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Pregledni članak

## THE USE OF INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES IN THE NOVELS *HARRY POTTER AND THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE* AND *TWILIGHT*

### Abstract

The paper discusses the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes, for which purpose two chapters from two novels written in English language have been analysed. The novels include: *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, written by J. K. Rowling and *Twilight*, written by Stephanie Meyer. It is hypothesized that inflectional suffixes prevail in literature texts written in English language in comparison to derivational suffixes. The first part of the paper provides theoretical background of the process of affixation with a special emphasis put on suffixation, types of suffixes, distinction between inflectional and derivational suffixes, whereas the central and the most important part of the paper deals with the analysis and the results. Although only two chapters of two novels have been analysed, the sufficient number of each type of suffixes has been selected clearly showing that inflectional suffixes prevail, which proves the hypothesis. The results obtained through the analysis can be representative, even though they cannot be considered as a general rule since they may be influenced by many factors, e.g., whether the analysis has been conducted using the entire novels or even completely different corpus (newspapers, online articles, scientific papers, etc.). Nevertheless, the results can provide a good basis/source for some future similar research.

*Keywords:* affixation; suffixation; suffixes; types of suffixes; inflection; derivation

# UPORABA INFLEKSIJSKIH I DERIVACIJSKIH SUFIKSA U ROMANIMA HARRY POTTER I KAMEN MUDRACA I SUMRAK

## Sažetak

Navedeni rad bavi se analizom uporabe infleksijskih i derivacijskih sufiksa, pri čemu su kao korpus za analizu poslužila po dva poglavlja iz dvaju romana na engleskome jeziku: *Harry Potter i kamen mudraca* (*Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*) autorice J. K. Rowling i *Sumrak* (*Twilight*) autorice Stephanie Meyer. Postavljena hipoteza navodi da su infleksijski sufiksi mnogo zastupljeniji u usporedbi s derivacijskim sufiksima u književnim djelima na engleskome jeziku. Prvi dio rada predstavlja teorijsku pozadinu o procesu afiksacije, s naglaskom na proces sufiksacije, vrstama sufiksa, razlici između infleksijskih i derivacijskih sufiksa, dok središnji i najvažniji dio rada predstavlja analizu navedenoga korpusa i rezultate. Iako su analizirana samo po dva prva poglavlja navedenih romana, izdvojen je dovoljan broj primjera obiju vrsta sufiksa koji jasno pokazuju da su infleksijski sufiksi znatno brojniji, čime je hipoteza potvrđena. Rezultati dobiveni navedenom analizom mogu biti reprezentativni, iako se ne mogu smatrati općim pravilom jer mogu biti pod utjecajem mnogih čimbenika, npr. da su analizirani cijeli navedeni romani ili da je analiziran potpuno drugačiji korpus (novine, internetski članci, znanstveni radovi itd.). Međutim, dobiveni rezultati svakako predstavljaju „plodno tlo/izvor“ za neka buduća slična istraživanja.

*Ključne riječi:* afiksacija; sufiksacija; sufiksi; vrste sufiksa; infleksija; derivacija

## Introduction

The paper deals with one of the most important word formation process in English language and that is *affixation*. Affixation is one of the three major word formation processes in English language by which the largest number of new words are formed.<sup>1</sup> However, the paper does not deal with the entire process of affixation, but it is the process of suffixation that is dealt with in the paper. Suffixation is more interesting considering the fact that there is a distinction between inflectional and derivational suffixes. Furthermore, there are also different types of derivational suffixes: suffixes used to form nouns,

<sup>1</sup> Usp. Martin Haspelmath, *Understanding Morphology*, Arnold, 2002., str. 12.

suffixes used to form verbs, suffixes used to form adjectives and suffixes used to form adverbs.<sup>2</sup>

It is hypothesized that inflectional suffixes prevail in literature texts written in English language in comparison to derivational suffixes due to the fact that words in English language in general mostly change their grammatical structure, but not their word class, i.e. singular countable nouns change to plural form by adding inflectional suffixes *-s* or *-es* (e.g. *car* – *cars*), or regular verbs get inflectional suffix *-s* in the third person singular to indicate Simple Present Tense (e.g. I work.../ he *works*), or regular verbs get the inflectional suffix *-d* or *-ed* to indicate Simple Past Tense (e.g. I *played*..../he *played*).

In order to prove the hypothesis two novels chosen at random are used as the corpus for the analysis: *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*<sup>3</sup>, written by J.K. Rowling and *Twilight*<sup>4</sup>, written by Stephanie Meyer.

The reason why this particular topic has been chosen as the topic of this paper is that no similar research on this topic has been done so far.

The paper is divided into two main parts – the theoretical part, for which purpose selected books in linguistics, i.e., in morphology written by respectable linguists have been consulted (e.g., Manova, Haspelmath, Veselovska, etc.); and the research part, which includes methodology of the paper, analysis and results presented in tables and expressed in percentages, followed by the appendix, in which graphs have been added as a backup and more thorough representation of the analysis of inflectional and derivational suffixes in each chapter of the selected two novels.

## 1. Affixation

All languages have their systems of arranging words to form sentences used to express and communicate information, which means that morphology deals with the word formation. One major part of word formation is the process of *affixation*.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Usp. *isto*, str. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Usp. Joanne K. Rowling, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, Bloomsbury, 1997.

<sup>4</sup> Usp. Stephenie Meyer, *Twilight*, Little, Brown and Company, 2005.

