

THE MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH INFLECTION AND DERIVATION MORPHEME FOUND IN THE SHORT STORY ENTITLED *THE PAPER MENAGERIE* BY KEN LIU AND ITS APPLICATION IN TEACHING VOCABULARY

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the uses of inflection and derivation morpheme found in the short story entitled *The Paper Menagerie* and to describe their application in teaching vocabulary. It belongs to qualitative research. The researcher used a collection of short stories by Ken Liu entitled *The Paper Menagerie* as the data source. The researcher then identified the words containing inflection and derivation affixes, classified the inflection and derivation morphemes found in the short story based on their use, counted the percentage of the gerunds, discussed the findings of the analysis, it is discovered 26% inflections of noun, 72% inflections of verb, and 2% inflection of adjective and the derivational process in short story *The Paper Menagerie*, it is discovered 31% derivation of noun, 14% derivation of verb, 13% derivation of adjective, and 42% derivation of adverb in this short story and they can be applied in teaching vocabulary for the twelfth-grade second semester students of Language Program of senior high school.

Keywords: Morphology, Morpheme, Inflection, Derivation, Short Story, Vocabulary

1 INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in human life. People use language to share their attitudes, ideas, and feelings with other people [1], communication is a constant necessity. Therefore, it is essentially true that language must be mastered, and in language, one element, such as vocabulary, plays an important part. [2] Vocabulary is a core component of language proficiency and provides much of the basis for how well learners speak, listen, read, and write. So without sufficient knowledge about vocabulary, students will get difficulties in learning the target language. According to Nation in [3] Mastering vocabulary is very important for students to learn language easier because by having good mastery of vocabulary the students are able to communicate well and clearly with each other.

The vocabulary entries as written in the dictionary are called words, and in linguistics, there is a field known as "morphology" that focuses on the study of word structure in particular. Morphology is the study about the structure of the word. In morphology, there is an element that forms the base of every word that appears in a language, which is called a morpheme. [4] Morpheme is the smallest unit in English linguistics which forms a word. A word can be formed by a morpheme or the combination of morphemes. [4] In the morpheme there are two different types of morpheme. Free morpheme and bound morpheme. [5] Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand as a single word morpheme or can stand alone without any other morpheme such as cry, book, and etc. The second is bound morpheme which cannot stand alone as a word; hence, it needs to attach to any word. Consequently, bound morphemes will be meaningful only if combined with some other words categorized as free morphemes such as from word read become reader or run become running. Later, the bound morphemes are known as affix.

[6] Affixes are morphemes that are not free and always must be attached to a base morpheme. Affixes are bound morphemes that change the basic meaning of the root, they are either derivational or inflectional, they can occur before or after or within a base. [6] Affix divided into two types prefix and suffix. [7] Prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base, like re-, un-, and in-. It comes before

a root, a stem or a base and does not change the part of speech of that word. and [7] suffix is an affix that is placed after the stem of a word. A suffix is an affix attached after a root or stem or base, like –ly, -ist, -ing, ed and etc. There are numerous prefixes and suffixes in English. Affixes can be divided into two classes, There are inflection and derivation. [8] Inflection morpheme is morphemes with exclusively grammatical functions, such as referring to and providing more linguistic information about a word's already existing meaning (e.g., number, person, gender, case, etc.), and expressing syntactic relations between words (e.g. possession, comparison). [9] Inflection affixes only changes the form but not change the meaning, according. Different from inflection morpheme, [10] Derivation morpheme is morphemes that change the meaning and/or part of speech (i.e., the syntactic category) of the words to which they are connected, or both, to produce (or derive) new words.

