

**IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY IN TARIQ
RAHMAN'S
THE PHILOSOPHER KING****Dr. Shahida Parveen ¹**

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mehkafatima876@gmail.com**Abstract**

Derivational morphology is a prominent process of expanding vocabulary and enriching language. It allows the creation of new words through category shifts or changes in the meaning. The present study aims to analyze derivational morphology in the short story The Philosopher King by Tariq Rahman. The research employs a qualitative descriptive design and content analysis to explore the selected short story. The analysis is based on McCarthy's (2017) theoretical framework for classifying and categorizing derivational morphemes. The derived word categories are based on four main classes: nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives, which are further classified by origin. The research reveals that derived adjectives occur in 40% of instances, followed by 33% of derived nouns and 25% of derived adverbs. Further, the verbs derived from other word classes are the least frequent group, accounting for 2% of instances. Lastly, the research concludes that adjectives derived from other word classes are the dominant group; their popularity and extensive use underscore their role in enhancing the quality of short stories. It allows readers, writers, and researchers to gain a deeper understanding of word morphology, specifically how derivational affixes are utilized to enrich literary work with vocabulary building.

Keywords: Morphology, Derivational morphology, Tariq Rahman's story, The Philosopher King, nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives.

1. Introduction

According to Chomsky (2006), language has fixed rules, but the processes of creation and interpretation can vary widely. Language plays a crucial role in daily life and is a necessity for human survival and success. It expands and evolves over time, bringing richness and depth. The

primary support behind this evolution is the morpheme that uses various processes to create novel words. The study of the internal structure and expansion of morphemes falls within the scope of Morphology. Haspelmath (2013) explains morphology as the study of the internal structure of words and the rules of word formation. The process of word formation begins with the root, known as a morpheme. According to Aronoff (2022), morphemes are the smallest meaningful unit of a language. This smallest unit of language enriches vocabulary with the help of affixation, compounding, reduplication, blending, conversion, borrowing, and clipping. These processes adopt their distinct methods to enhance the use of the language. The process of affixation is further classified into inflectional and derivational types. Inflectional morphology discusses the kinds of morphemes that allow changes in word form without a change in category or meaning. However, derivational morphology increases the flexibility of language by facilitating both category change and the refinement of meaning through affixation. Katamba (1993) reinforces this by stating that derivation not only creates new words but also

affects the syntactic geste of those words. Likewise, Booij (2005) emphasizes that derivational morphology enables greater communicative strictness by allowing variation in tone, formality, and particularity. In conclusion, Morphology provides a foundation for understanding the mechanisms of word formation, with derivational morphology being a vital process in developing vocabulary, altering grammatical orders, and supporting creative language use.

According to Bauer (2003), Derivational morphology deals with processes in which new words are formed or word categories are changed through the application of affixes that alter a word's grammatical category or meaning. Adding morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes. Prefixes are the ones that are added at the beginning, e.g., dis-, to make new words. While suffixes are added at the end of a word, e.g., -ment. Their combination is known as affixation; it is an essential tool in derivational morphology. Further, the novel words that are created under the process of derivational morphology are categorized into different groups based on the word classes.

Mccarthy(2017) proposed the classification of derivational morphology groups: (a) Adverbs formed from adjectives (b) Nouns formed from nouns (c) Nouns originated from members of other word categories (d) Adjectives originated from adjectives (e) Adjectives formed from members of other word categories (f) Verbs formed from verbs (g) Verbs originated from members of other categories of words. To conclude, the four main classes: nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, distinctly derive from each other to create novel words and expand vocabulary. Their extensive use highlights the richness of language and literature.

The current research analyzes those affixes and their addition to the morpheme. It further elaborates on their role and the formation process. The elaboration and investigation rely on examples drawn from the analysis of the short story *The Philosopher King*, written by the renowned author Tariq Rahman. The writer's frequent use of derivational morphemes enables an in-depth examination of the derivation process.

1.1 Research Objective

- To identify the frequency of derivational morphemes used in the short story *The Philosopher King* by Tariq Rahman.
- To identify the predominant category of the derivational class in the selected short story.
- To examine the stylistic feature of derivational morphemes in *The Philosopher King*.

