AFFIXATION OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL PROCESS IN NARRATIVE TEXT ENTITLED THE UGLY DUCKLING

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ABSTRACT

Affixation is a bound morpheme process for an affix is attached to a base, which may be simple structure or complex structure. Bound morpheme only has two kinds of affixes namely prefix and suffix. Bound morpheme classified into derivational and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that changes the form of the word classes in a sentence. Inflectional morpheme never involves a change of class. The aims of this research was to analyze what kind of derivational and inflectional process mostly used in the text and also describes what kind of affixation that are attached in derivational and inflectional process entitled "The Ugly Duckling" cited from *English for Specific Purposes* by (Subandi, 2017).This research used descriptive qualitative method. This research founded that the most frequently in morphology on text is inflectional, there were 29 words of inflectional processes. The last, it was found the most frequently in affixes on text only two process of affixes First, there were nine words of kinds the suffix, there four kinds that attached to derivational process there five kinds that attached to inflectional process. Secondly, there was only one kind of prefix that attached to inflectional process.

Keywords: *Affixation, Derivational and Inflectional Process, Narrative, Fable.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is very needed for human life because it is the principle used by human beings to communicate with other people to express their ideas and feelings such as emotions, think, and solving the problems. As (Todd, 1987) says that language is a unit of signals by which we to impart the knowledge. Without language, we have a lot of limitations to go through our lives in the world. In other words, language is a communication system based on the combination of words into sentences.

Especially n Indonesia, English is learn by students as a foreign language and taught formally by the government in every school, university until we where we work. English is usually used in many fields of life such as in politics, economics, social, entertainment and education. Crystal in (McKay, 2004) argues that English is rapidly assuming the part of an international language. He maintains that countries constitutional, where English is uttered like a native language, there are between 320-380 million native speakers. English as international language, so it is important to us learn English.

The language itself consists of two aspects namely form and meaning. In relation to meaning, the unit of smallest meaning in language is morpheme. In other words, morpheme is the smallest linguistic unit of word that has meaning. Words are stored as single cognitive units

not produced morpheme by morpheme. Morpheme itself consists of two form, that is free morpheme and bound morpheme.

Free morpheme is stand alone as words, for example "man", which is cannot added –er, -un, -ly and so on. And the second is bound morpheme, it is a grammatical unit that never occur by itself but it is always attached to some other, for example "believe", which is can added by –un and –able, so the words become "unbelievable". Therefore, bound morpheme also called affixes.

According to McCarthy (2006) in (Herman, 2015), Affixation is the process for a bound morpheme that is attached or joined before, after or within to a base, it means simple structure(as in 'happy', the base to which –ness is attached to yield 'happiness'), or complex structure (as in 'happy', the base to which un- is attached to yield, 'unhappiness'). The affixies are classified into prefix, infix, and suffix but in general, there is no infixes in English.

The study of affixes belongs to morphology. According to (Booij, 2005: 4) said that morphology is the sub disciplined of linguistics that is not change of words formation. From the definition above, the researchers assume that morphology is one of linguistic field that study the word formation process.

According to Todd (1987) in (Kusumawardani, 2015:2) There two kinds of morphology, they are derivation and inflection of morphology.

a.   According to (Aronoff, 2011) stated derivation get the effect of a change in a particular word of the lexical meaning. According to Todd (1987) in (Kusumawardani, 2015) most of the languages, especially in adhering and inflectional ones, there are kind of **affixes** or attachments that carry additional. There are several kinds of affixes:

a)   **Suffixes** are attached to the stem in the end;

Table 1. Examples of Suffix

No	Affixation			Words
	Prefix	**Infix**	**Suffix**	
1			+ion	Communicate
2			+ly	Certain

b)   **Prefixes** are attached to the stem in the front;

Table 2. Examples of Suffix

No	Affixation			Words
	Prefix	**Infix**	**Suffix**	
1	Dis+	-	-	Continue
2	Un+	-	-	Able

c)   **Infixes** are put in the center of the word. But in general, English has no infixes.

d)   **Ablaut** found a modification in a vowel that carries extraordinary meaning.

