ANALYSIS OF INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL IN THE LEGEND OF MOUNT TANGKUBAN PERAHU

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Abstract

Morphology is the study of forms/word formation or the study of word structure. According to Todd cited in (Kusumawardhani, 2018) Morphology is the learning about of morphemes, morphology is the smallest unit of word or grammar. Affixation is a morphological process, where there is an affix attached to the root of a word. Affixes are divided into two namely prefix and suffix. Prefix is the addition of letters or several letters in front of the base word to form a new word and new meaning. Suffix is a letter or several letters added at the end of the word or root. Inflectional is a morphological process by adding an affix (suffix) to a word to change its form according to grammatical rules without changing the word class or the part of speech. Derivational affixes is a morphological process by adding both prefixes and suffixes by changing the part of speech or meaning to the words or morpheme base. The purpose research was to analyze the inflectional process and derivational process contained in the narrative text entitled The Legend of Mount Tangkuban Perahu. The research used a qualitative descriptive method. The researchers found there were 55 inflectional process and derivational process in the text. There are 41 of inflectional and 14 of derivational.

Keywords: Morphology; Affixes; Infection; Derivational

INTRODUCTION

Language is a human communication tool in life. A language is a tool used to be able to communicate daily, both spoken and written languages. Language is an important communication tool for human life. Therefore, we must be able to master the language and its elements such as vocabulary, sentence, and structure. We can say if the language is a communication system based on combination of words into a sentence. There are two aspects in the formation in language viz form and meaning in language is grammar and the smallest unit called morpheme. Morphology is a study of words structure and the study of a morpheme. Morphology according to Yule cited in (Putri, 2018) is study base form of language. According to Yudi cited in (Andini & Pratiwi, 2013), categories type of morphemes into free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first is free morphemes, free morpheme is a root word that can stand alone. An example of the word is speak, make, believe, pen, smart, etc. The second is bound morpheme is a root that cannot stand alone. For example is *unlike, impossible, beautiful,* etc. Bound Morpheme generally point to morphemes that can happen as affixes. According to Chaer cited in (Khotimah, 2012), that affix is a thing that can change the meaning, function, and types of the basic form or basic word. According to Katamba cited in (Alfianto, 2014), affix is defined as every basic word that is added morpheme. Affixes are divided into two namely prefix and suffix. Bound morpheme in the process of formation is divide into two, derivational morpheme and inflection morpheme. Prefix is the addition of letters or several letters in front of the base word to form new word and new meaning. They are some prefix in English such as *un, in , im, ir, non, dis, a, over, extra, pre, anti, circum, de, ex, hetero, homo, hyper, micro, post, pro, sub, trans, tri, uni/mono, miss mal, super, under, inter, fore, re, bi, multi, auto, neo, semi,*

and *up* and they have no complete, meaning without attaching to the base. An example of the words is impossible, unclear, nonstop, overcook, extraordinary, malfunction, hyperactive, underage, etc.(Efransyah, 2019). Here prefix *im* which added the word *possible* to "impossible". Here it is clearly seen that the word *im* means the same as the word *not*.

Suffix is a letter or several letters added at the end of the word or root. Root of word is the simplest form of a word it can not be deciphered to produce a new word. There are some suffix in English such as *age, ance, ment, ing, ure, al, cy, dom, hood, ce, cy, ity, ate, ize, fy, en, able, ous, ing, ful, ly, i, an, ese, less, ic, etc.* According to word class suffixes divided into four namely noun suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes. Noun suffixes can be formed from verb (carry + suffixes -age), noun (free + suffixes -dom) and adjective (different + suffixes -ce). Verbal suffixes can be formed from nouns (facility + suffixes -ate) and adjectives (soft + suffixes -en). Adjectival suffixes can be formed from verb (agree + -able) and noun (hope + suffixes -less). Adverbial suffixes can be formed from an adjective (slow + suffixes -ly). There are 2 types of suffix namely inflectional suffixes and derivational suffixes. Inflection is not to change the meaning or part of speech, but it supply extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of a word, according to Yule cited in (Erlinawati, 2018). Inflectional is a morphological process by adding an affix (suffix) to a word to change its form according to grammatical rules without changing the word class or the part of speech. There are eight categories in the inflectional suffixes. They are such 3rd singular person (wait + suffixes -s), past tense (wait + suffixes -ed), progressive (wait + suffixes -ing), past participle (eat + suffixes -en), plural (book + suffixes -s or mango + suffixes -es), possessive (Rina's book or Rina books, + suffixes -s, comparative (smart + suffixes -er), superlative (smart + suffixes -est) (Efransyah, 2019).

