MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON CRANBERRY MORPHEME FOUND IN MARK TWAIN’S SELECTED WORKS

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Abstract
This research uses descriptive qualitative research which aimed to find the cranberry morphemes and the applications in Mark Twain’s selected works entitled The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. Cranberry morpheme is a morpheme that occurs in only one word and it can be thought of as a bound root that occurs in only one word. The bound roots are often foreign borrowings that were free in the source language, but not free in English. Documentation method used to collect the data. Translational identity method used to analyze the data because the research involves other language which is Latin. Some theories are employed to analyze the data, such as Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) and Denham (2010). The result shows that there are 12 Latin-derived cranberry morphemes found: -ceiv, -sum, -mit, -duc, -serv, -scrib, -tain, -fer, -vert, -ced, -lat, and -vok which -ceiv is the dominance and 3 non-Latin-derived cranberry morphemes found: twi, -kemp and hap which twi- is the dominance. The applications of cranberry morphemes occur with and without affix which are suffixes -ed, -er, -ing, and -s. The suffix -ed is the most frequently used suffix of the cranberry morpheme application.

Keywords: Cranberry Morpheme, Bound Root, Latin, Non-Latin, Suffix

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I INTRODUCTION

According to Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:16), the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology. Morphology is concern about the internal structure of complex words and the processes by which words are formed. Furthermore, the majority of English vocabularies inherited from the Germanic but there are vocabularies borrowed from the Latin which can be similar or modified to be English vocabularies. Stated by Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:19), that if you know something about the history of the English language, or if you know some French, Spanish or Latin, you may know already that most of the free morphemes in English belong to that part of the vocabularies of English that has been inherited directly through the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family to which English belongs, whereas another morphemes in English have been introduced, or borrowed, from
Latin, either directly or via French. There is a fact that, among the most widely used words, the Germanic element still predominates. It is thus fair to say that, in English, there is still a strong tendency for complex words to contain a free morpheme at their core. The core or starting-point of a word that formed the word-formation is called root. Based on Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:18) there are two reasons for calling a word as the root; the word supplies the most precise and concrete element in its meaning, shared by a family of related words that differ from one another in more abstract ways and it is only the word can stand on its own. Root within a non-compound word is the morpheme that makes the most precise and concrete contribution to the word’s meaning, and is either the sole morpheme or else the only one that is not a prefix or a suffix. In English, especially in its inherited Germanic vocabulary, most roots are free (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:145). Moreover, affixes are morphemes that are not roots (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:20).

The smaller parts of words generally called morphemes (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:16) or a morpheme is a minimal unit of grammatical structure (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:144). The morphemes are the minimal meaningful units that are used to form words (Lieber, 2009:32). Furthermore, morphemes that can stand on their own are called free, and ones that cannot are bound (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:18). Moreover, affixes are indeed always bound, but it is not the case that roots are always free (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:20). The bound root is a root that cannot occur as a separate word apart from any other morpheme or bound root is a bound morpheme that acts more like a root than an affix. According to Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:24) that many English words (mainly verbs and words related to them) form a complex network, with what looks like a prefix-root structure (the root being usually bound), but without any clear consistent meaning being ascribable to either the prefix or the root. The bound roots are commonly called cranberry morpheme. The cranberry morpheme is a morpheme that occurs in only one word (more precisely, only one lexeme) (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:142) or cranberry morpheme can be thought of as a bound root that occurs in only one word (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:21). Furthermore, bound roots are often foreign borrowings that were free in the source language, but not free in English. Added by Denham (2010) that the morphemes such as cran-, luke-, -ept, and -kempt define as bound roots because they cannot stand alone as free morphemes and because they don't occur as affixes in other English words.

There are two kinds of cranberry morpheme; the non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and the Latin-derived cranberry morpheme. The non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme has no relation to Latin because it did not come and derive from Latin. On contrary, the Latin-derived cranberry morpheme has relation to Latin because it is originally came and derived from Latin through direct borrowing or via French.

