CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the information of the research. This chapter consists of background of the research, setting of the research, limitation of the research and formulation of the research. This research also discusses about the purpose of the research, significant of the research and the definition of the terms.

1.1 Background of the Research

Morpheme is the minimal meaningful units that are used to form words. There are various types of morphemes in human language, including roots, affixes, inflectional affixes, derivational affixes and free and bound morphemes such as the word "player", this word consists of the meaningful part that is "play" and suffix "er" (Lieber, 2009:32). According to Finegan (2003:4) the meaningful of elements in a word are morphemes, such as, true, untrue, truly, truer, truthful etc. Most morphemes have lexical meaning, as with look, kite, and talk. Other represent a grammatical category or semantic notion such as past tense "ed" in the word looked or plural "s" in the word kites or comparative degree "er" in the word taller. Adding a morpheme also can make new word of different meaning and grammatical category from root such as the root 'true' as adjective and then become 'truly' as adverb. It refers to derivational morphemes.

Derivational morphemes produce new word from existing word in two ways. They can change the meaning of the words such as the word "true versus untrue" and "paint versus repaint" or they can change a words lexical category such as the words true is an adjective, truly an adverb, truth a noun (Finnegan, 2003:43). The process to produce a new language form can be found in the derivation process. It is a process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words, such as in 'modern-ize', 'read-er', '-ize' and '-er' are derivational suffixes (Plag, 2002: 23). Derivation is viewed as using existing words to make new words, for example the word „consideration" this word is a form of derivational. The based word is „consider" as a verbal form then added with suffix „-ation". It changes the form be „consideration" as a noun form.

In the process of word formation, there are two functions that are derivational and inflectional functions. Derivational function is to form a new word with the new meaning and it also can change the part of speech (word class) of root. The derived word is often of a different word class from the root. While inflectional functions do not change the part of speech of the root and do not create a new word. Inflectional function only has certain grammatical function Plag (2002: 19-20). Hence, derivational affix change the category as well as the effect to the meaning, while inflectional affix never change the category or the inflectional structure is never change the meaning. That is why in this research the writer is interested to analyze derivational affixes because derivational is much less regular and much less predictable than inflectional.

The studied that focuses on the inflectional and derivational has been done by Critten, Connelly, Dockrell, and Walter (2014). They analyze Inflectional and derivational morphological spelling abilities of children with Specific Language Impairment. The research should more elaborate a consideration of the relationship between the root words and the derived forms. Aryati (2014) analyzed Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane. This research tries to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi without using statistical calculation. Hence, Aryati (2014) becomes the core of my study to continue her research to analyze derivation affixes. This present study fills the gap by describing the form of the word related to derivational affixes that is found and then find out the functions of derivational of English affixes to English language.

In this research, the researcher used Beauty and the Beast movie. Beauty and the Beast is a 2017 American musical romantic fantasy film directed by Bill Condon from a screenplay written by Stephen Chbosky and Evan Spiliotopoulos. Co-produced by Walt Disney Pictures and Mandeville Films, it was filmed in the UK with predominantly British principal actors. The film is a live action adaptation of Disney's 1991 animated film of the same name, itself an adaptation of Jeanne-Marie Leprince de Beaumont's 18th-century fairy tale. The film features an ensemble cast that includes Emma Watson and Dan Stevens as the eponymous characters with Luke Evans, Kevin Kline, Josh Gad, Ewan McGregor, Stanley

Tucci, Audra McDonald, Gugu Mbatha-Raw, Ian McKellen, and Emma Thompson in supporting roles.

The researcher analyzed derivational affixes in this movie. The researcher was interested to analyze derivational affixes in this movie because the researcher wants to know whether there are derivational affixes in this movie and this movie received generally positive reviews, with many praising the performances of the cast (particularly Watson and Stevens), and its faithfulness to the original animated film, as well as elements from the Broadway musical, visual style, production values, and musical score, though it received criticism for some of the character designs and its excessive similarity to the original.

The movie grossed over $1.2 billion worldwide, becoming the highest-grossing live-action musical film, and making it the second-highest-grossing film of 2017, the thirteenth-highest-ever-grossing film in North America and the 15th-highest-grossing film of all time. The film received four nominations at the 23rd Critics' Choice Awards and two nominations at the 71st British Academy Film Awards. It also received Academy Award nominations for Best Production Design and Best Costume Design at the 90th Academy Awards.