According to Rachmadie cited in (Aryati, 2014) said that derivational affixes are affixes that modification the part of speech of the root or base. Derivational affixes is a morphological process by adding both prefixes and suffixes by changing the part of speech or meaning to the words or morpheme base. A derivational morpheme is the morpheme which makes a new lexeme from a base, according to Bauer cited in (Nurhikmah, 2018). For example "work" (verb) if adding suffix "er" become "worker" (noun), the word class changed and the meaning also changed. Another example is "happy" then the prefix "un" is added to "unhappy". Here the word class does not change with adjectives, only the meaning changes.

Narrative text is a story to discover the resolutions to resolve the problems and there are the problematic and complication events in the story, according to Subandi cited in (Nurjanah, Ramdhaniah, & Efransyah, 2018). The characteristic of narrative text is past tense (killed, wanted, married) adverb of time (once upon a time), time conjunction (suddenly, then), specific character, action verb, direct speech. The researchers chooses the title because thinks that learning the process affixes to the process of inflection and derivation is important because in a language chooses we use affixes. The purpose of this study is for readers to know the inflectional and derivational process contained in the narrative text The legend of mount Tangkuban Perahu.

METHOD

This method of the research used descriptive qualitative research. According to Moleong cited in (Setyowati, 2014) states that qualitative research is a type of research visited results in descriptive data in the forms of oral or written from observing people the behavior. The descriptive research method is a method used to describe or analysis research result but is not used to make broad conclusions. The research method used is to analyze the contents of the data. Data collection techniques are by searching the mount Tangkuban Perahu narrative text, then analyze the inflection and derivational contained therein.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The researcher presents the results as follow. The writer also explains how the process of inflectional suffixes and the process of derivational affixes can be formed.

Table 1. Results Inflectional and Derivational

Kind of Bound Morpheme	Amount
Inflectional suffixes	41
Derivational affixes	14
Total	**55**

According to the table above, the result of the various morpheme Inflexional and derivational is that are Forty-one for inflectional suffixes and fourteen for derivational affixes. So, the total data entirely from the text of the narrative The Legend of Mount Tangkuban Perahu is Fifty-five.

The meaning of inflectional suffixes and Derivational Affixes

The inflectional suffixes, if added at the end of a word, gives grammatical variation without changing the word class and its meaning is drastic (predictable).

Derivational Affixes is the addition of morphemes at the end of the word and determines the part of speech.

1. Inflectional suffixes

Table 2. Process Inflectional

No	Base	Suffix	Part of speech	Categories/ meaning
1	Name (V)	+d	Named (V)	Past Tense
2	King (N)	+s	Kings (N)	Plural
3	Kingdom (N)	+s	Kingdoms (N)	Plural
4	Prefer (V)	+ed	Preferred (V)	Past Tense
5	Ask (V)	+ed	Asked (V)	Past Tense
6	Choice (N)	+s	Choices (N)	Plural
7	Daughter (N)	+'s	Daughter's (N)	Possessive
8	Weave (V)	+ing	Weaving (V)	Progressive
9	Use (V)	+d	Used (V)	Past Tense
10	Murmur (V)	+ed	Murmured (V)	Past Tense
11	Bring (V)	+s	Brings (V)	3rd Singular Person
12	Curse (V)	+d	Cursed (V)	Past Tense
13	Promise (V)	+d	Promised (V)	Past Tense
14	Marry (V)	+ed	Married (V)	Past Tense

