A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS
OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIX IN SHORT STORY
OF THE HAPPY PRINCE

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Abstract: This research paper elaborates a morphological analysis of derivational affix in short story of the Happy Prince. The objectives of research are to describe the types of derivational affixes and the functions of those of derivational affixes in short story of the Happy Prince.

The researcher employs the descriptive qualitative research as a type of the research. The data sources consist of short story of the Happy Prince. The method of collecting data is reading completely the short story of the Happy Prince, classifying the word or sentences in every short story and writing the derivation affix. The technique of analysis data is comparing method.

The results of the study are as follows. First types of derivational affixes found in short story of The Happy Prince. Prefix data appear in different form of prefix, such as Un-, Re-, and Em-. While in suffix data appear in certain form, such as –or + -s, -ful, -er+ -s, -ly, -able, -ship, -ment, -ing, -en, -ly + -est, -ish + -ly, and –er. The total data of prefixes in The Happy Prince short story are 3 data, they consist of Unpractical, Remarks, and Embalmed. The total data of suffixes in The Happy Prince short story are 197 data, they consist of Councilors, Wonderful, Courtiers, Listlessly, Sensible, Courtship, Attachment, Flirting, Golden, Loveliest, Weighing, Feverishly, Gently, and Tumbler.
A. **INTRODUCTION**

Morphology is a study about morphemes and how to combine morpheme to be a word. In morphology, we are going to learn about the details of the structure of a word, the structure of words, affixes, and analysis. In the study of morphology, the coverage in morphology is the difference between lexical items and word, morpheme and morphology, monomorpheme and polymorphemic, allomorph, root: base: stem of a word, the process of inflection, all of the coverage that exists in the derivation, blending and compounding. Morphology is the identification, analysis and description of the structure of a given language's *morphemes* and other linguistic units, such as *root* words, *affixes*, *parts of speech*, *intonation/stress*, or implied *context* (words in a *lexicon* are the subject matter of *lexicology*). (Oxford Advance Learner’s Dictionary of Current English).

The examples of derivational affixes those are found in short story of *The Happy Prince*:

1) **Discussion**

```
     Noun
        /\   \
       Verb  Suffix
        /    /   \
       Discuss -ion
```
Discussion consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme ‘discuss‘ and the bound morpheme ‘-ion’. Morpheme of “discussion” belongs to verb category, while morpheme ‘-ion’ is suffix. Discussion (N), Discuss(V), + -ion. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

2) Performance

    Noun
     /       \
    Verb     Suffix

    Perform   -ance

Performance consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme ‘perform’ and the bound morpheme ‘-ance’. Morpheme of “perform” belongs to verb category, while morpheme ‘-ance’ is suffix. Performance (N), Perform (V), + -ance. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

3) Improvement
Improvement consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme ‘improve’ and the bound morpheme ‘-ment’. Improvement (N), Improve (V), + -ment. It is derivational affix, because change the class or category of the words.

Why the writer chooses the title because the writer thinks derivational affix is very important to explain because if everyone knows about the meaning derivational affix in any texts make more interest about learning what the meaning of the texts.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer takes a certain procedure covering fives steps. The steps are the type of research, object of the research, the data and source of data, method of collecting data, and method for analyzing data.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher analyzes the types of derivational affixes and the functions of derivational affixes in *The Happy Prince* short story and the last is discussion.
1. Type of Derivational Affixes in *The Happy Prince* Short Story

   a. Prefix

   A prefix is attached in front of/to the front of its base, for example: *re-play, de-activate, il-legal, in-accurate*. While in *The Happy Prince* short story, there are several prefix appears in *The Happy Prince* Short Story such as (un-), (re-), and (em-) and it can be seen below.

   1) **Prefix (-en)**

   (01/THP2/p.17/DP: -en)

   *I am quite happy, and all my flowers are doing well I am afraid I had rather a hard time of it, and I am afraid that I can not *enlarge* my experience in it, but now the spring has come, and I am quite happy, and all my flowers are doing well*

   *Enlarge (V), (en-) + large (Adj)*

   *Enlarge* belongs to derivational prefix where it consists of *large* as a base morpheme and *en-* as a bound morpheme. The word *enlarge* based on the above data belongs to de derivational affix because prefix *en-* that changes the class or category *adj* into *verb*.