1.2 Setting of the Research

The researcher wanted to analyze, reveal and show derivational affixes in Beauty and the Beast movie. The researcher analyzed derivational affixes in this movie by using Plag's theory. The researcher was interested to analyze derivational affixes in this movie because the researcher wanted to know whether

there are derivational affixes in this movie and this movie received generally positive reviews, with many praising the performances of the cast (particularly Watson and Stevens), and its faithfulness to the original animated film, as well as elements from the Broadway musical, visual style, production values, and musical score, though it received criticism for some of the character designs and its excessive similarity to the original.

1.3 Limitation of the Research

This research focused on derivational affixes in Beauty and the Beast movie. The researcher took all of data or the examples derivational affixes that have been classified and put into the table. The researcher searched then described the words which are related to derivational affixes and also the researcher explain the function of word formation based on derivational affixes in Beauty and the Beast movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Research

The formulation of the research:

1. What are the derivational affixes found in Beauty and the Beast movie?
2. What are the functions of derivational affixes in Beauty and the Beast movie?

1.5 Purpose of the Research

The purpose of the research are as follows:

1. To identify the derivational affixes that are found in Beauty and the Beast movie

2. To identify the functions of derivational affixes in Beauty and the Beast movie

1.6 Significant of the Research

The significance of the research can be seen as follows:

1. Theoretical

This research helps in learning affixes, especially the derivational affixes that change the class of root or base in the part of speech.

2. Practical

The result of this research was expected to give precious contributions to university students and future researcher. For the university students, this research hopefully can be used to study both the affixes; inflectional and derivational not only from their hand book but also from novel. For the future researcher, the result of this research is expected to be a previous research for those who are interested in doing similar field of research.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Affixes

Affixation is the process of deriving new words on the basis of the existing words by the help of affixes (Plag, 2002: 90).

2. Derivational affixes

The process to produce a new language form can be found in the derivation process. It is a process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words, such as in 'modern-ize', 'read-er', '-ize' and '-er' (Plag, 2002: 23).

3. Movie

Movie is a series of moving images that act by an actress and a actors with bring a story that will be delivered to the audience.

In this research, the movie used for the research was Beauty and the Beast (2017 film). The film is a live action adaptation of Disney's 1991 animated film of the same name, itself an adaptation of Jeanne-Marie Leprince de Beaumont's 18th-century fairy tale. The film features an ensemble cast that includes Emma Watson and Dan Stevens as the eponymous characters with Luke Evans, Kevin Kline, Josh Gad, Ewan McGregor, Stanley Tucci, Audra McDonald, Gugu Mbatha-Raw, Ian McKellen, and Emma Thompson in supporting roles.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about the review of related theories of the research. Because of that the researcher was interested to explain more in this chapter to make clear in understanding about Derivational Affixes. This chapter consists of some contents that was consist of, morpheme, beauty and the beast, review of related findings, and conceptual framework.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Morpheme

Before discussing derivational affixes, it appropriates to explain morpheme firstly. According to Lieber (2009: 3) morpheme as the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning. This smallest unit refers to a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Unit meaning refers to noun, adjective, adverb and verb. Part of grammatical function is covering comparative, past tense, possessive. While according to Katamba (1993: 24) morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure.

In simple definition, morphemes are the smallest unit of meaning. Therefore, morpheme refers to the smallest unit that has meaning or serves a grammatical function in a language.

2.1.2 Type of Morpheme

Morphemes are possible to be classified into free morpheme and bound morpheme. According to Crowley (1995: 4) there are two types of morpheme as below:

1. Free morpheme

According to Yule (2006: 60) free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone without any combination of other morpheme. Lieber (2009: 33). briefly explains that free morpheme is can stand alone as word: wipe, head, and bracelet. Moreover, it is understood that free morpheme is the one that can stand alone as a word. It does not need other morphemes. There are two kinds of free morpheme, lexical and functional morpheme. Lexical morpheme are free morpheme that can be attached by bound morpheme such as work, sad, educate, happy, dark. Free morpheme that cannot be added by other morpheme such as i, you, we, but, to are called functional morpheme.

