. Suffix *ful* changes part of speech noun (*doubt*) to be adjective (*doubtful*). The suffix *ful* denotes as an adjective suffix. There is other suffix which can form an adjective such as suffix *ial* in datum 20 bellow:

(Data 20, page 111 chapter 13)

6.   "Due to tonight's **theatrical** event, the honorable Zihni Sevuk, candidate for the Free People's Party, has postponed this evening's meeting."

From above quote is found the word *theatrical* which contain derivational suffix. The word *theatrical* is derived from the base *theatre*. In the end of word *theatre*, there is suffix *ical*. The root of word *theatre* as noun is added by suffix *ical*. Then it produces new word *theatrical* as an adjective. The suffix *ical* can be the sign as an adjective suffix. There is other suffix to form an adjective such as suffix *al* in datum 21 bellow.

(Data 21, page 147 chapter 17)

7. "There's they assumed it would be a considerationof contemporary politics, but aside from one or two octogenarians who remembered the **original** from the old days."

From above sentence, there is a word *original*. The base *original* is derived from root of word *origin* as noun. The root of word *origin* (noun) gets the suffix *al* . Suffix *al* changes part of speech noun (*origin*) become adjective (*original*). The suffix *al* denotes as an adjective suffix. There is other suffix to create an adjective such as suffix *ry* in datum 22 bellow.

(Data 22, page 71 chapter 8)

8. "Kars Border Television's effeminate young shiny-suit-wearing host and disc jockey"

From above quote, there is a word which contains derivational affix. It is the word *shiny*. The word *shiny* consist root of word *shine* and suffix *y*. The suffix *y* is attached to the base *shine* . The suffix *y* changes part of speech noun (*shine*) to be adjective (*shiny*). Suffix *y* becomes an adjective suffix. There is other suffix to form an adjective such as suffix *ary* in datum 23 bellow:

(Data 23,page 59 chapter 7)

9. "Even if they didn't recognize one another, the political exiles standing to attention in the car would cast furtive looks about them to see whether any fellow passengers might also be honoring the **legendary** hero of their secret cause."

There is a word which contains derivational affix on above quote. It is the word *legendary*. The word *legendary* is derived from base *legend* as noun. The base *legend* (noun) is added by suffix *ary*. It is changes become *legendary* (adjective) . The suffix *ary* denotes as suffix to form an adjective from noun. In datum 24 bellow, there is suffix *ish* to form adjective from noun.

(Data 24, page 59 chapter 7)

10. "Ka would hear fearful whispers—"God save the poor!"—and his **childish** heart beat faster and he was so glad to have a family."

On above quote, there is a word *childish* which involves derivation affix. The word *childish* is derived from root of word *child*. The suffix *ish* is added to the root of word *child* (noun) change to be *childish* (adjective). Here, suffix *ish* denotes as suffix to form adjective.

4.1.1.1.4 Verb affixes

(Data 25, page 51 chapter 6)

1. "Now someone's tried to **assassinate** the wretch who refused to let those girls past the entrance of the Institute of Education."

The word *assasinate* with bold mark on above quote contains derivational affix. The word *assasinate* has root of word *assasin*. The root of word *assasin* as noun is followed by suffix *ate* in the end of word. The part of speech noun (*assasin*) changes to be verb (*assasinate*) is caused by suffix *ate*. Here, suffix *ate*

can be the sign as verb suffix. In datum 26 bellow, there is suffix *ize* which can form verb.

(Data 26, page 49 chapter 6)

2. **"**Love, religion, and poetry: **sympathize** muhtar's sad story."

The word with bold mark on above contains derivational affix, it is the word *sympathize*. The word *sympathize* is derived from root *sympathy*. The root of word *sympathy* is added by suffix *ize*. It is changes become *sympathize* as verb. This affixation process influences by suffix *ize* to form verb from noun. So, suffix *ize* denotes as suffix to form verb. There is other suffix to form verb from adjective. It is suffix *en* in datum 27 bellow.

(Data 27, page 71 chapter 8)

3. "There were other rumors, spread by the young Islamists, that he had come   to Kars to "**straighten** out" Hakan Ozge."

From above quote, there is a word which involves derivation affix. It is the word *straighten*. As we know that the word *straighten* is root of word *straight*. The root of word *straight* as adjective gets the suffix *en* in the end root of word. It is makes new word *straighten* and the part of speech also change become verb. Here, suffix *en* denotes as suffix to form verb from the adjective. Not only suffix *en* which can form verb, but also prefix *en* can form verb such as the word *encounter* in datum 28 bellow:

(Data 28, page 52 chapter 6)

4. **"**A wave of anger swept over Ka; this dated back to his first political **encounter**s during his bourgeois days in Ni,   santa,   s."