There are several aspects why learning about inflection and derivation its really needed, referring to from previous study [11] there number of issues students find it difficult to understand morphology. the fact that some students had trouble understanding how words were formed; they only knew the word but did not know how it was formed; others struggled to distinguish between inflections and derivations. Knowing the process of forming the words, students can get easier to mastering the target language. There are many way to enrich knowledge about inflection and derivation and there are lot media to learning about it for example short story. According to [12], short stories are considered as good resources that can be used in language classroom. One more important advantage of the use of a story suggested by Laine in [12]is that in classes where there are children who are not motivated by the foreign language and who are low achievers, a story, if it is well-chosen, can change their attitudes to the language. [13] state that using short story in the English as Foreign Language (EFL) classroom exposes learners to distinctive opportunities for educational, intellectual, cultural and linguistic development. [13] also state that short story is considered as one of the literary genres that can be used in the EFL classroom to enhance language skill, motivate students, and increase their cultural awareness and tolerance

Using short story is an simple way to improve students knowledge about inflection and derivation morpheme [14]. In the short story there lot words that contain of inflection and derivation morphemes and In the short story students also can gain the moral value, Therefore, the researcher took the initiative to use short story entitled *the paper menagerie* as a means of learning to developing knowledge students about inflection and derivation morpheme. By using short story, the researcher hopes students could have gain new knowledge about inflection or derivation and student could improving their knowledge about vocabulary so that they could mastering the target language.

2 METHODOLOGY

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive study [15], because this research doesn't take the average, chi – square, so that the researcher becomes the main instrument in the research. The researcher investigated the short story entitled *The Paper Menagerie*; thus the data were in inflection and derivation morphemes that used in the short story entitled The Paper Menagerie. It is also descriptive because the researcher describes inflection and derivational words that used in the short story entitled The Paper Menagerie. a qualitative case study with inflection and derivation morphemes.

For this research, the researcher uses documentation method. Researcher observation, finding, collecting, classifying and describing the data from the short story. The researcher [16] observation by reading the short story carefully, finding and collecting the words that contain process of inflectional or derivational affixes, after collecting the data the researcher classified which inflection and derivation morphemes, and the researcher describing the process inflectional and derivational from words that already collected.

3 FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Data Description

The data of the research

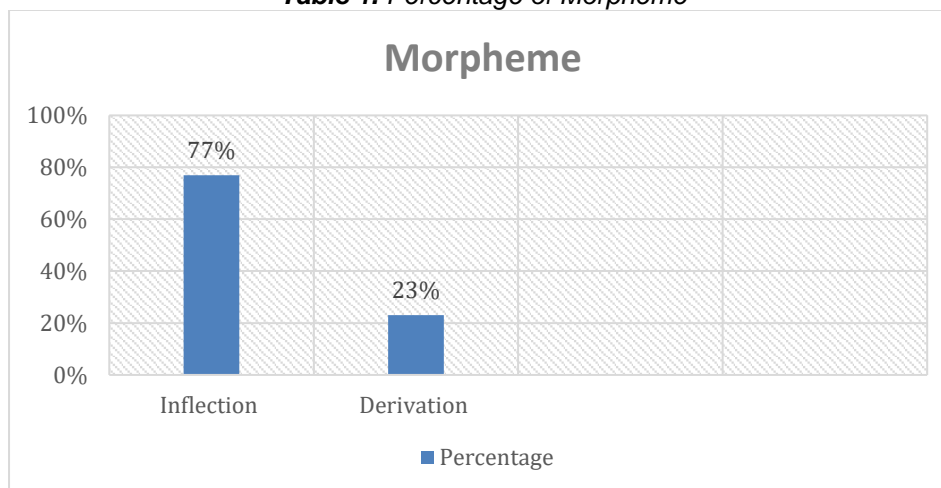
The data of the research, in this research, the researcher has collected words that contain inflection and derivation process from the short story entitled The Paper Menagerie. The data classified into two types that is inflection morpheme and derivation morpheme, after that the researcher classified again

into every types of inflection and derivation morpheme and the last is the researcher describing the process of inflection and derivation that contain in the word. The result data the researcher found most of them are inflection morpheme, its about 77% are inflection morpheme and 23% are derivation morpheme.

