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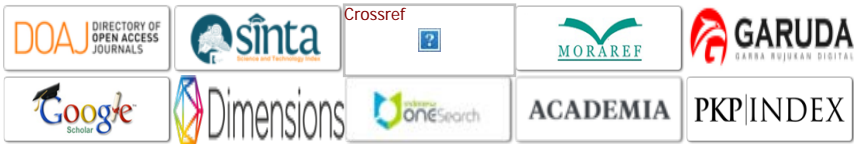
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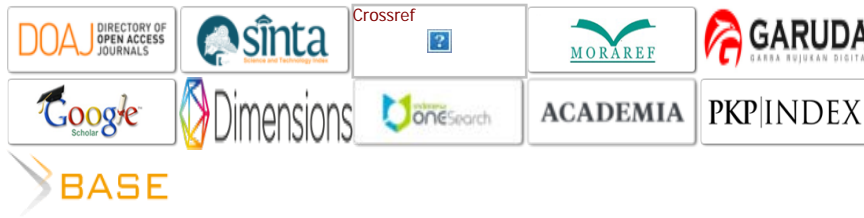
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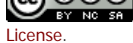Fernandita Gusweni, Universitas Bengkulu (Sinta ID 6673760), Indonesia

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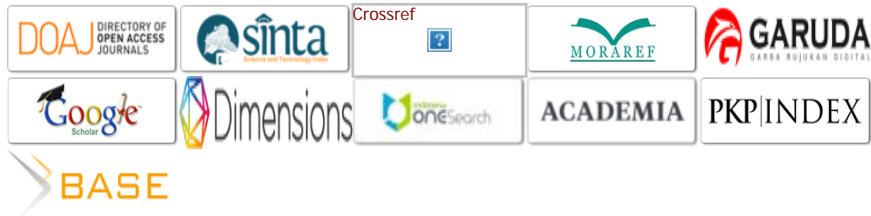Mutmainah Mutmainah, Universitas Al Asyariah, Scopus ID 19502017, Indonesia

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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 *en-*, *un-* and *re-*, occurring twice, and 29 of the 33 contained suffixes, such as *-ful, -ness, -able, -ly, -ing, -ed, -en, -ent, -less, -y, -ous,* and *-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?

THEORITICAL 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 (p. 1l5)	adj	beauty	noun	-ful	noun maker
2	enchantress (p. 1l8)	noun	enchant	verb	-ress	noun maker
3	enchant (p. 1l8)	verb	chant	noun	en-	verb maker
4	miserable (p. 1l11)	adj	miser	noun	-able	noun maker
5	hastily (p. 1l18)	adv	hasty	adj	-ly	adverb maker
6	handful (p. 1l18)	noun	hand	noun	-ful	noun maker
7	greedily (p. 1l19)	adv	greedy	adj	-ly	adverb maker
8	terribly (p. 1l26)	adv	terrible	adj	-ly	adverb maker
9	standing (p. 1l25)	noun	stand	verb	-ing	noun maker
10	softened (p. 2l5)	adj	soften	verb	-ed	adjective maker
11	soften (p. 2l5)	verb	soft	adj	-en	verb maker
12	magnificent (p. 2l20)	adj	magnify	verb	-ent	adjective maker
13	unfastened (p. 2l21)	verb	fasten	verb	un-	verb maker

| No.	Word	Part of Speech	Root	Part of Speech	Derivation al Affixes	Note
14	fasten (p. 2l21)	verb	fast	adj	-en	verb maker
15	charming (p. 2l26)	adj	charm	noun	-ing	adjective maker
16	resound (p. 2l27)	verb	sound	verb	re-	verb maker
17	singing (p. 2l29)	noun	sing	verb	-ing	noun maker
18	deeply (p. 2l29)	adv	deep	adj	-ly	adverb maker
19	Immediately (p. 3l12)	adv	immediate	adj	-ly	adverb maker
20	frightened (p. 3l13)	adj	frighten	verb	-ed	adjective maker
21	frighten (p. 3l13)	verb	fright	noun	-en	verb maker
22	willingly (p. 3l21)	adv	willing	adj	-ly	adverb maker
23	remarked (p. 3l26)	verb	mark	verb	re-	verb maker
24	lovely (p. 4l6)	adj	love	verb	-ly	adjective maker
25	pitiless (p. 4l7)	adj	pity	noun	-less	adjective maker
26	finding	noun	find	verb	-ing	noun maker
27	misery (p. 4l8)	noun	miser	noun	-y	noun maker
28	venomous (p. 4l16)	adj	venom	noun	-ous	adjective maker
29	mockingly (p. 4l17)	adv	mocking	adj	-ly	adverb maker
30	wretchedness (p. 4l29)	noun	wretched	adj	-ness	noun maker
31	kingdom (p. 4l33)	noun	king	noun	-dom	noun maker
32	joyfully (p. 4l33)	adv	joyful	adj	-ly	adverb maker
33	contented (p. 4l35)	adj	content	noun	-ed	adjective 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-*