<sup>5</sup> Usp. Adebola Omolara Adebileje, „A Comparative Description of Affixation Processes in English and Yoruba for ESL Pedagogy“, *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, Academy Publication, 3(10), 2013., str. 157.

The English word *affix* was first used as a verb and has its: *affixus*, the past participle of the verb *affigere*, *ad*, which means *to* + *figere*, which means *to fix*. When translated literally, it means to fix words, to make them more appropriate by adding morphemes.<sup>6</sup>

English language has a large, rich vocabulary, with a large number of lexical items having been assimilated from other languages during the language complex history. Vocabulary is one of the most essential parts of the second language acquisition and can be broadly defined as knowledge of words and word meaning.<sup>7</sup>

Furthermore, one of the keys to mastering English spellings is mastering the processes of word formation. There are rules of spelling associated with affixation.

Most English words are made up of the base word known as *root*, which is the core of the word. To expand such words, affixes are added at either the beginning or at the end of the word. It is the process of attaching these affixes that is referred to as *affixation*.<sup>8</sup>

An *affix* is a semantic or syntactic element that is added to a word in order to form a new word, e.g., prefix *un* is added to the adjective *happy* to form a new word, i.e., its antonym *unhappy*.<sup>9</sup> *Affixes* are also called short morphemes that have an abstract meaning.<sup>10</sup>

The affix added to the beginning of the word is called a *prefix*, whereas the affix added to the end of a word is called a *suffix*. The root is the most important to the building of new words.<sup>11</sup> Even though prefixes and suffixes are just a combination of two, three or four letters, they actually have meaning in the English language and are therefore called *morphemes*. A morpheme is regarded as the smallest meaningful unit of a word.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Usp. Stella Manova, *Affixation*, Oxford University Press, 2016., str. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Usp. Kim Cholo, „Vocabulary Acquisition with Affixation: Learning English Words Based on Prefixes & Suffixes“, *Journal of Computer Science*, Science Publications, 9(11), 2014., str. 43.

<sup>8</sup> Stuart C. Poole, *An Introduction to Linguistics*, Macmillan Education UK, 1999., str. 184.

<sup>9</sup> Usp. *isto*, str. 186.

<sup>10</sup> Usp. M. Haspelmath, *n. dj.*, str. 18.

<sup>11</sup> Usp. Nneka Umera-Okeke, „Exploring Affixation in English“, *African Research Review*, IARR, 1(3), 2007., str. 9.

<sup>12</sup> Usp. *isto*.

Prefixes and suffixes are two major types of affixes that are attached to the root or a base of word.<sup>13</sup>

## Suffixes

Suffixes are affixes that are added to the end of the root or the base of a word, i.e., e.g., *read* -**er**, *read*-**able**.<sup>14</sup>

A suffix is a morpheme added to the end of the word in order to form a new word. It can also be used to change the lexical category of the word it is attached to. For example, if the suffix *-or* is added to the verb *protect*, the new word *protector* is formed and it is a noun.<sup>15</sup>

### Inflectional suffixes

*Inflection* is the major category of morphology. Inflectional suffixes do not change the lexical category of the word to which they are added.<sup>16</sup>

Inflection refers to word formation in which case the lexical category of a word does not change, i.e., a new lexeme is not formed, however a grammatical category of a lexeme is changed (number, person, possessive form, comparative and superlative form of adjectives, etc.).

The English language does not have many inflectional categories. The inflectional category of number (singular and plural) is marked on nouns and is expressed by adding the suffix *-s* to a singular noun (e.g., *cat* – *cats*). This category includes irregular plural form of nouns as well (*child* – ***children***).<sup>17</sup>

The inflectional category of case is expressed by adding ‘**s** (*mother’s*)’ after a regular singular noun or ‘*’* after regular plural noun which ends in *-s* (*mothers’*). As regards verbs, number is marked only in the Simple Present Tense in the third person singular (*I work.... He/She works*).<sup>18</sup>

There are also two participles indicating particular distinctions: The Present Participle (e.g., ***walking***) and the Past Participle (e.g., *regular verb: walked*). Similar to nouns, this category also includes irregular form of verbs, i.e., irregular

<sup>13</sup> Usp. *isto*, str. 15.

<sup>14</sup> Usp. M. Haspelmath, *n. dj.*, str. 19.

<sup>15</sup> Usp. *isto*, str. 20.

<sup>16</sup> Usp. N. Umera-Okeke, *n. dj.*, str. 15.

<sup>17</sup> Usp. M. Haspelmath, *n. dj.*, str. 99.

<sup>18</sup> Usp. *isto*.

inflection (e.g., *write* – *wrote* – **written**).<sup>19</sup> Distinctions in aspect and voice in the English language are expressed by combination of an auxiliary verb and a participle (the Present participle or the Past participle).<sup>20</sup> For example:

*Present progressive: I am **mowing** the lawn.*

*Past progressive: I was **mowing** the lawn.*

*Perfect: I have **eaten** the last piece of blueberry pie.*

*Passive: I was **followed** by a voracious weasel.*

Accordingly, the English language has both regular and irregular inflections. All of regular inflections are suffixal, but irregular forms are often formed by internal change of a base or even by internal change of a base and suffixation.<sup>21</sup>

For example:

### Irregular noun plurals

*foot feet*

*mouse mice*

*ox oxen s*

*child children*

*alumnus alumni*

*datum data*

### Irregular verb forms

*sing sang sung*

*sit sat sat*

*wing swung swung*

*write wrote written*

*hold held held*

*tell told told*

In comparison to inflection, derivation is concerned with lexeme formation more precisely. In order to provide a clear distinction between the two, important differences between inflection and derivation are explained:

For example:

### Inflection

*never changes category*

*adds grammatical meaning*

*is important to syntax*

*is usually fully productive*

### Derivation

*sometimes changes category*

*often adds lexical meaning*

*produces new lexemes*

*can range from unproductive to fully productive*

<sup>19</sup> Usp. *isto*.