3.2 Descriptive Analysis

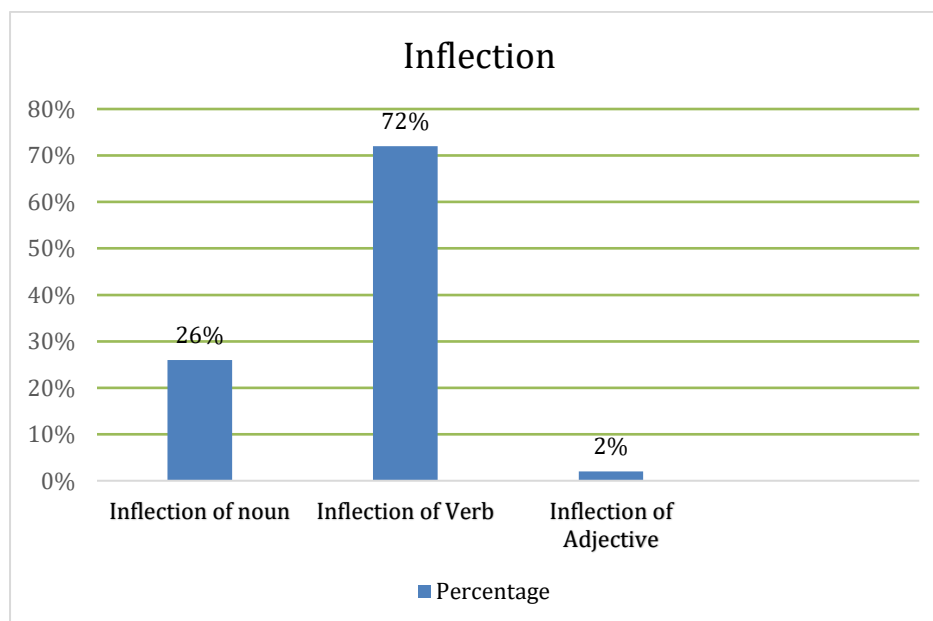
This research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The analysis will cover two points as the aims of this research. Those aims are to find the inflection and derivation morphemes in a short story *The Paper Menagerie* by Ken Liu and to explain the application of inflection and derivation morphemes in a short story *The Paper Menagerie* by Ken Liu in teaching vocabulary. The result is as follows:

Table 1. Percentage of Morpheme



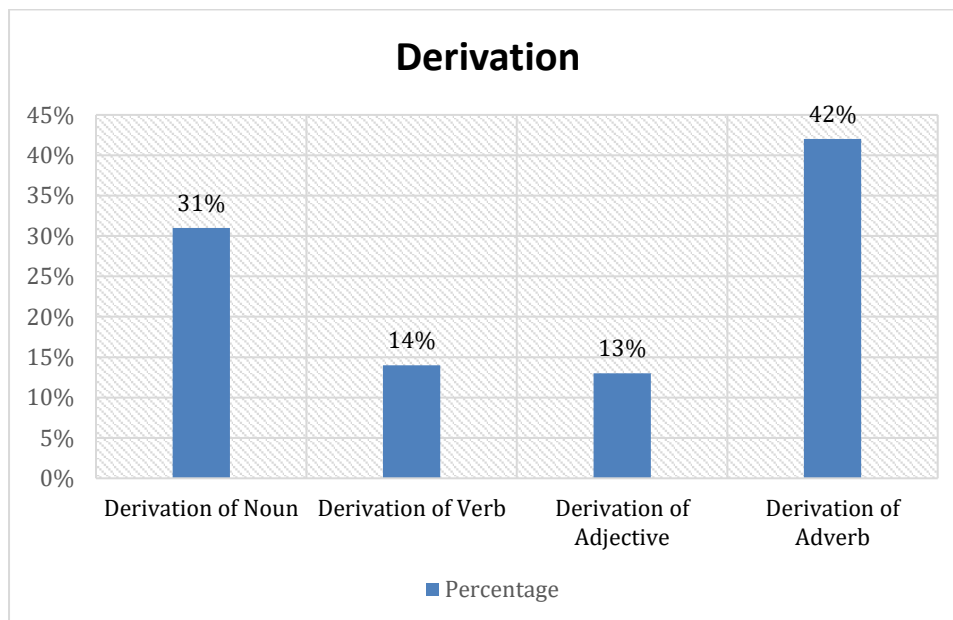
The result data from the table shows the percentage inflection and derivation morpheme. Its about 77% are inflection and 23% are derivation, from this data we can conclude that most of them are inflection morpheme.

