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Word Formation Processes in *There Will Come Soft Rains* Short Story

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Abstract

Many English words were formed through word-formation processes that can be found in English literary works, such as novels and short stories. One of the examples is the short story *There Will Come Soft Rains* written by Ray Bradbury. Therefore, the researchers aimed to investigate the word-formation processes in the short story in order to answer a research question, namely: What word-formation processes occur in the story of *There Will Come Soft Rains* by Ray Bradbury? This research was conducted by using document analysis since it used a short story as the source of data. The results showed that 4 lexical items formed through cliticization, 22 lexical items through compounding, and 44 lexical items through derivation. With 44 instances, derivation, forming words by adding affixes, particularly prefixes and suffixes, was the most frequent word-formation process used in the short story.

Keywords: affix, derivation, lexical item, suffix, word-formation process

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, mastering English is not as easy as turning off an electric light. Students need to deal with vocabulary and morphological analyses that play a crucial role in the way to help students enrich their vocabulary items and create sentences in both spoken and written forms. Vocabulary is one of the language elements that uphold the language process and it becomes an indispensable aspect for students to master English skills (Napa, 1991). Brown (2001, cited in Asyiah, 2017) highlights the importance of vocabulary in the communication process both in written and spoken. In fact, a little communication or conversation might occur quite intelligibly when people string words together without paying attention to the grammatical notion. It is why vocabulary becomes an essential element that possesses a big impact on the language communication process. While morphology is a part of linguistics that deals with the process of word construction and word formation (Arnoff & Fudeman, 2005). According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996), morphology is a branch of linguistics that analyzes the categories of word formation and the internal structure of how words are formed. Yule (2014) also states that morphology is the study of word formation that is ordinarily applied in the biological process but in the nineteenth century the word-formation process has been also applied in language learning to investigate the crucial elements. In linguistics, word formation is a process where most English vocabularies

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1. INTRODUCTION

Today, mastering English is not as easy as turning off an electric light. Students need to deal with vocabulary and morphological analyses that play a crucial role in the way to help students enrich their vocabulary items and create sentences in both spoken and written forms. Vocabulary is one of the language elements that uphold the language process and it becomes an indispensable aspect for students to master English skills (Napa, 1991). Brown (2001, cited in Asyiah, 2017) highlights the importance of vocabulary in the communication process both in written and spoken. In fact, a little communication or conversation might occur quite intelligibly when people string words together without paying attention to the grammatical notion. It is why vocabulary becomes an essential element that possesses a big impact on the language communication process. While morphology is a part of linguistics that deals with the process of word construction and word formation (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2005). According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996), morphology is a branch of linguistics that analyzes the categories of word formation and the internal structure of how words are formed. Yule (2014) also states that morphology is the study of word formation that is ordinarily applied in the biological process but in the nineteenth century the word-formation process has been also applied in language learning to investigate the crucial elements. In linguistics, word formation is a process where most English vocabularies

and wordlist proceed by forming new lexemes out of the old ones (Crystal, 2003). He says that the current lexemes can be formed by adding any current forms, modifying another word class, and also combining them to produce the compound words. Previously, a lexeme can be determined as a fundamental and small part of the language or it is popular as a lexical word (Nordquist, 2020). Lobner (2013) explains that lexeme is a basic linguistic item following several specifications. Then, word-formation can be the process that is utilized to construct the current lexemes with similar or dissimilar word classes and also meaning. There are some word-formation processes, namely, affixation, blending, conversion, clipping, compounding, and reduplication (Plag, 2003).

Globally, language always develops as the current improvement, then several new vocabularies and terminologies have been obtained in the field of linguistics and literature. The words in the short story are developed to uphold the main structures with the story like the setting and plot that was already written. One of the examples is the short story of *There Will Come Soft Rains* that was written by the famous writer, Ray Bradbury. It is one of the short stories that is usually used in teaching-learning activities. Columbus city school uses this short story from Ray Bradbury as the text selection in English language arts curriculum reading. This short story can be one of the models of literacy that helps students to acquire reading skills. In this short story, Ray Bradbury tells about one little house that still survived a nuclear blast in the year 2006. This house is special because it has an automated system but not like today's modern house. Every day this house can prepare anything such as making a bed, cooking food, and throwing out the trash. However, the owner of this house has died. Then someday some dogs are injured because the blast came to the house and let inside. However, they died because of the radiation from the house. On the night, August 5, 2016, the house catches fire, and the dies repeat. Several words are presented in the short story and some of them might be currently formed and the rest already exists in our English language. Then, those words would be analyzed and categorized by using the word-formation as one of the processes that are studied in Morphology.