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The word with bold mark on above quote contains derivational suffix, it is the word *encounter*. The word *encounter* has root of word *counter*. Prefix *en* is attached to the root of word *counter* as noun and produce new word *encounter* as verb. The form of verb *encounter* influences by prefix *en*. Here, prefix *en* be the sign suffix to form verb. There is other prefix to form verb such as suffix *fy* in datum 29 bellow.

(Data 29, page 85 chapter 9)

5. "No amount of suffering can **justify** a believer's committing this sin"

There is a word which is contains derivational suffix to form verb such as the word *justify* on above quote. The word *justify* consist of root *justice* and suffix *fy*. The root of word *justice* as noun is followed by suffix *fy*. It is makes the part of speech noun changes become verb. Suffix *fy* is the main factor in this word changing process to form verb from noun. So, suffix *fy* denotes as suffix to form verb from noun.

4.1.1.2 Inflection affixes

In this finding of the research, the researcher found inflectional affixes which can form eight grammatical function covering past tense, past participle, present participle, third person singular, possesive, plural, comparative and superlative. Here is the explanation about inflectional affixes.

4.1.1.2.1 Past tense affix
(Data 30, page 50 chapter 6)

"No rooster **touched** without permission of its owner."

From above quote, there is only one word which is involves inflectional suffix. It is the word *touched.* The word *touched* is derived from root of word *touch*. There is suffix *ed* after root of word *touch*. The suffix *ed* which is added to the root of word *touch* (regular verb one) change the present tense to be past tense. Suffix *ed* doesn't changes the part of speech of the word and only indicate past event. Here, Suffix *ed* as suffix to form past tense.

4.1.1.2.2 Plural affix

(Data 31, page 50 chapter 60

"There are only five **days** until the election"

The word with bold mark is a word that is contains derivational affix. The root of word *day* gets the inflectional suffix *S* become *days*. The suffix *S* shows plural meaning to the root of word *day*. It is indicates the number of *day* that there are five day. The suffix *S* become regular way to form plural. Its mean that suffix *S* as plural form only can occur in countable noun.

4.1.1.2.3 Past participle affix

(Data 32, page 58 chapter 27)

 "Ka smiled when he told how he had been living off the dole of a church charity that had **given** refuge to many political exiles from the thirdworld"

On above quote, the word *given* contains inflectional suffix. The word *given* is derived from root of word *give*. In the end of root *give*, there is suffix *en*. The suffix *en* is attached to the root *give*. It is creates past participle form (*given*) which is used to indicate perfect tense in active sentence. Here, suffix *en* denotes as past participle form.

4.1.1.2.4 Comparative affix

(Data 33, page 111 chapter 13)

"I'm not looking at you like that." "Yes, you are. I don't think my situation is any **funnier** than yours."

From above quote, there is a word *funnier* that is contains inflectional suffix. The root of word *funny* as adjective is added by suffix *er*. Then it is produces new word *funnier* as comparative form. It is not changes the part of speech of the word *funnier* (adjective) and only indicate comparative form. The word *funnier* as comparative form shows the comparison between two noun which has different level of the adjective. Here, suffix *er* can be suffix to form comparative. Suffix *er* as suffix to form comparative always occurs in adjective.

4.1.1.2.5 Singular third person affix

(Data 34, page 97 chapter 11)

"He **sees** everything and understands everyone even your need for solitude."

The word with bold mark is contains inflectional suffix. It is the word *sees*. The word *sees* is derived from base see as verb. Suffix *S* is added to the root of word *see* become *sees*. It is not changes part of speech of the base word. The suffix *S* after verb *see* shows agreement with singular subject *He.* Suffix *S* in this affixation process denotes as suffix to form third person singular.

4.1.1.2.6 Possesive affix

(Data 35, page 63 chapter 7)

"With **God's permission** I'm going to win the election in four days"

On above quote, there is suffix *S* between the words *God* and *permission*. Suffix *S* between the words *God* and *permission* shows possessive form to the word God. It is refers to the word permission. The suffix *S* as possesive form always occurs in noun. Plural also occur in noun but they have different function. Here, suffix *S* can be suffix to form possesive.

4.1.1.2.7 Present participle affix

(Data 36, page 63 chapter 7)

"They're committing suicide because they're unhappy."

On above quote, the word *committing* contains inflectional suffix. The word *commiting* is derived from root of word *commit*. In the end of root commit, there is suffix *ing*. The suffix *ing* is attached to the root of word *commit*. It is creates present participle form which is used to indicate continous tense in active sentence. Here, suffix *ing* denotes as present participle form.

4.1.1.2.8 Superlative affix

(Data 37, page 103 chapter 12)

"It took only the **cleverest** and most hardworking students"

The word *cleverest* is derived from the base *clever*. The base *clever* as adjective gets inflectional suffix *est*. Then it is changes to be *cleverest*. The inflectional suffix *est* that is attached to the root of word *clever* doesn't change the part of speech or meaning of the word. It is only to form superlative to the word *cleverest*. Superlative expresses the most quality level of the adjective to the noun.

