

Types of Presupposition and Derivational Affix in The Novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen

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Abstract: The aim of the research is 1) to analyze and clarify types of presupposition found in the Novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. 2) to analyze derivational affixes found in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. The research method is descriptive qualitative. The data of this research is gained from the novel which found 40 data of presupposition and 50 data of derivational affix. Analysis is fulfilled with each of the utterance is divided and distributed into six kind of presupposition, and every word/base that contain derivational affix is divided and distribute to nine affixation process explained by tree diagram. The result of the research is the Existential Presupposition is the first most-used with amount 11 data out of 40 data. Existential Presupposition has 27,5% in dialogue. Verb to Noun is the most dominant derivational affix process with total 12 data out of 50 data getting 24% portion.

Key Words: Linguistics; Pragmatic; Morphology; Presupposition; Derivation.

Introduction

Language is a system that connects thoughts, which cannot be seen, or touched, with sounds letters, manual signs, or tactile symbols. In the language contains a various information which can be understood. But sometimes people often miss understanding with another person because of the sentence or words, which means sometimes it is not based on the context. They interpret the meaning too large or is not use the background of the speaker, thus miss understanding could be occurred. Yule (2005:112) states that communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. Therefore, language as a tool of communication is unavoidable to utter a thought, feeling and meaning of words to the listeners. However, each word of sentence has a meaning to express the speaker's sense such as literary work that is novel which has a meaning in every sentence of dialogue.

Klarer, (2004:14) states that literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. On the other hand, literature is the imaginative work that usually depicts the human life in society which the author can express feeling in the form of literary work by arranging words to be enjoyed and understood by the society also, there are several forms of literary works, one of them is novel. Novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complication that deals imaginatively with human experience, commonly through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting.

Novel is one of several literary works as a part of prose fiction. As a prose fiction, it proposes certain matters about human and humanity. novelist writes a novel to express his/her experience in many life cases such as romance, mystery, horror and fantasy. It is certainly a fiction which is poured an imaginary thing in the story to attract a lot of readers to read the novel. Abram (2008: 116) says that fiction is any literary narrative,



whether in prose or verse, which is invented instead of being an account of events that actually happened. However, fiction refers to only narratives that are written in prose (the novel and short story), and sometimes is used as a synonym for the novel. Therefore, Fiction is any form of narrative which deals, in part or in whole, with events that are not factual, but rather, are imaginary and invented by its author.

In pragmatics, a subdiscipline of linguistics a presupposition is when people interpret utterance, people use as background of best guesses about what the communicator assumes are the preconceptions and relevant information that bring to the comprehension task. Such presumed to be shared beliefs that are taken for granted by the speaker or writer and are expected to be used for interpreting the message. Yule (1996:26) says the presupposition is one of the branches in a pragmatic study. Human has a way to express thought and feeling, people cannot communicate each other without the use of language. It makes everything surrounding us seems meaningful to be understood by the others. The perspective of what actually a writer writes a message to the reader has particular meaning if both parties know which meaning that is suitable in the context of the information emerges from the writing and obtains the understanding and influence of the context in which they are performed and it can be fully comprehended by the reader.

Yule (1996: 27) stated that in the analysis of how speaker's assumptions are typically expressed, presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrase, and structure. Thus, Yule (1996) stated there are six types of presupposition which are: the existential, the factive, the non-factive, the lexical, the structural and the counter-factual. It means presupposition can be found in sentences or phrase.

The first type is the existential presupposition which is "closely related to a presupposition of existence. This type of presupposition is mainly concerned with the possessive construction of a certain object or thing by a person and often times its existence can be indicated by the possessive form. For example, the phrase your car presupposes that you have a car. However, the presence of definite noun phrases can also signify that existential presupposition does exist. For instance, some definite noun phrases such as the King of Sweden, the cat and the girl next door indicate the existentiality in a proposition.

The second type of presupposition, which is factive presupposition, on the other hand, deals with the truth value of information following the use of particular verbs. The verbs include realize, be glad/sorry/proud/sad that, be aware that and it (be) odd that. In the example we regret telling him, one thing that can be supposed is that we told him and the verb regret is considered factive.

The non-factive presupposition is the third type of presupposition. The word "non" signifies that something is untrue and that there is some falsehood to the utterance. In the example I dreamed that I was rich, the implied meaning behind it is that I was not rich. Several verbs such as dream, pretend and imagine show that information following those verbs are false.

Lexical presupposition is the fourth type of presupposition and with lexical presupposition, there is a use of one word that asserts and presupposes the interpretation of a thought. As an illustration, when someone makes use of the phrase manage to, it asserts the successfulness of someone after doing something. It also presupposes that the person does try to do an attempt at something. Other verbs indicating lexical presupposition include stop and start.