<sup>20</sup> Usp. *isto*, str. 100.

<sup>21</sup> Usp. *Isto*, str. 101.

Very often, a derivational pattern (adding derivational suffixes) changes the word class of the lexeme and therefore a noun can be derived from a verb, adjective from a noun, etc. For such purpose the following terms are used: *denominal* (being derived from a noun), *deverbal* (being derived from a verb), *deadjectival* (being derived from an adjective) and *deadverbal* (being derived from an adverb).<sup>22</sup>

Accordingly, by adding derivational suffixes, a new word is often derived by changing its original word class, e.g., by adding derivational suffix *-er* to the verb *write*, the result is a new word in a different word class – a noun *writer*. By adding inflectional suffixes, a word changes its category within its own paradigm. For example, in Croatian language there are seven cases and therefore nouns change their category by adding certain suffixes for each of the seven cases:<sup>23</sup>

For example:

#### Singular

*N dječak*  
*G dječaka*  
*D dječaku*  
*A dječaka*  
*V dječace*  
*L dječaku*  
*I dječakom*

#### Plural

*dječaci*  
*dječaka*  
*dječacima*  
*dječake*  
*dječaci*  
*dječacima*  
*dječacima*

However, in the English language, the noun *child* also has a case/number paradigm which is the following: *child*, *child's*, *children*, *children's*.<sup>24</sup>

Some linguists refer to inflection as the outer layer of the morphology of word forms. This is because inflections are added when all derivational and compositional processes have already been finished.

For example, if the word *disinfectants* is analysed, the plural inflection *-s* is added to the base *disinfectant*. The root of the word is *infect*. The prefix *dis-*

<sup>22</sup> Usp. M. Haspelmath, 2002, p. 110

<sup>23</sup> Usp. Ludmila Veselovska, „English Morphology - Syllabi for the Lectures, Examples and Exercises“, *Modern Journal of Language Teaching Methods*, EBSCO, 9(1), 2017., str. 66., [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ludmila\\_Veselovska](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ludmila_Veselovska), (25. XI. 2020.).

<sup>24</sup> Usp. n. mj.

shows negation or opposite of while the newly derived word is *disinfectant*. Inflections such as tense, number, person, etc. are added to ready-made bases. Bases are the forms to which inflections may be added, but which may already have derivational affixes.<sup>25</sup>

For example:

- *turning* – root *turn* + inflectional suffix *-ing*
- *criticizing* – root *criticize* + inflectional suffix *-ing*
- *reserved* – root *reserve* + inflectional suffix *-ed*
- *inclined* – root *incline* + inflectional suffix *-ed*

## Derivational suffixes

*Derivation* is the opposite of inflection. It consists of adding an affix or affixes at the end of the root or base of the word. When this is done, new words are derived. Within derivation, the distinction is often made between *class-maintaining* and *class-changing derivational suffixes*. *Class-changing* derivational produce a new word in a different word class. For example: *gentle* (adj) + derivational suffix *-ness* = *gentleness* (noun), whereas *class – maintaining* derivational suffixes produce a new word, but without changing the word class. For example: *boy* (noun) + derivational suffix *-hood* = *boyhood* (noun).<sup>26</sup>

### *Class-Maintaining Derivational Suffixes*

Examples of class-maintaining suffixes are: *-age, -ful, -ry, -cy, -hood, -ship, -ate, -ure, -ic, -ster, -dom, -ism, -ee, -eer*. These suffixes are used to convert noun to another noun with a different meaning.<sup>27</sup>

For example:

- *bag* (noun) + *age* – *baggage* (noun)
- *child* + *hood* – *childhood* (noun)
- *friend* + *ship* – *friendship* (noun)
- *free* + *dom* – *freedom* (noun)

<sup>25</sup> Usp. isto, str. 68.

<sup>26</sup> Usp. Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*, Cambridge University Press, 2009., str. 58.

<sup>27</sup> Usp. isto, str. 58.



*Class-Changing Derivational Suffixes:*

As regards the suffixes that can change a word from or one word class to another, there are basically four types:<sup>28</sup>

- a) *Noun-forming suffixes*
- b) *Verb-forming suffixes*
- c) *Adjective-forming suffixes*
- d) *Adverb-forming suffixes*

*Noun-forming suffixes* are used to form nouns from different word classes. For example: *-eer* (auctioneer), *-er* (dancer), *-ion* (revision), *-ity* (equality), *-ment* (establishment), *-ness* (darkness), *-or*, (conductor), *-sion* (compulsion), *-ship* (internship), *-th* (warmth), etc.<sup>29</sup>

*Adjective-forming suffixes* are used to form adjectives from different word classes. For example: *-able* (adaptable), *-ible* (credible), *-al* (natural), *-ant* (vigilant), *-ary* (military), *-ful* (grateful), *-ic* (poetic), *-ious* (gracious), *-ous* (humorous), *-ive* (expensive), *-less* (restless), *-y* (tasty), etc.

*Verb-forming suffixes* are used to form verbs from different word classes. For example: *-en* (soften), *-ize* (authorize), *-ise* (advertise), etc.

