A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF ALL SUFFIXES IN FOLK TALES CINDERELLA AND RUMPELSTILTSKIN BY THE BROTHER GRIMM

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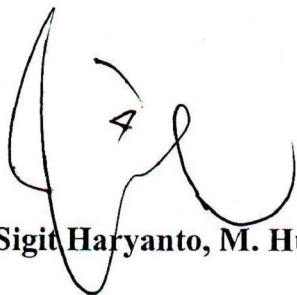
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Abstract: This research paper elaborates a morphological study of all suffixes in *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin by The Brother Grimm*. The objectives of research are to describe the types of suffix and the meaning words using suffixes in *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin by The Brother Grimm*.

The researcher employs the descriptive qualitative research.The objects are derivational and inflectional suffixes. The data sources are *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin by The Brother Grimm*. The method of collecting data reading completely the *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin by The Brother Grimm*. The technique of analysis the data are classifying into derivational and inflectional suffixes, identifying word class and meanings of words using suffixes and drawing conclusion.

Based on the analysis data, the results indicated that the types of suffix derivational suffix and inflectional suffix. From all data 206 there are 13 data derivational suffixes and 193 data inflectional suffixes. The suffixes in *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin by The Brother Grimm* are: "ing", "-ed", "-s", "-es", "-st", "-ly", "-en", "-y", "-er", "-ness". The example words using suffixes in folk tales Cinderella are burning, picking, liked, safety, quickly, singing, called, used, finding sitting, and inflectional suffixes are flying, worked, prayed, knocked, eyes, playing replies, names, dancing, woods. The suffixes mostly appear are suffix –s (indicator of plural) and suffix –ed (indicator of past tense).

A. INTRODUCTION

English is an international language which has an important role in communication by people to interact with other people in the world. As international language, English is used to conduct communication, in almost the entire world in many countries. The aspect of language is vocal symbol there is natural relation between sound and meaning.

When someone goes abroad, they need English skill to communicate with the other. And when they come back to their country, some of them are getting easier to talk by English than their own language. In this case, may somebody who can't speak English very well, so the speaker has to speak their original language.

Sometimes people are scary if they hear about English, learn English. Why? Because word is as a part of language has important rule in forming a language. People always use it to build a sentence, but they don't know where do actually those millions words come from. People as the user of language sometimes don't think about how a language is formed. There are millions words now used by people. Every time people get more and more new words, word is very important words have many main role of study language. The new word form is influenced by the process of forming a word. This process is usually called word formation process.

Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. Word-formation process is a way of forming new words or terms from the use of old words. The process consists of clipping, blending, acronym, back-formation, folk etymology, and antonomasia. Change a new word

This is the reason why the writer chooses analysis suffixes in the folk tales because it is very helpful like a teacher.

Based on the phenomena mentioned on the background of this study, the writer formulates the following problems: what are types of suffixes in *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin by The Brothers Grimm*and what are the meanings

words using suffixes in sentence of *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin by The Brothers Grimm.*Based on the problems above, the writer formulates the objective of the study in the following: to describe types of suffix in *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin by The Brothers Grimm and t*o describe the meanings words using suffixes in sentence of *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin by The Brothers Grimm.* The writer presents the theories that support the analysis of the data. In this part the writer describes notion of morphology andall suffixes, aspects language studies in morphology, inflectional suffix, derivational suffix, and the meaning of suffixes in text.

Morphology is the identification, analysis and description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistic units, such as lexeme, morpheme, word, root and stem, base, suffix, parts of speech, intonation/stress, or implied context (words in a lexicon are the subject matter of lexicology). According to Matthews (197:3) "morphology is simply a term for that branch of linguistics which is concerned with the forms of word in different uses and constructions". Lexeme is pronunciation is an abstract unit of morphological analysis in linguistics, that roughly corresponds to a set of forms taken by a single word. For example, in the English language, run, runs, ran and running are forms of the same lexeme. Morphology is also central of more general selection. Morphology often viewed as a section of syntax, in syntactic study sentence are analyzed into smaller constituents, since the smallest meaningful constituents are morphemes. Morphology concerns with the examination of meaningful units that make up sentences.