The next type of presupposition is structural presupposition, which is in line with sentence structure. Structural presupposition is associated with sentence construction which already possesses some truth value in it. One example is the question where did you buy the bike? That is in the form of wh- questions, denoting the truth that lies in the information trailing behind them. The words that follow after the wh-question "where" have already treated as being true because the addressee did buy a bike.

The last type is referred to as the counter-factual presupposition, Yule (2008: 28) described that what is presupposed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. In this case, it can be said that it can defy the fact. Conditional sentences are the particular devices which are made use of to mark the presence of counterfactual presupposition. For instance, in if you were my friend, you would have helped me, what is presupposed is that you are not my friend.

Furthermore, word is the basic unit of language. Every language has a way to form words through linguistical process. Morphologically, words can be complex or simple. The complex word can be broken down into smaller unit, and refer to one of these smaller units as a morpheme. According to Haspelmath (2002) morphology is the study of internal structure of words. Based on the statement above, morphology strictly



concern about how a word formed which has grammatical aspect such as how process of word in which it can change a word form to a new word form which is able to change a category and a meaning of the word.

A morpheme is the smallest unit of word or meaning that a word has. As states by Stonham (2006: 35), the definition of a morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. It means that a minimal unit of the word is morpheme, then it also changes the category and meaning with appending another morpheme such as prefix or suffix. A root is a form which is not further analyzable, either in terms of derivational affixes in morphology. Stonham (2006: 32) reveals a root is an irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. It is the part that must always present, possibly with some modifications, in the various manifestations of lexeme. Thus, it is a part of word form that remains when all derivational affixes have been removed and root is the basic part always presents in a lexeme.

Derivation is bound morpheme to make new words or to make words of a different grammatical category and meaning from the stem. According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2011: 48) derivational morphemes, when they are added to a base, a new word with a new meaning is derived. Thus, derivation creates the new word by adding morphemes/affixes to the roots, namely prefix and suffix in which it can add in front of the word (suffix) or behind of the word (prefix) and be able to change the category and the meaning of the word/root.

Considering the importance of derivational affix process, thus morphology becomes a crucial thing that concerns to write various writing coherently. In writing, comprehension about how to transform the structure of the word form and to create a new meaning of the word are indispensable to make a good writing for each writer. Novel is totally crucial to learn to know about history, social, humanity and so on, it is a literary work in which special intensity is given to the expression of feelings and ideas by the adding of imaginary things. Therefore, derivational affix process is really important to know word by word changing toward class and category of words in novel in order to get deeper understanding of story meaning. Katamba (2006: 45) states affixes can be attached before or after the base. Therefore, the two primary kinds of affixation are prefixation, the addition of a prefix which is an affix that is added to the beginning of a root word, and suffixation, the addition of suffix which is an affix that is added to the end of a root word. Then, if affix is added to a root of word, it is probably able to change the grammatical class and meaning of the word as suffix or maintain the grammatical class but change the meaning of the word as prefix. Furthermore, the researcher focuses on analyzing and clarifying presupposition and derivational affix, thus in formulation of the problem as follow: 1). How are types of presupposition found in the Novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen? 2). How are derivational affixes found in the Novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen? This research is concerned with six types of presupposition and affixation process explaining by tree diagram found in the novel *pride and prejudice* by Jane Austen.

Based on the explanation above, this research purposed at (1) Finding out types of presupposition found in the Novel *pride and prejudice* by Jane Austen; and (2) describing derivational affixes found in the Novel *pride and prejudice* by Jane Austen.

Method

In this research the writer analyzed novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. Berg (2001:3) elaborates that some authors associate qualitative research with the single technique of participant observation. Other writers extend their understanding of qualitative research to include interviewing as well. However, popular qualitative research additionally includes such methods as observation of experimental natural settings, photographic techniques (including videotaping), historical analysis (historiography), document and textual analysis, sociometry, sociodrama, and similar ethnomethodological experimentation, ethnographic research, and a number of unobtrusive techniques. Based on the explanation above and another given by Johnson and Christensen (2004:517), the writer used a qualitative approach in doing the research with the following steps:

1. Select a research topic.
2. Determine research question.



3. Design the study.
4. Collect data.
5. Analyze data.
6. Generate findings.
7. Validate findings.
8. Write research report.

This research employs the descriptive-qualitative method because it emphasizes on describing the phenomenon of the use of language in its context by interpreting the data. As stated by Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:166-167), a qualitative research is a research that is based on people's interpretation of their own experience. Related to the purpose, the qualitative research is more about how to describe the findings of the research rather than to calculate the data. That is why a depth comprehension of researcher's point of view is the goal of this type of research.

This research was conducted to analyze a novel pride and prejudice by Jane Austen with using theories of type of presupposition that is Yule (1996: 27) stated six types of presupposition to analyze and to clarify the data and derivational affix by Francis Katamba and John Stonham (2006: 49) in which English derivational prefixes are added at the beginning of word, typically change the meaning of a word but not its lexical category and derivational suffixes are added at the last of word, typically change the lexical category of a word. The data were analyzed using a tree diagram based on the theory of Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman and Nina Hyams (2011: 53) to represent the hierarchical organization of words. it is begun to fulfill in April 2022 until July 2022, that started by implementing the observation and the proposal arrangement.

