Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm’s the Story of Rapunzel

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ABSTRACT

This paper aimed to explore derivational affixes, more specifically the types of derivational affixes and the functions of the derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel, which was written by the Brothers Grimm. The exploration of the affixes is urgent to conduct because it would assist learners of English in general in enriching their vocabulary items. This study was quantitative descriptive. The researchers collected complex words from the story and analyzed their derivational affixes. Results showed that, first, there existed 33 occurrences of words containing derivational affixes. Four of the 33 words contained three types of prefixes, namely \textit{en-}, \textit{un-} and \textit{re-}, occurring twice, and 29 of the 33 contained suffixes, such as \textit{-ful}, \textit{-ness}, \textit{-able}, \textit{-ly}, \textit{-ing}, \textit{-ed}, \textit{-en}, \textit{-ent}, \textit{-less}, \textit{-y}, \textit{-ous}, and \textit{-dom}. Second, there were four functions of derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel, namely noun formation, with 10 occurrences (30.4%); adjective formation, with eight occurrences (24.2%); verb formation, with seven occurrences (21.2%); and adverb formation, with eight occurrences (24.2%).

Keywords: affix, derivational morphology, prefix

INTRODUCTION

In mastering English, vocabulary plays a crucial role and morphological analyses can be helpful to enrich one’s vocabulary items.
Napa (1991, p. 6) states one of the components of a language is vocabulary and without words the language will not exist. Therefore, vocabulary becomes an important aspect for mastering a language. Morphology is the study of word formation, the words’ structure and the process how the words are formed (Meinawati & Alawiyah, 2018; Jantika, Suganda, Wahya, and Sobarna, 2014; Oz, 2014; Lieber, 2009; Mccarthy, 2002; Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011; Kusmawardhani, 2018; Rugaiyah, 2018).

In morphology, morphemes are vital factors. Linguistically, a morpheme refers to the smallest shape of word which deals mostly with the grammatical structure comprising of the word (Katamba & Stonham, 2006; Nunes, Bryant, Pretzlik, & Hurry, 2006; Bram, 2012; Barrot & de Leon, 2014; Akbulut, 2017; Halawa, Raflis & Reni, 2018). From the definition, it can be concluded that a morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning. There are two kinds of morphemes (Lieber, 2009; Luthfiyati, Kholiq, & Zahroh, 2017; Booij, 2005). The first is free morphemes which can stand alone as words, such as wipe, head, and bracelet. The second is bound morphemes which cannot stand alone, for instance, -un, -ize, and -ation. Bound morphemes consist of prefixes and suffixes. If an affix is enclosed before a base, it is called a prefix and if an affix is enclosed after a base, it is called a suffix (Nandito, 2016; Bauer, 2003; Kolanchery, 2015). An affix itself is a bound morpheme when it is enclosed to some other morphemes (Katamba, 1993). In general, affixation, which normally includes prefixation and suffixation, is a productive word formation process in English. Some minor word formation processes, such as back-formation and initialism, are categorized as unproductive.

Regarding the enrichment of vocabulary items, there are many strategies that can be implemented, such as reading a novel or short story, listening to music, and watching a movie. In this study, the researchers consider that reading is one of the best ways to enhance vocabulary items. In this paper, the researchers analyzed the short story of Rapunzel, which was written by the Brothers Grimm. The researchers used this story to explore and enrich knowledge about derivational affixes.

Based on the background above, the following two research questions were formulated. First, how many derivational affixes are used in the story of Rapunzel? Second, what are the functions of the derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel?
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

There are two kinds of affixes, namely derivational affixes and inflectional affixes (Ford, Davis & Wilson, 2010; Robinson, 2016). Anindita (2017), Bauer as cited in Zainuddin (2016) and Tariq, Abid, Sultan, Asif, Rafique, and Aleem (2020) argue that derivational and inflectional affixes are different. Derivational affixes can cause a change in the word class or category but inflectional affixes do not change the class of the words. The change in class of derivational affixes will affect the meaning of the words but in inflectional affixes there is no change in the word class. Derivational affixes occur when a root is added by a morpheme that changes the category of the class but sometimes the morpheme does not change the class of the base word, while inflectional affixes only adapt the shape and the meaning of the base word (Payne, 2011 & Sutarman, 2017). Yule (2010) states there are nine processes of word formation, namely coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation. Note that in this paper, the researchers would investigate the last word formation process, derivation, which involves prefixes and suffixes.