1.2 Research Question

1. What is the frequency of derivational morphemes in the short story *The Philosopher King*?
2. What is the predominant category of derivational class in the selected short story?
3. What is the stylistic feature of derivational morphemes in *The Philosopher King*?

2. Literature Review

In the *Word Formation in Generative Grammar*, Aronoff (1976) discussed the derivational morphology and elaborated on the process of modification of meaning and alteration of grammatical category. He further explained the difference between derivational and inflectional morphology, using examples, highlighting the distinct grammatical processes of changing and maintaining word categories. Inflectional morphemes involve the addition of suffixes, but they do not change a word's grammatical category, whereas in derivational morphology, the grammatical category or meaning of a word must be changed.

Actavine et al. (2014) conducted a study using a descriptive qualitative approach. They examined the types of derivational affixes in the short story *The Happy Prince*. The purpose of the research was to identify prefixes and affixes in short fiction. The thorough reading and examination of data revealed that suffixes mainly were utilized to make new words rather than prefixes. It concluded with the vivid dominance of suffixes over prefixes in the selected short story. In another research, Narasuari et al. (2020) analyzed the derivational suffixes present in

the *Crazy Rich Asians* novel. The primary aim was to investigate their class and function in the selected novel. The study employed a documentation method and qualitative analysis. It revealed the presence of four distinct types of suffixes: verbal, nominal, adjectival, and adverbial in the selected novel. The study concluded with the explanation that suffixes function in two types: with the behaviour of maintaining or changing word class. Anggita et al. (2019) also collected and evaluated data using a qualitative approach to find derivational affixes present in the novel *Robin Hood* by Henry Gilbert. The purpose was to investigate the frequency of derivational affixes in the selected novel. The study revealed that the number of suffixes used in the word formation process is more than prefixes. Further, Dewi et al. (2019) examined the novel *Through the Looking Glass* and conducted research on the use of affixes by major and minor characters in the novel. The study employed a qualitative research method to reveal the use of three types of affixes: suffix, prefix, and confix by major characters, while analyzing both derivational and inflectional processes.

Safdar (2021) wrote about derivational morphology in the Urdu language. It provided a basic framework to understand the derivational process in Urdu literature. The study adopted a qualitative approach to analyse the lexical framework of derivational morphology. It revealed that there is a diverse range of affixes in the Urdu language that are used in the process of word formation. Waheed et al. (2019) conducted extensive research to investigate the Influence of derivational and inflectional morphology on EFL writings. The purpose of this study was to understand the relation between EFL writing and the Influence of morphological processes of awareness. They selected two groups for participants; one group was taught morphology explicitly, while the other was kept unaware of the morphological concepts. The result was concluded based on a comparison that the group with the knowledge of morphology performed better than the other. It explained that by understanding the word formation processes, the writing skills of experimental group enhanced significantly.

Several previous studies, "The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Selected News from Tempo.co (2020)", also provided great insight into the use of derivational morphology. Fitria (2020) conducted research, employing a qualitative method to examine derivational and inflectional morphemes. The data was collected from the Tempo.co. newsportal. This research found that the most dominant morphemes in selected news were inflectional morphemes with 260 data instances. Another detailed analysis was performed by Fatimah et al. (2023) to examine derivational affixes in the novel *Beauty is a Wound*, researchers used a descriptive qualitative method and concluded that the suffix -ly and prefix -un are the prominent types of affixes used in the novel in the word formation process. It revealed that the derivational suffix is a predominant affix, which is followed by a derivational prefix. Masrurroh (2022) executed a research project. He employed a descriptive qualitative approach to identify the derivational affixes present in *The Earth* novel. The research found that there were 286 derivational affixes of 7 distinct types in the selected book.

The extensive study on derivational morphology plays a significant role in understanding the word formation process in fiction and non-fiction. However, there has been limited research on short stories by Pakistani authors. This research fills the gap by analyzing derivational morphology in the short fiction *The Philosopher King* while targeting the writing of Pakistan's renowned author. The reasoning behind selecting the specific author is to provide insight regarding how a non-native English speaker grows their lexical skills. The purpose of the research is to quantify derivational morphemes and their predominant category present in the selected short story. It fosters understanding about the role of derivational affixes in language production. The research supports the conclusion drawn from the Feriyanti et al. (2024) study, their descriptive qualitative research on the short story John Rossiter's wife revealed the

frequency of derivational morphology groups, concluding that adjectives derived from other word class is the predominant category of derivational morphemes.