Johnson and Christensen (2014: 272) state that method for data collection is technique for physically obtaining data to be analyzed in a research study. The researchers can use tests, questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, observations, constructed and secondary/existing data as the method for collecting data. Creswell (2009:178) mentions some steps in data collection. The data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi-structured observations and interviews, documents, and visual materials, as well as establishing the protocol for recording information. the writer uses the following technique of collecting data:

1. Select novel to be analyzed,
2. Purposively decide the focuses of the research,
3. Determine source of data by analyzing the whole dialogue in the novel,
4. Identify the type of presupposition and derivational affix in the novel,
5. Write the result of analysis in the tables of type of presupposition and derivational affix made.

Then, the process of data analysis involves making sense out of text and image data. Creswell (2009:184) elaborates more about this data analysis. Those are: 1). Data analysis is an ongoing process involving continual reflection about the data, asking analytic questions, and writing memos throughout the study. Qualitative data analysis is conducted concurrently with gathering data, making interpretations, and writing reports. While interviews are going on, for example, the researcher may be analyzing an interview collected earlier, writing memos that may ultimately be included as a narrative in the final report, and organizing the structure of the final report. 2). Data analysis involves collecting open-ended data, based on asking general questions and developing an analysis from the information supplied by the participants. 3). Qualitative data analysis are often reported in journal articles and books in a generic form of analysis. In this approach the researcher collects qualitative data, analyses it for themes or perspectives, and reports 4 – 5 themes. A theme is a word, or more typically, a set of words denoting an important idea that occurs multiple times in your data.



Results and Discussion

Result

After reading novel intensively and focusing on the dialogue and discussion in every page, in this part section the writer would like to present the description and analysis of the data in accordance with presupposition and derivational affix conveyed by the novel, they are as follows:

1. Occurrence of Types of Presupposition in Novel *Pride and Prejudice*

There are 40 data which containing presupposition and each of the utterance is divided and distributed into six types of presupposition. According to Yule (1996: 27), all the data derivational words found in the Novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen, this tabulation of data is employed to establish the frequency of each type of Presupposition. With this tabulation, it is hoped that the analysis results are going to be easier to depict and perceive.

Table 1 Types of Presupposition Data in the Novel

No	Kinds of presupposition	Amount	Percentage
1	Existential Presupposition	11	27,5%
2	Factive Presupposition	8	20%
3	Non-factive Presupposition	4	10%
4	Lexical Presupposition	5	12,5%
5	Structural Presupposition	2	5%
6	Counter-Factual Presupposition	10	25%
	Total	40	100%