It is notable for restating here the six current studies of English word formation processes all around the world. The first study was conducted by (Pratiwi, Wandi & Beratha, 2018). They investigate and analyze the compound nouns in this story. The analysis shows that there are several types of compound nouns used in this story, namely, endocentric, exocentric, and copulative types. The second study was conducted by (Nanda, Rosa & Ardi, 2012). They analyzed the novel *Twilight* and the movie script using the word-formation processes according to O'Grady (1997). They found that there are more than 6000 words in the *Twilight* novel and more than 700 words on each type of word-formation processes. Moreover, the next study was held by Rizki and Marlina (2018). They investigated the word-formation processes used in *Alice Adventures in Wonderland* Novel by Lewis Carrol. Then, the result shows that there are two majority types of word-formation processes occurring in this novel, namely, affixation, and cliticization. Furthermore, Gemilasari, Jufrizal, and Hafizh (2013) found that the word-formation processes of slang words occurred in several short stories in the

teenage magazine "Aneka Yess". The results of the study showed that there were several slang words found in short stories in "Aneka Yess" (2002 to 2012). Then, from all the slang words that are found in the short stories, coinage is one of the word-formation processes that most frequently used in "Aneka Yess". Moreover, Mustafa, Kandasa, and Yasin (2015) discovered that in-depth word-formation processes happen in daily communication on Facebook application. This study aimed to investigate the most common word-formation processes occurring among Malaysian Facebook users. The results of the study showed that there were three most common word-formation processes, namely, abbreviation (clipping, acronym, and letter combination) and so blending (cf Nasution, 2017; Nurhayati, 2015). They saw that abbreviation is the most frequently used as one of the word-formation processes among the two features with 73%. Last, Oktaviani, Prajnandhari, and Kristianti (2019) found that language always develops from time to time and the new words can be found in the literary form such as books, songs, stories, and so on. They investigated several new words found in "The Handmaid's Tale" (2017) with the support of the elements of the short story. The result showed several words are representing the female characters in the story are structured with two types of word-formation processes, namely, derivations and compounding.

The previous researchers agreed that several word-formation processes occur in English literature, for example, short stories. To fill the gap, this study was conducted specifically attempting to investigate three types of word-formation processes that occur in the short story. Thus, one research question is formulated in this study, namely: "What word-formation processes occur in the story of *There Will Come Soft Rains* by Ray Bradbury?"

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Morpheme

A morpheme is a smallest and meaningful part of a word in a language (Oktaviani, Prajnandhari, and Kristianti, 2019). According to O'Grady and de Guzman (2010), a morpheme is the smallest form that possesses a meaning and grammatical function. In morphology, a morpheme holds an essential aspect and linguistically it refers to the smallest form of the word that deals with grammatical structure (Katamba & Stonham, 2008; Nunes, Bryant, Pretzlik, & Hurry, 2006; Bram, 2012; Barrot & de Leon, 2014; Akbulut, 2017; Halawa, Raflis & Reni, 2018). People sometimes misunderstand the differences between words and the morpheme. A morpheme is the unit of a word, while a word is a smaller form found in the language use. Then, morphemes are divided into two, namely, free morphemes and bound morphemes. Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) found that there are two types of words in English language use, namely, simple and complex words. They state that a simple word is one word that cannot be divided into another part that contains two or more morphemes. For example, the word that only contains one morpheme such as "and, so, but" (Aronoff and Fudeman, 2011). While a complex word is a kind of word that is made up of two or more morphemes. An example of complex words is "action and reaction". Both words

action and reaction consist of two morphemes so those might be categorized as complex words.