*Adverb-forming suffixes* are used to form adverbs from different word classes. For example: *-ly* (beautifully), *-ward* (backward), *-wise* (clockwise), etc.<sup>30</sup>

## 2. Analysis and results

The following part of the paper provides the overview of all collected data from the first two chapters of the two novels used as the corpus for the analysis supported with the detailed analysis of the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes together with the results.

<sup>28</sup> Usp. *isto*, str. 59.

<sup>29</sup> Usp. <https://examples.yourdictionary.com/list-of-suffixes-and-suffix-examples.html>, (9. XII. 2020.)

<sup>30</sup> Usp. *n. mj*.

## 2.1. Methodology

For the purpose of the analysis, the first two chapters from two novels are used as the corpus. The numbers of words for each of the eight inflectional suffixes are added in the table. Furthermore, the numbers of words containing derivational suffixes are also added in the table denoting the types of derivational suffixes (noun-forming suffixes, adjective-forming suffixes and verb-forming suffixes). However, no examples of verb-forming suffixes have been found.

The analysis has been conducted by the authors themselves, which means that the authors extracted all the examples of inflectional and derivational suffixes found in the first two chapters of both novels and arranged them in tables and graphs.

The results of the analysis are presented in tables which illustrate the numbers of all types of inflectional suffixes found in the Chapter 1 of the first novel, followed by the tables which illustrate the numbers of all types of derivational suffixes found in the Chapter 1 of the first novel. The same is done for the Chapter 2 of the first novel, as well as for the Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 of the second novel.

Additionally, the graphs illustrating the results of the use of all types of inflectional suffixes found in the Chapter 1 of the first novel are added in the Appendix at the end of the paper, followed by the graphs illustrating the results of the use of all types of derivational suffixes found in the Chapter 1 of the first novel. The same is done for the Chapter 2 of the first novel. Finally, the same is done for the second novel. Afterwards, an additional graph illustrating comparison of the final results from the first two chapters of the first novel is added, and then the same is done for the second novel. Finally, the last graph illustrating the comparison of the results from both novels is added in the Appendix as well.

At the very end of the paper conclusions are made and possible recommendations for some future similar research, as well as some limitations of the research.

## 2.2. Data analysis and results of the use of inflectional suffixes in the Chapter 1 of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*:

*Table 1* and *Table 2* are added bellow illustrating the numbers and the types of inflectional and derivational suffixes found in the *Chapter 1* of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*:

Table 1: The numbers of inflectional suffixes found in the Chapter 1 of the novel Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone

-s plural	-s 3rd person singular	-s possession	-ed past tense	-en past participle	-ing progressive	-er comparative	-est superlative	TOTAL
125	64	16	307	30	100	8	3	653

*Table 1* shows that the total number of inflectional suffixes found in the *Chapter 1* of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* is 651. The three most commonly used inflectional suffixes are: *-ed*, indicating the Simple Past Tense, for which there are 307 words containing the suffix; *-s*, indicating the regular plural form of nouns, for which there are 125 words containing the suffix; *-ing*, indicating the Present Progressive (the Present Participle), for which there are 100 words containing the suffix.

The fourth place on the list of inflectional suffixes found refers to the inflectional suffix *-s*, indicating the third person singular of the Simple Present Tense, for which there are 64 words containing the suffix; *-en*, indicating the Past Participle, for which there are 30 words containing the suffix; *-s*, indicating the possessive form of nouns, for which there are 16 words containing the suffix; *-er*, indicating the comparative form of adjectives, for which there are 8 words containing the suffix and *-est*, indicating the superlative form of adjectives, for which there are only 3 words containing the suffix.

### 2.3. Data analysis and results of the use of derivational suffixes in the Chapter 1 of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*

Table 2: The numbers of derivational suffixes found in the Chapter 1 of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*

Adverb-forming suffixes		Adjective-forming suffixes		Noun-forming suffixes		TOTAL
61		94		15		170
-ly	61	-y	23	-er	7	
		-al	4	-or	1	
		-ing	29	-ness	2	
		-ous	6	-ior	1	
		-ed	19	-ation	1	
		-ible	2	-ary	1	
		-ish	1	-ment	1	
		-en	3	-ion	1	
		-ful	3			
		-less	2			
		-ar	1			
		-er	1			

Table 2 shows that the total number of derivational suffixes in the *Chapter 1* of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* is 170.

However, it is interesting to mention that no verb-forming suffixes have been found, whereas the other three types of derivational suffixes have been found in the *Chapter 1*.

Among three types of derivational suffixes found in the novel, the *adjective-forming suffixes* are the most commonly used since there are 94 words containing the adjective forming suffixes, 29 of which refer to the words containing the suffix *-ing*, 23 refer to the words containing the suffix *-y* and the third place refers to 19 words containing the suffix *-ed*. Besides these, the other adjective-forming suffixes used in the *Chapter 1* include: *-ous* (6 words), *-al*

(4 words), *-ed* (3 words), *-ful* (3 words), *-ible* (2 words), *-less* (2 words), *-ish* (1 word), *-ar* (1 word), *-er* (one word).

Additionally, the only one adverb-forming suffix has been found and that is *-ly*, for which there are 61 words containing the suffix.

Finally, there are 15 words containing noun-forming suffixes in the *Chapter 1* of the first novel. The most commonly used noun-forming suffix is *-er*, for which there are 7 words containing the suffix followed by the suffix *-ness*, for which there are 2 words containing the suffix. The other noun-forming suffixes include: *-or*, *-ior*, *ation*, *-ary*, *-ment* and *-ion*, and only 1 word has been found containing each of those suffixes.