unfasten (verb)

un- (prefix)   fasten (verb)

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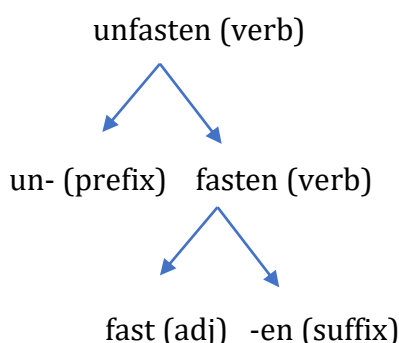
Unfasten (in *unfastened*) is formed through a derivational process, which consists of *fast* as a free morpheme and *–en* and *un-* as bound morphemes. Note that the suffix *–ed* in this case is an inflectional affix since it marks the past tense form of the verb, namely *unfastened*.

   2) Prefix *re-*

resound (verb)

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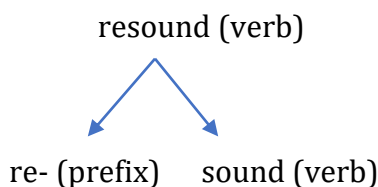
Resound is formed through a derivational process which consists of *sound* as a free morpheme and *re-* as a bound morpheme.

   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*

beautiful (adj)

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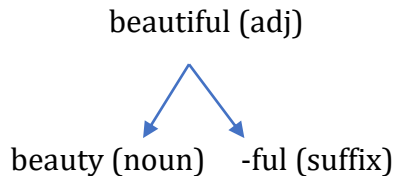
The word *beautiful* consists of two morphemes, namely
beauty as free morpheme and *-ful* as bound morpheme. The
suffix *-ful* changes the category of the base word from a *noun*
into *adjective*.

2) Suffix *-ress*

enchantress (noun)

enchant (verb)   -ress (suffix)

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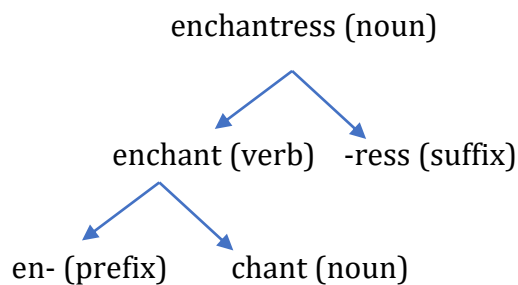
The word *enchantress* consists of three morphemes,
namely *chant* as free morpheme and *en-* and *-ress* as bound
morphemes. An enchantress is a woman who has a magical
power.

3) Suffix *-able*

miserable (adj)

misery (noun)   -able (suffix)
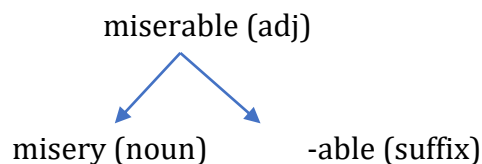
The word *miserable* consists of two morphemes, namely
misery as free morpheme and *-able* as bound morpheme.

4) Suffix *-ly*

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immediate (adj)   -ly (suffix)

immediate (adj)   -ly (suffix)
</div>
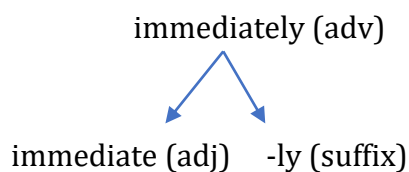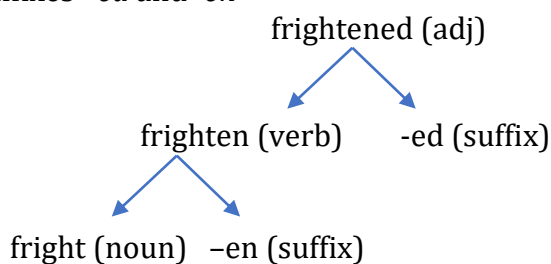
The word *immediately* consists of two morphemesm namely *immediate* as free morpheme and *-ly* as bound morpheme.