4.1.2 The processes and the functions of derivational and inflectional affixes

Based on data finding of the research, the researcher found many derivational and inflectional affixes in *Snow* novel by Orhan Pamuk. The researcher also found the processes and the functions of derivation and inflection affixes in *Snow* novel by Orhan Pamuk. To explain about the process and the function of derivation and inflection affixes, the researcher takes 8 words of derivational and inflectional affixes randomly from 356 and 399 derivation and inflection words in the tables. Then, the researcher explains the affixation process of those words one by one. Here are the processes and the functions of derivational and inflectional affixes in *Snow* novel by Orhan Pamuk.

4.1.2.1 The processes and the functions of derivational affixes

    1. **Verb maker**

    (Data 38, page 102 chapter 12)

> "I'm so happy you're here," said Necip. "Are you writing a poem? I would like to **apologize** for my friends, they called you an atheist. It's the first time in their lives they've come face-to-face with an atheist".

The word *apologize* as verb is derived from base *apology* as noun. The combination between base *apology* and suffix *ize* produces new lexeme *apologize*. Aautomatically, part of speech *apology* as noun changes to be verb. In conclusion here, the main factor of this word changing process is caused by suffix *ize* to create verb. Suffix *ize* denotes as verb maker to the noun. This affixation process does not change the context meaning. It is only changes part of speech. The

meaning *apologize* is almost the same as with the root of word *apology*. The root of word *apology* has the meaning "the statement saying that you are sorry for having done wrong or hurt somebody's feeling" and the base *apologize* has the meaning "make the activity or action by the person who doing a mistake and say sorry". The word *apologize* on above quote gives explanation about "the action by Necip to say sorry to an atheist because of Necip's friends said an atheist to him". Here, suffix *ize* can be used to form verb from the noun. Verb maker not only can be made by suffix *ize* but also prefix *en* can create verb from noun such as the word *enjoy* in quote number two bellow.

(Data 39, page 70 chapter 8)

> *2.* "True, many lies were told about Blue. Many would even suggest that a Muslim appearing so much in the secularist, Zionist, bourgeois media had only got what he deserved. In fact, as our story will show, Blue did indeed **enjoy** talking to the media".

From the word *Enjoy* found prefix *en*. The root of word *enjoy* is *joy* and adds the prefix *en* become *enjoy*. It is changes the part of speech *joy* as noun become *enjoy* as verb. This affixation process is caused by prefix *en* which is can form verb from the adjective. This affixation process doesn't changes the meaning of word. It is only changes part of speech. The root of word *joy* as a noun has the meaning (feeling of great happiness) and the base *enjoy* as verb has the meaning (get pleasure for something). The word *enjoy* on above quote gives a meaning about get the feeling pleasure or relax by Blue which is speaking to the media of Secularist, Zionist and Bourgeois that report about a Muslim.

Based on above explanation, prefix *en* has the function as verb maker. Verb maker is occurs when the others part of speech such as noun and adjective changes to be verb because of added by suffix *en* to the adjective and *fy* to the noun.

3. An adverb maker

(**Data 40, page 52 chapter 6)**

"Where do you know him from?" Muhtar asked, in a suspicious voice that irritated Ka. He was the first person Serdar Bey, the newspaper publisher, took me to meet this morning,". Ka told him **exactly** what he had seen at the New Life Pastry Shop".

The word *exact* is the base of word *exactly*. The root of word *exact* as adjective before is added by suffix *ly*. It is produces new word *exactly* (adverb). In this affixation process, suffix *ly* is the main factor that changes an adjective to be an adverb. If the base *exact* gets the other suffix such as *ness* become *exactness*. The part of speech changes to be noun (*exactness*). It doesn't to be an adverb because suffix that is attached to the base *exact* is different. In this affixation process, the word *exactly* gives complete explanation about the expression or condition in the sentence. The word *exactly* has the meaning (correct in every detail or precise). The word *exactly* as an adverb gives clear explanation about (KA told his friend precisely what KA had seen at the "New Life Pastry Shop.) In this affixation process, suffix *ly* has the function as an adverb maker to the word *exact* (adjective). Suffix *ly* denotes as suffix to form an adverb. An adverb gives clear explanation about the condition, situation or expression to the word that contain an adverb.

Here, an adverb maker suffix *ly* not only can changes an adjective but also change verb become an adverb by giving suffix *ly* to the verb such as the word *actually* in quote number four bellow.

(Data 41, Page 101 chapter 12)

> **4.** "As his heart began to soar, it occurred to Ka that there might be a new poem coming to him, so he stepped into the first teahouse he could find and, sitting down at the first empty table, took out his pencil and his notebook, he revised his forecast: **Actually**, there was no poem coming to him".