Table 3. Examples of Suffix

| No | Past tense of Strong Verb | |
	Base vowel	Another vowel
1	Get	Got
2	Sing	Sang

It means that in English it is possible to push change the base vowel by another vowel to the past tense of strong verbs, such as from get : got and sing : sang.

e) **Reduplication** is a process of repeating a word whish are either identical or only slightly different. Example: hokey-pokey, easy-peasy, bye-bye, knick-knack, and fancy-shmancy.

Suffixes are the most common, and English uses them. For example, the past tense of most verbs is an element of adding *-ed* to the stem; the present participle is made by adding *-ing;* the plural of a noun is made by adding *-s.* In addition, the suffixes also could be attach the word that it was changing the class of the word : Beauty (n) + ful = beautiful (adj.) and Determine (v)+ ation = determination (n).

Commonly, in the prefixes are the kind of afixx that appears before the root, such as: be-, de-, en-, ex-, hyper-, pre-, pro-, re-, sub-, super- and trans-.

Derivational Process

Table 4. To Form Noun

No	Pattern	Examples
1	Verb + or / er	Act → Actor Trainer
2	Adverb + ment	Agree → Agreement
3	Adverb + tion	Determine → Determination
4	Adverb + ity	Unite → Unity
5	Adjective + ness	Weak → Wekaness
6	Adjective + cy	Democratic → Democracy
7	Noun + ship	Membership

From the table above it means that words ending in the morphemes – acy, -ation, -er, -or, -ess, -ity, -ment, ness, and –ship tend to be nouns.

Table 5. To Form Verbs

No	Pattern	Examples
1	Noun + ize	Hospital → Hospitalize
2	Noun + ate	Origin → Originate
3	Adjective + ize	Equal → Equalize
5	Adjective + en	Bright → Brighten
6	Adjective + fy	Identity → Identify

From the table above that words ending in –ise, -ize tend to be verbs.

Table 6. To Form Adjectives

No	Pattern	Examples
1	Adverb + able	Enjoy → Enjoyable

2	Noun + ed	Hair → Haired
3	Noun + ful	Help → Helpful
4	Noun + al	Region → Regional
5	Noun + cy	Democratic → Democracy
6	Noun + less	End → Endless
7	Noun + Like	Home → Homelike
8	Noun + y	Blood →Bloody
9	Verb + ive	Create → Creative
10	Verb + ous	Poison → Poisonous

From the table above it means that words ending in –able, -ed, -ful, -al, –cy , -less, -like, -y, -ive and -ous tend to be adjectives

Table 7. To Form Adverb

No	Pattern	Examples
1	Adjective + ly	Happy → Happily
2	Adjective + ably	Sensible → Sensibly
3	Adjective + fully	Care → Carefully

From the table above that the words ending in –ly, tend to be adverbs. Sentence examples are 'Read the instruction ***carefully***' and 'She is smiling ***happily***'. But not all of the words ending in –ly tend to be adverbs. It can be adjectives also. Examples are 'She is a ***lovely*** girl' and 'They gave a ***friendly*** welcome last time'.

b. According to (Baurer, 2004:2) there is related between morphology and syntax which is called inflectional morphology. The implication seems clear: word-formation an element of inflectional morphology. Meanwhile, according to Todd (1987) in (Kusumawardani, 2015:2) Inflectional morphology never involves a change of class. The researchers concluded that inflectional morpheme is bound morpheme that change the meaning without change the words classes in a sentences. For example the word "unkind" is an adjective. Root of it word is "kind" as an adjective, too. It means that, there is no change of the word "kind" and "unkind" because both of them have the similar part of speech that is adjectives, although the meaning is difference.