2. Bound morpheme

According to Yule (2006: 60) Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as a word. Morpheme in English such as -ed "past", -s plural (more than one), re- (again, back) or mis- (wrongly), are called bound morpheme. None of these forms are ever pronounced on their own by speaker of English. There must be attached to free morphemes such as kill-ed, cat-s, re-play, and mis-understanding. The point is the form of bound morpheme come in two positions that is before root of word and after root of words or such as prefix and suffix that is added to the roots of word. It is the same as with the form of affixes that can be

attach prefix and suffix to the root of word. Bound morphemes are classified into two namely derivational and inflectional morphemes.

So, free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone without any combination of other morpheme and bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as a word.

2.1.3 Definition of Root, Stem, and Base

Katamba (1993: 3) said that "morphology is the study of the internal structure of word". Therefore, words have internal structure. In internal structure, the terms "root", "stem" and "base" should be clarified the distinction between them, because these terms are not always clearly defined in the morphological literature (Plag, 2002:13). Therefore, the distinctions between root, stem, and base are mentioned below.

Root is the core of the word. According to Katamba (1993:41) root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. The word would not have any meaning without the root. The root can be added affixes either before or after although affixes do not have a lexical meaning on their own, for example in the word walk is a root. It appears in the set of word-forms that is instantiating the lexeme walk such as walk, walks, walking and walked.

Further, Stem is the form root of word that also can be added by only inflection morpheme or stem is the part of the word before being given additional inflectional suffixes such as noun stems Plural cat –s and worker –s. In the word-form cats, the plural inflectional suffix -s is attached to the simple stem cat, which

is a bare root. In the word workers the same inflectional -s suffix comes after a slightly more complex stem consisting of the root work plus the suffix -er which is used to form nouns from verbs. Here work is the root, but worker is the stem to which -s is attached (Katamba, 1993:45).

The last is base. Bases are similar to stems but they have no lexical meaning. According to Katamba (1993:45), base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. The word "walk" is also a base, because it can have inflections (walking) and can be turned into different words (walker is a noun). The word „walker" is also a base, because you can modify it inflectionally.

From explanation above, we can concluded that all roots are bases but not all bases are roots though, because sometimes the root+ inflection or root+ derivation goes on to take additional changes. The word "walker" is a base, but the root is still "walk". Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology (-ed, - ing, -s, etc.)

2.1.4   Affixes

Affixes includes in morpheme. Procter (1980: 15) says "affix is a group of letters or sounds added to the beginning of a word or the end of the word". Meanwhile, Crowley (1995: 6) said that affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme. Therefore, an affix is a bound morpheme which may be attached at the beginning or end of a root word. In this case, as affix is a morpheme, with only occurs when attached to some other

morpheme, or morphemes such as root of stem or base, such as the words unhappy and happiness the root of both is happy, and the affix is un- and –ness. Here un- and ness- cannot stand alone, there must be attached by root in order to become a word. Affixation is the process of deriving new words on the basis of the existing words by the help of affixes (Plag, 2002: 90).

The affixes can be some categorized. According to Yule (2006: 55) argues that there are three types of affixes. They are prefix, suffix, and third type of affix that is not normally to be found in English, it is infix.

1. Prefix

It is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word, such as un- (unhappy), pre- (premeditate, prejudge), and bi- (bipolar).

2. Suffix

It is the affixes can be added to the end of a word, such as -ing (sleeping, eating, running, climbing), er (singer, performer, reader), -ist (typist, pianist, novelist, linguist), and –ly (manly, sickly, friendly)

3. Infix

There is a third type of affix that is not normally to be found in English, but fairly common in some other language. This is called an infix. It is an affix which is incorporated inside another word, such as the word Desperate (desper + infix blooming +ate), Kangaroo (kanga + infix bloody + roo) (Yule, 2006: 56).

2.1.5 Inflectional Affixes

According to Plag (2002: 20) said that inflectional affixes are some affixes when attached to the root or base which do not change the part of speech of the root and they do not create a new word. They only have certain grammatical function.