Furthermore, *Graph 1* in the Appendix illustrates the ratio of the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in the *Chapter 1* of the first novel showing the obvious prevalence in the number of inflectional suffixes (79%) in comparison to the number of derivational suffixes (21%).

*Table 3* and *Table 4* are added bellow illustrating the numbers of inflectional and derivational suffixes found in the *Chapter 2* of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*.

## 2.4. Data analysis and the results of the use of inflectional suffixes in the Chapter 2 of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*:

Table 3: The numbers of inflectional suffixes found in the Chapter 2 of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*

-s plural	-s 3rd person singular	-s possessio	-ed past tense	-en past participle	-ing progressive	-er comparative	-est superlative	TOTAL
119	59	14	297	28	96	6	3	622

*Table 3* shows that the total number of inflectional suffixes in the *Chapter 2* of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* is 622. The three most commonly used inflectional suffixes are: *-ed*, indicating the Simple Past Tense, for which there are 297 words containing the suffix; *-s*, indicating the regular plural form of nouns, for which there are 119 words containing the suffix; *-ing*,

indicating the Present Progressive (the Present Participle), for which there 96 words containing the suffix.

The fourth place refers to the inflectional suffix *-s*, indicating the third person singular of the Simple Present Tense, for which there are 59 words containing the suffix; *-en*, indicating the Past Participle, for which there are 28 words containing the suffix; *-’s*, indicating the possessive form of nouns, for which there are 14 words containing the suffix; *-er*, indicating the comparative form of adjectives, for which there are 6 words containing the suffix and *-est*, indicating the superlative form of adjectives, for which there are only 3 words containing the suffix.

## 2.5. Data analysis and results of the use of derivational suffixes in the Chapter 2 of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone*

Table 4: The numbers of derivational suffixes found in the Chapter 2 of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone*

Adverb-forming suffixes		Adjective-forming suffixes		Noun-forming suffixes		TOTAL
54		81		19		154
-ly	54	-y	19	-er	7	
		-al	3	-or	2	
		-ing	25	-ness	3	
		-ous	5	-ant	1	
		-ed	16	-ation	1	
		-ible	2	-ist	1	
		-er	2	-ing	3	
		-ful	4	-age	1	
		-less	3			
		-able	2			

Table 4 shows that the total number of derivational suffixes in the *Chapter 2* of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone* is 154.

As regards the use of the types of derivational suffixes, the situation is similar to the situation in the previous *Chapter 1* - no verb-forming suffixes have been found, whereas other three types of derivational suffixes have been found in the *Chapter 2*.

Among three types of derivational suffixes found in the novel, the *adjective-forming suffixes* are the most commonly used since there are 81 words containing the adjective forming suffixes, 25 of which refer to the words containing the suffix *-ing*, 19 refer to the words containing the suffix *-y* and the third place refers to 16 words containing the suffix *-ed*. Besides these, the other adjective-forming suffixes used in the *Chapter 2* include: *-er* (7 words), *-ness* (3 words), *-ing* (3 words), *-or* (2 words). The other noun-forming suffixes include: *-ant*, *-ation*, *-ist*, *-age*, and only 1 word has been found containing each of those suffixes.

Furthermore, *Graph 2* in the *Appendix* illustrates the ratio of the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in the *Chapter 2* of the first novel showing the obvious prevalence in the number of inflectional suffixes (80%) in comparison to the number of derivational suffixes (20%).

Additionally, *Graph 3* in the *Appendix* illustrates the comparison of the results of the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in the *Chapter 1* and the *Chapter 2* of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* showing the similar results in both chapters and once again confirming the obvious prevalence in the use of inflectional suffixes (80 %) in comparison to derivational suffixes (20%).

After all data regarding the analysis of the first two chapters of the first novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* have been presented, the same is done for the first two chapters of the second novel *Twilight*.

*Table 5* and *Table 6* are added below illustrating the numbers of inflectional and derivational suffixes found in the *Chapter 1* of the novel *Twilight*.

## 2.6. Data analysis and results of the use of inflectional suffixes in the Chapter 1 of the novel *Twilight*

Table 5: The numbers of inflectional suffixes found in the Chapter 1 of the novel *Twilight*

-s plural	-s 3rd person singular	-’s possession	-ed past tense	-en past participle	-ing progressive	-er comparative	-est superlative	TOTAL
114	16	5	243	23	43	5	6	455

Table 5 shows that the total number of inflectional suffixes in the *Chapter 1* of the novel *Twilight* is 455. The three most commonly used inflectional suffixes are: *-ed*, indicating the Simple Past Tense, for which there are 243 words containing the suffix; *-s*, indicating the regular plural form of nouns, for which there are 114 words containing the suffix; *-ing*, indicating the Present Progressive (the Present Participle), for which there are 43 words containing the suffix.

The fourth place refers to the inflectional suffix *-en*, indicating the Past Participle, for which there are 23 words containing the suffix; *-s*, indicating the third person singular of the Simple Present Tense, for which there are 16 words containing the suffix; *-est*, indicating the superlative form of adjectives, for which there are 6 words containing the suffix; *-’s*, indicating the possessive form of nouns, for which there are 5 words containing the suffix; *-er*, indicating the comparative form of adjectives, for which there are also 5 words containing the suffix.