3. Methodology

This research employed a qualitative descriptive design and content analysis as the research method. The study's sample was the short story "*The Philosopher King*" by the renowned Pakistani author Tariq Rahman. The descriptive research design provided the framework for identifying derivational affixes in the selected short story. Subsequently, content analysis helped identify derived groups and their roles in the text. Lastly, McCarthy's (2017) theoretical framework was adopted to classify derived words.

3.1 Research design

The study adopted a qualitative descriptive design to analyze the selected short story. The study's preference for descriptive design was for the systematic and observational classification of derivational groups. Kihm et al. (2017) explain that qualitative descriptive design yields data that describe "who," "what," and "where" of events or adventures from a subject's viewpoint. The design allowed the qualitative analysis of the selected short story. In conclusion, it supported the study in exploring the function and occurrence of derivational morphology in *The Philosopher King*.

3.2 Research method

The descriptive research design provided the space for content analysis. According to Berelson (1952), content analysis is a research method for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the evident subject of communication. The content analysis method helped the study during data collection and analysis. It involved the textual analysis, identification, and explanation of derived words while gathering and interpreting their natural occurrences in the literary text. In conclusion, the content analysis method supported the study, from identifying to quantifying derivational morphology groups.

3.3 Data Collection and Sampling Strategy

The selected sample, the short story *The Philosopher King* by Tariq Rahman, was collected from the website "ResearchGate." In the next step, it was converted into a document for thorough analysis. During the investigation of the literary text in the document, the total sampling was adopted. The study included all the examples of derived words that appeared naturally in the text, despite of their derivational morphological group. Then the examples were classified by their origin and function in the sentence.

3.5 Data Analysis Procedure

The data analysis procedure consists of two stages. Primarily, the text was read in detail to become familiar with its linguistic features. The total sampling allowed all derivational words to be treated as data. It enabled the identification of word-formation patterns and the classification of derivational morphology groups by form. Secondly, the theoretical framework of McCarthy (2017) was employed for successful classification. The classification was based on the resulting classes of words (nouns and adverbs). It provided the foundation to understand the role of derivational morphology in literature. This systematic analysis helped in extracting patterns of morphological change while highlighting the writers' preference for derivational forms.

3.6 Theoretical Framework

Carstairs-McCarthy (2017) in *An Introduction to English Morphology* described the word formation process through derivational morphology. He provided the basic framework for classifying derived words into their specific classes. He explained that in derivational morphology, the production of new words is performed through the addition of derivational affixes to base forms. This process alternates the grammatical category and often results in a shift in meaning. The study employed the framework to determine and categorize derived

words in Tariq Rahman's short story, *The Philosopher King*. The contrast between derivational and inflectional morphology is the basis for choosing only forms that derive new lexemes or change word class. Furthermore, this theoretical presumption aligns with the systematic investigation of the selected short story.

4. Data Analysis

The research analyzed the selected short story, *The Philosopher King*, using qualitative descriptive design, content analysis method and McCarthy's (2017) theoretical framework. The text was primarily read and examined multiple times for familiarity and analysis. Further, it was classified based on its origin and the change of word class. The findings revealed that there were 45 words that undergo the process of derivation in the selected short story. These 45 derivational words were categorized into their respective classes: derived nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Derived adjectives was the most frequently used derivational morphology group, with 40% of instances; its presence helped the writer to explain noun characteristics and specificity. The second frequent group was derived nouns, found with 33% occurrences, and was followed by 25% data of derived adverbs. The least frequent group was derived verbs, with only 2% instances; one example of a verb derived from an adjective. Further, the in-depth analysis explained that these derivational groups played prominent role in increasing the complexity of tone, emotional nuance, conciseness and creativity of the selected literary text. In conclusion, the derivational morphological groups created new words and refined meanings in the selected short story, with the addition of affixes.