Morphologically, a morpheme is divided into two types, namely, free morpheme and bound morpheme (Katamba & Stonham, 1993, as cited in Siboro & Bram, 2020). A free morpheme is a simple word that has root and it can lead the word to stand independently (Katamba & Stonham, 2006). Free morphemes can also be classified into two types, namely lexical and functional morphemes (Katamba & Stonham, 2006). Lexical morphemes reveal the lexical meaning in the language process and they can be categorized as the forms of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs (Brinton & Brinton, 2010) whereas function or grammatical morphemes focus on the grammatical components or logical notion in a sentence (Katamba & Stonham, 2006). The parts of grammatical morphemes can be the several word classes, namely, preposition, article, demonstrative, conjunction, and auxiliary verb (Brinton & Brinton, 2010). However, not all the roots are free and hold the capability to stand by themselves. Then, a bound morpheme is a morpheme that has to be embedded with another word as a word-building element (Katamba & Stonham, 2006; Oktaviani, Prajnandhari, & Kristianti, 2019). Then, there are also two types belonging to bound morphemes, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes (Brinton & Brinton, 2010; Oktaviani, Prajnandhari, & Kristianti, 2019).

2.2 Word-Formation Process

Another major theory used in this research is the word-formation process. The word-formation process occurs in the English language and it can be described as a process that is employed to form a word by taking, omitting, adding, eliminating, or even changing the word structure. Several word processes can be found in English literature and most generally occurs in daily language use. Yule (2010) states that various processes can be used to form a word. There are nine forms of word-formation processes that are most commonly used in the English language use in written or spoken. Yule (2010) states that the nine word-formation processes are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation. While, O' Grady and de Guzman (2010) propose the little different processes of word formation, namely, cliticization, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, acronyms, and onomatopoeia. According to O' Grady and Archibald (2016), there are eight word-formation processes, namely, cliticization, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, acronyms, onomatopoeia, and coinage. However, Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) argue that there are only four processes of word formation, namely, blending, acronyms, clipping, and backformation. In this paper, the researcher uses two major theories from Yule (2010); O' Grady and Archibald (2016). Thus, it is noted that in this paper, the researchers would focus to investigate three forms of word-formation processes, namely cliticization, compounding, and derivation.

literature may appear in a separate section or it is integrated in the Introduction section. Review of literature should provide concepts of the variables as in your title, show how variables are examined and review the previous studies pertaining to the variables. Strong arguments that show the gaps of previous studies and novelty your research will apply should appear. Numbering system should start as follows: 2, 2.1; 2.2; etc.

3. METHOD

This research endeavored to investigate the word-formation processes that occur in *There Will Come Soft Rains* short story. To answer the research question, the researcher used the theory of word-formation processes proposed by O'Grady and Archibald (2016) and Yule (2010). According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), there are eight word-formation processes, namely, cliticization, conversion, clipping, blending, back-formation, acronyms, onomatopoeia, and coinage. Besides, Yule (2010) asserts that the word-formation processes consist of borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, hypocorism, backformation, conversion, coinage, derivations, and acronym.

In conducting this research, the researchers used a document analysis method to analyze the data. Document analysis or content analysis was one of the methodologies used by the researcher to interpret the material learn about human behavior (Ary, Jacobs & Sorensen, 2010). The materials could be public records, textbooks, letters, movies, tapes, diaries, stories, reports, and documents. According to Fraenkel, Wallen, and Hyun (2015), the document analysis method can be used by the researcher to study human behavior and to analyze communication. Content analysis is generally defined briefly as a systematic, objective, and quantitative analysis that can be implemented in many areas of inquiry, such as the natural process of language use, the study of newspaper, a description of genders in television, and an investigation of personal advertisement (Markel, 1998., Kolt, 1998., Neuendorf, 2002).