Katamba (1993:24) states that, "The merpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure", and Srijono (2006:50) states "A morpheme is the smallest unit language the carries information about meaning or function". Each word may consist of one or maybe more than one morpheme. Each morpheme in a language has various characteristics based in its distribution relationship to other morpheme and on the basis of these differences. The

classification of morpheme is free morpheme, bound morpheme, and zero morpheme. Free morpheme is one that may constitute a word (free form) by itself. A bound morpheme is one that must appear with at least one other morpheme. The last is zero morpheme is zero allomorph phonemic content, for example the zero plural in "deer" and "sheep".

Allomorph is a variant form of a morpheme. The concept occurs when a unit of meaning can vary in sound without changing meaning. The term allomorph explains the comprehension of phonological variations for specific morphemes.

Beside on the definition of morphology, word is considered as the key of morphology. Word is the smallest element that may be uttered in isolation with semantic or pragmatic content (with literal or practical meaning). This contrasts with a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of meaning but will not necessarily stand on its own. A word may consist of a single morpheme (for example: oh!, rock, red, quick, run, expect), or several (rocks, redness, quickly, running, unexpected), whereas a morpheme may not be able to stand on its own as a word (in the words just mentioned, these are -s, -ness, -ly, -ing, un-, -ed)Srijono (2006:21) states "word are the smallest free forms found in language, "free" mean that it can stand by itself. Words are made up of morpheme".

According to Katamba (1993:41), "A root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it". Root usually called single morphemes that carry the basic meaning of the word. Rood and morpheme cannot be separated because it has close relation. In this type, only root can be free morphemes but not all roots are free. A root differs partially from a stem in that a stem must have lexical meaning. A root has no lexical meaning and the semantic range of the root is vague if there is any at all. A stem may contain derivational affixes

Bases are similar to stems but they have no lexical meaning. This definition differs somewhat from Katamba whose definition is confusing. A base is a form to which an affix may be adjoined. As such, it has no lexical meaning.

"Base is any unit what so over to which affixes of any kind can be added. The affixes attached to a base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntatic reasons or derivational affixes which after the meaning or grammatical category of the base" (Katamba, 1993:45)

Srijono (2006:53) states "a suffix is attached to the end of its base. According to Katamba (1993:47) gives some explanation about the process of derivation there are by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached and by changing the word class belongs and inflectional suffix or inflectional ending is an inflection that is add at the end of words. The writer uses Morphology by Katamba(1993).

The differences between derivation and inflection suffixes. Discussion derivation and infection are important to know more about this morphological formation. Both of them have their characteristic. Which differentiate either the form our the meaning inflection is one the produces new word forms of a lexeme from a base: derivation is one that produces a new lexeme from a base Bauer (1988:12). The example can be changed morpheme happy in to unhappy. Inflectional does not alter the word class of the based to which it is attached. Here the inflection morpheme is only able to modify the form of a word it can fit in to a particular syntactic slop Katamba (1993:64).

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Type of Research is descriptive qualitative. The objects are derivational and inflectional suffixes. The data and data sources are *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstilskin*. The method of collecting data contains analysis by reading completely the folk tales, taking note, identifying data. The techniques of analyzing data follows the procedure are reading completely the folk tales, taking notes, identify data.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

Writer analysis about types of suffixes and the meanings words using suffixes in sentence of *Folk Tales Cinderella And Rumpelstiltskin* and it will be analyzed into one analysis.

There are any two types in suffix, derivational suffix and inflectional suffix. Definition of derivational suffix is usually placed in the end of the words and changes them into a new words. Inflectional suffix or inflectional ending is an inflection that is added at the end of words, and inflectional suffix does not change the meaning of an original word. Analysis the meanings words using suffixes in sentence of *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin.*

The suffixes found in folk tales are :-ing, -ed, -s, -es, -st, -ly, -en, -y, -er, -ness and the words are:

First all suffixes in folk tales Cinderella:

Derivational Suffixes
1) Derivational Suffix –ly

051/CBG5/DS: -ly/IS: -ed

Cinderella had jumped <u>quickly</u> down from the back of the pigeon-house and run to the hazel-tree.

Word *quickly* is derived from *quick* and *suffix –ly*. The lexical category of *quick* is adjective and it changes to adverb after the process of derivation by added *suffix –ly,* became *quickly. Quickly* is adverb marked from its function, it function is adverbial of *jumped*. Word *quickly* arranges from two morpheme, *quick* is free morpheme and *suffix –ly* is bound morpheme.

2) Derivational Suffix –en

042/CBG5/DS: -en/IS: -s

Her step-sisters and her step-mother however did know her, and thought she must be a foreign princess, for she looked so beautiful in the golden dress.