Inflectional Process

Table 8. Some Category English Morphemes

Derivational	Inflectional
-tion / ion	-s Plural
-al	-s Possessive
-ize	-ed Past
-ic	-ing Progressive
-y	-er Comparative
-ous	-est Superlative

Table 9. The possessive of all nouns

Pattern	Example
Noun + s	John's book/books
Noun + s	The women bag/bags

Table 10. Irregular nouns often form their plurals by a vowel change

No	Examples
1	Child → children
2	Tooth → teeth

Table 11. Form the possessive as regular nouns

No	Examples	
1	The dog tail	the dog's tail
2	The student book	the student's book

From the data above, form the possessive as regular nouns in exactly have the same way. The regular noun's plural form and possessive form, both of them there is no difference in sound. Example like 'The student's books'**.**

Table 12. Inflectional suffixes are used to Present tense

No	Subject	Examples
1	I YOU WE THEY	Sing Drink
2	HE SHE IT	Sing + s/es Drink +s/es

From the table above it means that suffixes of inflection are used to point out the present tense arrangement.

Table 13. Tenses that used in inflectional suffixes

No	Tenses	Subject	Examples
1	Present Participle	I/ YOU/ WE/ THEY/ HE/ SHE/ IT	Sing + ing Drink + ing
2	Past tense & Past Participle	I/ YOU/ WE/ THEY	I look + ed I have look+ed
		HE/ SHE/ IT	She play+ed She has play+ed

In irregular verbs, the past tense and the past participle are often signaled by a vowel change or a vowel change plus a suffix. Examples : *Drink, drank, drunk* and *Eat, ate, eaten*

This research aims to describe what kind of derivation and inflection process the mostly used in the text and also describes what kind of affixation that are attach in derivation and inflection process, entitled "The Ugly Duckling" the researchers are interested to analyze deeply about the affixation from the text "The Ugly Duckling" because its text is the popular fable on narrative text and have the best moral value that we can take from the text. That is why the researchers used that text.

According to (Subandi, 2017:66) narrative text is a story to find the resolutions to solve the problems and there are the complication and problematic events in the story. The researchers concluded, narrative text refers to retell to the readers some story or legend. The researchers taken the data from the book "English for Specific Purposes" entitled "The Ugly Duckling". Meanwhile, According to (Tompkins, 2010:291-295) categorized narrative into three which are folklore, fantasy and realistic fiction. Each category is aparted into various genres.

Table 14. Narrative Genres

Category	Genres
Folklore	Fables, Folktales, Myths, and Legends
Fantasy	Modern Literary Tales, Fantastics Story, Science Fiction and High Fantasy
Realistic Fiction	Contemporary and Historical Stories

From the table above. The researchers choose about fable for this research. The fable is a short story and at first glimpse funny animal story which is used to a didactic lesson to teach something Noel 1975 in (Fraile, 2007). Therefore, the researchers concluded that fable is represented through plants, animals, forces, of nature and not alive objects wherein they showing the end of a moral lesson. Some defined fable as folklore. The example of popular legend in Dane narrative text are: The Wild Swans, and The Pigs, The Ugly Duckling. The researchers choosed "The Ugly Duckling" for their research.

METHOD

This research analyzed what kind of derivation and inflection process mostly used in the text and also describes what kind of affixation that are attach in derivation and inflection process entitled "The Ugly Duckling". The researchers used qualitative research design. According to Tavakoli (2012) in (Kaswan and Suprijadi, 2016:15), qualitative research is synthetic or holistic (i.e., views the unattach parts as a logical whole), heuristic (i.e., discovers or describes the patterns or relationships), with slight or no control and manipulation of the research context. This research used Best's in (Kusumawardani, 2015:36), descriptive qualitative is the explanation about the indications that relating with the recent situation. This method have characteristics, that are try to give the fact, straight to the problem and the recent variables are not manipulated by the researchers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collection of this research was taken from the narrative text below:

The Ugly Duckling

Once upon a time, a monster duck sat on her [In]eggs. She felt [In]tired of [De]sitting on them. She just [In]wished the [In]eggs would break out.
Several [In]days later, she got her wish. The [In]eggs [In]cracked and some cute little ducklings [In]appeared. " peep, peep" the little ducklings [In]cried. "Quack, Quack" their mother [In]greeted in return. However, the [In]largest egg had not [In]cracked. The mother duck sat on it for several [In]days. [De]Finally, it [In]cracked and a huge ugly duckling [In]waddled out. The mother duck [In]looked at him in surprise. He was so big and very gray. He didn't look like the [In]others at all. He was like a turkey. When the mother duck brought the children to the pond for their first [De]swimming lesson, the huge grey duckling [In]splashed and [In]paddled about

just as (De)<u>nicely</u> as the other ducklings did. "That is not a turkey chick. He is my very own son and quite handsome" the mother said (De)<u>proudly</u>.