   ![Diagram of Enlarge (V)]

   2) **Prefix (em-)**

   (02/THP2/p.17/DP: -em)
I really had no money at all to buy bread with, it’s like the winter embalmed my feet

**Embalmed (V), (em-) + balm (N) + (-ed)**

The word *Embalmed* it consists of *balm* as a base morpheme and *em-* and *-ed* as a bound morpheme.

![Diagram of Embalmed derivation]

Process of derivation by added prefix *em-*, it changes the meaning of the base morpheme from *balm (N)* means ‘the thing related with medicine on cream which is hot’ into *emalmed (V)* means ‘doing the activity using balm’.

b. **Suffix**

A suffix is attached to the end of its base, e.g: *vivid-ly, government, hunt-er, kind-ness*. While in *The Happy Prince* short story, there are several suffix appears in *The Happy Prince* Short Story such as (-or + s), (-able), (-ful), (-ship) (-ment), and (-ing), (-en), (-er + s), (-est), (-ish + ly), (-ly), and (-er), it can be seen below.
1) **Suffix (-able)**

(03/THP1/p.1/DS: -able)

'Why can't you be like the Happy Prince?' asked a *sensible* mother of her little boy who was crying for the moon.

*Sensible (adj), sense (N), + -able*

*Sensible* marked from *sense* as a base morpheme and *-able* as a bound morpheme.

```
Adj
   /
Noun     Suffix
   /
    sense   able
```

The *sensible* belongs to derivational affix because suffix –*able* change the class or category of *noun* into *adj*. The words *sense* and suffix –*able* change the meaning of the base morpheme beside, from *sense* (N) means ‘everything related with human sensory’ into *sensible* ‘the same meaning with wise for human’.

```
Comfortable (Adj)
   /
N     suffix
   /
Comfort   -able
```
2) *Suffix (-ful)*

(04/THP2/p.14/DS: -ful)

And nothing gave him greater pleasure than to listen to all the wonderful things the Miller used to say about the unselfishness of true friendship.

Wonderful (Adj), wonder (N), + -ful

The word Wonderful consists of wonder as a base morpheme of wonder and -ful as a bound morpheme.

```
               Adj
               /     \
              /       \
    N         Suffix
     |         |
Wonder       ful
```

Process of derivation by added suffix –ful, it changes the meaning of the base morpheme from wonder (N) means ‘the feeling that tries to find out something or similar with the curiosity’ into wonderful means ‘great or amazing’.

3) *Suffix (-ful)*

(04/THP2/p.2/DS: -ful)

And nothing gave him greater pleasure than to listen to all the wonderful things the Miller used to say about the unselfishness of true friendship.

Beautiful (Adj), Beauty (N), + -ful

Beautiful marked from beauty as a base morpheme and -ful as a bound morpheme.
Beautiful (Adj)

N

suffix

Beauty

-full

The *beautiful* belongs to derivational affix because suffix –

*ful* change the class or category of (N) into (Adj).

4) **Suffix (–ment)**

(06/THP2/p.19/DS: -ment)

*You are welcome to all the flowers in my garden. This is a symbol of my attachment.*

*Attachment (N), attach (v), + -ment*

The word *Attachment* consists of *attach* as a base morpheme and *-ment* as a bound morpheme.

N

V

Suffix

Attach

ment

The word *attachment* belongs to derivational affix because suffix –*ment* change the class or category of verb into noun. The words *attach* and suffix –*ment* change the meaning of the base morpheme besides, from *attach (Verb)* means ‘the human activity to defeat something in a rude way’ into *attachment (N)* means ‘the name of additional equipment’.
2. Function of Derivational Affixes in *The Happy Prince* Short Story

The function of certain derivational affixes is to create new base forms (new stems) that other derivational or inflectional affixes can attach to. While in *The Happy Prince* short story there several affixes with their own function and it can be seen below.

a. Noun Formation

1. Suffix –*ment* 

(06/THP2/p.5/DS: -ment)

*Attach (V) + -ment = Attachment (N)*

Suffix -ment in Attachment creates *noun* from *verb*. There is a change within the form of the word, where derivational suffix (-ment) creates new member for a given part of speech class. It has a different meaning of the base morpheme.

2. Suffix –*ion* 

(14/THP1/P.11/DS: -ion)

*Proclaim (V)+ -ion= Proclamation (N)*

Suffix –ion is bound morpheme, the result must combine with base morpheme *proclaim(v)*. This condition can changes the word class from *verb* into *noun*.

b. Adjective Formation

1) Suffix –*able* 

(03/THP1/p.1/DS: -able)

*Sense (N)+ -able= Sensible(Adj)*
The suffix *-able* creates adjective from noun. There is a form changes from the base *sense* and get suffix *-able*. This derivational suffix also creates new member for a given part of speech class. It has a different meaning of the base morpheme.