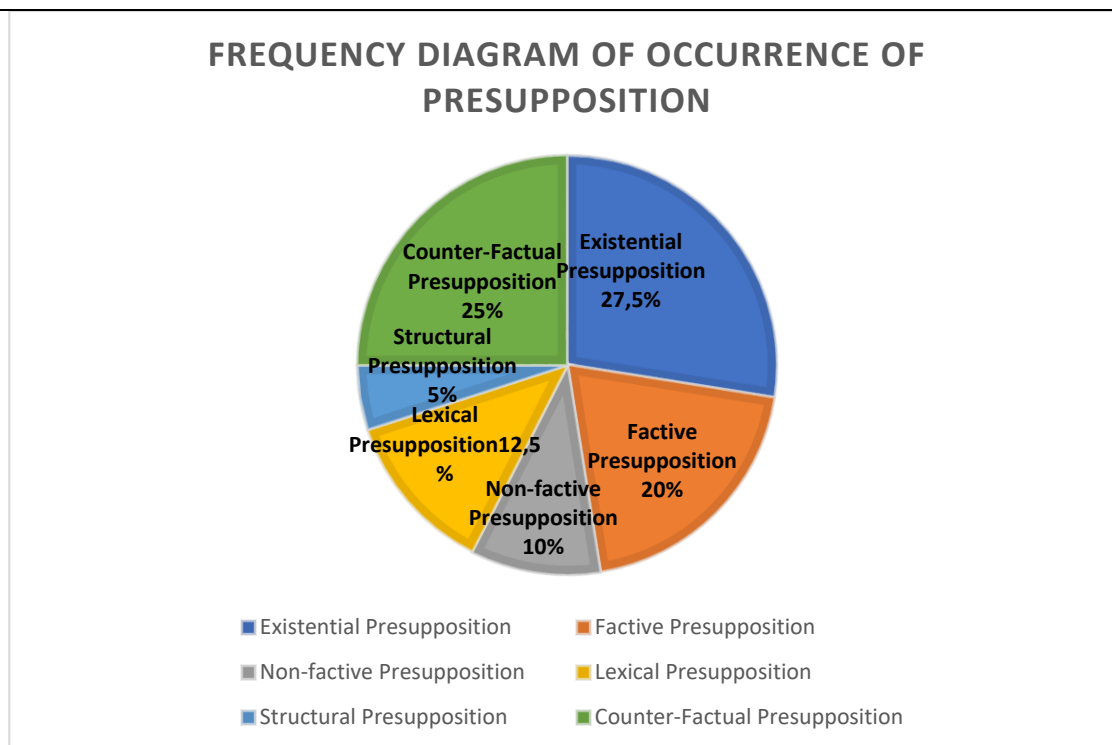


Figure 1 Types of presupposition Percentage found in the Novel

Based on the table above, it can be seen that all types of presupposition are found in the characters dialogue in novel *Pride and Prejudice*. The Existential Presupposition is the most-used with amount 11 data out of 40 data. It also can be seen that Existential Presupposition has 27,5% in the presupposition dialogue found in the novel. It defines that Existential Presupposition is the mostly type appeared in novel *pride and Prejudice*.

The second most used type of presupposition with amount 10 data out of 40 data is Counter-Factual Presupposition which has 25% of data findings. The third most used type of presupposition with amount 8 data out of 40 is Factive Presupposition which gets 20% of data findings. Then, the fourth most used type of presupposition with amount 5 data out of 40 data is Lexical Presupposition which possesses 12,5% of data findings. Furthermore, the fifth most used type of presupposition with amount 4 data out of 40 data is Non-Factual Presupposition which takes 10% of data findings.

Moreover, the least used type found in novel *Pride and Prejudice* is Structural Presupposition, it only has 2 data out of 40 data and it also can be seen that Structural Presupposition has only 5% data out of 40 data in the presupposition dialogue found in the novel. It defines that Structural is the type of presupposition which least appear in novel *Pride and Prejudice*.

2. Occurrence of Derivational Affix in Novel *Pride and Prejudice*

There are found 50 words that the writer selected to be the data of the Novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. The words of derivational affixes were chosen based on the theory by Francis Katamba and John Stonham (2006: 49) in which English derivational prefixes are added at the beginning of word, typically change the meaning of a word but not its lexical category and derivational suffixes are added at the last of word, typically change the lexical category of a word. The data were analysed using a tree diagram based on the theory of Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman and Nina Hyams (2011: 53) to represent the hierarchical organization of words.

Table 2 Derivational Affix Data in the Novel

No	Derivational Affix Process	Amount	Percentage
1	Verb to Noun	12	24%
2	Noun to Adjective	5	10%
3	Adjective to Noun	8	16%
4	Verb to Adjective	7	14%
5	Adjective to Adverb	3	6%
6	Noun to Adverb	3	6%
7	Verb to Adverb	3	6%
8	Noun to Noun	6	12%
9	Adjective to Adjective	3	6%
	Total	50	100%