Inflectional has some characteristics. Here are listed four characteristics of inflectional affixes as follow:

1. Do not change meaning or part of speech, such as the words big and bigger are both adjective.

2. Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence, such as the present tense morphemes –s in waits shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular).

3. Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes, such as the plural morphemes –s occurs with most nouns.

4. Typically occur at the margin of word, such as the plural morphemes –s always come last in a word, as in babysitters or rationalizations.

2.1.6 Derivational Affixes According to Plag (2002)

In linguistic, derivation is formation of a new word or inflectional stem from another word or stem. Certain bound morphemes change the category of the words to which they are attached as these words: doubtful, establishment, darken, frighten and teacher.

Derivational is used to form a new word, as with the word happiness and unhappy from happy or arrangement from arrange. A contrast is intended with process of inflection, which uses another kind of affix in order to form variants of the same word, likes determining, determined, and determines.

Not all affixes changes the lexical category of words. Adding the bound morphemes like dis-, re- and un- (disagree, reload, and unsatisfied) to a verb changes the meaning not the lexical category. For example, agree and disagree are both verb, as are paint and repaint, favorable and unfavorable are both adjectives.

Derivational affixes serve as an important means by which new words may be created in English. According to Plag (2002:20), derivational affixes have any characteristics, just below:

1. Change meaning or part of speech e.g. –ment form nouns, such as judgement from verbs such judge.

2. Typically indicate semantic relation with the word e.g. the morpheme –full in painful has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful.

3. Typically occur with only some members of e.g the suffix-hood occurs with just a few nouns, such as brother, knight and neighbor, but not with most other e.g friend, daughter, candle etc.

4. Typically occur before inflectional suffixes e.g in chillier, the derivational suffix –y comes before the inflectional –er.

Derivational affixes are formed from other words by means of affixation. Commonly English content words consist of nouns, verbs, adjective and adverbs with original base words or sometimes a new word which following by one or more affixes. Affixation is built up words by adding affixes to main component of the words. Depending on whether affix is attached to the beginning (prefixes) or the end (suffixes) of the words (Lieber, 2009: 35).

1. Derivational Prefix

Derivational prefixes are not usually changes the words class of the stems or the base words, but it is added to make a new word with the same word class and different meaning such as un-, pre-, dis-, etc. Plag (2003:98-101) argues that English prefixes can be classified, by considering their semantic meanings, into four groups, such as:

The first is a group that quantify over their base words' meaning, for example, 'one' (e.g. uni- in *unilateral* and *unification*), 'twice or two' (e.g. bi- in *bilateral* and di- in *disyllabic* and *ditransitive*), 'many' (e.g. multi- in *multipurpose* or *multi-lateral*, and poly- in *polysyllabic* and *polyclinic*), 'half' (semiin *semi-conscious*), 'all' (e.g. omni- in *omnipotent*), 'small' (e.g. micro- in *microsurgical* and *microwave*), 'large' (macro- in *macro-economic*), 'to excess' (hyperand over in *hyperactive* and *overestimate*), and 'not sufficiently' (e.g. Under- in *undernourish*).

The second group consists of a number of locative prefixes such as circum- means 'around' (e.g. *circumnavigate*, *circumscribe*, etc.), counter- means

'against' (e.g. *counterbalance* and *counterexample*), endo- means 'internal to X' (e.g. *endocentric* and *endocrinology*), epi- means 'on or over' (e.g. *epiglottis* and *epicentral*), inter- means 'between' (e.g. *interbreed*), intra- means 'inside' (e.g. *intramuscular*), para means ' along with' (e.g. *paramedic*, *paranormal*, etc.), retro- means 'back or backwards' (e.g. *retroflex*), trans- means 'across' (e.g. *transcontinental*, *transmigrate*, etc.).