The cranberry morpheme data of the research taken from The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn written by Mark Twain. Furthermore, the finding of the cranberry morphemes data and the applications are analyzed after classifying the data then explanation of the applications given to analyzed the data.

II RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher chooses descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative research is a mean for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Furthermore, the descriptive research method explains the current status of a variable using observational data collection. Documentation applies as method of collecting data. The translational identity method used to analyze data because the research involves other language to analyze the data which is Latin.

The data card noting technique applied to collecting data. The concept of card in the research should not a paper card but it can be visually display on the computer screen. The technique involves some steps in collecting the data which is began with collecting the data of

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bound morphemes and bound roots which related to cranberry morphemes used in the dialogues, utterances and narrations, next step is identifying all of the cranberry morphemes data as primary data based on the collected data and the last step is classifying the data based on the identified cranberry morphemes data as secondary data into Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme. The equalizing the main points technique used to analyze the data. The samples of data examined to be analyzed and interpreted which taken from the secondary data based on the cranberry morpheme data classifications.

### III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After doing the analysis, the researcher discovers: The Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme findings and applications. The research finding discuss about two classifications of cranberry morpheme data. The cranberry morpheme data classify as Latin-derived cranberry morpheme data and non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme data. Furthermore, [www.membean.com](http://www.membean.com) and [www.etymonline.com](http://www.etymonline.com) used to get relevant information which related to the findings and applications of the research. There are 12 of Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and 3 of non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme findings and applications. The findings and applications display in the tables.

| Finding | Latin-Derived | Non-Latin-Derived | Your Driver Has Deceived |
|---------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Ceived  |                | Perceived         |                           |
| Received|                | Receive           |                           |
| Received|                |                   |                           |

Table 1
12 findings of Latin-derived cranberry morpheme

| o. | Bound Root | Morpheme | Finding | Latin-Derived Founding | Non-Latin-Derived Founding | Your Driver Has Deceived |
|----|------------|----------|---------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1  | Co         | Conceive | .....   | he could conceive ..... | (123)                       |                           |
| 2  | Co         | Conceived| Judge Thatcher had conceived | (304)                      |                             |                           |
| 3  | Ce         | Deceive  | Is he going to deceive | (290)                      |                             |                           |
| 4  | De         | Received |                  |                           |                             |                           |
| 5  | De         | Resumed  |                  |                           |                             |                           |

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| Mit     | Admitted       | He was admitted               | CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED (282) |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
|         | Committed      | if he’d committed           | (183)                        |
|         | Permitted      | the current would permit    | (143)                        |
|         | Submitted      | he must submit              | (124)                        |
|         | Submitted      | came up and submitted       | (83)                         |
|         | Transmitted    | through them be transmitted | (262)                        |
|         | Introduce      | introduce no exciting topic. | (283)                        |
|         | Introduce      | he introduced them          | (49)                         |
|         | Produce        | We will produce him         | (212)                        |
|         | Produced       | irresponsible               |                              |
|         | Produce        | delirium produced by drink. | (211)                        |
|         | Produce        | methods of producing health | (117)                        |
|         | Observe        | She observed it             | (74)                         |
|         | Preserve       | we must preserve the unities| (205)                        |
|         | Preserve       | in reserve as               | (154)                        |
|         | Describe       | He described how            | (282)                        |
|         | Describe       | just described him to a dot.| (204)                        |
|         | Describe       | describing stately circles  | (27)                         |
|         | Subscribe      | She was a subscriber        | (118)                        |
|         | Abstain        | to abstain from smoking     | (200)                        |
|         | Contained      | contained nothing           | (68)                         |
|         | Errant         |                              | (68)                         |
entertain him. (246)

by entertaining himself ..... (239)

ever referred to ..... (47)

what was you referring to? (310)

made shift to avert it. (129)

with averted faces ..... (151)

he conceded that ..... (125)

that preceded it ..... (116)