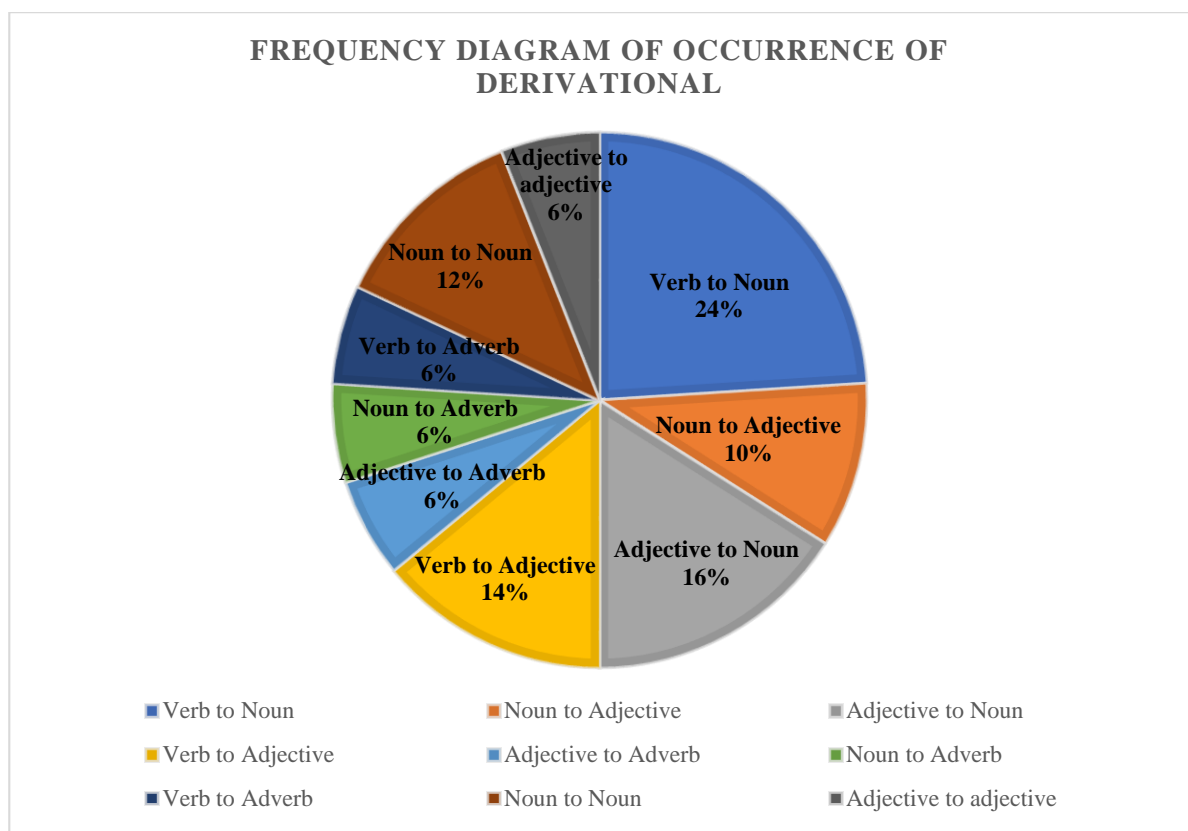


Figure 2 Derivational Affix Percentage in the Novel

Based on the table above, it can be seen that derivational affix processes are found in the dialogue of novel *Pride and Prejudice*, Verb to Noun is the most dominant derivational affix process with total 12 data out of 50 data, so it can be seen that Verb to Noun has 24% portion in derivational affix process found in the novel. It implies that Verb to Noun is derivational affix process which mostly appeared in novel *Pride and Prejudice*.

The second most dominant derivational affix process is Adjective to Noun, it has 8 data out of 50 data which takes 16% of the data finding. The third most dominant derivational affix process is Verb to Adjective with total 7 data out of 50 data which possesses 14% portion of the data findings. Then, the fourth most dominant derivational affix process is Noun to Noun with total 6 data out of 50 data which has 12% portion of

the data findings. Moreover, the fifth derivational affix process is Noun to Adjective with total 5 data out of 50 data which has 12% portion of the data findings.

Furthermore, there are several derivational affix processes have a same total, those are Adjective to Adverb, Noun to Adverb, and Verb to Adverb which all of them have 3 data out of 50 data, so it can be seen that each of them has only 6% portion in derivational affix process in the novel. It defines that Adjective to Adverb, Noun to Adverb, and Verb to Adverb are derivational affix processes that least appeared in novel *Pride and Prejudice*.

Discussion

1. Discussion of Presupposition

a. Existential Presupposition

'You mistake me, my dear. I have a high respect for your nerves. **They are my old friend**; I have heard you mention them with consideration these twenty years at least.'

In datum 1, the situation is when Mrs Bennet informs the good information from her old friend about Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune to his husband, but she compares her children in such a way and makes her husband to be vexed to hear it. It can be seen that the presupposition used in Mrs Bennet's utterance, "They are my old friend" is an existential presupposition because we can presuppose that Mrs Bennet has an old friend and also it conveys the existence of her old friend.

As for the context in datum 1, the participants of the conversation are Mrs Bennet and Mr Bennet. The conversation takes place at their home. As mentioned earlier, Mrs Bennet try to inform the information from old friend that there is a young man by large fortune will come to take Netherfield one day, but she says to compare their own children with purpose to get heart by that young man which makes his husband to be vexed. The function of the conversation is to show that Mrs Bennet convinces his husband about the information. Then it can be said that the implied meaning of the conversation is Mrs Bennet believes her old friend that Netherfield will be taken by young man by large fortune one day.

b. Factive Presupposition

'I do not believe Mrs Long will do any such a thing. She has two nieces of her own. She is a selfish, hypocritical woman, and I have no opinion of her.' 'No more have I,' said Mr Bennet; 'and **I am glad to find that you do not depend on her serving you**. (Page 4)

In datum 2, the situation is when Mr Bennet responds to the information from her wife that Mr Bingley will attend to the assembly and Mrs Long has promised to introduce him to her daughters, but she feels doubtful. It can be seen that the presupposition used in Mr Bennet utterance "I am glad to find that you do not depend on her serving you" is a factive presupposition because the word "glad" can be used in the sentences to indicate the fact. So, the fact is that Mr Bennet know that her wife is getting doubtful with her friend's promise to introduce her daughters to Mr Bingley.