Figure 1

Derivational Morphology groups

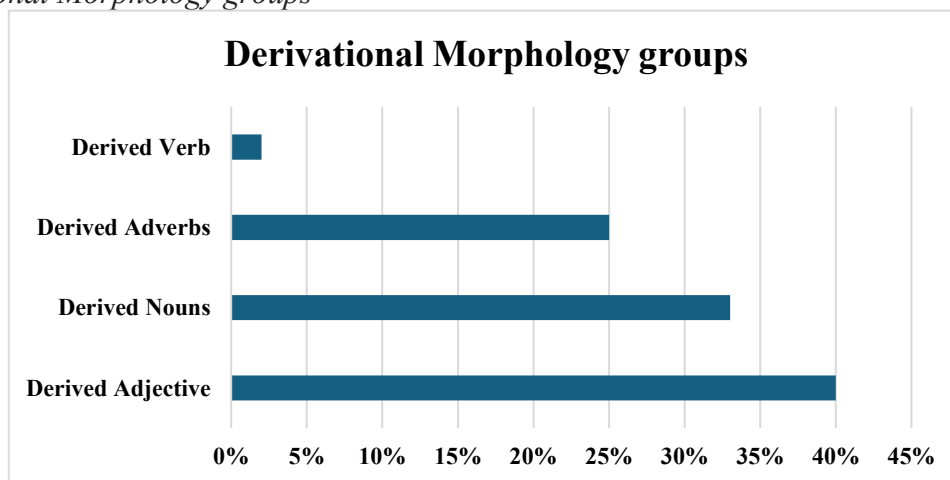


Figure 1 provides an overview of the data found in the selected short story. As discussed above, the figure shows that the role of adjectives and nouns in derivation was particularly high among other word classes in the selected short story. In addition to them, the occurrence of derived adverbs was 25%, making it the third most frequent group. As for the derived verbs, there were only 2% of the derived verbs used in *The Philosopher King*. The derived adjectives and nouns were more productive and occasionally used in the text. The commonality of derived adjectives indicates the predominance of descriptive forms, while the significant number of derived nouns is an indication of nominalization. Adverbs, however, were on average relatively weak, and the derivation affecting verbs was the least represented group.

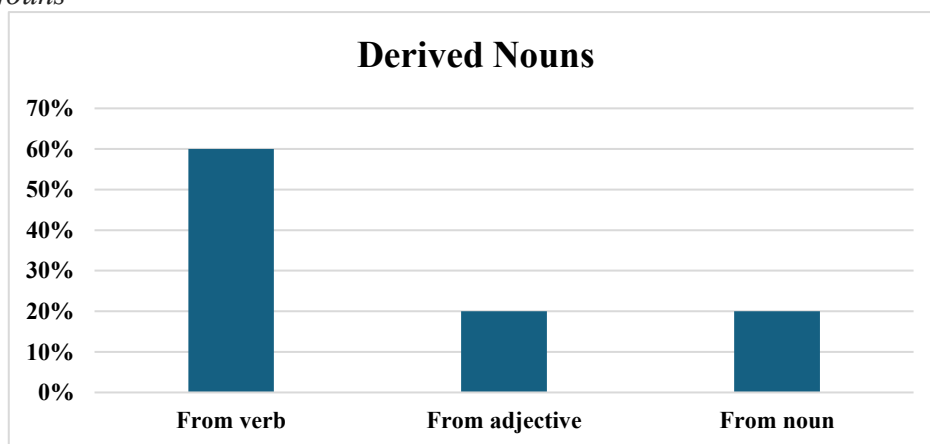
4.1 Derived Nouns

Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines a noun as a term that refers to a person, position, object, or idea. A derivative noun deals with a noun that is derived from another word class or part of speech, such as verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. Their derivational process includes adding

specific suffixes such as -ness, -tion, or ment, or through a functional path. It plays an integral part in the evolution of vocabulary. When an action or process is nominated as a thing or concept, it forms the noun from the verb; for illustration (move → movement), etc. However, when an abstract noun is formed, the class or state of the adjective gets converted into a concrete form (happy → happiness). Another way of deriving nouns is to take a noun as the source. This process is usually adopted to designate a related role, group, or state (friend → friendship)

Figure 2

Derived Nouns



There is a total of 15 nouns that were derived from other word classes. Figure 2 shows their further classification. Nouns derived from verbs were present in the selected short story with the data of 60%, followed by nouns derived from adjectives and other nouns, both with the 20% instances.

