

AN ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES ON THE WORDS CONTAINING DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN EDGAR ALLAN POE'S *THE BLACK CAT*

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze Morphological processes on the words containing derivational affixes in Edgar Allan Poe's The Black Cat. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative. The researcher found 154 words that attached by derivational affixes as the result of this research. They can be categorized based on part of speech into four types: the first is derivational affixes producing noun. They have percentage 45%, with the suffixes-ence, -cy, -ty, -ity, -tion, -ation, -ion,-ment, -ure, -ness, -ent, -ance, -er, -or, and -ing. The second is derivational affixes producing verb. They have percentage 1%, with the suffix -en. The third is derivational affixes producing adjective. They have percentage 17%, with the suffixes -al, -able, -ful, -y, -ish, -ent,-less, -ing and -ous. The last is derivational affixes producing adverb. They have percentage 37%, with the suffix -ly. The researcher also found the prefixes, they are un-,in-,dis- and re-. The derivational affixes producing noun is the most frequently appear in Edgar Allan Poe's The Black Cat with a percentage of 45%.

Keywords: Derivational Affixes, Morphological Processes, Short Story

INTRODUCTION

Every knowledge must have scope of it study as well as language. Language is the way for us as human to communicate with other people, to express our feelings also our emotions. The voice sounds which is speaking and the writing symbols are the way that we use and the words as their structure. All of those characteristics find in linguistics. Each of languages have differences rules in many ways however the branches of their linguistics are broadly same. There are a lot of languages in the world, the one of the most influential language in many fields is English. English is the important language after the native language.

English becomes the universal language because many countries make

English as their official language and second language, these make the people easy to socialize and communicate with each other. Besides that, in the field of literature, English has played an important role. For the instance, there are many literary works in English, the one of them is short story. Deals with the importance of English, in addition to their needs, many people also learn English to survive in this globalization.

As we know the important methods to learn English are listening, speaking, reading and writing. They have relevance to each other with the aim to improve our English skills. Word is the main thing to improve and to know our English skills, the more words that we know it will make our vocabulary be better.

Learning about a foreign language is a fundamentally that has problem in the vocabulary of the language. nonetheless, to claim a person who speak English frequently mention to how well he speaks. To be allow to take a part in the talk at least he has to know the key of words which are vocabularies used in it (Wallace, 1984, p. 9). Therefore, increasing our vocabulary will make us understand the meaning of the word itself. In every word has the construction of the word, it discussed in the morphology.

According to Samsuri (1988, p. 15) said that Morphology is the one part of linguistics that learns about the structure and formation of word. Basically, the word is formed of the morpheme which defined as the smallest meaningful unit in a language that cannot be separated and examined. Morpheme that can stand alone by itself as a word is called a free morpheme. In contrast to a bound morpheme, this morpheme cannot stand alone as a word, usually covered by prefixes and suffixes. The formation of word has basic functions that make the word which has concrete meaning can form a new word by having a new concept and the lexeme which is the dictionary word that has abstract meaning is allowed to exist in new class word. These functions will react when a lexeme has a process of word formation. There are some types of word formation process, an affixation is one of them.

Affixation is the morphological process by which a bound morpheme or an affix is attached to a root or steam creates either a different form of that word or new word with a different meaning. The affixation process in English can also be classified into two types, they are derivational and inflectional. Lieber (2009, p. 33) stated that derivation is in fact the process of attaching the base with prefixes or suffixes that form a new lexeme. The

process of derivational can change the meaning and the part of speech of the base. For the example, the affixation of the suffix *-ly* to adjective *fluent* in order to derive the adverb *fluently*. Whereas, the inflectional different with the derivational, the inflectional doesn't change the meaning and the part of speech. Booij (2005, p. 112) also points out the main difference between inflectional and derivational is in their functional, the derivational produces new lexeme and the inflection form new forms of the same lexeme. Therefore, the researcher is interested to conduct this topic because in derivational, from just one word it can form new word with different meaning and also usually can change the part of speech of the word.

Based the brief statement above, the researcher is interested in analyzing Morphological processes onthe words containing derivational affixes in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research design is process that used to collecting and analyzing the data to discover new fact or provide a better understanding of a topic. According to Creswell (2009, p. 3) said that research design is plans and the processes for the research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. This research in realm of qualitative method. According to Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2006, p. 4) states "Qualitative method is used as research procedures that resulted descriptive data containing of spoken and written words and people behaviour which can be observed". The aim of qualitative method is to provide a complete and detailed description of what has been observed (MacDonald & Headlam, 2008, p. 9).