As for the context for datum 2, the participant of the conversation is Count Mrs Bennet and Mr Bennet. The conversation takes place at their home. As mentioned earlier, Mr Bennet responds to her wife's information about Mr Bingley will attend to the assembly, and Mrs Long promises to introduce her daughters to him in expecting that Mr Bingley will like one of her daughters. The function of the conversation is to show that Mr Bennet is glad to listen that his wife does not depend on her friend. Then it can be said that the implied meaning of the conversation is that Mr Bennet suggests to his wife for no more believing it that her friend will introduce her daughters to Mr Bingley, when he attends to the assembly.

c. Non-Factive Presupposition

Her ladyship seemed pleased with the idea; and **you may imagine that I am happy on every occasion** to offer those little delicate compliments which are always acceptable to ladies. (Page 63)



In datum 12, the situation is when Mr Collins tells about the personal character and family of lady Catherine to Mrs Bennet, then he has a good relation with her which often gives an idea and offers delicate compliments on any occasion. It can be seen that the presupposition used in Mr Collins's utterance that is "you may imagine that I am happy on every occasion to offer those little delicate compliments which are always acceptable to ladies" is a non-factive presupposition because we can presuppose that he is not always happy on every occasion to offer compliments which are acceptable to ladies.

As for the context for datum 12, the participants of the conversation are Mr Collins and Mrs Bennet. The conversation takes place in the room of dinner party. As mentioned earlier, Mr Collins tells about the personal character and family of Lady Catherine to Mrs Bennet, then he has a good relation with her which often gives an idea and offers delicate compliments on any occasion. The function of the conversation is to show that Mr Collins tells who is Lady Catherine which comes to the dinner party and what he does for her to Mrs Bennet. Then it can be said that the implied meaning of the conversation is that Mr Collins is not always happy if her ladyship seemed pleased with the idea.

d. Lexical Presupposition

Elizabeth found the interest of the subject increase, and listened with all her heart; but the delicacy of it prevented further inquiry. **Mr Wickham began to speak on more general topics**, Meryton, the neighbourhood, the society, appearing highly pleased with all that he had yet seen, and speaking of the latter especially. (Page 74)

In datum 14, the situation is when Mr Wickham and Elizabeth talk about his relation with Mr Darcy family and his coming to Netherfield before. But suddenly Mr Wickham changes the conversation and begins a general topic discussion. It can be seen that the presupposition used in Mr Wickham's utterance that is "Mr Wickham began to speak on more general topics" is a lexical presupposition because it can be presupposed that Mr Wickham begins another conversation topic which it is not discussed before with Elizabeth.

As for the context in datum 14, the participants of the conversation are Mr Wickham and Elizabeth. The conversation takes place in around Meryton. As mentioned earlier, Mr Wickham talks about how he has a relation with Mr Darcy family and asks to Elizabeth about Mr Darcy who goes to Netherfield before. But when Elizabeth finds the interest of the subject, she focuses to listen him, then suddenly he begins to talk another topic discussion about Meryton, the neighbourhood and the society. The function of the conversation is to show that Mr Wickham wants to move the topic and tries to begin another topic conversation with Elizabeth. Then it can be said that the implied meaning of the conversation is that Mr Wickham does not want to talk too much about his relation with Mr Darcy family to Elizabeth, it is such there are private things that she does not need to know it.

e. Structural Presupposition

'And **what arts did he use to separate them?**' 'He did not talk to me of his own arts,' said Fitzwilliam, smiling. 'He only told me, what I have now told you.' (Page 175)

In datum 27, the situation is when Elizabeth and Colonel Fitzwilliam talk about their arguments how relationship between Mr Darcy and Mr Bingley which Elizabeth has a prejudice what arts as a cause why they can be separated each other at that time, thus Colonel Fitzwilliam tells a cause that he knows from him to Elizabeth. It can be seen that the presupposition used in Elizabeth's utterance, "And what arts did he use to separate them?" is a structural presupposition because it can be presupposed that he used arts, it assumed to be true.

As for the context for datum 27, the participants of the conversation are Elizabeth and Colonel Fitzwilliam. The conversation takes place in the park. As mentioned earlier, Elizabeth and Colonel Fitzwilliam talk about their arguments how relationship between Mr Darcy and Mr Bingley which

Elizabeth has a prejudice what arts as a cause why they can be separated each other at that time, thus Colonel Fitzwilliam tells a cause that he knows from him to Elizabeth. The function of the conversation is to show that Elizabeth certainly wants to know the cause of gap between Mr Darcy and Mr Bingley relation. Then it can be said that the implied meaning of the conversation is that Elizabeth does not want Mr Darcy uses an art to make gap with Mr Bingley.

f. Counter Factual Presupposition

‘If I were as rich as Mr Darcy’, cried a young Lucas, who came with his sisters, ‘I should not care how proud I was. I would keep a pack of foxhounds, and drink a bottle of wine every day. (Page 17)

In datum 6, the situation is when Elizabeth and Miss Lucas are talking about the pride of Mr Darcy which she supposes that so very fine a young man, with family, fortune, everything in his favour, should think highly of himself. Then Miss Lucas imagines herself as Mr Darcy with his pride and large fortune in life. It can be seen that the presupposition used in Miss Lucas’s utterance that is “If I were as rich as Mr Darcy’, cried a young Lucas, who came with his sisters, ‘I should not care how proud I was. I would keep a pack of foxhounds, and drink a bottle of wine every day” is counterfactual because it can be presupposed that the real situation is on the contrary with what is spoken. Mr Darcy cares how proud he is, he does not keep a pack of foxhounds, and drink a bottle of wine every day.