Nouns derived from Verbs:

Table 4.1 presents the analysis of nouns derived from verbs found in the selected short story. Nouns derived from verbs exemplify a standard process in word formation. This derivation involves adding suffixes to the verb. The suffixes found through analysis involve -ment, -ion, and -ation. Further, ‘-ment’ was added with the morphemes to create novel words such as “imprisonment,” “argument,” “impediment,” and “amazement.”

Table 4.1

Nouns derived from verbs

| No. | Noun | Word origin (Verb) | Derivational process |
|-----|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Imprisonment | Imprison | Imprison + suffix -ment |
| 2. | Argument | Argue | Argue + suffix -ment |
| 3. | Execution | Execute | Execute + suffix -ion |
| 4. | Impediment | Impede | Impede + suffix -ment |
| 5. | Starvation | Starve | Starve + suffix -ation |
| 6. | Humiliation | Humiliate | Humiliate + suffix -ion |
| 7. | Follower | Follow | Follow + suffix -er |
| 8. | Gratification | Gratify | Gratify + suffix -ion |
| 9. | Amazement | Amaze | Amaze + suffix -ment |

In examples, the word “argument” is a noun which is derived from the verb “argue” with the addition of suffix -ment, likewise, the word “impediment” is a noun derived from verb “impede”

with suffix -ment. Lastly “amazement” as a noun derived from a verb “amaze” by adding the suffix -ment. Further, the stylistic feature of derived term “imprisonment” involves the process of nominalization. The origin verb “imprison” only indicates that someone is placed in prison, while “imprisonment” conveys the continuous nature of being in prison. The author of the selected short story utilized this derived noun to explain the character's defined existence while shifting the base from a temporary action to a lasting deal. This explanation elaborates how derivational morphology allows writers to convey complex human experiences by converting verbs into nouns.

According to Grimshaw (1990), Nouns like “examination” are three-way ambiguous. They have a complex event reading, a simple event reading and an additional interpretation, and is formed from the verb “examine” with a derivational suffix -ation. Additionally, he argues that verbal properties (stock of events and stock of arguments) are maintained by the noun when reading a complex event. These derivations allow verbs to act abstractly in findings. In conclusion, deriving nouns from verbs enriches the vocabulary by allowing elaborated and refined descriptions of actions.

Nouns derived from Adjectives:

Table 4.2 showcases nouns derived from other adjectives. Nouns derived from adjectives are formed to express the state and condition described by the adjectives. The 3 instances of nouns derived from adjectives were present in the selected short story, *The Philosopher King*. They were derived from adjectives by addition of suffixes such as -ity.

Table 4.2

Nouns derived from Adjectives

| No. | Noun | Word origin (Adjective) | Derivational process |
|-----|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Necessity | Necessary | Necessary + suffix -ity |
| 2. | Propriety | Proper | Proper + suffix -ity |
| 3. | Curiosity | Curious | Curious + suffix -ity |

The examples include the word “necessity,” which is derived from the adjective necessary. While “curiosity,” derived from the adjective “curious,” and the word “propriety,” is transform from “proper” with the addition of suffix -ity. When nouns derived into adjectives, the derivational process enables preciseness and conciseness in the communication. For instance the author used the derived word necessity to refers not just the quality of something in general but rather to refer a state of something that must be done. Furthermore, by using the noun form, the writer changed the description of a characteristic (necessary) to define an abstract idea (necessity), making the argument more compelling. This example also shows how derivational morphology contributes to the transformation of an adjective to express precise abstract concepts. The research (Marangolo, Piras, Galati, & Burani, 2006) has shown that the formation of nouns from adjectives is virtually universal across languages. It offered the examples of Italian “gentile” (kind) and “gentilezza” (kindness), to show how the process of derivation can allow speakers to communicate more specifically.