The word *actually* is the root of word *act* which has the part of speech verb. In the word *actually*, there are two suffixes. The first suffix is *al* and the second suffix is *ly*. The root of word *act* (verb) is added by suffix *al*. Then it is changes to be an adjective. There is suffix *ly* after suffix *al*. Automatically, the part of speech an adjective changes to be an adverb because of suffix *al* is followed by suffix *ly*. The root of word *act* (verb) has two derivation suffixes (*al* and *ly*). This affixation process changes the meaning totally. The root of word *act* as verb has the meaning "do something or behave" and change to be *actual* as adjective "existing in fact or real" and change to be *actually* as an adverb with the meaning " really in fact". In above sentence, the word *actually* gives the meaning "The really in fact that is KA didn't accept new poem or there is no poem coming to him".

Based on the explanation above, suffix *ly* is the main factor which is makes the root act as a verb changes to be an adverb. Suffix *ly* has the function as an adverb maker.

5. **Noun maker**

   (Data 42, page 75 chapter 8)

   "The deputy **governor** said that the Kars suicides have been exaggerated. Why did you meet with the deputy governor? For the same reason I went to see the police: so that they wouldn't feel obliged to follow me around all day"

The word *governor* is derived from the base *govern*. The base *Govern* as verb is added by suffix *or* become *governor* (noun). This affixation process changes part of speech verb become noun. Suffix *or* is the factor that makes *govern* (verb) change to be *governor* (noun). Here, not only changes the part of speech but also the meaning become different from the base. The base *govern* (verb) has the meaning "legally control and run a country" and changes become the base *governor* (noun) "person who governs a province or a state, head of an institution". The word *governor* (noun) in above quote explains about the person who governs a province or state which is met by Blue. Here, suffix *or* has the function as noun maker. Noun normally can be made by attaching suffix *ion, ment, er, al, ness*. These suffixes are the main factors that make others part of speech such as verb or adjective change to be noun.

Based on explanation above, suffix *or* can form verb to the noun by giving suffix *or* to the verb *govern*. Not only suffix *or* that can form noun from the verb but also suffix *ion* can change verb to be noun such as the word *creation* in quote number 6 bellow:

(Data 43, page 96 chapter 11)

6. "The snow reminded me of God," said Ka. "The snow reminded me of the beauty and mystery of **creation**, of the essential joy that is life"

The word *creation* as noun is derived from root of word *create* as verb. Root of word *create* as verb adds the suffix *ion* becomes *creation* as noun. This affixation process changes the part of speech verb to be noun because of suffix *ion* denotes as noun maker. This kind of affixation process produces new word, meaning and part of speech. The meaning becomes different with root of word. The root *create* as verb "make something happen or exist" changes become *creation* as noun "kinds of activity to make something new or exist". The word *creation* gives the meaning to the sentence such God as the creator which is make beauty snow.

Here, suffix *ion* has the function as noun maker from the verb. Suffix *ion* is the main factor to changes others parts of speech to be noun. There are others affixes such as *ment, ness, al, or, er, ion* denotes as noun maker and can occur in verb and an adjective.

7. An adjective maker

(**Data 44, page 100 chapter 11**)

"He had his notebook with him, and, as with his first poem. KA sat himself down on the stairs to read what he had written, he could see that this poem, like the first, was **flawless**.

The word *flawless* as adjective is derived from the base *flaw* as noun. The suffix *less* is added to the root of word *flaw* as noun. Then it is changes to be the *flawless* as adjective. This affixation process is caused by suffix *less* denotes as adjective maker. This affixation process also influences the meaning of word *flaw* and *flawless*. The base *flaw* has the meaning "something that is fault, mistake or imperfectly" changes become *flawless* "something that is perfect" the suffix *less* gives the meaning positive to the word *flawless*. The word *flawless* in above sentence explain about the feeling of perfection to the beautiful poem that is KA read before, like the first he wrote his own poem, was always perfect.

Here, the suffix *less* has the function as an adjective maker. An adjective is normally made by attaching bound morpheme such as *less, ive, ful, able, ous* to the root of word that contains noun and verb. Such as the suffix *ous* changes noun to be an adjective in the word *joyous* in quote number eleven bellow:

(Data 45, page 111 chapter 13)

8. "KA stopped to look at the sign in the window of the **Joyous** Beer Hall, written on a piece of notepaper; Due to tonight's theatre event, the honorable Zihni Sevuk, candidate for the Free People's Party, has postponed this evening's meeting"

The root of word *joy* is the base of word *joyous*, in the word *joyous* consists of root of word *joy* and suffix *ous*. The root of word *joy* as part of speech noun is added by derivational suffix *ous*. The combination between root of word *joy* and *ous* produces new word become *joyous* and the part of speech changes become an adjective, this affixation process which is creates an adjective is caused by suffix *ous*. As we know that suffix *ous* denotes as an adjective to explain the

adjective meaning by the noun and an adjective mostly occur in noun. The word *joyous* has the meaning "great happiness". The word *joyous* as an adjective is followed by the words beer hall and the word *joyous* explain about the adjective by the words beer hall as a noun. The word *joyous* in the sentence of the story explains about the place that has the characteristic pleasure or great happiness by the beer hall which is looked by KA.