Because this research just collects and analyzes the data, this

research is also part of the descriptive method. Freankel and Wallen (1993, p. 23) stated that descriptive method is a method for explaining, analysing, and classifying things using different techniques, surveys, interviews, questioners, observations, and texts. In addition, Etna Widodo and Mukhtar (2000) defined most of descriptive method are not designed to test the hypothesis but rather to describe phenomena, variables or circumstances. As regards to the statement above, the data of this research not to explain the testing of hypothesis neither the correlation, in other words it will be explained according to a phenomenon or a nature of situation which exists in the research. The problems of this research are solved with systematic and accurate description deal with the facts and characteristics of research data as the purpose of this method. By using descriptive qualitative method, the researcher would like to collect, classify, and analyze Morphological processes on the words containing derivational affixes in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*.

Source of Data

Source of data is the original sources which the data comes from. The researcher used primary and secondary data as the sources of data in this research. The primary data is the data which is directly collected by the researcher him or herself. The primary data in this research took from a short story. Meanwhile, the secondary data is the data collected or produce by someone else but another one wanted to utilize the data. The researcher took the secondary data of this research to support primary data, they are from several books related with morphology and some graduating papers which the analysis topic have same or close with this research.

Data is the material or object which can be words, numbers, descriptions or observations that have collected and will be analyzed. The data in this research is all of the words that are attached by derivational affixes found in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat* that have 14 pages and was published in 1843.

Technique of Collecting Data

Technique of collecting data is the procedure to collect the data or information which related to the problems of the research. The data that has been collecting must be valid, so the conclusion drawn by researcher can also be valid. In the qualitative research, the data cannot be expressed in number including this research, the data in this research are not in number but in the form of words.

The researcher collects the data by doing some steps as follow:

1. Finding Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat* PDF version
2. Reading all the contents of Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*
3. Marking all the word which are contain English derivational affixes by underline those words
4. Listing the data that have been marked which are contains English derivational affixes

Technique of Analyzing Data

Technique of analyzing data is procedure to process the data into information so that the data are easy to understand and useful which can be used to draw conclusions. This research only focus to analyze Morphological processes on the words containing derivational affixes in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*, and the analysis will be drawn descriptively.

The researcher analyzed the data by using some steps as follows:

1. Reading all the contents of Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat* from page 3 until 14.
2. Finding and listing all the word that are contain English derivational affixes
3. Making table to describes English derivational affixes of words in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*
4. Classifying the roots and bases in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat* depend on their part of speech
5. Making diagram to shows the percentage of derivational affixes found in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*
6. Giving the brief analysis of the data which have been selected randomly

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research analysis, the researcher found many English derivational affixes that appear in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*. After that, the researcher tries to analyze Morphological processes on the words containing derivational affixes in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat* as the objective of this research.

The data of this research was taken from page 3 to 14 of the short story. the researcher found 154 words that attached by derivational affixes in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*. The table of the words which are contain derivational affixes is presented in the appendix to make it easier. The researcher has found the data of this research, it will be shown as follow (Figure 1).

From the diagram above, the researcher has classified derivational affixes based on the part of speech. The derivational affixes that produce noun found by researcher in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat* are *-ence, -cy, -ty, -ity, -tion, -ation, -ion, -ment, -ure, -ness, -ent, -ance, -er, -or, and -ing*. They have 45% of the percentage. The derivational affixes that create verb get a percentage

of 1% found in the short story is *-en*. The derivational affixes that make adjective found in the short story are *-al, -able, -ful, -y, -ish, -ent, -less, -ing* and *-ous*. All of them have 17% of the percentage and the derivational affixes that form adverb get percentage of 37% found in the short story is *-ly*. The researcher also found prefixes *un-, in-, dis-* and *re-* which attached with the suffixes that produce new word and change the part of speech.

Based on the description, It can be seen the derivational affixes that most frequently appear in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat* is *derivational affixes producing noun* with a percentage of 45%.