This research aimed to analyze the several types of word-formation processes that occurred in *There Will Come Soft Rains* short story. So, this research needed to be dealt with the form of morphology. The researcher used one short story entitled *There Will Come Soft Rains* by Ray Bradbury. This short story was published in 1918 and consisted of five pages of the story. The researcher collected the data by implementing several steps. The researcher needed to find a short story and read it carefully. Next, the researcher underlined the words that are formed by using the word-formation processes and also checked in other resources such as books and the internet. Before analyzing the word examples, the researcher cross-checked the example of words by examining the etymology of words in two kinds of dictionaries whether or not the words were reliable. The researcher used two online dictionaries, namely, the *Online Etymology Dictionary* and the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Afterward, the researcher listed the words based on the word-formation processes. To analyze the data, the researcher listed the words in the short story based on the minor word-formation processes discussed and the researcher analyzed the words by finding the relevant information from each process. First, the researcher found the lexical category and word origin of the formed word and then gave brief information where the word was placed in the story. The researcher developed the

table to provide easy information and make the formed words understandable. There were several tables to analyze the data based on the number of word-formation processes that were found in the short story.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Since the researchers used the word-formation processes proposed by Yule (2010) and O'Grady and Archibald (2016), the analysis focused on three types of word-formation processes, namely, cliticization, compounding, and derivation. In the short story, the researchers found that not all the word-formation processes which were discussed occurred in this short story. The researchers discovered 4 lexical items formed through cliticization, 22 lexical items through compounding, and 42 lexical items through derivation. To show the word-formation processes that occurred in *There Will Come Soft Rains* short story, the researchers used tables, as presented below.

4.1. Cliticization

Cliticization is one of several word formation processes that occur in this short story. According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), cliticization might be the usual process that happens by embedding a morpheme to a word. Then, O'Grady and de Guzman (2010) do agree with the terms of cliticization which defines the cliticization as the process of attaching morpheme to a word. Cliticization can usually be found in English words or sentences because the nouns or pronouns can be embedded with the modals or auxiliary verbs. Based on the findings, 4 cliticization processes happen in the short story. There are three types of cliticization. First, the cliticization process occurs usually in several pronouns such as I, we, you, everyone/body/thing, someone, body, thing, and so on. For example, several cliticizations occur in English word formation are you'll, you'd and the pronoun "You" is attached with the modals will and would. Second, cliticization might happen to form a negative meaning. The modal verbs and auxiliary verbs with the adverb not can construct the negative meaning and the examples are couldn't, can't, aren't, and so forth. Those words are formed from the verbs and the adverb "not". In this research, the researcher found only one pronouns-verb cliticization, and another cliticization was related to the process that explained possession. According to Byrd and Mintz (2010), clitic " 's " that is embedded in a word might explain and indicate possession. All the cliticization processes in this short story explained the possessiveness with a clitic " 's ". The example can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Cliticization in "*There Will Come Soft Rains*" short story

Pronouns	Possessive 's	Cliticization
Memory	's	Memory's sake
Mr. Featherstone	's	Mr. Featherstone's birthday
Talita	's	Talita's marriage
What	's	What's

Those words above can be the example of cliticization processes happening in this short story. The words *Memory's sake*, *Mr. Featherstone's birthday*, *Talita's marriage* formed of the pronouns or noun and clitic " 's " were the real example of cliticization that explained the possession of the following words. Cliticization processes were easy to find in English short stories and those processes also illustrate the daily conversation.

4.2. Compounding

According to O'Grady and de Guzman (2010), compounding can be the process of constructing a larger word by combining two or more lexical categories. While Garvey (2010) states that compounding is the combination of two or more free roots and one of the roots is the head of the compound while another is the modifier. Compounding processes might occur in several lexical categories such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, or even prepositions. In English words, the compounding word-formed can be written as the two words separately, one word with the hyphen, or even one word without a hyphen. Compound words tend to have a meaning that is more or less unpredictable (Carstairs & McCarthy, 2002). According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), there are several ways of identifying the classification of compound words based on the process. They find that the most effective way to classify compound words is paying attention and focusing on the part of speech of the compound words and then, sub-classify them based on the part of speech of its constituent. Delahunty and Garvey (2010) divide the compound word processes into three parts, namely, processes of compound verbs, compound nouns, and compound adjectives. Carstairs & McCarthy (2002) also say that there are a lot of processes related to a compound formation such as compound verbs, adjectives, and nouns. They also say compound nouns are the most common type of compound in English. In this study, the researcher found three types of compound words. Based on the three major types of compound process, the researcher found 22 words as the results of the compounding process in this short story. Then, the researcher takes several examples of each type of compounding process based on the distinct lexical categories. The tables of compounding processes that are found in this short story will be explained as follows.