Nouns derived from Nouns:

A noun derived from a noun refers to a noun formed from another noun by adding affixes (prefixes or suffixes) or through compounding. It signifies an allied conception. These nouns frequently indicate variations, collaborations, or modifications of the original noun.

Table 4.3

Nouns derived from nouns

| No. | Noun | Word origin (Noun) | Derivational Process |
|-----|------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Virginitiy | Virgin | Virgin + suffix -ity |
| 2. | Hypocrisy | Hypocrite | Hypocrite + suffix -sy |
| 3. | Bribery | Bribe | Bribe + suffix -ry |

Table 4.3 showcases that only three nouns were derived from the fellow nouns. They were derived by adding suffixes such as -sy, -ity, and -ery. These suffixes created novel words including “hypocrisy,” “bribery” and “virginitiy.” These derivative nouns frequently supplement or refine the meaning of the original nouns.

Van Staden (2000) elaborated regarding noun derivation in Tidore laguage. He highlighted how new nouns can be formed from other nouns, especially when describing roles, professions, or collectives. The example illustrates that an abstract base (like the concept of teaching) can be derived into a concrete occupational noun (teacher). Furthermore, Kihm's (2002) study also provided good examples of nouns derived from other nouns by highlighting noun class markers in Manjaku, a Niger-Congo language. The noun pëkiej means 'theft', derived from the robbing root kiëj. Both are indeed nouns, but the class markers are different (robber = person; theft = event). The study revealed that nouns can definitely produce another noun with refined meanings by the same root.

Additionally, the derived form also moves the emphasis from a single action (a bribe) to a persistent social evil that influences institutions and personal morality. While bribes refer to a concrete thing, bribery is an abstract notion that represents corruption, power abuse, and moral decay in society. Through derivational morphology, the term acquired broader social and ethical significance beyond the individual act. In conclusion, nouns derived from other classes broaden the vocabulary through the description of relationships, qualities, roles, and collective ideas.

4.2. Derived Adjectives

Quirk et al. (1985) define an adjective as a word that adds detail to a noun; it usually modifies the characteristics, numerals, and conditions of a noun. In short stories, adjectives play a significant role in supporting the writer’s narrative by creating a vivid picture of characters, events, and places. In this study, the derived Adjective group is based on the adjective that is made from another part of speech, for instance, from nouns, verbs, and from fellow adjectives.

Figure 3
Derived Adjectives

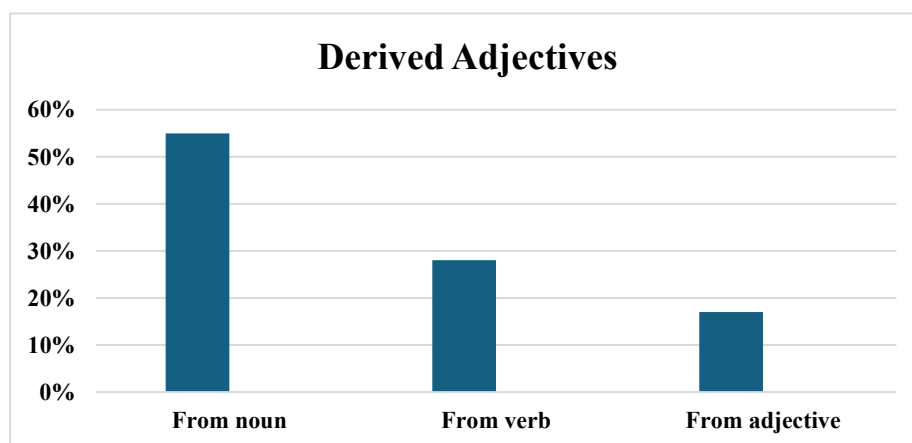


Figure 3 presents adjective data derived from other word classes. Adjectives derived from nouns were found with 55% instances, followed by adjectives derived from verbs and fellow adjectives with 28% and 17% data.

Adjectives derived from Nouns:

The data in Table 4.4 illustrate the most common type of derived adjective, adjectives derived from nouns. This happens when certain suffixes are added to a noun, like -less, -ial, -ous, and -tic. The table highlighted the instances along with their word-formation processes.