Here, suffix *ous* has the function as an adjective maker by giving suffix ous to the root of word joy as noun.

4.1.2.2 The processes and the functions of inflectional affixes

In English there are only eight inflectional affixes and all of them are present in *Snow* novel by Orhan Pamuk. There are four inflection that are attached to the verb such as third person singular that can be marked as (S), past tense (ED), past participle (EN), present participle (ING) and there are (S) that is attached to the noun to mark plural and possessive. There are also (ER) and (EST) that are attached to the adjectives to mark comparative and superlative. Here are processes and the functions of inflectional affixes in *Snow* novel by Orhan Pamuk.

1. **Possesive maker**

   (Data 46, page 51 chapter 6)

   "Ka had no idea why Muhtar would want to be part of his conversation with the assistant chief of police, instinct told him to go along. He explained that he had not seen **the assailant's face** but described his build as tiny, and then he took care to repeat these facts."

There is inflectional suffix *S* between the words *assailant* and *face*. In the word *assailant* gets the inflectional suffix *S*. Then it is followed by the word *face*

change to be assailant's face. The inflectional suffix *S* between the words *assailant* and *face* refers to the possession of the *face* by the *assailant*. It doesn't changes the part of speech of the word if suffix *S* is added to the word *assailant* and only indicate the possessive relation between the word *assailant* and *face*. Here, the inflectional suffix *S* has the function as possessive maker to the word *assailant's face*. The inflectional suffix *S* to creates possessive form mostly occur in noun phrase such as the words *assailant's face*.

2. Third person singular maker

(Data 47, page 83 chapter 9)

"The snow reminds me of God," said Ka."Yes, but do you believe that God created snow?" Mesut insisted. There was a silence. "You're not giving me an answer," said Mesut. "If a person knows and loves God, he never **doubts** God's existence."

In the word *doubt* as a verb gets inflectional suffix *S* become *doubts*. Inflectional suffix *S* that is added to the verb *doubt* show agreement with the singular subject of the verb and has the function as singular third person maker. Although inflectional suffix *S* that is attached to the verb doubt, it doesn't changes the part of speech only show agreement of the verb to the singular subject. The inflectional suffix *S* doesn't makes any important or independent meaning to the word *doubts*. The word *doubts* on the sentence above gives a meaning "feeling of uncertain to the God". In this case, the inflectional suffix *S* has the function as singular third person maker. Suffix *S* that attaches to the verb doubt show agreement with singular subject such as *he, she* or *name person*.

3. Present participle maker

(Data 48, Page 63 chapter 7)

"I'm **going** to ask a favor now," said Muhtar. "In a moment these menare going to come upstairs and take us off to the station. They won'tarrest you, they'll just take your statement and let you go. You can go back to your hotel, and in the evening Turgut Bey will invite you to dinner and you'll join him at his table"

The word *going* is derived from root of word *go*. The root of word *go* is added by inflectional suffix *ing* become *going* as form of present participle. This main factor because of inflectional suffix *ing* that is attached to the irregular verb one *go*. It is creates present participle form (*going)* which is used to indicate continuous form such as the sentence on above quote "*i'm going to ask favor now*". This affixation process does not make any important contribution to the meaning of the word. The meaning root of word *go* is the same as with the base *going* "move from one place to another". It is only changes the form of verb. Here, inflectional suffix *ing* which is attached to the root of word *go* has the function as present participle maker used to forming continuous tense in active voice.

4. Past participle

(Data 49, page 50 chapter 6)

"Muhtar paused to compose himself and then added, with some delicacy, "I'd appreciate it if you called the police right now. Please tell them everything." He passed him the receiver as a proud host might offer a refreshment. Once Ka **had taken** it, Muhtar looked up and dialed the number"

The base *taken* is created from root of word *take*. The combination between root of word *take* and suffix *en* produce new word *taken*. This affixation process happen because of the inflectional suffix *en* that is attached to the irregular verb one *take* and create past participle form (*taken).* It is used to indicate perfect tense. This affixation process does not change the meaning of the word. The meaning root of word "*take"* is the same as with the word *taken* "carry something or cause somebody to go from one place to another". In here, inflectional suffix *en* has the function as past participle maker used to indicate perfect tense in active voice.