5) Suffix *-ing*

<div align="center">

charming (adj)

charm (noun)   -ing (suffix)
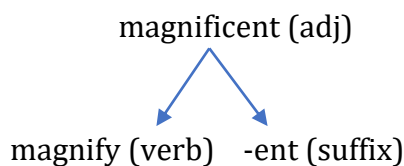</div>
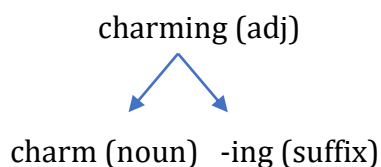
The word *charming* consists of two morphemes, that is *charm* as free morpheme and *-ing* as bound morpheme.

6) Suffixes *–ed* and *-en*

<div align="center">

frightened (adj)

frighten (verb)   -ed (suffix)

fright (noun)   –en (suffix)
</div>

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

7) Suffix *-ent*

<div align="center">

magnificent (adj)

magnify (verb)   -ent (suffix)
</div>

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*

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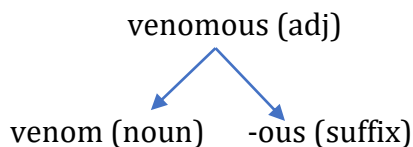
pity (noun)   -less (suffix)
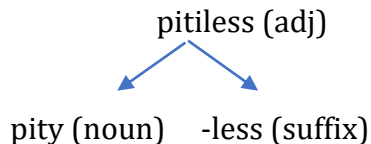
The word *pitiless* consists of two morphemes, namely *pity* as free morpheme and *-less* as bound morpheme. The suffix *-less* not only changes the category of the base word but also the meaning.

9) Suffix *-y*

misery (noun)

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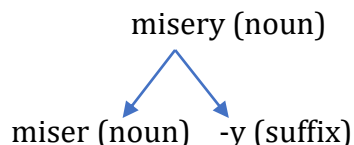
The word *misery* consists of two morphemes. They are *miser* as free morpheme and *-y* as bound morpheme.

10) Suffix *-ous*

venomous (adj)

venom (noun)   -ous (suffix)

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.
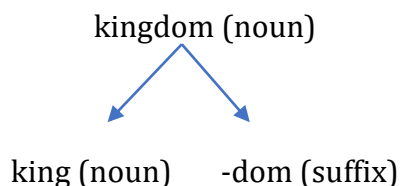
Venom is a poison that is produced by an animal and *venomous* means full of poison.

11) Suffix *-ness*

wretchedness (noun)

wretched (adj)   -ness (suffix)

wretch (verb)   -ed (suffix)
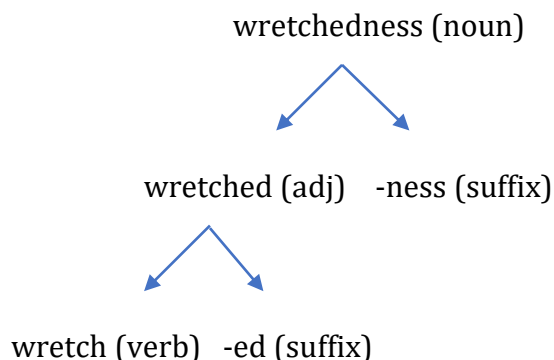
The word *wretchedness* consists of three morphemes, namely *wretch* as free morpheme and *–ed* and *-ness* as bound morphemes.

12) Suffix *-dom*

kingdom (noun)

king (noun)   -dom (suffix)

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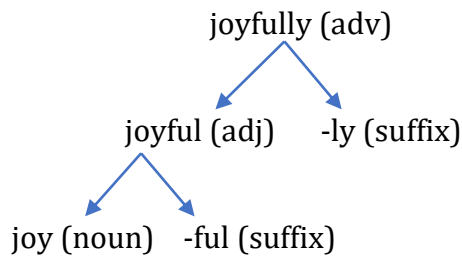
The word *joyfully* consists of three morphemes, that is *joy* as free morpheme, and *ful,* and *-ness* as bound morphemes. The suffixes *–fu* and *-ly* change the category of the base word from a noun into an adjective and then an adverb.

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.

Table 2.

Function and Frequency of Derivational Affixes

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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