Table 4.4

Adjectives derived from nouns

| No. | Adjective | Word origin (Noun) | Derivational process |
|-----|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Heedless | Heed | Heed + suffix -less |
| 2. | Sartorial | Sartor | Sartor + suffix -ial |
| 3. | Earthly | Earth | Earth + suffix -ly |
| 4. | Advantageous | Advantage | Advantage + suffix -ous |
| 5. | Socialistic | Social | Social + suffix -istic |
| 6. | Militaristic | Military | Military + suffix -istic |
| 7. | Logical | Logic | Logic + suffix -al |
| 8. | Beautiful | Beauty | Beauty + suffix -ful |
| 9. | Intellectual | Intellect | Intellect + suffix -ual |
| 10. | Mutinous | Mutiny | Mutiny + suffix -ous |

Examples such as the derived adjective “disgusted” were created by adding the suffix -ed. The writer used it to explain the king's character. The derivation process allowed the root word “disgust,” which is typically a noun or a verb, to transform into a word with a different grammatical category. Therefore, instead of naming the feeling or action, the word now conveys the character’s state in the short story. Similarly, “theatrical” came from the word “theatre” with -ical. Booij (2012) discusses how suffixes such as (-ful) and (-ous) are used to form adjectives that convey style, condition, or quantity, depending on sentence structure.

Adjectives derived from Verbs:

The second group comprises adjectives derived from verbs. They are created by adding suffixes like -al, -ing, -ive, -ory, etc to the verb. For instance, as Table 4.4 presents, the word “annoying” is derived from the base word “annoy” with the addition of the suffix -ing, another derived word “logical” is derived using the suffix -al, and “charming” is created from “charm” with the addition of -ing.

Table 4.5

Adjectives derived from verbs

| No. | Adjective | Word origin (verb) | Derivational process |
|-----|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Perpetual | Perpetuate | Perpetuate + suffix -ual |
| 2. | Annoying | Annoy | Annoy + suffix -ing |
| 3. | Conciliatory | Conciliate | Conciliate + suffix -ory |
| 4. | Progressive | Progress | Progress + suffix -ive |

| | | | |
|----|----------|-------|---------------------|
| 5. | Charming | Charm | Charm + suffix -ing |
|----|----------|-------|---------------------|

In detail, the word “charm” is a noun that refers to an attractive quality, or as a verb, meaning “fascinate”. However, with the addition of the suffix -ing, it turns into an adjective. The selected short story described this as the commodity that naturally attracts or delights others. Furthermore, it was used to define the character's unerring technique in making people feel pleased or captivated. In addition, Marchand (1969) also explains these derived adverbs, stating that these endings can turn verbs into adjectives that describe personality, readiness, or duration.

Adjectives derived from Adjectives

The third type is adjectives derived from fellow adjectives. This process usually adds a prefix to change or reverse the meaning. Table 4.6 shows examples found through analysis, including “unerring” (un- + erring), “improbable” (im- + probable), and “irreverent” (ir- + reverent).

Table 4.6

Adjectives derived from Adjectives

| No. | Adjective | Word origin (Adjective) | Derivational Process |
|-----|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | unerring | Erring | Prefix un + Erring |
| 2. | Improbable | Probable | Prefix Im + Probable |
| 3. | Irreverent | Reverent | Prefix Ir + Reverent |

In these examples, the word “unerring” is derived from “erring,” which describes something that is at fault, but with the addition of the prefix un- the meaning changed into “faultless.” These prefixes un, im, and ir- usually turn the meaning into “opposite,” and help in creating contrast. Quirk et al. (1985) point out that this kind of change is helpful when you want to show negation or give a strong opposite meaning. In conclusion, all three types of derived adjectives helped make the story more descriptive, while bringing characters, action, and settings to life.

4.3 Derived Verbs

Verbs derived from other word class categories are the least frequent type of derivational morphology found in *The Philosopher King*. It was present in the selected fiction with 2% instances.