## 2.7. Data analysis and results of the use of derivational suffixes in the Chapter 1 of the novel *Twilight*

Table 6: The numbers of derivational suffixes found in the Chapter 1 of the novel *Twilight*

Adverb-forming suffixes		Adjective-forming suffixes		Noun-forming suffixes		TOTAL
57		127		51		235
-ly	57	-y	21	-er	9	
		-al	5	-or	2	
		-ing	24	-ure	1	
		-ous	6	-ar	2	
		-ed	43	-ation	6	
		-able	5	-ing	16	
		-ish	1	-ence	1	
		-en	2	-ion	5	
		-ful	10	-age	1	
		-less	6	-ity	8	
		-ar	2			
		-like	1			
		-an	1			

Table 6 shows that the total number of derivational suffixes in the *Chapter 2* of the novel *Twilight* is 235.

Among three types of derivational suffixes found in the novel, the *adjective-forming suffixes* are the most commonly used since there are 127 words containing the adjective-forming suffixes, 43 of which refer to the words containing the suffix *-ed*, 24 refer to words containing the suffix *-ing*, 21 refer to words containing the suffix *-y*. The other adjective-forming suffixes include: *-ful* (10 words), *-ous* (6 words), *-less* (6 words), *-able* (5 words), *-al* (5 words), *-en* (2 words), *-ar* (2 words), and finally suffixes *-ish*, *-like*, *-an*, for which there is only 1 word containing those suffixes.

Furthermore, *Graph 4* in the *Appendix* illustrates the ratio of the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in the *Chapter 1* of the second novel showing

the obvious prevalence in the number of inflectional suffixes (66%) in comparison to the number of derivational suffixes (34%).

*Table 7* and *Table 8* are added below illustrating the numbers of inflectional and derivational suffixes found in the *Chapter 2* of the novel *Twilight*.

## 2.8. Data analysis and results of the use of inflectional suffixes in the Chapter 2 of the novel *Twilight*

Table 7: The numbers of inflectional suffixes found in the Chapter 2 of the novel *Twilight*

-s plural	-s 3rd person singular	-s possession	-ed past tense	-en past participle	-ing progressive	-er comparative	-est superlative	TOTAL
109	13	6	231	26	37	4	5	431

*Table 7* shows that the total number of inflectional suffixes in the *Chapter 2* of the novel *Twilight* is 431. The three most commonly used inflectional suffixes are: *-ed*, indicating the Simple Past Tense, for which there are 231 words containing the suffix; *-s*, indicating the regular plural form of nouns, for which there are 109 words containing the suffix; *-ing*, indicating the Present Progressive (the Present Participle), for which there are 37 words containing the suffix.

The fourth place refers to the inflectional suffix *-en*, indicating the Past Participle, for which there are 26 words containing the suffix; *-s*, indicating the third person singular of the Simple Present Tense, for which there are 13 words containing the suffix; *-s*, indicating the possessive form of nouns, for which there are 6 words containing the suffix; *-est*, indicating the superlative form of adjectives, for which there are 5 words containing the suffix; *-er*, indicating the comparative form of adjectives, for which there are 4 words containing the suffix.

## 2.9. Data analysis and results of the use of derivational suffixes in the Chapter 2 of the novel *Twilight*

Table 8: The numbers of derivational suffixes found in the Chapter 2 of the novel *Twilight*

Adverb-forming suffixes		Adjective-forming suffixes		Noun-forming suffixes		TOTAL
49		101		38		188
-ly	49	-y	18	-er	7	
		-al	5	-or	2	
		-ing	18	-ency	1	
		-ous	5	-ar	2	
		-ed	36	-ion	5	
		-able	4	-ing	13	
		-ive	1	-ence	1	
		-ible	2	-ation	3	
		-ful	8	-ity	4	
		-less	5			

Table 8 shows that the total number of derivational suffixes in the *Chapter 2* of the novel *Twilight* is 188.

Among the three types of derivational suffixes found in the novel, the *adjective-forming suffixes* are the most commonly used since there are 101 words containing the adjective-forming suffixes, 36 of which refer to the words containing the suffix *-ed*, 18 refer to the words containing the suffix *-ing* and 18 refer to the words using the suffix *-y*. The other adjective-forming suffixes include: *-ful* (8 words), *-ous* (5 words), *-less* (5 words), *-al* (5 words), *-able* (4 words), *-ible* (2 words), *-ive* (1 word).

Furthermore, *Graph 5* in the *Appendix* illustrates the ratio of the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in the *Chapter 2* of the second novel showing the obvious prevalence in the number of inflectional suffixes (70%) in comparison to the number of derivational suffixes (30%).

Additionally, *Graph 6* in the *Appendix* illustrates the comparison of the results of the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in the *Chapter 1* and

the *Chapter 2* of the novel *Twilight* showing the similar results in both chapters and once again confirming the obvious prevalence in the use of inflectional suffixes (68 %) in comparison to derivational suffixes (32%).

At the end, *Graph 7* in the *Appendix* is added illustrating the comparison of the results as regards the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in the first two chapters of both novels showing that in both first two chapters of both novels used as the corpus for the analysis inflectional suffixes are more commonly used in comparison to derivational suffixes.

The aforementioned data show that in total 2908 suffixes have been found in the first two chapters of the two novels, out of which 2161 (74%) are inflectional suffixes and 747 (26%) are derivational suffixes.

The data show obvious prevalence in the number of inflectional suffixes in comparison to derivational suffixes, which proves the hypothesis.

The data also show that the grammatical modification of words is more common than changing of their word class.