Table 2 Percentage of Inflection



The result data from the table shows the percentage inflection morpheme. Its about 26% are inflection of noun, 72% are inflection of verb, and 2% inflection of adjective from this data we can conclude that most of them are inflection of verb form.

Table 3. Percentage of Derivation



The result data from the table shows the percentage derivation morpheme. Its about 31% are derivation of noun, 14% are derivation of verb, 13% derivation of adjective, and 42% derivation of adverb from this data we can conclude that most of them are derivation of adverb form.

Table 4. Inflection Morphemes of Noun Form

Morpheme	Base	Affix
Hands	Hand	-s
Mother's	Mother	-'s

Table 5 Inflection Morphemes of Verb Form

Morpheme	Base	Affix
Mixing	mix	-ing
Pushed	push	-ed
Needs	need	-s

Table 6. Inflection Morphemes of Adjective Form

Morpheme	Base	Affix
Longer	Long	-er
Earliest	Early	-est

Table 7. *derivation morpheme of noun form*

Morpheme	Base	Prefix	Suffix
Inside	Side	In-	
Happiness	Happy		-ness

Table 8. *Derivation Morpheme of Verb Form*

Morpheme	Base	Prefix	Suffix
Remake	Make	re-	
Realize	Real		-ize

Table 9. *Derivation Morpheme of Adjective Form*

Morpheme	Base	Prefix	Suffix
Uncertain	Certain	un-	
Graceful	grace		-ful

Table 10. *Derivation Morpheme of Adverb Form*

Morpheme	Base	Prefix	Suffix
illegally	Legal	il-	-ly
artfully	Art	-ful -ly	

3.3 DISCUSSIONS

a) The Morphological analysis of the English Inflection and Derivation Found in the short story entitled *The Paper Menagerie*. The samples of the inflection and derivation morpheme found from *The Paper Menagerie* are as follows:

1. Inflection of noun form on table 4

Here are the example of inflection morpheme of noun form. The word "hands" is inflected because it is a noun. This word's inflection demonstrates how a noun functions when a plural number is desired. As the bound morpheme "-s" has been added to the noun base above, an inflected word has resulted, as can be observed. The plural number form is indicated by the bound morpheme "-s". It is clear that the suffix "-s" contained data about a variety of these items.

The word "mother's" has the noun's inflection. This word serves as an indicator of how a noun functions when the possessive case is formed. It is clear that the noun affix "'-s" was added to the noun base above together with the bound morpheme to produce the inflected word. Similar to producing numbers, this function additionally adds the "-s" suffix. However, it can be used to convey information about a noun's proprietary. The apostrophe (') is also included. The initial "mother," a proper noun, becomes "mother's," a possessive noun, as a result of the inflectional process. The apostrophe and the "-s" suffix are appended, modifying the form of the noun, to refer to the possessor of something.

2. Inflection of verb form on table 5

Here are the example of inflection morpheme of verb form. The word “mixing” is inflected, which is a verb. This term serves as an example of how a verb functions in the formation of the present progressive. As can be observed, the verb base “mix” has had the verb suffix “-ing” added as the bound morpheme, resulting in an inflected word. The function of the bound morpheme “-ing” applies to present progressive verbs in inflection. It transforms the underlying verb's infinitive form into a verb in the present progressive. The base form “mix” that is added affix “-ing” becomes inflection form “mixing” referring to the present progressive verbs.

The word "pushed" has an inflection because it is a verb. This word's function is to indicate how the past tense of the verb is used. It is evident that the verb base above has had the bound morpheme "-ed" added, resulting in an inflected word. The function of the bound morpheme "ed" is to denote the past tense form of normal verbs in inflection. It transforms the base verb's infinitive form into a past tense verb. When the suffix "-ed" is added to the base form "push," it creates the inflection form "pushed," which refers to the past tense verb.