5. **Past tense maker**

(Data 50, page 53 chapter 6)

"There was a time when I really wanted Fahir to like my poetry," said Muhtar. "Sadly, he **despised** poets like me, who were interested not in pure poetry but in folklore and the beauties of our country. Years went by, the military took over and we all went to prison, and like everyone else, when I was released I drifted like an idiot"

The word *despised* is created from the root of word *despise*. The root of word *despise* is added by inflectional suffix *ed* become *despised* (past tense). This affixation process doesn't changes the part of speech of the word *despised* and only changes the tense. The present tense changes to be past tense. This main factor is caused by suffix *ed* which indicate past tense form. This affixation process does not change the meaning of the word. The meaning root of word *despise* (present tense) the same as with the word *despised* (past tense) two. Both of them has the meaning "dislike or have no respect for somebody or something".

The word *despised* on above quote gives a meaning to the sentence such as "the treatment of Fahir dislike poets like the respectless Fahir to Muhtar". Here, inflectional suffix *ed* has the function as past tense maker to the regular verb one as present tense. Past tense maker normally can be made by suffix *ed* only to the regular verb. It doesn't change the part of speech of the word and only change the tense.

6. Plural maker

(Data 51, Page 89 Chapter 10)

"I haven't made love with anyone for four **years**, Ka said to himself. He was sure İpek could see these **words** on his face. "And even if I were ready," said İpek, "I could never make love with my father so near, in the same house."

The word *years* is formed from the base *year*. The words *years* consists of root of word *year* and inflectional suffix *S*. The inflectional suffix *S* that is attached to the root of word *year* produce new word *years* (form of plural). It doesn't changes part of speech of the word *years* . It is only changes the form of singular (*yea*r) to be plural (*years*). The inflectional suffix *S* normally can be added to the countable noun. The inflectional suffix *S* can be the regular way to forming plural. In some case, there are countables noun that indicate the plurality without any suffix attached to them such as the word *fish, feet, men etc*. The base *"years"* on above quote is kind of countable noun as regular way to form plural. The Inflectional suffix *S* that attached to the root of word year doesn't gives independent meaning, the meaning is not changes and only indicate singular

to plural meaning. The word *years* on above quote gives the meaning "plurality of time refers to KA does not made love for four years". Here, suffix *S* has the function to indicates the number of noun , it can be two or three noun and plural mostly occur with the most noun such as the word (years).

7. Comparative maker

(Data 52, page 59 chapter 7)

"The idea of a solitary westernized individual whose faith in God is private is very threatening to you. An atheist who belongs to a community is far **easier** for you to trust than a solitary man who believes in God. For you, a solitary man is far more wretched and sinful than a nonbeliever." "I am a solitary man," said Muhtar"

The word *easier* is derived from the base *easy*. The base *easy* gets the suffix *er* become *easier* and create comparative form. The main factor in this affixation process is the suffix *er* denotes as comparative maker. So, suffix *er* has the grammatical function as comparative maker to the something that has different version of the adjective. The base *easier* on above quote has comparative meaning, it is explain about the comparison between two different faith as an atheist is far *easier* to trust than person who believe in God. Here, inflectional suffix *er* has the function as comparative maker, the suffix *er* always attached to adjective to form comparative, it is compares two or more something with different level of adjective to noun.

8. **Superlative maker**

    (Data 53, page 108 chapter 12)

    "She came here to do a shampoo commercial for television. In it she was going to be walking along Ahmet Muhtar the Conqueror Avenue, the **dirtiest** street in Kars but also the most beautiful"

The word *dirtiest* is created from root of word *dirty*. There are two morphemes in the base *dirtiest*, *dirty* as free morpheme and *est* as bound morpheme. In the base *dirtiest* happens a process of affixation which is suffix *est* is added to the root of word *dirty*. The combination between root of word *dirty* (adjective) and inflectional suffix *est* produce new word *dirtiest*. This affixation process creates superlative form is caused by suffix *est*. As we know that suffix *est* denotes as superlative maker which is mostly occur in the adjective. The inflectional suffix *est* as superlative maker expresses the most quality level. Such as the word *dirtiest* on above quote has the meaning " Muhtar the conqueror avenue is the worst or the most unclean street in Kars". Here, superlative normally can be made by attaching inflectional suffix *est* to the adjective and the meaning refers to the comparison of the most quality level adjective to the noun.

Regarding to all of the result of derivational and inflectional affixes above, derivational affixes can form four part of speech covering adverb, noun, adjective and verb. The category of affix to forms adverb only suffix *ly*. Suffix *ly* can occurs in noun, verb and adjective. Here, suffix ly denotes as suffix to form adverb. In noun affixes, there are fourteen noun affixes includes *ion, ment, ness, ce, ance, ce, ant, cy, ure, ty, ity, er, or, ist*. These affixes has the function as noun

maker from the adjective and verb. In adjective affixes, there are eleven adjective affixes such as *ful, ous, less able, ible, ical, al, ish, y, ary, ive*. These affixes give many contribution to form adjective from noun and verb. There are five affixes to form verb. They are prefix *en* and suffix *en, ate, ize, fy*. These affixes has the function as verb maker because they can change noun and adjective become verb.