The third group is temporal prefixes expressing notions like 'before' (ante-, pre-, and fore-, as in *antedate,preconcert*, *foresee*), 'after' (post-, as in *post structuralism*, *postmodern*, *post modify*, etc.), or 'new' (neo-, as in *Neoclassical*, *Neo-Latin*). The last group consists prefixes which express negation. They are:1) a(n)-, this suffix occurs only in Latinate adjectives. Its meaning can either be paraphrased as 'without what is referred to by the nominal base', as in *achromatic* and *asexual*, or as 'not X' as in ahistorical and asymmetrical, 2) anti-, this prefix can expresses 'against or opposing' with denominal, deadjectival and deverbal derivatives behaving like adjectives (e.g. *anti-war*, *an anti-freeze liquid*, etc.) and expresses 'the opposite of an X' or ' not having the proper characteristics of an X (e.g. *anti-hero*, *anti-particle*, *anti professor*), 3) de-, this prefix is added to verbs and nouns to form reversative or privative verbs: *decolonize*, *decaffeinate*, *deflea*, *depollute*, *dethrone*, etc., 4)dis-, it has meaning closely related to un-, and de-, this prefix forms reversative verbs from foreign verbal bases, for example, *disassemble*, *disassociate*, *discharge*, etc.

There are also some prefixes which are do not fit into any of the four group, such as 'wrong or evil' (mal-, as in *malfunction* and *malnutrition*), 'badly or

wrongly' (mis-, *misinterpret*, and *mistrial*), 'false or deceptive' (pseudo-), 'together or jointly' (co-), 'in place of' (vice-), etc., 5) in-, this prefix is found with Latinate adjectives and the general negative meaning 'not': *incomprehensible*, *inactive*, *intolerable*, *implausible*, *illegal*, *irregular*, etc., 6) mis-, it conveys the meaning of 'inaccurate(ly), *wrongly*', as in *mispronounce*, *misreport*, *misdemeanor*, *mistrial*, etc., 7) non-, this prefix has the general meaning of 'not X', for example; *non-biological*, *non-commercial*, *nonreturnable*, etc., 8) un- , adjectival un- is used to denote a preservatives or privative means 'remove X' (as in *unbind*, *uncork*, *unleash*, *unsadle*, *unwrap*, etc.), denote 'absence of X' (e.g. *unease*, *unbelief*, *uneducation*, etc.), and denote the meaning of 'not having the proper characteristics of X' (e.g. *uncelebrat*, *unevent*, *un-Hollywood*, etc.).

2. Derivational Suffix

Commonly the derivational suffixes change the meaning and the word class of the base words. There four terms of derivational suffixes, they are noun-suffixes, adjectives-suffixes, verb-suffixes and adverb-suffixes (Plag, 2002: 109-123).

1. Noun –suffixes

Noun –suffixes or Nominal suffix is a suffix which is added at the end of the base and changes the base into noun. In other word, the suffix is placed in the end of the base and from this combination produces a new lexeme. In English, there are some suffixes that can be used in forming nouns from verb and adjective base form. They are mentioned on the table below (Plag, 2002: 109-116).

Original Word Class	Suffix	Base Word	Derived Word
Verb	-ation	Explain	Explanation
	-ion	Predict	Prediction
	-ure	Close	Closure
	-al	Refuse	Refusal
	-er/-or	Sing	Singer
	-ment	Develop	Development
	-age	Marry	Marriage
	-ance	Perform	Performance
	-ant	Account	Accountant
	-ness	Forgive	Forgiveness
Adjective	-cy	Excellent	Excellency
	-ness	Happy	Happiness
	-y	Jealous	Jealousy
	-dom	Free	Freedom
	-th	Warm	Warmth
	-ity	Specific	Specificity
Noun	-ship	Friend	Friendship
	-hood	Mother	Motherhood
	-ity	Human	Humanity
	-let	Book	Booklet
	-ist	Economy	Economist
	-ian	History	Historian

Example: There has to be an explan-ation for this somewhere

2. Verb –suffixes

Verbal suffix or verb –suffixes is a suffix which is added at the end of the base and changes the base into verb. In English, there are five types of suffixes that belong to suffixes forming verb. They are suffix –ify, suffix –ize, suffix –en, suffix –ate and suffix –ish (Plag, 2002: 116-118).

Original Word Class	Suffix	Base Word	Derived Word
Adjective	-ify	Pure	Purify
	-ise/-ize	Hospital	Hospitalize
	-en	White	Whiten

	-ate	Vaccine	Vaccinate
	-ish	Brand	Bandish
Noun	-en	Sweet	Sweeten
	-ize	Modern	Modernize

Example: Honey and dough can whit-en the skin

3. Adjective –suffixes

Adjectival suffix or adjective –suffixes is a suffix which is added at the end of the base and changes the base into adjective. It is the same with other suffix becaise it change the words meaning and part of speech. In English, there are some suffixes that can be form adjectives such as in the following table (Plag, 2002: 118-122).