However, the other (In)<u>animals</u> didn't agree. They (In)<u>hissed</u> and made fun of him day by day. Even his own (In)<u>sisters</u> and (In)<u>brothers</u> were very (In)<u>unkind</u>. "You are very ugly" they (In)<u>quacked</u>. The little poor duckling was verry (In)<u>unhappy.</u> "I wish I (In)<u>looked</u> like them" he thought to himself. One day, the ugly duckling run away and hid in the (In)<u>bushes</u>. The sad duckling (In)<u>lived</u> alone through the cold and snow winter.

(De)<u>Finnaly</u> the spring (In)<u>flowers</u> began to bloom. While he was (De)<u>swimming</u> in the pond, he saw three large white swans (De)<u>swimming</u> toward him. "Oh, dear. These beautiful (In)<u>birds</u> will laugh and peck me too" he said to himself. But the swans did not attack him. Instead, they swam around him and (In)<u>stroked</u> him with their (In)<u>bills</u>. As the ugly duckling bent his neck to speak to them, he saw his (De)<u>reflection</u> in the water. He could not believe his (In)<u>eyes</u>. "I am not an ugly duckling but a (De)<u>beautiful</u> swam" he (In)<u>exclaimed</u>. He was very happy. From that day on, he swam and (In)<u>played</u> with his new (In)<u>friends</u> and was (In)<u>happier</u> than he had never been.

The table below is data finding that the researcher was classification of affixation process and classification of derivation and inflection of the text above.

Table 15. Affixation of Derivational and Inflectional Process In Narrative Text

| No. | Finding | Root | Affixes | | | Derivation | Inflection | Morpheme |
			Prefix	Infix	Suffix			
1.	Eggs	Egg			+s		Noun → noun	2 morpheme Egg + s
2.	Sitting	Sit			+ing	Verb → Noun		2 morpheme Root + ing
3.	Wished	Wish			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme Wish + ed
4.	Days	Day			+s		Adverb → adverb	2 morpheme day + s
5.	Cracked	Crack			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme crack + ed
6.	Appeared	Appear			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme Appear + ed
7.	Cried	Cry			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme cry + ed
8.	Greeted	Greet			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme greet + ed
9.	Largest	Large			+st		Adverb → adverb	2 morpheme large + st
10.	Finally	Final			+ly	Adjective → adverb		2 morpheme final + ly
11.	Waddled	Waddle			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme waddle + ed
12.	Looked	Look			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme look + ed
13.	Others	Other			+s		Adverb → adverb	2 morpheme other + s
14.	Swimming	Swim			+ing	Verb → noun		2 morpheme swim +ing
15.	Splashed	Splash			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme splash + ed