Table 2. Compounding in "*There Will Come Soft Rains*" short story

Compound	Variety of types	
Nouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noun-Noun living room voice-clock rubber heels electric eyes pancakes fence-wire trapdoors armchair film tapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preposition-Noun upstairs outside Verb-noun breakfast

	birthday mankind raincoats stone-heart	
Verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noun-Verb remote-control ball-remained 	
Adjectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noun-Adjective radioactive summer-starched 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjective-Adjective tremulous white well-oiled

4.2.1. Compound Nouns

In this study, the researcher provided three types of compound word processes, namely compound nouns, verbs, and adjectives (Carstairs & McCarthy, 2002). In the part of compound nouns, the researcher found four various types related to the sub-classification based on the part of speech of its constituent. There are several compound noun processes in the short story such as living room, voice-clock, rubber heels, pancakes, electric eyes, armchair, outside, and so on. The researcher chooses one or two words of each example from the sub-classification.

1) Noun + Noun

Voice-clock is the compound word with the hyphen between the words. It combines the word voice (N) and clock (N) that hold the same word class, noun, and then there is no change in the word class. Therefore, there is no change in the word class. When these two words are put together as one word then it will produce a new meaning. The current meaning of the compound word is not constantly affected by the meaning of each word. For example, the voice-clock does not necessarily mean the voice of a clock but it is usually called a speaking clock that means a live or recorded human voice service, and commonly accessed by the telephone.

Table 3. Compound Noun + Noun

Word	Part of speech	Word	Part of speech	Compound word
voice	noun	clock	noun	voice-clock

2) Preposition + Noun

The word *outside* combines the word *out* (Preposition) and also *side* (Noun). After we put both of the words *out* and *side* together, the new word produces a different meaning. The current word is the combination of preposition and noun. Then, the word category of the *outside* is a noun because the compound is a noun maker. The meaning of the compound word is different so the word *outside* cannot be defined by separating each word. *Outside* means the particular area farthest from the specified one.

Table 4. Compound Preposition + Noun

Word	Part of speech	Word	Part of speech	Compound word
out	preposition	side	noun	outside

4.2.2. Compound Verbs

In this short story, the researcher found the compound verbs process related to the category of noun-verb, namely, ball-remained and remote-control.

1) Noun-Verb

The most common compound verb found in daily written or spoken conversation is *remote-control*. This compound word consists of the word *remote* (Noun) and *control* (Verb). When these two words are put together as one word, it produces a new word with a distinct meaning and lexical category. The word *remote-control* becomes a noun because the head of this word is *remote* and *control* becomes the modifier. *Remote-control* means a tool to control a machine from a distance by signal transmission, infrared, or electronic devices.

Table 5. Compound Noun + Verb

Word	Part of speech	Word	Part of speech	Compound word
remote	noun	control	verb	remote-control

4.2.3 Compound Adjective

The last type of compounding process according to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002) is a compound adjective. Delahunty and Garvey (2010) also have found similar processes in compounding. They divide the compounding processes into three parts, namely, compound verbs, compound nouns, and compound adjectives. In this study, the researcher found two types of compound words related to the classification of word category, namely, noun-adjective and adjective-adjective.

1) Noun-adjective

The word *radioactive* is one of the examples of compound noun-adjectives in the short story. It combines the word *radio* that is a noun and *active* that is an adjective. The combination of nouns and adjectives in the compounding process causes several changes of the new word in form of word class and meaning. The word *radioactive* belongs to the group of adjectives because the word *active* as an adjective is the head of the compound. The word *radio* means the wireless transmission that needs the electric impulse or signals from the electromagnetic whereas the word *active* has lexical meaning action or physical movement. If the two words are combined into one word, the meaning and the word class of the word as a unity change. So, the new word cannot be defined by each word, for example, *radio* and *active*. The word *radioactive* means the emission or particle of ionizing radiation.