2) **Suffix *–ful***

(04/THP2/p.2/DS: *-ful*)

*Beauty(N)*+ *-ful* = *Beautiful(Adj)*

Suffix *-ful* creates adjective from noun. There is a form changes from the base *beauty* and get suffix *-ful*. This derivational suffix also creates new member for a given part of speech class. It has a different meaning of the base morpheme.

3. **Suffix *–en***

(13/THP1/P.10/DS: *-en*)

*Lead(V)*+ *-en* = *Leaden(Adj)*

Suffix *-en* creates adjective from verb. There is a form changes from the base *Lead* and get suffix *-en*. This derivational suffix also creates new member for a given part of speech class. It has a different meaning of the base morpheme.

4. **Suffix *–ous***

(28/THP2/P.26/DS: *-ous*)

*Danger(N)*+ *-ous* = *Dangerous(Adj)*
Suffix –ous is bound morpheme, the result must combine with base morpheme danger(N). This condition can changes the word class from Noun into Adj.

c. Verb Formation

1) Prefix (en-)

(01/THP2/p.4/DP: -en)

(En-) + Large (Adj)= Enlarge(V)

Prefix -en creates Verb from Adj. There is a form change from the base Lead and get prefix (en-). This derivational prefix also creates new member for a given part of speech class. It has a different meaning of the base morpheme.

2) Suffix –en

(14/THP1/P.11/DS: -en)

Fall(N)+ -en= Fallen(V)

Suffix -en creates verb from noun. There is a form changes from the base fall and get suffix -en. This derivational suffix also creates new member for a given part of speech class. It has a different meaning of the base morpheme

d. Adverb Formation

1) Suffi –ly

(16/THP2/P.13/DS: -ly)

Extreme(Adj)+ -ly= extremely(adv)
Suffix -ly creates adverb from adjective. There is a form changes from the base *extreme* and get suffix -ly. This derivational suffix also creates new member for a given part of speech class. It has a different meaning of the base morpheme.

2) Suffix –ly

(19/THP2/P.17/DS: -ly)

*Love*(N)+ -ly= *Lovely*(Adv)

*Suffix –ly* is part of derivational process. Suffix –ly attached in the end of words. It changes the word class from noun into adverb.

3) Suffix –ly

(22/THP2/P.20/DS: -ly)

*Brave*(Adj)+ -ly= *Bravely*(Adv)

*Suffix -ly* creates adverb from adjective. There is a form changes from the base brave and get suffix -ly. This derivational suffix also creates new member for a given part of speech class. It has a different meaning of the base morpheme.

4) Suffix –ly

(25/THP2/P.23/DS: -ly)

*Scarce*(Adj) + -ly= *Scarcely*(Adv)

*Suffix –ly* is bound morpheme, the result must combine with base morpheme *scarce* (N). This condition can changes the word class from adjective into adverb.
D. This chapter is the last chapter where it is the result of the analysis related with the type of derivational affixes in *The Happy Prince* short story and the function of derivational affixes in *the happy prince* short story. It consists of conclusion and suggestion

1. Conclusion

In *The Happy Prince* short story there are affixes used in two types, prefixes and suffixes. There are not infixes found in *The Happy Prince* short story. The prefix data appear in different form of prefix, such as *Un-, Re-, and Em-*. While in suffix data appear in certain form, such as *–or + -s, -ful, -er+ -s, -ly, -able, -ship, -ment, -ing, -en, -ly + -est, -ish + -ly, and -er*. The total data of prefixes in *The Happy Prince* short story are 3 data, they consist of *Unpractical, Remarks, and Embalmed*. The total data of suffixes in *The Happy Prince* short story are 200 data, they consist of *Beautiful, Wonderful, Courtiers, Listlessly, Sensible, Courtship, Attachment, Golden, Loveliest, Feverishly, Gently, and Tumbler*.

2. Suggestion

a. For the Readers

They can practice analyzing the used of affixation in the different short story.

b. For the other Researchers

They can study further about affixation viewed from prefix, suffix and infixes.
c. For the Teacher

They can explain about the affixation including derivational and inflectional affixes, so that they can use it in the teaching – learning process.
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