The minister related ..... (166)

this book relates ..... (58)

provoked a reproof ..... (211)

conceive, conceived, deceive, deceived, perceived, receive, and received. The conceive, conceived, perceived, receive, and received appeared in The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. The data are “..... he could conceive .....” (123), “Judge Thatcher had conceived .....” (304), “..... those who perceived too late .....” (51), “..... any one could well receive .....” (297), and “..... received the whack .....” (92). The deceive and deceived appeared in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. The data are “Is he going to deceive .....” (290), and “..... your driver has deceived .....” (339).

Table 2

3 findings of non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme

| No. | Bound Root | Morpheme | Finding |
|-----|------------|----------|---------|
| 0   | Ced        |          |         |
| 1   | Lat        |          |         |
| 2   | Vok        |          |         |
Table 2 shows 3 findings of non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme data which are twi- (data 1), -kempt (data 2) and hap- (data 3). It displays the English morpheme and where the data found of the sources of data which is *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. The data found only at *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Twi- (data 1) is the most dominant of bound root found in the research. The findings appear without English affix.

The non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme *twi-* found in the morpheme *twilight*. The *twilight* appeared in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. The data is “*As twilight drew on ...*” (140).

Table 3
12 applications of non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme

| English | Latin | Root Origin and Meaning | Meanings |
|---------|-------|--------------------------|----------|
| oncei ve | con | on- | to take in and hold; become pregnant |
| oncipe re | e+ | -ciper | to ensnare, take in, beguile |
| receiv ed | e- | + e | to grasp with the mind, learn, comprehend, "literally "to take entirely" |
| receiv ed | e+ | -ciper | to take |
| receiv ed | e- | + e | "obtain, gather, seize entirely, take possession of," also, figuratively, "to grasp with the mind, learn, comprehend, "literally "to take entirely" |
| receiv ed | e+ | -ciper | to take |
| receiv ed | e- | + e | "obtain, gather, seize entirely, take possession of," also, figuratively, "to grasp with the mind, learn, comprehend, "literally "to take entirely" |
| receiv ed | e+ | -ciper | to take |
| receiv ed | e- | + e | "obtain, gather, seize entirely, take possession of," also, figuratively, "to grasp with the mind, learn, comprehend, "literally "to take entirely" |
| receiv ed | e+ | -ciper | to take |
| receiv ed | e- | + e | "obtain, gather, seize entirely, take possession of," also, figuratively, "to grasp with the mind, learn, comprehend, "literally "to take entirely" |
| receiv ed | e+ | -ciper | to take |
| receiv ed | e- | + e | "obtain, gather, seize entirely, take possession of," also, figuratively, "to grasp with the mind, learn, comprehend, "literally "to take entirely" |
| receiv ed | e+ | -ciper | to take |
| receiv ed | e- | + e | "obtain, gather, seize entirely, take possession of," also, figuratively, "to grasp with the mind, learn, comprehend, "literally "to take entirely" |
| receiv ed | e+ | -ciper | to take |
| receiv ed | e- | + e | "obtain, gather, seize entirely, take possession of," also, figuratively, "to grasp with the mind, learn, comprehend, "literally "to take entirely" |

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| Verbs | English | Latin | Meaning |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| Consuming | *consum(e)* | *consumere* | "to use up, eat, waste" |
| Resume | *resumere* | *resumere* | "take again, take up again, assume again" |
| Submitted | *submittere* | *submittere* | "to yield, lower, let down, put under, reduce" |
| Transmit | *transmittere* | *transmittere* | "send across, cause to go" |

**Notes:**
- *Consuming* is the act of consuming food or resources.
- *Resume* is the act of resuming or continuing an activity.
- *Submit* is the act of submitting documents or proposals.
- *Transmit* is the act of transmitting information or messages.