Table 6. Compound Noun + Adjective

Word	Part of speech	Word	Part of speech	Compound word
radio	noun	active	adjective	radioactive

4.3. Derivation

Yule (2010) coins that derivation is one of the processes of word formation most commonly found in English literature. Brinton and Brinton (2010) as cited in Oktaviani, Prajnandhari, and Kristianti (2019) say that word formation is a crucial process that always occurs in written or oral language communication, and in this process, the morphs are combined to produce the new words. There are various types of word-formation processes. Namely, coinage, compounding, derivations, blending, clipping, and backformation (Brinton & Brinton, 2010). However, this study only focuses on three types of word-formation processes, namely, cliticization, compounding, and derivational. Then, the researcher found several words as the result of the derivational process in “*There Will Come Soft Rains*” short story. The following table presents the result and discussion of the derivational process that occurred in the *There Will Come Soft Rains* short story written by Ray Bradbury.

Table 7. Derivational Process

No.	Word	Part of Speech	Root	Part of Speech	Derivational Affixes	Note
1.	protection	noun	protect	verb	-ion	Noun maker
2.	emptiness	noun	empty	adjective	-ness	Noun maker
3.	perfectly	adverb	perfect	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
4.	payable	adjective	pay	verb	-able	Adjective maker
5.	quietly	adverb	quiet	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
6.	dirty	adjective	dirt	noun	-y	Adjective maker
7.	washer	noun	wash	verb	-er	Noun maker
8.	gently	adverb	gentle	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
9.	mysterious	adjective	mystery	noun	-ous	Adjective maker
10.	brightness	noun	bright	adjective	-ness	Noun maker
11.	evenly	adverb	even	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
12.	carefully	adverb	careful	adjective	-ly	Adverb

						maker
13.	preference	noun	prefer	verb	-ence	Noun maker
14.	fleshy	adjective	flesh	noun	-y	Adjectiv e maker
15.	hysterically	adverb	hysterical	noun	-ly	Adverb maker
16.	wildly	adverb	wild	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
17.	reinforcement	noun	reinforce	verb	-ment	Noun maker
18.	electrical	adjective	electric	noun	-al	Adjectiv e maker
19.	endless	adjective	end	noun	-less	Adjectiv e maker
20.	delicately	adverb	delicate	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
21.	psychopathic	adjective	psychopath	noun	-ic	Adjectiv e maker
22.	confusion	noun	confuse	verb	-ion	Noun maker
23.	unity	noun	unit	noun	-y	Noun maker
24.	explosion	noun	explode	verb	-ion	Noun maker
25.	frantically	adverb	frantic	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
26.	faintly	adverb	faint	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
27.	tenderly	adverb	tender	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
28.	mechanical	adjective	mechanic	noun	-al	Adjectiv e maker
29.	bravely	adverb	brave	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
30.	preoccupation	noun	occupation	noun	pre-	Noun maker
31.	recall	verb	call	verb	re-	Verb maker
32.	reserve	verb	serve	verb	re-	Verb maker
33.	untouched	adjective	touched	adjective	un-	Adjectiv e maker
34.	inconvenience	noun	convenience	noun	in-	Noun maker
35.	delicacy	noun	delicate	adjective	-y	Noun

						maker
36.	disregard	verb	regard	verb	dis-	Verb maker
37.	dissolved	verb	solved	verb	dis-	Verb maker
38.	scarcely	adverb	scarce	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
39.	utterly	adverb	utter	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
40.	feathery	adjective	feather	noun	-y	Adjective maker
41.	warmly	adverb	warm	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
42.	lonely	adverb	lone	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
43.	suddenly	adverb	sudden	adjective	-ly	Adverb maker
44.	regiment	noun	regime	noun	-ent	Noun maker

The table above showed 19 summary of several words as the result of the derivational process that occurs in the short story “*There Will Come Soft Rains*”. The researcher found there are 44 words as the result of the derivational process. The researcher also provided the table that consisted of 44 words as the result of the derivational process to represent the whole results. Carstairs and McCarthy (2002), might generally call this process the derivational affixes and it has a close relationship with inflectional affixes. However, in this study, the researcher explored a word-formation process called the derivation process. According to Yule (2010), the derivation process belongs to one of eight word-formation processes in English. In the following, the explanation of each type of derivational affixes is discussed.