No.		Root		Affix		Process		Morpheme
16.	Paddled	Paddle			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme paddle + ed
17.	Nicely	Nice			+ly	Adjective → adverb		2 morpheme nice + ly
18.	Proudly	Proud			+ly	Adjective → adverb		2 morpheme proud + ly
19.	Animals	Animal			+s		Noun → noun	2 morpheme animal + s
20.	Hissed	Hiss			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme hiss + ed
21.	Sisters	Sister			+s		Noun → noun	2 morpheme sister + s
22.	Brothers	Brother			+s		Noun → noun	2 morpheme brother +s
23.	Unkind	Kind	Un+				Adjective → adjective	2 morpheme un + kind
24.	Quacked	Quack			+ed		Noun → noun	2 morpheme quack + ed
25.	Unhappy	Happy	Un+				Adjective → adjective	2 morpheme Un + happy
26.	Bushes	Bush			+es		Noun → noun	2 morpheme bush + es
27.	Lived	Live			+ed		Adverb → adverb	2 morpheme live + ed
28.	Flowers	Flower			+s		Noun → noun	2 morpheme flower + s
29.	Stroked	Stroke			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme stroke + ed
30.	Bills	Bill			+s		Noun → noun	2 morpheme bill +s
31.	Reflection	Reflect			+ion	Verb → noun		2 morpheme reflect + ion
32.	Eyes	Eye			+s		Noun → noun	2 morpheme eye + s
33.	Exclaimed	Exclaim			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme exclaim + ed
34.	Played	Play			+ed		Verb → verb	2 morpheme play + ed
35.	Happier	Happy			+er		Adjective → adjective	2 morpheme happy + ed
36.	Beautiful	Beauty			+ful	Noun → Adjective		2 morpheme Beauty + ful

Table 16. The Example Formation of Derivation Process

No	Finding	Root	Derivation process
1	Sitting	Sit	Verb → Noun
2	Finally	Final	Adjective → Adverb
3	Beautiful	Beauty	Noun → Adjective

Table 17. The Example Formation of Inflection process

No	Finding	Root	Inflectional Process
1	Eggs	Egg	Noun → Noun

2	Wished	Wish	Verb → Verb
3	Happier	Happy	Adjective → Adjective
4	Largest	Large	Adverb → Adverb

From the data findings above (Table 16 and Table 17), it was found 7 words of derivational process and 29 words of inflectional process. In derivational process there are 3 formation , that are 1 formation of noun become adjective, 3 formation of verb become noun and 3 formation of adjective become adverb. In inflectional process there are 29 words of inflectional process, that are 9 formation of noun, 4 formation of adverb, 13 formation of verb, and the last there are 3 formations of adjective.

Table 18. Affixation That Attach to Derivational Process

| No | Finding | Root | Affixes | | | Derivation process |
			Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
1	Sitting	Sit			+ing	verb → noun
2	Finally	Final			+ly	Adjective → adverb
3	Beautiful	Beauty			+ful	Noun → adjective
4	Reflection	Reflect			+ion	Verb → noun

From the data process above, the researchers found only one process of affixes that attached to derivational process that is Suffix. In the suffix there are four kinds that attached to derivational process, that are +ing (2), +ly(3), +ion(1), +ful(1).

Table 19. Affixation That Attach to Inflectional Process

| No | Finding | Root | Affixes | | |
			Prefix	Infix	Suffix
1	Eggs	Egg			+s
2	Wished	Wish			+ ed
3	Bushes	Bush			+es
4	Happier	Happy			+ er
5	Largest	Large			+ st
5	Unkind	Kind	Un+		

From the data process above, the researchers found two process of affixaes that attached to inflectional process that are suffix and prefix. First, there was five kinds of suffix that are +s(9), +ed(15), +st(1) +es(1), +er(1). Secondly, there was one kind of prefix that is un+(2).

CONCLUSION

Some analyses about the affixation of derivational and inflectional process in narrative text are concluded by the writers. The conclusions are:

First, the researchers concluded that the mostly used in morphology on text is inflectional there are 29 words of inflectional processes, but there are 7 words of derivational processes. In derivational process there are 3 formation , that are 1 formation of noun become adjective, 3 formation of verb become noun and 3 formation of adjective become adverb. In inflectional process there are 29 words of inflectional process, that are 9 formation of noun, 4 formation of adverb, 13 formation of verb, and the last there are 3 formations of adjective.

The last, the researchers concluded that the mostly used in affixes on text found two process of affixes First, there were nine kinds of suffix, there four kinds that attached to derivational process [+ing (2), +ly(3), +ion(1), +ful(1)] and there five kinds that attached to

inflectional process [+s(9), +ed(15), +st(1) +es(1), +er(1)]. Secondly, there was only one kind of suffix that attached to inflectional process that is un+(2).

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