**Latin Glosses:**
- *consumere* (to consume)
- *resumere* (to resume)
- *submittere* (to submit)
- *transmittere* (to transmit)

**Latin Roots:**
- *cons-* (together)
- *rese-* (again)
- *sub-* (under)
- *trans-* (across)

**Derivations:**
- *Consuming* from *consum(e)*
- *Resume* from *resumere*
- *Submitted* from *submittere*
- *Transmit* from *transmittere*
| Root | Inflected Form | Meaning |
|------|---------------|---------|
| introduce | introducere | lead in, bring in |
| produce | producere | lead or bring forth, draw out, figuratively to promote, empower; stretch out, extend |
| observe | observare | watch over, note, heed, look to, attend to, guard, regard, comply with |
| abstain | abstiner | hold back, save up; retain, preserve |

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| Prefix | English | English Morpheme | Suffix | English | English Morpheme | Suffix | English | English Morpheme | Suffix | English | English Morpheme | Suffix |
|--------|---------|------------------|--------|---------|------------------|--------|---------|------------------|--------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Contai ned | oncepted | "keep back, keep off" | -ed | Contai ned | oncepted | "give way, yield, go away, depart, retire," | -ed | Contai ned | oncepted | "go, grant, give way" |
| Enterta in | inter- | "to keep up, maintain, to keep (some one) in a certain frame of mind" | -ing | Enterta in | inter- | "to go before" |
| Referred | refer + -(e)d | "to relate, refer," | lerre | Referred | refer + -(e)d | "to carry back" |
| Referring | refer + -(e)ing | "literally "to carry back" | | | | |
| Verted | vert + -(e)d | "to turn away; to drive away; shun; ward off; alienate" | -ed | Verted | vert + -(e)d | "to turn" |

Table 3 shows 12 applications of Latin-derived cranberry morpheme data which appeared without and with English affix which are suffixes: -ed, -er, -ing, and -s. The data are -ceiv (data 1), -sum (data 2), -mit (data 3), -duc (data 4), -serv (data 5), -scrib (data 6), -tain (data 7), -fer (data 8), -vert (data 9), -ced (data 10), -lat (data 11), and -vok (data 12). It displays the English morpheme and suffixation. It shows the Latin prefixation, morpheme and meaning, and root origin and meaning. The majority of the suffix applied in the data is -ed. The application of suffix -ed found in the 12 data.

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-Ed appeared in -ceiv (data 1) at several morpheme such as conceived, deceived, perceived, and received. The -ed occurred in 4 data at some morphemes such as morpheme assumed and resumed in -sum (data 2), admitted and committed in -mit (data 3), introduced and produced in -duc (data 4), and conceded and preceded in -ced (data 10). The -ed appeared in 7 data at one morpheme such as morpheme observed in -serv (data 5), described in scrib (data 6), contained in -tain (data 7), referred in -fer (data 8), averted in -vert (data 9), related in -lat (data 11), and provoked in -vok (data 12).

The other suffixes which are -ing, -er and -s, -ing appeared in 5 data at one morpheme such as morpheme consuming in -sum (data 2), producing in -duc (data 4), describing in -scrib (data 6), entertaining in -tain (data 7), and referring in -fer (data 8). -Er appeared in 1 data at one morpheme such as morpheme subscriber in -scrib (data 6). -S appeared in 1 data at one morpheme such as morpheme relates in -lat (data 11).

There are some data where the applications occurred without English affix at some morphemes, such as morpheme conceive, deceive and receive in -ceiv (data 1), presume and resume in -sum (data 2), permit and submit in -mit (data 3), introduce and produce in -duc (data 4), preserve and reserve in -serv (data 5), and abstain and entertain in -tain (data 7). The application occurred without English affix at one morpheme, such as morpheme describe in -scrib (data 6) and avert in -vert (data 9).