Concerning the inflectional affixes on the result finding above. Inflectional affixes can form past tense, past participle, present participle singular third person, plural, possesive, comparative and superlative. First, the category of suffix to form past tense only suffix *ed*. Suffix *ed* only occurs in verb and has the funtion as past tense maker. It is changes the present tense to be past tense. Second, the inflectional suffix to form past participle only suffix *en*. Inflectional suffix *en* always occur in the form of verb three and has the function as past participle maker. It is change form of verb one to verb three. Here, The inflectional suffix *en* denotes as suffix to form past participle. Third, inflectional suffix to form present participle only suffix *ing*. The inflectional suffix *ing* always attached to the form of verb one. It is makes the form of verb one change to be present participle. Here, suffix *ing* has the function as present participle maker. Fourth, inflectional suffix to form third person singular only suffix *S*. The suffix *S* shows agreement with the singular subject before verb. In other word, suffix *S* has the function to forms singular third person to the verb. Fifth, there is also suffix *S* which indicates plural form. The suffix *S* is attached to the noun show the plurality of noun. It is only changes the singular to plural meaning. Here, suffix *S* has the function as plural maker. Sixth, there is suffix *S* to form possessive. The

suffix *S* to forms possessive also occur in noun but indicate the possession of something. Here, suffix *S* has the function as possessive maker. Seventh, there is only one suffix which indicates comparative form. It is suffix *er*. Suffix *er* always attached to the adjective and creates comparative form. The suffix *er* makes the comparative between two noun which has different level of adjective. Here, suffix *er* has the function as comparative maker in adjective. Eigth, there is suffix *est* to form superlative. The suffix *est* to form superlative almost the same as with suffix *er* to form comparative, both of them indicate comparison to the noun. The suffix *est* creates comparation the most quality level of adjective in noun. Here, suffix *est* has the function as superlative maker in adjective.

Relating to derivational and inflectional affixes mostly used in Snow novel. In the diagram of derivational and inflectional affixes shows derivational suffix *ly* to form adverb is the most frequently present with the total 33,90 %. It is equal with 121 words which contain an adverb affix. In the inflectional affixes, inflectional suffix *Ed* as past tense form becomes the biggest amount in Snow novel by Orhan Pamuk, it is 33, 58%. It is equal with 134 words which contain past tense suffix *Ed*.

4.2 Discussion

The finding of this research reveals the process of derivational and inflectional affixes occur in Snow novel by Orhan Pamuk. This study applies Yule (2006) theory of derivational and inflectional affixes. In derivational affixes, there are four types of derivation affixes concerned in the findings covering affixes to form noun, affixes to form an adjective, affixes to form verb and suffix to form an

adverb. In inflectional affixes, there are eight types of inflectional affixes covering affixes to form past tense, past participle, present participle, singular third person, possesive, plural, comparative and superlative. Additionally, there is no infix which occur in Snow novel by Orhan Pamuk. In this affixation process prefix and suffix are commonly occur in *Snow* novel. Prefix is placed to the front of root of word and suffix is added to the back part of root of word. There are some words which created by attaching prefix and suffix together to the root of word such as *im-patient-ly* and *re-fresh-ment*. They called multifix.

Concerning to the finding of derivational affixes, the researcher concludes that derivational affixes found in *Snow* novel denotes as affix adverb maker, affixes noun maker, affixes adjective maker and affixes verb maker. Here is clear explanation such as bellow:

1. An adverb maker occurs when the others part of speech such as verb, adjective, noun changes become adverb because add suffix *ly* to the verb, noun and adjective. Suffix *ly* is the main factor that makes others part of speech such as verb, noun and adjective change to be adverb.

Example: *easy* (adjective) is added by suffix *ly* become *easily* (adverb)

Suffix *ly* denotes as adverb maker because suffix *ly* change the part of speech adjective to be adverb.

2. Noun maker occurs when the others part of speech such as verb and adjective changes become noun because add suffix *ion, ment, er, ance, ity, ty, er, or, ence* to the verb and *ness, cy, ure, ce* to the adjective. These suffixes are the main

factor that make others part of speech such as verb or adjective changes to be noun. They give important contribution in deriving English noun word.

Example : *Motivate* (verb) gets suffix *ion* become *motivation* (noun)

Suffix *ion* has the function as noun maker because suffix *ion* changes the part of speech verb (motivate) to be noun.

3. An adjective maker occurs when the others part of speech such as verb and noun changes become adjective because of suffixes *less, ic, y, ful, ish, ical, al, ary* occur in noun and suffixes *able, ible, ive, ful* in verb. These affixes denotes as affixes to form adjective.

Example : *Act* (verb) adds suffix *ive* become *active* (adjective)

Suffix *ive* has the function as adjective maker because suffix *ive* changes the part of speech verb to be adjective (active).