Previously, Nurjanah, Ramdhaniah, and Efransyah (2018) conducted a study to investigate the types of derivational and inflectional affixes in the text The Ugly Duckling and to describe the affixations that were attached in the derivational and inflectional processes of the text The Ugly Duckling. The results showed that there were 29 words of inflectional processes. The researchers found there were two processes of affixations in the text The Ugly Duckling. In the first process, there were nine words containing suffixes, four derivational processes, and five inflectional processes. In the second process, there was one inflectional process. The second research which was conducted by Sanita (2014) showed that there were eight prefixes and 18 suffixes in the declaration independence. The prefixes that often appeared were un-, dis-, and in- while suffixes that often occurred were -ion, -tion, ation, -ence, -ance, -ment and -er/-or.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researchers used quantitative descriptive to identify, describe, analyze and classify the types of derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel, a well-known German fairy tale which was written by the Brothers Grimm. To analyze the derivational affixes found in story of Rapunzel, the researchers used two resources, namely a primary
resource and secondary resource. The researchers took the data from the text of the short story of Rapunzel, as the primary source. As for the secondary resource, the researchers used some references to support the analysis. The researchers also referred to some books on morphology in general and on derivational affixes in particular.

The data collection technique was observation and documentation. The researchers took four steps to analyze the collected data. The findings were then described and classified based on their categories. The collected data and analysis results were verified by the researchers by rechecking the data and results to ensure accuracy and validity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following table presents the study results and discussion of the derivational affixes discovered in the story of Rapunzel written by the Brothers Grimm.

Tabel 1. Dervational Affixes in the Story of Rapunzel

| No. | Word          | Part of Speech | Root | Part of Speech | Derivational Affixes | Note     |
|-----|---------------|----------------|------|----------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1   | beautiful     | adj            | beauty | noun          | -ful                 | noun maker |
| 2   | enchantress   | noun           | enchant | verb        | -ress                | noun maker |
| 3   | enchant       | verb           | chant | noun          | en-                   | verb maker |
| 4   | miserable     | adj            | miser | noun          | -able                | noun maker |
| 5   | hastily       | adv            | hasty | adj           | -ly                  | adverb maker |
| 6   | handful       | noun           | hand  | noun          | -ful                 | noun maker |
| 7   | greedily      | adv            | greedy | adj          | -ly                  | adverb maker |
| 8   | terribly      | adv            | terrible | adj    | -ly                  | adverb maker |
| 9   | standing      | noun           | stand | verb          | -ing                 | noun maker |
| 10  | softened      | adj            | soften | verb        | -ed                   | adjective maker |
| 11  | soften        | verb           | soft  | adj           | -en                   | verb maker |
| 12  | magnificent   | adj            | magnify | verb     | -ent                 | adjective maker |
| 13  | unfastened    | verb           | fasten | verb         | un-                   | verb maker |
Table 1 above shows a summary of the 33 occurrences derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel. In this context, the researchers explored a word formation process called *derivation*. The other eight processes, as proposed by Yule (2010), namely coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion and acronyms were excluded. In the following, the derivational affixes and their functions are discussed.
1. **Derivational affixes found in the story of Rapunzel**

   a. **Prefix**

   A prefix is an affix which is placed before the base of a word, for example, *un-, dis-* and *en-* in the words *unhappy, disappear*, and *enclose*. In the short story of Rapunzel, there existed two derivational prefixes (and a derivational suffix), namely *un-* and *re-* (and *–en*). The explanations are as follows:

   1) **Prefix un-**

      ![Diagram](Diagram1.png)

      **Unfasten** (in *unfastened*) is formed through a derivational process, which consists of *fast* as a free morpheme and *–en* and *un-* as bound morphemes. Note that the suffix *–ed* in this case is an inflectional affix since it marks the past tense form of the verb, namely *unfastened*.

   2) **Prefix re-**

      ![Diagram](Diagram2.png)

      **Resound** is formed through a derivational process which consists of *sound* as a free morpheme and *re-* as a bound morpheme.

   b. **Suffix**

   Morphologically, a suffix is an affix which is enclosed after the base of a word, as in *happiness, weakness, government*, and *helpful*. In the short story of Rapunzel, the researchers identified several suffixes,
such as -ful, -ress, -able, -ly, -ing, -ed, -ent, -less, -y, -ous, -ness, -dom and -en.

1) Suffix -ful

The word **beautiful** consists of two morphemes, namely **beauty** as free morpheme and **-ful** as bound morpheme. The suffix **-ful** changes the category of the base word from a **noun** into **adjective**.

2) Suffix -ress

The word **enchantress** consists of three morphemes, namely **chant** as free morpheme and **en-** and **-ress** as bound morphemes. An enchantress is a woman who has a magical power.