Original Word Class	Suffix	Base Word	Derived Word
Noun	-ish	Child	Childish
	-ous	Danger	Dangerous
	-en	Wood	Wooden
	-ful	Health	Healthful
	-ic	Alcohol	Alcoholic
	-less	Home	Homeless
	-al	Person	Personal
	-esque	Picture	Picturesque
	-ary	Legend	Legendary
	-y	Rain	Rainy
Verb	-able	Read	Readable
	-ive	Create	Creative

Example: I didn't know what my purpose really was until that rain-y day

4. Adverb –suffixes

Adverbial suffix or adverb –suffixes is a suffix which is added at the end of the base and changes the base into adveb. The main derivational suffixes in

forming adverb are –ly, -wise, –ward(s) and –ways (Plag, 2002: 123). The example of those suffixes can be seen in the following table below.

Original Word Class	Suffix	Base Word	Derived Word
Adjective	-ly/-y	Slow	Slowly
Noun	-wise -ward -ways	Length Back Side	Lengthwise Backward Sideways

Based on the table above, the adverbial suffix can be formed from adjective and noun word class. The suffix that can form adverb from adjective word class is only –ly.

Example: Tom speaks more slow-ly than Bill.

2.1.7 Derivational Affixes According to Rachmadie (1990)

Rachmadie (1990:23) said that derivational affixes are affixes that change the part of speech of the root or base. Derivational affixes have a special characteristic. The following are the specific characteristic of derivational affixes. According to Rachmadie (1990:23), derivational affixes have any characteristics, just below:

1. First, The words with which derivational suffixes combine are an arbitary matter. To make a noun from the verb adorn we must add the suffix – ment and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb fail combines only with –ure to make a noun failure. Yet the employ may use the diffferent suffixes –ment, -er, -ee to make three nouns with different meaning (employment, employer, employee).

2. Second, In many case, but not all, derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added. The noun act becomes an adjective

by addition of –ive, and to the adjective active we could add – ate, making it verb activate.

3. Last, Derivational suffixes usually do not close off a word, that is after a derivational suffix you can sometimes add another derivational suffix and next, if required. For example, to the word fertilizer.

2.1.8 Derivational Affixes According to Zapata (2007)

Derivational is the process by which a new word is built from a base, usually through the addition of an affix. This process changes into different word class and meaning.All English prefixes and most suffixesare derivational.

The basic function of derivational processes is to enable the language user to make new lexemes.Lexemes belong to lexical categories such as N, V, and A and the derived lexemes may belong to a different category than their bases.

2.1.9 Derivational Affixes According to Dr. Azad (2012)

Derivation is the formation of lexemes by means of adding a derivational affix. The term is used in morphology to refer to one of the two categories of word formation, the other being inflectional. These terms also apply to the two types of affixes involved in word formation, basically the result of a derivational process is a new word, for example: nation- national Derivation is the forming of new words by combining derivational affixes or bound bases with existing words. They are morpheme (an affix) by mean of which one word is formed (derived) from another.

2.2 Beauty and the Beast Movie

Beauty and the Beast is a 2017 American musical romantic fantasy film directed by Bill Condon from a screenplay written by Stephen Chbosky and Evan Spiliotopoulos. Co-produced by Walt Disney Pictures and Mandeville Films, it was filmed in the UK with predominantly British principal actors. The film is a live action adaptation of Disney's 1991 animated film of the same name, itself an adaptation of Jeanne-Marie Leprince de Beaumont's 18th-century fairy tale. The film features an ensemble cast that includes Emma Watson and Dan Stevens as the eponymous characters with Luke Evans, Kevin Kline, Josh Gad, Ewan McGregor, Stanley Tucci, Audra McDonald, Gugu Mbatha-Raw, Ian McKellen, and Emma Thompson in supporting roles.