4.4. Derivational affixes found in “*There Will Come Soft Rains*” short story

Affixation is a process of deriving new words from the basis of the existing words with the aid of the various types of affixes (Plag, 2002). While derivation is a process of inserting the word-forming affix. There are two types of derivational affixes, namely, affixes, infixes, and suffixes. However, in this study, the researcher only found two types of derivational affixes, namely, prefixes and suffixes. The function of both affixes is to construct the new meaning of words or change the word classes or categories after inserting the word-forming affixes into the existing words.

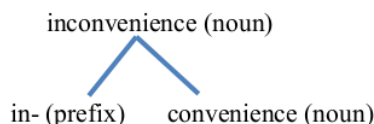
1) Prefixes

A prefix is a kind of affix that is placed before the root of a word and there are several examples in the “*There Will Come Soft Rains*” short story. There are a lot of examples of the form of prefixes occurring in English literature, for example, the prefixes *un-*, *in-*, *re-*, and *super-*. Those forms can be proven in the words of

unbelievable, independence, repair, and superman. The researcher only found five types of prefixes that occurred in this short story. The forms of prefixes most commonly found in this short story are *re-*, *in-*, *pre-*, *dis-*, and *un-* in the words of recall, inconvenience, preoccupation, disregard, untouched. In this study, the researcher chose two out of 5 forms of prefixes to be explained. The explanations can be seen as follows.

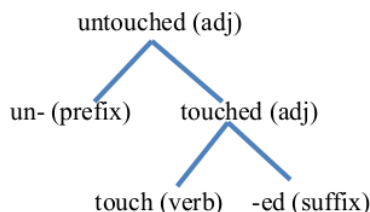
- **Prefix in-**

In this short story, the prefix *-in-* occurs in *inconvenience*. The word *inconvenience* comes from the root *convenience* as a noun and it is combined with the prefix *in-*. The prefix *in-* in the word *inconvenience* changes the meaning of the root from positive to negative. In this instance, the prefix *in-* does not change the word class of the root convenience.



- **Prefix un-**

The word *untouched* comes from the root *touch* and it is formed through a derivational process. The word *untouched* consists of *un-* as the prefix, *touch* as the bound morpheme, and also *-ed* as the suffix. The suffix *-ed* changes the 3rd class of the root (*touch*) from a verb to an adjective. Then, the prefix *un-* does not change the word class of word “*touched*” but it changes the meaning from positive to negative. Note that in this study, the word class of *untouched* is an adjective.



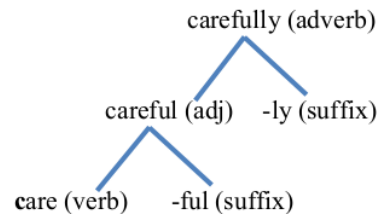
1) Suffixes

In morphology, a suffix is one of the types of affixes that are placed after the root or base of a word. Example are *happiness, perfection* and *engagement*. In the “*There Will Come Soft Rains*” short story, the researchers found twelve forms of the derivational process, namely, *-ly*, *-y*, *-ous*, *-ic*, *-al*, *-ment*, *-ence*, *-less*, *-ness*, *-ion*, *-er*, and *-able*. There are 42 words formation results related to the derivational process in the short story and the examples of derivational suffixes are *carefully, fleshy, mysterious*,

psychopathic, electrical, reinforcement, preference, endless, brightness, protection, washer, and payable. Then, the researcher chooses five suffixes from the short story “*There Will Come Soft Rains*” to be identified. The identification and explanation can be seen as follows.