The word "needs" is an example of a verbal inflection. With this word, the third-person singular function of the noun is demonstrated. The inflected word "needs" may be shown to be the result of adding the verb suffix "-s" to the base word "need". Indicating the third-person singular, the addition affix "-s" also changes the form. If the inflected words are employed with the subject she, he, or it, then the suffix "-s" serves a grammatically defined purpose. The word "needs" refers to the inflected form of the third-person singular verb after the base (infinitive verb) "need" is joined with the suffix "-s".

3. Inflection of adjective form on table 6

The word "longer" is an adjective inflection. This word's inflection demonstrates how an adjective works to generate a comparative degree. It is clear that the adjective base "long" has had the suffix "-er" added as a bound morpheme, resulting in an inflected word. The function of the bound morpheme "-er" is to denote the regular form of comparative degree in "longer. Adjectives take on a different form when the suffix "-er" is added. After going through an inflectional process, the base form "long," which is an adjective in its positive form, becomes the comparative degree of the adjective form "longer."

The word "earliest" is an adjective inflection. The purpose of this inflection word is to illustrate how an adjective works to create a superlative degree. It is clear that the bound morpheme "-est" was added to the adjective base above and resulted in the inflected word. The bound morpheme "-est" refers to an adjective of the highest degree when it is inflected. It converts the infinitive adjective form of the base into an adjective with a superlative degree. When the suffix "-est" is added to the base form "early," it creates the inflection form "earliest," which refers to the superlative degree adjective.

4. Derivation of noun form on table 7

Here are the example of derivation morpheme of noun form. The term "inside" is derived from nouns. It also has a noun as a root. Here, the initial base "side" (a noun) has the prefix "in-" appended to it. The adjective "inside" is the outcome. A new word with a similar category to the original word but a different meaning is produced by the addition of the affix. The word side means either of the two halves of a surface, an object or an area that is divided by an imaginary central line. Inside means the inner part, side or surface of something. For this derived word, it is only meaning change that happen as result of derivational process.

The noun "happiness" is derived from the adjective "happy. The word "happiness" combines the adjective "happy" with the noun suffix "-ness" at the end. The adjective "happiness" is the result. A new term with a different category and meaning from the word base is produced by the addition of the affix. The word “happy” is means feeling, showing or causing pleasure or satisfaction. The word “happiness” is means the feeling of being happy. It can be seen that besides meaning change, the derived word "happiness" also has grammatical change. “happy” which is as a adjective becoming a noun after the derivation process. It can be seen that besides meaning change, the derived word "happiness" also has grammatical change. “happy” which is as a adjective becoming a noun after the derivation process.

5. Derivation of verb form on table 8

Here are the example of derivation morpheme of verb form. The word "remake" comes from the verb. Additionally, it comes from a verb. Here, the verb base "make" (a verb) is joined by the prefix "re-". The word "remake" is the outcome of it. A new term having the same category as the base but a distinct meaning is produced by the addition of the affix. The word "make" is means to produce something, often using a particular substance or material. Remake is means make (something) or differently. The word "Remake" has the meaning and phonological change, but does not have grammatical change. It can be seen that the grammatical structure is not changed but the meaning of the word becomes changed.

The word "realize" is a verbal derivative of the adjective. The basic word "real" (an adjective) is coupled with the verb suffix "-ize" in this instance. The verb "realize" is what it leads to. When an affix is added, a new word is created having a distinct category and meaning than the word base. The word "real" is means actually existing as a thing occurring in fact; not imagined or supposed. The word "realize" is means become fully aware of (something) as a fact. It can be seen that besides meaning change, the derived word "realize" also has grammatical change. "real" which is as a adjective becoming a verb after the derivation process.

6. Derivation of adjective form on table 9

Here are the example of derivation morpheme of adjective form. The word "uncertain" is the derivation of an adjective. It is derived from an adjective as well. Here, the adjective affix "un-" is attached to the base "certain" (an adjective). It results in the adjective "uncertain". The addition of the affix results in a new word with the same category as the base but a different meaning. The word certain is means having no doubt or knowing exactly that something is true, or known to be true, correct, exact or effective. Uncertain is means not knowing what to do or believe, or not able to decide about something. It can be seen that the grammatical structure is not changed but the meaning of the word becomes changed.