15	Turn (V)	+ed	Turned (V)	Past Tense
16	Day (N)	+s	Days (N)	Plural
17	Consider (V)	+ed	Considered (V)	Past Tense
18	Want (V)	+ed	Wanted (V)	Past Tense
19	Deer (N)	+'s	Deer's (N)	Possessive
20	Hunt (V)	-ing	Hunting (V)	Progressive
21	Worry (V)	+ed	Worried (V)	Past Tense
22	Think (V)	+ing	Thinking (V)	Progressive
23	Realize (V)	+d	Realized (V)	Past Tense
24	Dog (N)	+'s	Dog's (N)	Possessive
25	Kill (V)	+ing	Killing (V)	Progressive
26	Decide (V)	+d	Decided (V)	Past Tense
27	Travel (V)	+ed	Travelled (V)	Past Tense
28	Wonder (V)	+ed	Wondered (V)	Past Tense
29	Place (N)	+s	Places (N)	Plural
30	Pass (V)	+ed	Passed (V)	Past Participle
31	Strong (Adj)	+er	Stronger (Adj)	Comparative
32	Love (V)	+d	Loved (V)	Past Tense
33	Notice (V)	+ing	Noticing (V)	Progressive
34	Agree (V)	+d	Agreed (V)	Past Tense
35	Dam (V)	+ed	Dammed (V)	Past Tense
36	Pray (V)	+ed	Prayed (V)	Past Tense
37	Task (N)	+s	Tasks (N)	Possessive
38	Work (V)	+s	Works (V)	3rd Singular Person
39	Complete (V)	+d	Completed (V)	Past Tense
40	Kick (V)	+ed	Kicked (V)	Past Tense
41	Mean (V)	+s	Means (V)	3rd Singular Person

In this inflectional suffixes process, the researcher found 41 words. Where there are 9 noun in the form, 31 in the form of verbs and 1 in the form of adjective. In the formation process does not change the word class, only changes according to grammar rules only, for example, words that are added suffixes -d or -ed the form becomes changed because this is a past event (simple past). There is also a change in meaning, for example, the origin of singular form into a plural form. That means the meaning is different too.

2. Derivational Affixes

Table 3. Derivational Process

No	Base	Prefix	Suffix	New Lexemes	Derivation	
1	Beauty (N)	-	+ful	Beautiful (Adj)	Noun	→ Adjective
2	King (N)	-	+dom	Kingdom (N)	Noun	→ Noun
3	Intend (V)	-	+ion	Intention (N)	Verb	→ Noun
4	Expected (V)	+un	-	Unexpected (Adj)	Verb → Adjective	
5	Final (Adj)	-	+ly	Finally (Adv)	Adjective → Adverb	
6	Love (N)	-	+ly	Lovely (Adj)	Noun → Adjective	
7	Short (Adj)	-	+ly	Shortly (Adv)	Adjective → Adverb	
8	Marry (V)	-	+age	Marriage (N)	Verb	→ Noun
9	Power (N)	-	+ful	Powerful (Adj)	Noun → Adjective	
10	Possible (Adj)	+im	-	Impossible (N)	Adjective → Noun	
11	Require (V)	-	+ment	Requirement (N)	Verb	→ Noun
12	Sudden (Adj)	-	+ly	Suddenly (Adv)	Adjective → Adverb	
13	Use (V)	-	+less	Useless (Adj)	Verb → Adjective	
14	Angry (Adj)	-	+ly	Angrily (Adv)	Adjective → Adverb	

Discussion

The research results reveal that the use of inflection and derivation in the *Legend of Mount Tangkuban Perahu* has a crucial function in shaping and maintaining the narrative structure as well as in clarifying the meaning of words. As the data shows, inflection and derivation not only help create cohesion and cohesion in the narrative but also enrich the semantically of the text.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the narrative of The Legend Mount Tangkuban Perahu, the writer found 55 affixes. The first with the process of inflectional suffixes is 41 (-s, -'s, -d, -ed, -ing and -er) and the second with the process of derivational affixes there are 14 affixes, prefix (-un and -im) and suffix (-ful, -dom, -ion, -ly, -age, -ment and -less). The inflectional suffixes, if added at the end of a word, gives grammatical variation without changing the word class and its meaning is drastic (predictable). And Derivational morpheme is changes the meaning or word class.

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