A live-action Beauty and the Beast remake was first announced in April 2014, with Condon was hired to direct it. Watson, Stevens, Evans and the rest of

the cast signed on between January and April 2015. Principal photography began at Shepperton Studios in Surrey, England in May 2015 and wrapped that August. With an estimated budget of around $255 million, it is one of the most expensive films ever made. Beauty and the Beast premiered at Spencer House in London on February 23, 2017, and was released in the United States in standard, Disney Digital 3-D, RealD 3D, IMAX and IMAX 3D formats, along with Dolby Cinema on March 17, 2017.

In late January 2015, it was announced that Emma Watson had been cast as Belle, the female lead. She was the first choice of Walt Disney Studios chairman Alan F. Horn, as he had previously overseen Warner Bros. Which released the eight Harry Potter films that co-starred Watson as Hermione Granger. Two months later, Luke Evans and Dan Stevens were revealed to be in talks to play Gaston and the Beast respectively, and Watson confirmed their casting the following day via Twitter. The rest of the principal cast, including Josh Gad, Emma Thompson, Kevin Kline, Audra McDonald, Ian McKellen, Gugu Mbatha-Raw, Ewan McGregor and Stanley Tucci were announced between March and April to play LeFou, Mrs. Potts, Maurice, Madame de Garderobe, Cogsworth, Plumette, Lumière and Cadenza, respectively.

2.3 Review of Related Findings

Some researchers on derivational affixes were conducted by some other researchers before. First, Fornkwa (2012) conducted a research on derivational affixes in international journal entitled "Aspects of Francophone Cameroon

English Derivational Morphology: The Case of Noun-formation". This study focuses on a morphological analysis of noun-forming affixes that Francophone learners of English in Cameroon use in their written English. This study aimed at identifying the use of these affixes when added to verbs, adjectives and other nouns. Data for this analysis is collected from some forty scripts equitably selected from these schools using random sampling. The data are analyzed based on the Principles and Parameters theory in Second Language Acquisition. However this study is limited only to the use of noun-forming derivational affixes.

Second, Zainuddin (2016) conducted a research on derivational affixes in international journal entitled "A Study on Derivational Affixes of Indonesian Noun- Formation in Newspaper Editorial: A Semantic Perspective". This study aimed at investigating the types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation in newspaper editorial of Kompas. This study used a qualitative method by using the theory of structural linguistics. But he only focuses on combination of old English affix to form noun semantics.

Third, Yuliyanti (2012) conducted a research on derivational affixes in her thesis entitled "The Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns as Found in Some of The Jakarta Post Articles (Published On January, 2nd 2012)". This research is about the analysis of derivational process of English nouns as found in some of the Jakarta post articles that published on January, 2nd 2012. This research discussed about the process of English noun words that add by
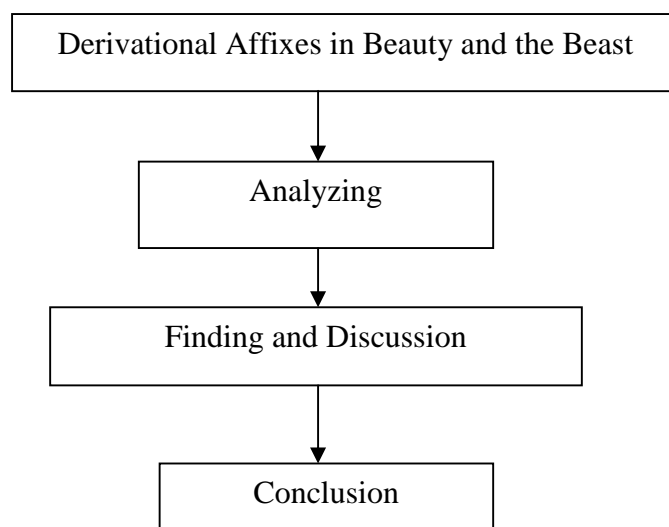
derivational affixes in the some of the Jakarta post articles. This research used library research. However the writer deals only with derivation of English nouns.

Fourth, the other researcher who studied derivational affixes was Aryati (2014). She conducted a research on derivational affixes entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane". This research tries to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. This research is in domain of qualitative research.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is the concept that researcher use to plan the research. A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with several variations and contexts. In this case, the researcher analyzing about derivational affixes in the Beauty and the Beast Movie.