The cranberry morpheme -ceiv originally derived from Latin root capere which mean “to take”. The researcher found the application of -ceiv which appeared without English affix such as morphemes conceive, deceive and receive. There are morphemes which appeared with English suffix -ed such as morphemes conceived, deceived, perceived, and received. The morpheme conceived constructed from conceive and -(e)d. Deceived constructed from deceive and -(e)d. Perceived constructed from perceive and -(e)d. Received constructed from receive and -(e)d.

The morpheme conceive derived from Latin prefix con- and -cipere (combining form of capere) which construct Latin morpheme concipere which mean "to take in and hold; become pregnant". Deceive derived from Latin prefix de- and -cipere which construct Latin morpheme decipere which mean "to ensnare, take in, beguile, cheat". Perceive derived from Latin prefix per- and -cipere which construct Latin morpheme percipere which mean "obtain, gather, seize entirely, take possession of," also, figuratively, "to grasp with the mind, learn, comprehend," literally "to take entirely". Receive derived from Latin prefix re- and -cipere which construct Latin morpheme recipere which mean "regain, take back, bring back, carry back, recover; take to oneself, take in, admit".

-Ceiv occurs only in morphemes conceive, conceived, deceive, deceived, perceived, receive, and received which form a complex network. The complex network looks like prefix-root structure (the root being usually bound) but without any clear consistent meaning being ascribable to either the prefix or the root. -Ceiv has no meaning. Moreover, it is only these morphemes as a whole that can be called meaningful. -Ceiv is not identifiable as a single morpheme in English. The suffix -ed is identifiable. Furthermore, the suffix -ed can be attached to another morpheme without any restriction to attach and appear only in these morphemes. On contrary, the cranberry morpheme -ceiv appears only in these morphemes.

Table 4
3 applications of non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme

| o. | Morpheme | Meaning | Con' | cranberry | ree | ound (Suffix) |
|----|---------|---------|------|-----------|----|--------------|
| T  | Light from the sky when the sun is below | wi| ti| ht | | |
Based on the analysis the researcher concluded that the Latin-derived cranberry morphemes have root which are derived from Latin. The 12 findings of Latin-derived cranberry morphemes are -ceiv, -sum, -mit, -duc, -serv, -scrib, -tain, -fer, -vert, -ced, -lat, and -vok. -Ceiv is the most dominant cranberry morpheme found in the research. The applications of these 12 cranberry morphemes applied with an English affix which are suffixes -ed, -er, -ing, and -s and without an English affix. -Ed is the majority of suffix used in the application. Furthermore, the Latin prefixation influences the English morpheme which is what the English bound roots attached to are Latin borrowing prefixes. The meaning of these cranberry morphemes related to the root origin which is from Latin.

The non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme differs to Latin-derived cranberry morpheme. The difference is the non-Latin-derived cranberry morphemes can be attached to a particular morpheme such as a free morpheme, a bound morpheme (prefix) or a bound morpheme (suffix). There are 3 findings of non-Latin-derived cranberry morphemes which are twi-, -kempt, and hap-. The applications of these 3 cranberry morphemes applied without English affix.

The cranberry morphemes are not identifiable and have no particular meaning.
These morphemes have no particular meaning in isolation but only a whole word which is contained of the cranberry morpheme and the other particular morpheme attached to it has a meaning. Furthermore, the cranberry morphemes strictly attached to another morpheme to define the meaning. The result of this study can be useful for the readers to increase their understanding about Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme. Moreover, this study will be useful to other researchers who are doing research which is related with cranberry morpheme in English. The researcher suggests to the next linguistics researchers to do more research on Morphology, especially about cranberry morpheme. The next researchers can study the same topic to this research, but from different source of data. There are other sources of data that available like movie scripts, novels, speech scripts, song lyrics, and others. The researcher also suggests to the next researchers to give clear explanation and example of Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and the terms related to the topic in order to make the readers get understanding on the usage and difference of the term.
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