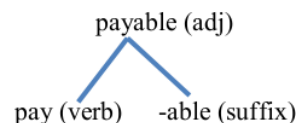
- **Suffix -ly**

The word *carefully* actually consists of two kinds of suffixes, namely, the suffixes *-ful* and *-ly*. Then, the root or the base word of *carefully* is *care* that comes as a verb. Then, it could be said that the word “*carefully*” consists of three morphemes, namely, *care* as a free morpheme, *-ful* and *-ly* as two types of bound morphemes. The suffixes *-ful* and *-ly* change the category of the base word from a verb into an adjective and then an adverb.



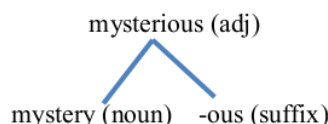
- **Suffix -able**

The word *pay* consists of two morphemes, namely, *pay* as a free morpheme and *-able* as a bound morpheme. The root of the word *payable* is *pay* which comes as a verb. The suffix *-able* changes the word class of the root from a verb to an adjective. This suffix also changes the meaning of the base word *pay*. *Pay* means the activity to give in return for service or things and engage for money. Meanwhile, *payable* means required to be paid.



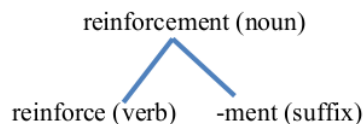
- **Suffix -ous**

The word *mysterious* consists of two morphemes. *Mystery* as the base of word acts as a free morpheme and the prefix *-ous* as a bound morpheme. In this word *mysterious*, the suffix *-ous* changes the meaning and also the category of the base word. The suffix *-ous* changes the category of the base word from *mystery (noun)* into *mysterious (adjective)*. The combination of *mystery* and suffix *-ous* changes the meaning of the root. *Mystery* means something that can be understood or beyond understanding while *mysterious* means something related to the mystery.



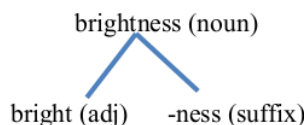
- **Suffix –ment**

The word *reinforcement* consists of two morphemes, namely, *reinforce* as a free morpheme and suffix *-ment* as a bound morpheme. The suffix *-ment* in the word *reinforcement* changes the word class of the root from a verb into a noun. Note that the meanings between the root and the new word are also different.



- **Suffix –ness**

The word *brightness* consists of two morphemes, namely *bright* as a free morpheme and *-ness* as a bound morpheme. The root of *brightness* is *bright* which means the reflecting of light. The suffix *-ness* changes the word category of the root from adjective to noun. The meaning of the particular word also changed. *Brightness* means the quality of the reflecting light.



2) The function of the suffix used in the short story

After identifying and analyzing the derivational affixes that occur in *There Will Come Soft Rains* short story, then the researcher analyzed the function of derivational affixes. The identification is presented in the table as followed.

Table 8. Functions of Derivational Affixes

No.	Function of affixes	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Adverb Formation	17	38.6 %
2.	Noun Formation	13	29.5 %
3.	Adjective Formation	10	22.7%
4.	Verb Formation	4	9.04%
Total		44	100

Based on Tab²² 8 above, the production of adverb formation is the most frequently occur in *There Will Come Soft Rains* short story. The adverb formation occurs 17 times or 38.6 percent and it can be seen that adverb formation dominated almost half of the affixes that had been found in the short story. The least frequent category is the verb formation that occurs only 4 times in the short story and it represents 9.04 percent of the entire data. The adverb formation mostly occurs in this short story because adverb can be used to provide some information related to the manner, place, time, frequency, certainty, or other circumstances of the activities that happen in the short story. This kind of adverb is used to modify the verb so that the readers can grasp the particular action.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on⁵ the results, three word-formation processes, out of the eight types, were identified from the short story *There Will Come Soft Rains*. The researchers discovered four lexical items formed through cliticization, 22 lexical items through³ compounding, and 42 lexical items through derivation. The derivational process became the most frequently used in the word-formation process in this short story, while cliticization became the least frequently¹⁹ used. The researcher discovered four functions of the derivational process in the story of *There Will Come Soft Rains*, namely adverb formation, noun formation, adjective formation, and verb formation. Of the four functions, the verb formation became the least productive with four times occurrences. It is expected that the findings and knowledge of word-formation processes in English can assist learners in enriching their vocabulary items.

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