3) Suffix -able

The word **miserable** consists of two morphemes, namely **misery** as free morpheme and **-able** as bound morpheme.
4) Suffix -ly

immediately (adv)

immediate (adj)  -ly (suffix)

The word *immediately* consists of two morphemes namely *immediate* as free morpheme and -ly as bound morpheme.

5) Suffix -ing

charming (adj)

charm (noun)  -ing (suffix)

The word *charming* consists of two morphemes, that is *charm* as free morpheme and -ing as bound morpheme.

6) Suffixes –ed and -en

frightened (adj)

frighten (verb)  -ed (suffix)

fright (noun)  –en (suffix)

The word *frightened* consists of three morphemes, namely *fright* as free morpheme and –en and -ed as bound morphemes.

7) Suffix -ent

magnificent (adj)

magnify (verb)  -ent (suffix)
The word *magnificent* consists of two morphemes, that is *magnify* as free morpheme and *-ent* as bound morpheme. Note that spelling adjustments occur in this word.

8) Suffix *-less*

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   pitiless (adj)
      
  pity (noun)  -less (suffix)
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The word *pitiless* consists of two morphemes, namely *pity* as free morpheme and *-less* as bound morpheme. The suffix *-less* not only changes the category of the base word but also the meaning.

9) Suffix *-y*

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   misery (noun)
      
  miser (noun)  -y (suffix)
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The word *misery* consists of two morphemes. They are *miser* as free morpheme and *-y* as bound morpheme.

10) Suffix *-ous*

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   venomous (adj)
      
  venom (noun)  -ous (suffix)
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The word *venomous* consists of two morphemes. They are *venom* as free morpheme and *-ous* as bound morpheme. The suffix *-ous* not only changes the category of the base word but also the meaning. The suffix *-ous* changes the category of the base word from *noun* into *adjective*. The combination of *venom* and *-ous* has changed the meaning of the base word.
Venom is a poison that is produced by an animal and venomous means full of poison.

11) Suffix -ness

wretchedness (noun)

wretched (adj) -ness (suffix)

wretch (verb) -ed (suffix)

The word wretchedness consists of three morphemes, namely wretch as free morpheme and -ed and -ness as bound morphemes.

12) Suffix -dom

kingdom (noun)

king (noun) -dom (suffix)

The word kingdom consists of two morphemes, namely king as free morpheme and -dom as bound morpheme. Kingdom is combined with a derivational suffix because the suffix -dom changes the meaning of the base word but it does not affect the category of the word. The word king means a male who holds a position in a country while kingdom is an area that is controlled by the king.
13) Suffixes -ful and -ly

joyfully (adv)

joyful (adj) -ly (suffix)

joy (noun) -ful (suffix)

The word *joyfully* consists of three morphemes, that is *joy* as free morpheme, and *ful*, and *-ness* as bound morphemes. The suffixes *-fu* and *-ly* change the category of the base word from a noun into an adjective and then an adverb.

2. *Function of derivational affixes in found in the short story of Rapunzel*

After analyzing the derivational affixes, the researchers identified four functions of derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel, as presented in Table 2.

| No. | Function of Affix     | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1.  | noun formation        | 8         | 24.2       |
| 2.  | adjective formation   | 10        | 30.4       |
| 3.  | verb formation        | 7         | 21.2       |
| 4.  | adverb maker          | 8         | 24.2       |
|     | Total                 | 33        | 100        |

Based on the table above, the most productive category is the adjective formation, occurring 10 times or 30.4 per cent, and the least frequent category is the verb formation, occurring seven times, representing 21.2 per cent of the entire data. The adjective formation appeared the most frequent because the story of Rapunzel carries many descriptions of nouns, and accordingly, adjectives are used to modify the
nouns. The verb formation is the least frequent because the verbs in the story of Rapunzel are mostly in the form of past tense, and therefore, these past tense verbs are not classified as derivation, but inflection, which is beyond the focus of this paper.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study results, in the short story of Rapunzel, there existed 33 occurrences of words which contain prefixes and suffixes. Four occurrences of words with prefixes en-, un- and re- were enchanted, unfastened, resound and remarked. Words containing suffixes occurred 29 times, such as -ful, -ress, -able, -ly, -ing, -ed, -en, -ent, -less, -y, -ous, -est, -ness, and –dom. In this study, the researchers found that most derivational affixes change the category of word or part of speech and the meaning. There existed four functions of derivational affixes in the short story of Rapunzel, namely noun formation, adjective formation, verb formation and adverb maker. With seven occurrences, the verb formation was the least productive and with 10 occurrences, the adjective formation appeared to be the most productive. Each with eight occurrences, the noun formation and the adverb formation were classified as semi productive.

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