4. Verb maker occurs when the others part of speech such as noun and adjective changes to be verb because of prefixes *en-un* suffixes *fy, ate, ize* occur in noun and suffix *en* in the adjective.

Example: Union (noun) adds suffix *fy* become *unify* (verb)

Suffix *fy* has the function as adjective maker because suffix *fy* changes the part of speech noun to be verb.

Relating to inflectional affixes, the researcher concludes that inflectional affixes found in *Snow* novel can be affixes as past tense maker, past participle maker, present participle maker, singular third person maker, possesive maker, plural maker, comparative and superlative maker. Here is clear explanation such as bellow:

1. Past tense maker is normally can be made by attaching suffix *ed* to the regular verb. It doesn't changes the part of speech of the word and only have grammatical function. If suffix *ed* is attached to the verb, it still to be verb but the tense is changes to be past tense.

Example: Muhtar *asked* in suspicious voice.

ask (present) gets inflectional suffix *ed* become *asked* (past tense). Here, suffix *Ed* has the function as past tense maker because it changes to be past tense by adding inflectional suffix *ed* to the verb (present tense).

2. Past participle maker occurs when inflectional suffix *en* that is attached to the irregular verb one (*take)* and create past participle form (*taken)*. It is used to indicate perfect tense.

Example : Ka has always *taken* thing seriously.

Take (verb 1) adds inflectional suffix *en* become *taken* (past participle). The inflectional suffix *en* denotes as past participle maker because it change to be past participle by adding inflectional suffix *en* to the irregular verb form .

3. Present participle maker occurs when inflectional suffix *ing* that is attached to the irregular or regular verb one. Then, it is creates present participle form which is indicate continuous tense.

Example : *i'm going to ask favor now*".

Go (verb 1) gets inflectional suffix *ing* become *going* (past participle).

Here, suffix *ing* can be suffix to forms present participle from regular and irregular verb one.

4. Third person singular maker occurs when suffix *S* is added to the verb and show agreement with the singular subject third person before verb.

Example : He *doubts* God

The suffix *S* after verb *doubt* shows agreement with singular subject *He.* Suffix *S* denotes as suffix to form third person singular.

5. Possessive maker occurs when inflectional suffix *S* is attached to the noun, it can be person or the things. It is different with suffix *S* as plural. Suffix *S* as possessive is indicates the possessive relation between two noun. It doesn't changes part of speech of word if suffix *S* possessive attach to the noun.

Example : *Assailant's face*.

Suffix *S* between words *assailant* and *face* has the function to shows the possessive *face* by *assailant*. Suffix S denotes as possessive maker.

6. Plural maker occurs when inflectional suffix *S* is attached to the countable noun, normally can be person and the things. It doesn't changes part of speech and only to show plural meaning in word. The morpheme *S* denotes as plural maker different with suffix *S* used as abbreviation for *has* or *is*.

Example: *Book* (single) + suffix *S* become *books* (plural)

The suffix *S* of plural has the function to indicates the plural meaning in noun and inflectional suffix *S* (Plural) occurs with the most countable noun.

7. Comparative normally occur in adjective. It can be made by adding suffix *er* to the adjective and simply creates a different version of the adjective to the noun. The different between suffix *er* derivation and suffix *er* inflection. Suffix *er* in derivation is to creates noun from the verb, example like *teach* (verb) gets suffix

er become *teacher* (noun). Suffix *er* in inflection indicates comparative between two noun which has different level of the adjective.

> Example : *An atheist who belongs to a community is far easier for you to trust than a solitary man who believes in God.*

On above example, there are suffix *er* in word *easier,* it is creates comparison between an atheist and solitary man. Here, suffix er denotes as comparative maker.

8. Superlative maker occurs when inflectional suffix *est* is added to the adjective which indicate the most quality level adjective to the noun.

> Example : *It took only the cleverest and most hardworking students.*

On above sentence, the suffix *est* in the word *cleverest* expresses the most quality level by the student. Here, suffix *est* can be suffix to form superlative.

Based on the result of the research in derivational affixes, derivational suffix *ly* to form an adverb is the most frequently presented in Snow novel by Orhan Pamuk, it is 33,90 %. It is equal with 121 words which contain an adverb affix. An adverb gives clear explanation about the status of the sentences which is happen in *Snow novel by Orhan Pamuk*. The author wants to make clear explanation about the story to the reader by using an adverb in every sentence in the story. In inflectional affixes, inflectional suffix *Ed* as past tense form becomes the biggest amount in Snow novel by Orhan Pamuk, it is 33, 58%. It is equal with 134 words which contain past tense suffix *Ed*. Suffix *ed* denotes as past tense gives the clue to the readers that the story is happen in the past. The author wants

to shows to the readers that the stories happen in the past by using suffix *ed* as marking past tense.