The word "graceless" is derived from a noun. The adjective suffix "-less" is attached to the noun base "grace" at the end of the word base. The word "graceless" is the outcome. The insertion of the affix creates a new term with a different category and meaning from the word base. The word "grace" is means a quality of moving in a smooth, relaxed and attractive way. Graceless is means lacking grace, elegance, or charm. It can be seen that besides meaning change, the derived word "graceless" also has grammatical change. "grace" which is as a noun becoming a adjective after the derivation process.

7. Derivation of adverb form on table 10

Here are the example of derivation morpheme of adverb form The word "illegally" is a derivation of adverb that derived from an adjective. the base "legal" (a adjective) is combined with more than one affix. To form the word illegally, the base undergoes two steps. The first step is the addition of the prefix ill- to adjective legal. This process not change the category of the word and still adjective. The second step is by giving the addition of adjective suffix-ly to the word illegal, so it results the derived word illegaly. The result of this last step causes word class change, from adjective to the adverb. The word legal is means connected or allowed by the law. The word illegal means contrary to or forbidden by law, especially criminal law. The word illegally means in a way that is contrary to or forbidden by law. It can be seen that besides meaning change, the derived word "illegally" also has grammatical change. "legal" which is as a adjective becoming a adverb after the derivation process.

The word "artfully" is a derivation of adverb that derived from noun. the base art (a noun) is combined with more than one affix. To form the word artfully, the base undergoes two steps. The first step is the word art addition of the suffix-ful to noun art. This process brings a change in category in which noun changes into an adjective. The second step is by giving the addition of adverb suffix-ly to the word artful, so it results the derived word artfully. The result of this last step also causes word class change, from adjective to the adverb. The word art means the making of objects, images, music, etc. that are beautiful or that express feelings. The word artful means clever and skilful, especially in getting what you want. The word artfully means in a way that is clever or skilful and also cunning. It can be seen that besides meaning change, the

derived word "artfully" also has grammatical change. "art" which is as a noun becoming a adverb after the derivation process.

b) The Application of inflection and derivation morpheme Found in *The Paper Menagerie* in Teaching Reading

From the finding on the previous subchapter, the researchers would like to propose the result of this research, which is the use of inflection and derivation morpheme found in The Paper Menagerie, to be applied in teaching vocabulary.

The application of this study will focus on the materials of inflection and derivation morpheme for twelfth grade second semester of senior high school. The study will explain about the uses of inflection and derivation morpheme using short story as the media. Inflection and derivation is included in English syllabus of the twelfth grade of senior high school point 3.1 and the short story can be used in teaching vocabulary which topic is inflection and derivation affixes. The researchers believe that it can be applied to help the students improving their English.

The short story from *The Paper Menagerie* may be used as a media in teaching vocabulary which topic is inflection and derivation morphemes. For this purpose, the researchers make a lesson plan by using a short story from *The Paper Menagerie*. A lesson plan is used as a direction for the teacher in teaching learning materials to the students.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the finding and discussion, the researchers drew some conclusions. There 3 inflection forms and 4 derivation forms which the researchers found in collection of short stories entitled The Paper Menagerie. Based of the uses, There from inflection morphemes found three different types of inflection such as inflection of noun (26%), inflection of verb (72%), and inflection of adjective (2%). There from derivation morphemes found four different types of derivation such as derivation of noun (31%), derivation of verb (14%), derivation of adjective (13%), and derivation of adverb (42%). Inflectional process only in form changes that are utilized to generate number, possessive case, past tense, third person singular verb, present progressive, past participle, comparative degree, and superlative degree. While derivation process cause change the meaning and grammatical of the words. The forms of inflection and derivation words are different. Inflection words are created by only adding a suffix to the base of word. However, the short narrative contains some irregular inflection, often known as erratic inflection, that has chaotic structures. While derivation words are created by adding a prefix and suffix to the base of words. the analysis of English inflection and derivation morpheme found in the short story entitled The Paper Menagerie by Ken Liu can be applied in teaching vocabulary for twelfth-grade second semester students of senior high school by using some inflection and derivation morpheme found in The Paper Menagerie as examples of inflection or derivation morphemes and using a part of short story as an exercise.

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