Word *gold* is noun and it switches to adjective after the process of derivation by added *suffix –en,* becomes *golden.* Word *golden* arranges from two morphemes, word *gold* is free morpheme means 'something shine or the one kind of color' and *suffix –en* is bound morpheme. The function of word *golden* in this sentence is modifier of *dress*.

3) Derivational Suffix –ness

097/CBG10/ DS: -ness/IS: -ed

And thus, for their wickedness and falsehood, they ware punished with blindness as long as they lived.

Word *wicked* is adjective after being added *suffix –ness* replaces the word class into noun. The process of derivational replaces the word *wicked* becomes *wickedness.* Word *wickedness* consists of two morphemes, word *wicked* is free morpheme means 'similar with bad, evil' and *suffix –ness* is bound morpheme. The function of word *wickedness* in this sentence is object.

1) Inflectional Suffix –ing

025/CBG3/IS: -ing, -ed

As, however, Cinderella went on asking, the step-mother at last said, "I have emptied a dish of lentils into the ashes for thee…

Word *asking* is derived from word *ask* and *suffix –ing.* The lexical category of *ask* is verb and it does not switch the word class. Word *asking* have two morphemes,

word *ask* is free morpheme and *suffix –ing* is bound morpheme. The function of word *asking* join with *went on (went on asking)* as predicate.

2)   Inflectional Suffix –ed.

002/CBG1/IS: -ed, -s

Thereupon she <u>closed </u>her eyes and departed.
The lexical category of word *close* is verb after being added *suffix –ed* does not replace the word class. Word *closed* consists of two morphemes, word *close* is free morpheme and *suffix –ed* is bound morpheme. Adding *suffix - ed* in word *close* does not change the meaning in this sentence and the function of word *closed* is predicate. *Suffix –ed* in this sentence indicator of past tense.

3)   Inflectional Suffix –s

003/CBG1/IS: -s

The woman had brought two <u>daughters</u> into the house with her, who were beautiful and fair of face, but vile and black of heart.
 The lexical category of word *daughter* is noun after being added *suffix –s* does not replace the word class. The word *daughters* consist of two morphemes, word *daughter* is free morpheme means 'children and she is a girl' and *suffix -s* is bound morpheme. Adding *suffix –s* in word *daughters* does not replace the meaning in this sentence it's indicator of plural and the function of word *daughter* is predicate.

4)   Inflectional Suffix –es

014/CBG2/IS: -es, -s

Beautiful <u>dresses</u>, said one, pearls and jewels, said second.

The lexical category of word *dress* is noun after being added *suffix –es*, does not replace the word class. Word *dresses* arrange from two morphemes, word *dress* is

free morpheme means 'like clothe and use by girls' and *suffix –es* is bound morpheme. Adding *suffix –es* in word *dresses* does not replace the meaning in this sentence and the function of word *dresses* is subject.

5) Inflectional suffix –st

015/CBG2/IS: -s, -st

Father, break off for me the first branch which knocks <u>against</u> your hat on your way home.

Word *against* derived from word *again* and *suffix –st.* The lexical category of word *again* is adverb after being added *suffix –st* does not change the word class. Word *against* have two morphemes, word *again* is free morpheme means 'similar with more' and *suffix –st* is bound morpheme adding *suffix –st* in word *against* does not change the meaning in this sentence. The function of word *against* in the clause should be *knocks against* as predicate.

6) Inflectional Suffix –er

096/CBG10/ IS: -ed, -er

Afterwards as they came back, the elder was at the left, and the <u>younger</u> at the right, and then the pigeons pecked out the other eye of each.

Word *younger* arranges of two morphemes, word *young* is free morpheme means 'not old' and *suffix –er* is bound morpheme. Adding *suffix –er* does not replace the meaning in this sentence and the function of word *younger* is subject.

Second All Suffixes in Folk Tale Rumpeltilskin are:

Derivational Suffixes.

1)   Derivational Suffix –ly

010/RBG2/ DS: -ly /IS: -ed

When the king came and saw this, he was <u>greatly</u> astonished and pleased but his heart grew still more greedy of gain, and he shut up the poor miller's daughter again with a fresh task.