Furthermore, considering the types of inflectional suffixes found in the first two chapters of both novels, suffix *-ed* expressing the Simple Past Tense, suffix *-s* expressing plural form of nouns and suffix *-ing* expressing the Present Participle to form continuous (progressive) tenses are the most commonly used suffixes in the first two chapters in both novels.

As regards derivational suffixes, suffixes used to form adjectives are the most commonly used ones, followed by suffixes used to form adverbs. However, actually only one adverb-forming suffix *-ly* has been found in both novels. Finally, the third most commonly used type of derivational suffixes are suffixes used to form nouns. Nevertheless, none of the verb-forming suffixes has been found in the first two chapters of both novels.

## Conclusion

The paper provides an interesting insight into the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in the two novels: *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* and *Twilight* even though the entire novels have not been analysed.

Two first two chapters of both novels provide a significant and sufficient number of suffixes providing a good basis/source for the data analysis and therefore could presumably be applied to entire novels.

However, the analysed novels belong to the contemporary literature and are intended for younger readers and therefore a certain disparity could be expected considering the results of the analysis had novels from older period been analysed (e.g., some classic works). Nevertheless, even if that had been the case, the results might not have been much different considering a vast number of inflectional suffixes found in the first two chapters of both novels, only maybe some examples of verb-forming suffixes might have been found, as well as more examples of adverb-forming suffixes.

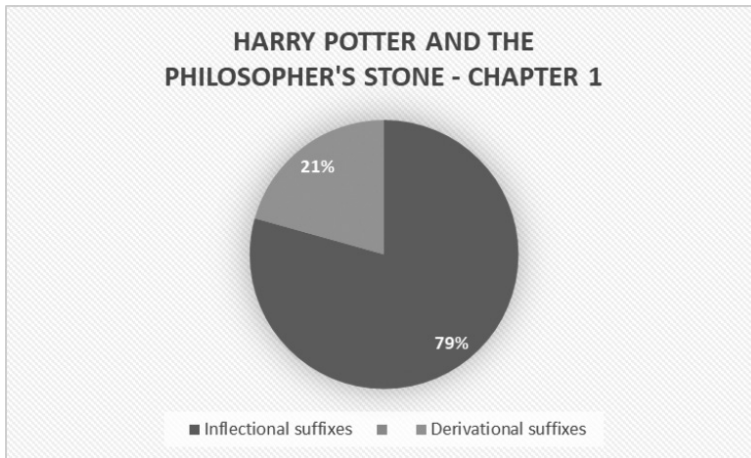
The differences could only have been expected had some other language style been included as the corpus for the analysis (newspaper articles, online articles, scientific papers, etc.). However, had that been the case, it is expected that hypothesis would still have been proven.

Despite the fact that only first two chapters of two novels have been used as the corpus for the analysis, the paper has an important scientific contribution due to the fact that no similar research on this topic has been conducted so far. Additionally, the paper provides a thorough analysis of the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes, which can be used as a good indicator of the real situation of the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in general, not only in these two novels, but in literature in general and therefore in English language in general since the largest number of words in English language only change their grammatical structure/form, but their word class stays unchanged.

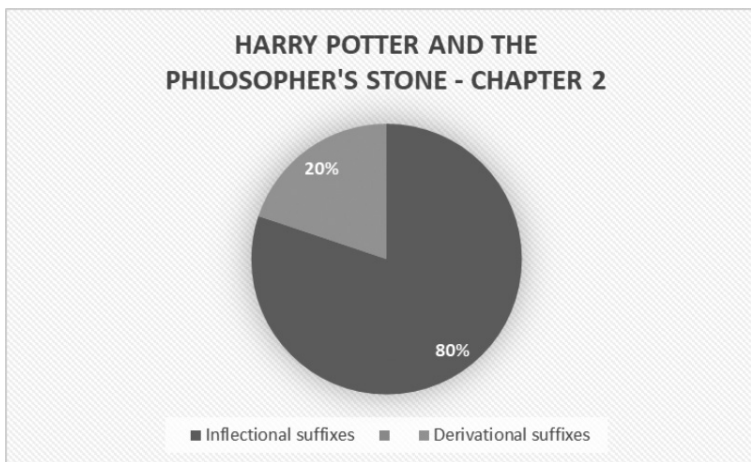
The results of the analysis can be used as a good basis for some future similar research on the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes not only in literature works, but in any other language style in English language.

## Appendix

The graphs presented bellow illustrate the final results of the analysis conducted using the first two chapters of the two novels used as the corpus for the analysis: *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* and *Twilight*:

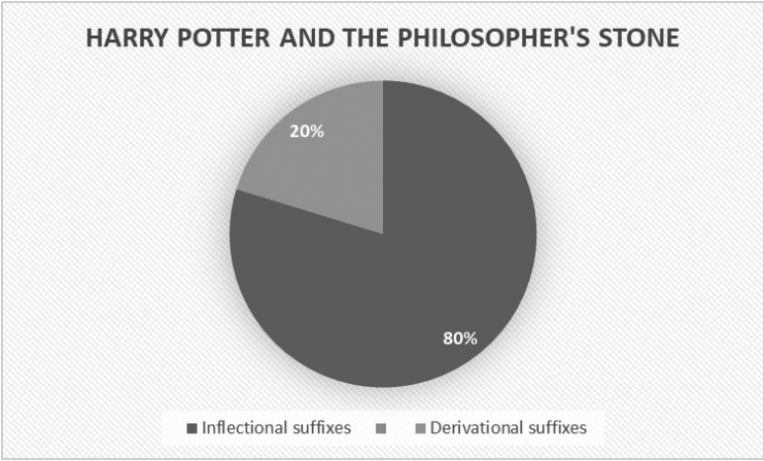


Graph 1: The ratio of use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in Chapter 1 of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*