Data Analysis

From data finding of the research, the derivational affixes that has found by researcher in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat* can be categorized based on part of speech into four types, they are: derivational affixes producing noun, derivational affixes producing verb, derivational affixes producing adjective and derivational affixes producing adverb. In this part, the researcher will analyze Morphological processes on the words containing derivational affixes in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*.

Here are the examples of derivation affixes found in the short story.

Noun affixes

1. *From my infancy, I was noted for the docility and humanity of my disposition.* (data 1, page 3)

Based on the sentence, there is a word *infancy*. *infancy* has two part, the root and the suffix. The root of *infancy* is *infant* which belongs to adjective category, and the *-cy* is suffix. *infancy* (noun): *infant* (adjective) + *-cy* is derivation suffix that indicate noun affix. Because the suffix *-cy* attached

after the root of word *infant*, it makes the part of speech change from adjective to be noun.

2. *She lost no **opportunity** of procuring those of the most agreeable kind.* (data 2, page 4)

From the sentence above, there is a word derivation suffix that indicate noun affix. Because the suffix *-ity* added after the root of word *opportune*, it makes the part of speech change from adjective to be noun.

3. *At length, I even offered her personal **violence**.* (data 3, page 4)

Based on the sentence, there is a word *violence*. *Violence* has two part, the root and the suffix. The root of *violence* is *violent* which belongs to adjective category, and the *-ence* is suffix. *violence* (noun): *violent* (adjective) + *-ence* is derivation suffix that indicate noun affix. Because the suffix *-ence* attached after the root of word *violent*, it makes the part of speech change from adjective to be noun.

Verb affixes

*But to-morrow I die, and to-day I would **unburden** my soul.* (datum 1, page 3)

From the sentence above, there is a word *unburden*. *unburden* consists of three part, the root, the prefix and the suffix. The root of *unburden* is *burd* which belongs to noun category, and the prefix is *un-* while the suffix is *-en*. *Unburden* (verb): *un-* + *burd* (noun) + *-en* is derivation suffix that indicate verb affix. Because the suffix *-en* added after the root of word *burd*, it makes the part of speech change from noun to be verb and then the prefix *un-* added before the base *burden* makes the meaning change into negative.

Adjective Affixes

1. *Some intellect more calm, more **logical**, and far less excitable than my own* (data 1, page 3)

Based on the sentence, there is a word *logical*. *logical* has two part, the root and the suffix. The root of *logical* is *logic* which belongs to noun category, and the *-al* is suffix. *Logical* (adjective): *logic* (noun) + *-al* is derivation suffix that indicate adjective affix. Because the suffix *-al* attached after the root of word *logic*, it makes the part of speech change from noun to be adjective.

2. *There is something in the **unselfish** and self-sacrificing love of a brute.* (data 2, page 3)

From the sentence above, there is a word *unselfish*. *unselfish* consists of three part, the root, the prefix and the suffix. The root of *unselfish* is *self* which belongs to noun category, and the prefix is *un-* while the suffix is *-ish*. *unselfish* (adjective): *un-* + *self* (noun) + *-ish* is derivation suffix that indicate adjective affix. Because the suffix *-ish* added after the root of word *self*, it makes the part of speech change from noun to be adjective and then the prefix *un-* added before the base *selfish* makes the meaning change into negative.

3. *I grew, day by day, more **moody**, more irritable, more regardless of the feelings of others.* (data 3, page 4)

Based on the sentence, there is a word *moody*. *Moody* has two part, the root and the suffix. The root of *moody* is *mood* which belongs to noun category, and the *-y* is suffix. *Moody* (adjective): *mood* (noun) + *-y* is derivation suffix that indicate adjective affix. Because the suffix *-y* attached after the root of word *mood*, it makes the part of speech change from noun to be adjective.

Adverb Affixes

1. *In the meantime the cat **slowly** recovered.* (data 1, page 5)

From the sentence above, there is a word *slowly*. *Slowly* consists of two

part, the root and the suffix. The root of *slowly* is *slow* which belongs to adjective category, and the *-ly* is suffix. *Slowly* (adverb): *slow* (adjective) + *-ly* is derivation suffix that indicate adverb affix. Because the suffix *-ly* added after the root of word *slow*, it makes the part of speech change from adjective to be adverb.