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Derivational Affixes in Beauty and the Beast   │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                        │
                        ▼
        ┌───────────────────────────┐
        │         Analyzing          │
        └───────────────────────────┘
                        │
                        ▼
        ┌───────────────────────────┐
        │   Finding and Discussion    │
        └───────────────────────────┘
                        │
                        ▼
        ┌───────────────────────────┐
        │         Conclusion          │
        └───────────────────────────┘
```

In this research, the researcher wants to analyze derivational affixes in Beauty and the Beauty Movie.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about the research methodology of the research. It consisted of research design, objective of the research, instrument of the research. This chapter also discusses about technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

This research was descriptive qualitative research. Sugiyono (2007, p.62) stated that the qualitative research is aimed to understand phenomenon about what is in the subject of research naturally, such as motivation, perception, behaviour, and so on. It is mean that the research focused on the understanding the concept of the research.

Qualitative analysis was also about the form of data that is used, Qualitative is usually explained through words. Qualitative is related with something implicit that cannot be counted in number. "Qualitative research is 'word view', not a single reality, based upon perceptions and change over time, within a given situation context" (Wahyuni, 2012).

3.2 Objective of the Research

The research has been held on June 2019. The researcher interested to analyzing derivational affixes in Beauty and the Beauty Movie.

3.3 Instrument of the Research

Research instrument was tool that used to collect, examine, investigate problems, or collect, process, analyze and present data in a systematic and objective with the goal of solving a problem or test a hypothesis. So, these could support an investigation can be called research instruments. The research instrument used to measure the value of the variables studied. In this research, the researcher used some instruments:

1. Movie,

    The researcher used Beauty and the Beast (2017) Movie as object.

2. Transcript.

    Then, the researcher also used conversation transcripts from Beauty and the Beast (2017) movie to make it easier to analyze derivational affixes in Beauty and the Beast (2017) movie.

According to Plag (2002:20), derivational affixes have any characteristics, just below:

1. First, Change meaning or part of speech e.g. –ment form nouns, such as judgement from verbs such judge.

2. Second, Typically indicate semantic relation with the word e.g. the morpheme – full in painful has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful.

3. Third, Typically occur with only some members of e.g the suffix-hood occurs with just a few nouns, such as brother, knight and neighbor, but not with most other e.g friend, daughter, candle etc.

4. Fourth, Typically occur before inflectional suffixes e.g in chillier, the derivational suffix –y comes before the inflectional –er.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

According to Widoyoko (2012:33) collecting data of the research is intended to get the data, explanation, facts, and accurate information. It means, the purpose of collecting the data was to find the data and to get information about research.

In this research, the researcher used several steps. There were:

1. Searching the Movie

   As the first step of collecting data, the researcher searched the Beauty and the Beast (2017) movie in the Internet.

2. Searching the Transcript

   Then the researcher found conversation transcript of this movie then download it.

3. Download the Movie

   As the last step, the researcher downloaded the movie.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

Analyzing data is one of part we can get the data, so that the analyzing data is important. According to Plag (2002:20), there were the characteristics of derivational affixes, just below:

1. Change meaning or part of speech e.g. –ment form nouns, such as judgement from verbs such judge.

2. Typically indicate semantic relation with the word e.g. the morpheme – full in painful has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful.

3. Typically occur with only some members of e.g the suffix-hood occurs with just a few nouns, such as brother, knight and neighbor, but not with most other e.g friend, daughter, candle etc.

4. Typically occur before inflectional suffixes e.g in chillier, the derivational suffix –y comes before the inflectional –er.

In the way of analyzing the data, the researcher used some steps:

1. First step, the researcher read and identified the data in Beauty and the Beast movie.

2. Second step, the researcher found all the words that contain in derivational affixes and then highlighted it.

3. Third step, the researcher made table based on the types of affixes in order to determine and classify affixes in each of word which include prefix, suffix, and infix related to derivational affixes.

4. Fourth step, after making table, the researcher described the derivational affixes that are found in Beauty and the Beast movie.

5. Fifth step, the researcher determined the function based Plag's theory about categories of affixes from derivational affixes that existed in Beauty and the Beast movie.

6. Last, the researcher made result based on the research findings.