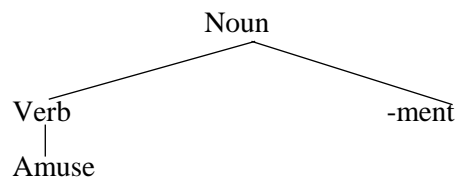
As for the context for datum 6, the participants of the conversation are Miss Lucas and Elizabeth. The conversation takes place in the ball room in Netherfield. As mentioned earlier, Miss Lucas and Elizabeth are talking about Mr Darcy’s pride that he has a right to be proud, and Miss Lucas imagines herself if she has a pride and large fortune like him in life. The function of the conversation is to show that Miss Lucas is being impressed toward Mr Darcy who has a pride and large fortune as one of honourable guess in the ball room. Then it can be said that the implied meaning of the conversation is that Miss Lucas imagines as rich as Mr Darcy that she can do her desire, even the things which she cannot have in life.

2. Discussion of Derivational Affix

Word class changing derivation:

a. Verb to Noun

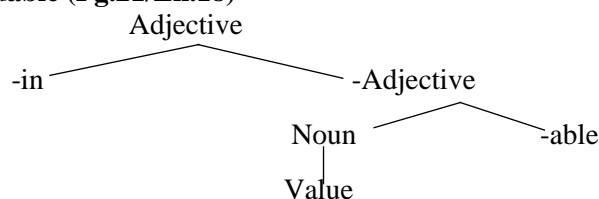
Datum 1: Amusement (Pg.4/Ln.23)



The word amusement above is formed by two morphemes. They are amuse (free morpheme: root: base) and -ment (bound morpheme: derivational affix: suffix). When the word amuse (verb) is affixed by -ment (derivational affix: suffix), hence the word amusement (noun) is derived. It changes the grammatical class and the meaning of the word. The tree diagram above analyses that word amusement is noun derived from verb.

b. Noun to Adjective

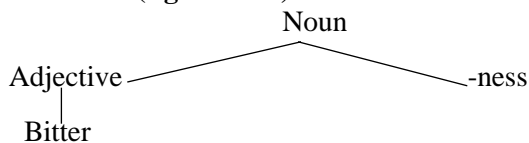
Datum 6: Invaluable (Pg.21/Ln.18)



The word invaluable above is formed by three morphemes. They are value (free morpheme: root: base) and -in, -able (bound morpheme: derivational affix: prefix and suffix). When the word value (Noun) is affixed by -in, -able (derivational affix: prefix and suffix), hence the word invaluable (adjective) is derived. It changes the grammatical class and the meaning of the word. The tree diagram above analyses that word invaluable is adjective derived from noun.

c. Adjective to Noun

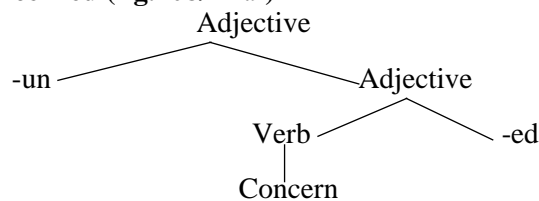
Datum 4: Bitterness (Pg.11/Ln.8)



The word bitterness above is formed by two morphemes. They are bitter (free morpheme: root: base) and -ness (bound morpheme: derivational affix: suffix). When the word bitter (adjective) is affixed by -ness (derivational affix: suffix), hence the word bitterness (noun) is derived. It changes the grammatical class and the meaning of the word. The tree diagram above analyses that word bitterness is noun derived from adjective.

d. Verb to Adjective

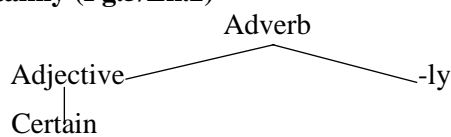
Datum 16: Unconcerned (Pg.108/Ln.9)



The word unconcerned above is formed by three morphemes. They are concern (free morpheme: root: base) and -un, -ed (bound morpheme: derivational affix: prefix and suffix). When the word concern (verb) is affixed by -un, -ed (derivational affix: prefix and suffix), hence the word unconcerned (adjective) is derived. It changes the grammatical class and the meaning of the word. The tree diagram above analyses that word unconcerned is adjective derived from verb.

e. Adjective to Adverb

Datum 2: Certainly (Pg.5/Ln.2)