Word *greatly* is derived from word *great* and *suffix –ly.* The lexical category of word *great* is adjective and it changes to adverb after the process of derivation by added *suffix –ly,* becomes *greatly.* Word *greatly* consists of two morphemes, word *great* is free morpheme means 'huge or big' and *suffix –ly* is bound morpheme. Adding *suffix –ly* in *greatly* is changes the meaning, the meaning in this sentence is 'similar with very'. The function of word *greatly* is adverbial of word *astonished (greatly astonished).*

Inflectional Suffixes

1)   Inflectional Suffix –ing

007/RBG1/IS: -ed, -ing

She sat down in one corner of the room, and began to bewail her hard fate; when on a sudden the door opened, and a droll <u>looking</u> little man hobbled in …

Word *look* is verb after being added *suffix –ing* does not change the word class. Word *looking* arranges from two morphemes, word *look* is free morpheme means 'doing something with eyes' and *suffix –ing* is bound morpheme. The function of word *looking* in this sentence is predicate.

2)   Inflectional Suffix –ed

007/RBG1/IS: -ed, -ing

She sat down in one corner of the room, and began to bewail her hard fate when on a sudden the door <u>opened</u> …

The lexical category of word *open* verb after being added *suffix –ed* does not switch the word class. Word *opened* have two morphemes, word *open* is free morpheme and *suffix –ed* is bound morpheme. Adding *suffix –ed* in *opened* does not change the meaning in this sentence, indicator of past tense. The function of word *opened* in this sentence is predicate.

3) Inflectional Suffix –s

024/RBG4/IS: -ed, -ing, -s

The third day one of the messengers came back, and said, 'I have travelled two days without hearing of any other names.

Word *days* is derived from word *day* and *suffix –s.* The lexical category of word *day* is noun after being added *suffix –s*, does not switch the word class. Word *days* have two morphemes, word *day* is free morpheme and *suffix –s* is bound morpheme. Adding *suffix –s* in word *days* does not switch the meaning in this sentence, its indicator of plural. The function of word *days* in this sentence is adverbial of time *(two days)*.

2. Discussion.

This chapter deals with some findings obtained from all data analysis. These findings are passed on the problem statements on the problem statements on the research covering the types of suffix and the meanings words using all suffixes in sentence of *Folk Tales Cinderella And Rumpelstiltskin*. Types of Suffixes and Meaning of Words Using Suffixes in *Folk Tales Cinderella and Rumpelstilskin.*

The writers mentions two types o suffix, derivational suffix and inflectional suffix. Definition of derivational suffix is usually paced in the end of word and changes it into new word. Inflectional suffix or inflectional ending is an inflection that is added at the end of words, and inflectional suffix does not change the meaning of an original word.

The writer finds 206 data comes from two folk tales, Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin. The data using suffixes changse the meanings and word class any 13 words and 193 words does not change the meanings. The suffixes finds in folk tales are :-ing, -ed, -s, -es, -st, -ly, -en, -y, -er, -ness and the suffix most use in folk tales is suffix –s and suffix –ed. Suffix –s indicator of plural and –ed indicator of past tense.

This analyzed follows the steps of forming word by Katamba (1993:47) and in research have differences with the other researcher from Trimastuti (UMS, 2008) and Harlianto (UMS, 2008) and the differences is the object analysis. In this research describe all of suffixes and in other research from Trimastuti (UMS, 2008) and Harlianto (UMS, 2008) describes morphological construction sentences and affixes of noun.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After the writer tries to analysis all word using suffixes change the meaning or not, and the next the writer tries to write the conclusion and suggestion are: conclusion, the writer writes conclusion that the type of suffixes, any two type of suffixes derivational suffix and inflectional suffix. In folk tales *Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin* the writer founds any ten suffixes are: "-ing", "-ed", "-s", "-es", "st", "-ly", "-en", "-y", "-er", and –ness. All suffixes in the both folk tales can change the meaning of each sentence and change the word class. The suffixes which often appear in folk tales *Cinderella and Rumpelstiltskin* is suffixes "-ed", this suffix indicator of past tense and "-s" suffix –s is indicator of plural and suggestion, the writer hopes this suggestion can help another researches.

The writer hopes this suggestion can help another researches. The suggestions for the student, the writer hopes this result of the study can enrich the students' knowledge of morphology and kind of morphology because to learns about English, learns first about word and the completely explanation of word in morphology. Lecturer, the result of the research hopefully can be example and reference to teach linguistics, especially linguistics about all suffixes in morphology.

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