Table 4.7

The Verb derived from the Adjective

| No. | Verb | Word origin (Adjective) | Derivational Process |
|-----|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Popularised | Popular | Popular + suffix -ised |

Table 4.7 presents the term “popularised” that was derived from the adjective. The writer used it to explain Socrates' disapproval of Plato for supporting female beauty against his suggestion. The adjective “popular” only characterizes the state of affection or respect, while the word “popularised” describes the process of making an object popular. In conclusion, the example illustrates the role of derivational morphology in converting adjectives into verbs, thereby highlighting the character's actions and organization.

4.4 Derived Adverbs

An adverb refers to the part of speech that gives supplementary information about a verb or an adjective. It explains the question, such as how, when, and where. A derived adverb is an adverb formed from another part of speech to create a new word and enhance language.

Table 4.8

Adverbs derived from adjectives

| No. | Adverb | Word origin (Adjective) | Derivational Process |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Querulously | Querulous | Querulous + suffix -ly |
| 2. | Incessantly | Incessant | Incessant + suffix -ly |
| 3. | Passionately | Passionate | Passionate + suffix -ly |
| 4. | Conclusively | Conclusive | Conclusive + suffix -ly |
| 5. | Perpetually | Perpetual | Perpetual + suffix -ly |
| 6. | Unfortunately | unfortunate | Unfortunate + suffix -ly |
| 7. | Suddenly | sudden | Sudden + suffix -ly |
| 8. | Impressively | Impressive | Impressive + suffix -ly |
| 9. | Calmly | Calm | Calm + suffix -ly |
| 10. | Quietly | Quite | Quite + suffix -ly |
| 11. | Nostalgically | Nostalgic | Nostalgic + suffix -aly |

Table 4.8 presents the 11 adverbs that were derived from the adjective. Example no 1: The word “querulously” is derived from the adjective “querulous” with the addition of the suffix -ly. The writer used this word in the selected story to describe a character's aggressive questioning. At the same time, its adjective base establishes the nature and characteristics of a noun. Example no 2: “incessantly” was also derived from an adjective “incessant,” which describes the quality of consistency. Its derivation into an adverb helped the word to define the character's consistent argument in the short story. Furthermore, multiple adverbs were formed from adjectives with the addition of the suffix -ly. “Passionately” derived from the adjective “passionate,” “conclusively” derived from “conclusive,” and “unfortunately” derived from the “unfortunate” adjective. In conclusion, the derived adverbs were only found under one type: adverbs derived from adjectives, and those adjectives frequently used the suffix -ly in derivation. The derivational process aids in language enhancement, and richness while expanding the vocabulary of the writer. It increases the vividness and complexity of the literary text.

5. Conclusion

The findings concluded the presence of 4 different derivational morphological groups in the selected short story. The research adopted the qualitative descriptive approach and the method of content analysis to analyze and categorize derivational morphology groups. The derived adjective was the most common group with 18 instances; its base was traced back to different other classes, such as nouns, verbs, and familiar adjectives. 10 adjectives were derived from nouns, while the data of derivation from verbs and adjectives were 5 and 3. The derivational process involved the addition of suffixes such as -less, -ial, and -ous, and of prefixes such as -un, -im, and ir. These derived adjectives helped the writer vividly and clearly explain the noun in the selected story. They were followed by the nouns derived from other word classes: nouns, adjectives, and other nouns. They derived from different word classes by adding suffixes such as -ity, -ment, and -sy. The derivational morphology group of derived nouns expanded the writer's vocabulary for naming things, characters, and places. They were mainly derived from 9 verbs, 3 adjectives, and 3 nouns. Furthermore, the morphology group of derived adverbs was mainly derived from adjectives, with 11 in total; they supported the verbs throughout the story. However, derived verbs were the least frequent group in the selected text, with only one instance derived from an adjective.

These all worked together to refine the tone, creativity, and precision of the story, *The Philosopher King*.

Future Recommendations

1. The study encourages researchers to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the selected short story, *The Philosopher King*, with the focus on prefix and suffix data.
2. Future research could analyse the story text to examine the presence of inflectional morphemes. It will help increase knowledge of the different types of morphemes present in the chosen short story.
3. EFL learners can conduct comparative research by conducting an analysis of a foreign language narrative. It will broaden the knowledge about language differences.
4. Future research could explore the derivational morphology present in different literary genres to compare patterns and usage.

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