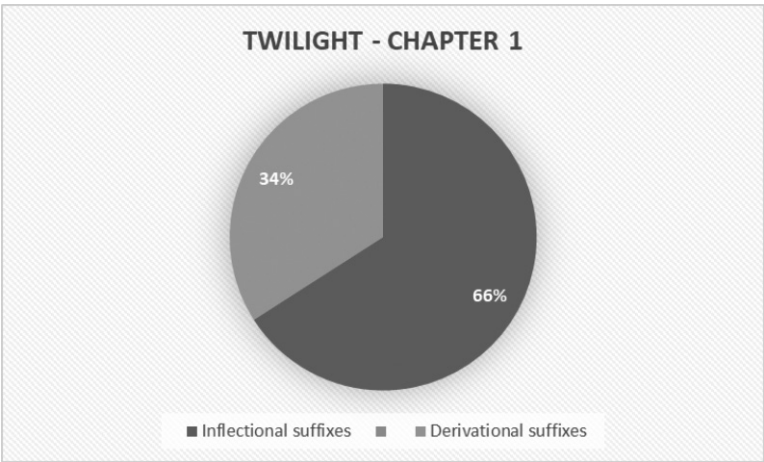


Graph 2: The ratio of use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in Chapter 2 of the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*

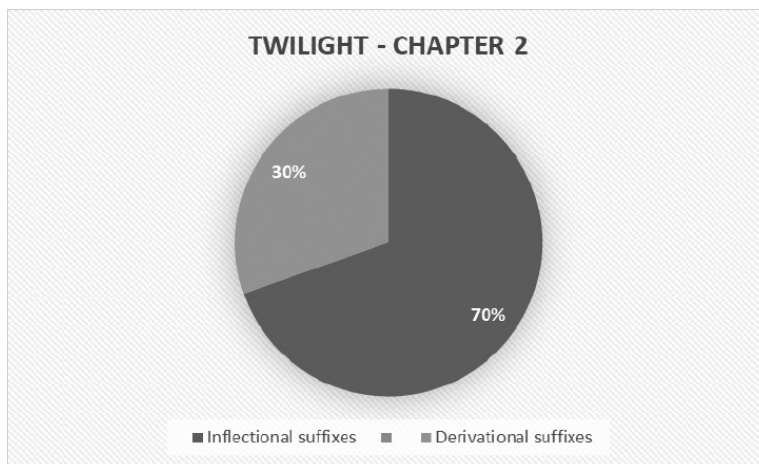
THE USE OF INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES...



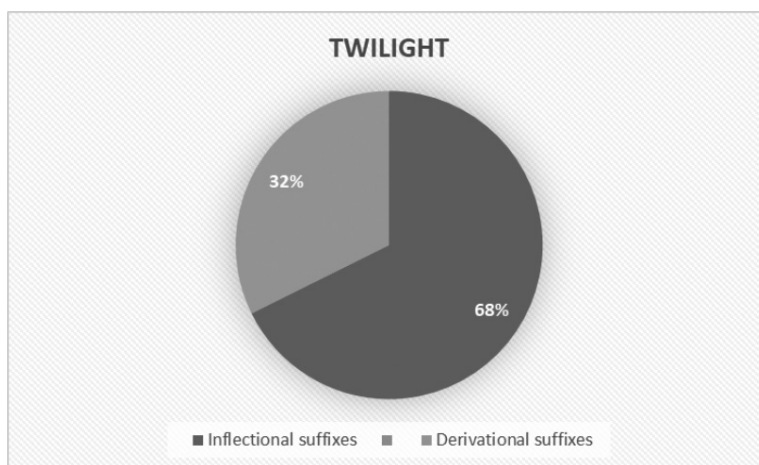
Graph 3: Comparison of the results regarding the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 of the novel Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone



Graph 4: The ratio of use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in Chapter 1 of the novel Twilight



Graph 5: The ratio of use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in Chapter 2 of the novel Twilight

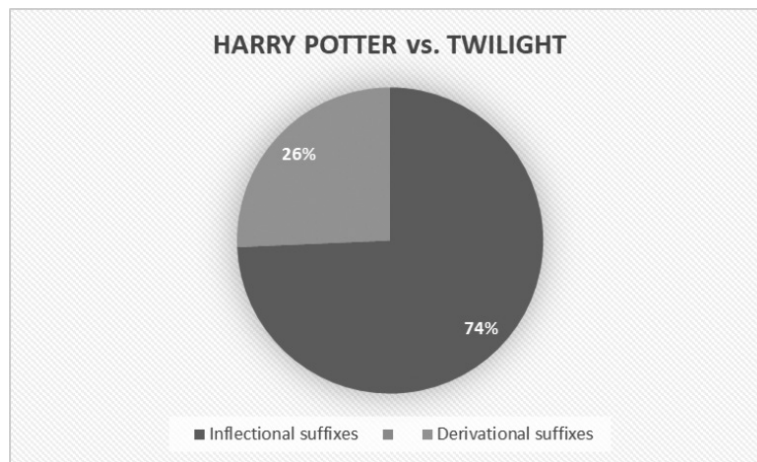


Graph 6: Comparison of the results regarding the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 of the novel Twilight



## THE USE OF INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES...

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Graph 7: Comparison of the results regarding the use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in both novels: Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone and Twilight