2. *I permitted it to do so: occasionally stooping and patting it as I proceeded.* (data 2, page 8)

Based on the sentence, there is a word *occasionally*. *occasionally* has

three part, the root and the suffixes. The root of *occasionally* is *occasion* which belongs to noun category, and the *-al* and *-ly* are suffixes. *occasionally* (adverb): *occasion* (noun) + *-al* + *-ly*. Because the suffix *-al* attached after the root of word *occasion*, it makes the part of speech change from noun to be adjective and then the suffix

-ly which indicated as adverb affix attached to the base *occasional*, it changes again the part of speech from adjective to be adverb.

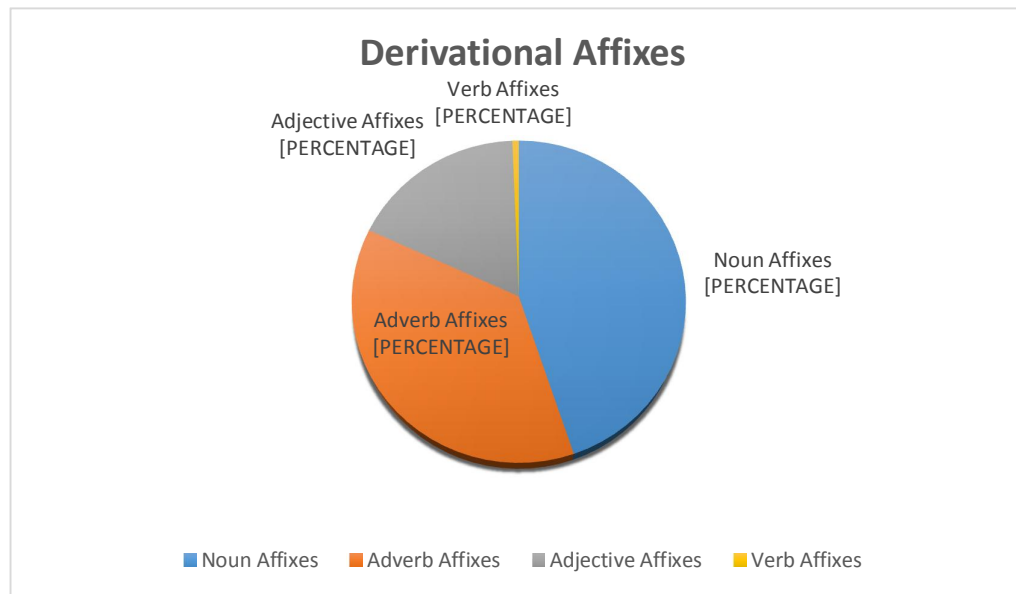


Figure 1 Derivational Affixes

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

In this research, the researcher analyzes Morphological processes on the words containing derivational affixes in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*. Before analyzing the morphological processes, the researcher finds out the data which needed in this research, that is the word which attached by derivational affixes in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*. All of them have presented in the chapter 4.

Based on the data findings, the researcher has classified the words which attached by derivational affixes according to their part of speech into four types. The first type is derivational affixes producing noun which get percentage of 45%, they are *-ence, -cy, -ty, -ity, -tion, -ation, -ion, -ment, -ure, -ness, -ent, -ance, -er, -or, and -ing*. The second type is derivational affixes producing verb that have 1%, the researcher only found the suffix *-en* that appear in the short story. The third type is derivational affixes producing adjective which gain percentage of 17% , they are *-al, -able, -ful, -y, -ish, -ent, -less, -ing* and *-ous* and the last type is derivational affixes producing adverb that have 37% of the percentage, *-ly* is the suffix that indicate adverb affix found by researcher in the short story. The researcher also found the prefixes *un-, in-, dis-* and *re-* in the short story that attached to the bases which the part of speech of bases have changed before.

Relating to the most frequently appear on derivational affixes in Edgar Allan Poe's *The*

Black Cat, the researcher concludes that *derivational affixes producing noun* is the most frequently appear in the short story with a percentage of 45%.

Suggestion

The researcher focuses to analyze Morphological processes on the words containing derivational affixes in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat*. The researcher gives suggestions to further researchers interesting to conduct a research about derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. The further researchers can compare between the morphological processes on derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. The source data of this research used a short story, the data findings will be more numerous and varied if the further researchers used a novel or some sources data. The researcher also suggests to further researchers to used better technique, so the further researchers will be easier when they collecting and analysing the data.

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