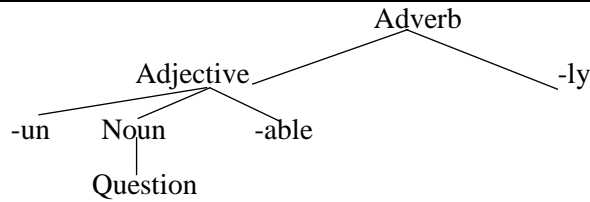


The word certainly above is formed by two morphemes. They are certain (free morpheme: root: base) and -ly (bound morpheme: derivational affix: suffix). When the word certain (adjective) is affixed by -ly (derivational affix: suffix), hence the word certainly (adverb) is derived. It changes the grammatical class and the meaning of the word. The tree diagram above analyses that word certainly is adverb derived from adjective.

f. Noun to Adverb

Datum 28: Unquestionably (Pg.191/Ln.17)

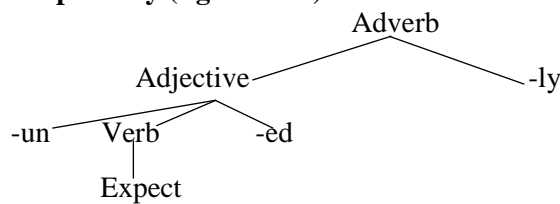




The word unquestionably above is formed by four morphemes. They are question (free morpheme: root: base) and -un, -able, -ly (bound morpheme: derivational affix: prefix and suffix). When the word question (noun) is affixed by -un, -able, -ly (derivational affix: prefix and suffix), hence the word unquestionably (adverb) is derived. It changes the grammatical class and the meaning of the word. The tree diagram above analyses that word unquestionably is adverb derived from noun.

g. Verb to Adverb

Datum 12: Unexpectedly (Pg.72/Ln.9)

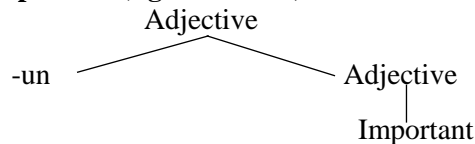


The word unexpectedly above is formed by four morphemes. They are expect (free morpheme: root: base) and -un, -ed, -ly (bound morpheme: derivational affix: prefix and suffix). When the word expect (verb) is affixed by -un, -ed -ly (derivational affix: prefix and suffix), hence the word unexpectedly (adverb) is derived. It changes the grammatical class and the meaning of the word. The tree diagram above analyses that word unexpectedly is adverb derived from verb.

Word class maintaining derivation:

a. Adjective to Adjective

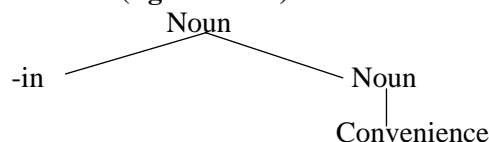
Datum 24: Unimportant (Pg.169/Ln.16)



The word unimportant above is formed by two morphemes. They are important (free morpheme: root: base) and -un (bound morpheme: derivational affix: prefix). When the word important (adjective) is affixed by -un (derivational affix: prefix), hence the word unimportant (adjective) is shaped. It changes the meaning of the word without changing the grammatical category. The tree diagram above analyses that word unimportant is adjective derived from adjective.

b. Noun to Noun

Datum 7: Inconvenience (Pg.30/Ln.11)



The word inconvenience above is formed by two morphemes. They are convenience (free morpheme: root: base) and -in (bound morpheme: derivational affix: prefix). When the word convenience (noun) is affixed by -in (derivational affix: prefix), hence the word inconvenience (noun) is derived. It changes the meaning of the word without changing the grammatical category. The tree diagram above analyses that word inconvenience is noun derived from noun.

Conclusions

After analysing types of presupposition and derivational affix in the Novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen, the writer concluded the result of the study to answer the two research questions as follows:

1. The presupposition what a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader), people as listener or reader can develop an assumption of speaker or writer meaning, it can be a communication or literary work which become a context to be described to understand more of the truth what speaker or writer expresses on it. There are 40 data found that discussed which each of the utterance is divided and distributed into six kind of presupposition. Furthermore, those are 11 data of existential presupposition, 8 data of factual presupposition, 4 data of non-factual presupposition, 5 data of lexical presupposition, 2 data of structural presupposition and the last 10 data of counter-factual presupposition. Thus, the most dominant of presupposition utterances found in the Novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen is existential presupposition consists of 11 data of utterances.
2. Original word is root or base which already has the meaning and category, nevertheless there is a process of the word, root or base is able to change it, that called affixation which derivational affixes are not only able to change the grammatical class and the meaning of the word but also be able to maintain the category of word. There are 50 data found that discussed in 9 group of derivational affixes. Moreover, there are 41 data derivational words in class changing derivation, those are 12 words noun derived from verb, 5 words of adjective derived from noun, 8 words noun derived from adjective, 7 words of adjective derived from verb, 3 words of adverb derived from adjective, 3 words of adverb derived from noun, 3 words of adverb derived from verb, then there are 9 derivational words in class maintaining derivation, those are 6 words of noun derived from noun, and 3 words of adjective derived from adjective. Hence, the most dominant of derivational word found in the Novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen is noun derived from verb consists of 12 words of derivational affix.

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