

MORPHOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

By:

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Abstrak

Morfologi adalah kajian kata dan modifikasinya. Seiring waktu berjalan, pembelajaran morfologi sangat betautan dengannya. Ini bisa dilihat dari banyaknya pengembangan kata dari satu fungsi menjadi fungsi lain. Pengembangan itu adalah dinamis dan tentu diperlukan kemampuan yang matang untuk memodifikasi sebuah kata. Untuk itu, tulisan ini sangat bermanfaat untuk pembelajar yang ingin mengetahui dasar dan pengembangan sebuah kata.

Kata Kunci : *Morphology dan Analysis*

A. Intoduction

Linguistics is the science of languages, and the object of linguistics is language. Language itself is a system of communication used by group of persons in order to express their messages. It may be assumed that language is used to express our feelings, ideas, emotions, and desires.

General linguistics covers a wide range of topics and its boundaries are difficult to define, such as morphology as a part of linguistics. Morphology is the study of morphemes and different forms (allomorphs), and the way they combine in word formation. For example: the English word "powerless" is derived from the word "power", the adjective forming suffix "-less". The process is named affixation. While affix means a letter or sound, a group a letters of sounds, which is added to a word, and change the meaning of function of the word. Morphology has been an obligation subject for language study in all study programs. For English Department, it is as the third subject in major studies of

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linguistics after Phonetics and Phonology. Morphology covers the theory of words and the structures. It is so modify the lexical words more functional and applicable for another word functions.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Morphology

Morphology is the study of the ways in which words are constructed out of smaller units that have a meaning or grammatical function.² It means that Morphology goes to the theory of a word modification by giving smaller units that may be front or back that have meaning or again as grammatical function. Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words.³ It means that Morphology goes to the theory of morphemes by giving arrangements that will be forming words which may constitute words or parts of words. Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation.⁴ It means that Morphology goes to the theory of Morphology, beginning with the inventory of nations relevant to the analysis of word structure.

Morphology is a branch of major studies of linguistics. It covers the theory of word modification. In linguistics, morphology is the second step for the theory of language forms after the theory of expressions, they are phonetics and phonology. Then, it is followed by syntax. So, morphology is the bridge between phonology and syntax. Morphology concerns to the study of word modification (words and the functions), lexicon, morphemes (inflection and derivation), affixes and discourse morphology. Booij says that morphology is the sub disciplines of

² Cipollone, Keiser & Vasishth, *Language Files. Seventh Edition* (Columbus: Ohio University Press, 2006), p. 5.

³ Jackson & Amvela, *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary, an itroduction to modern Leicology.* (London: Cromwell Press, 2000), p. 2

⁴ O'grady & Dobrovolsky, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis.* (Toronto: Copp Clark Ltd, 2006), p. 637.

linguistics that deals with such pattern.⁵ The existence of such patterns also implies that word may have an internal constituent structure. It means, morphology is one of the studies of changes form of the word. The example, walks, walks, walked, walking. Walking can be divided into the constituents walk and -ing.

In Sibarani, morphology is the analysis of word structure.⁶ It means, the words can be constructed and comprehended by the application of quite general rules to more basic word. The example, any speaker of English who knows the verb *fax* recognized *faxed* is as its past tense form. According to Alwi, morfologi adalah kata yang dapat dipotong-potong dan menjadi bagian terkecil, yang kemudian dapat dipotong lagi menjadi bagian yang lebih kecil lagi sampai ke bentuk yang jika dipotong lagi, mempunyai makna.⁷ Morphology is a word that can be cut into pieces and become the smallest, which can then be cut again into smaller sections to the form that if it is cut again, to have meaning.

Pateda states that morphology is science of forms, words and the meaning which is up caused by the modifications of the forms.⁸ From that statement, it is concluded, morphology has three objects. They are: a) forms, b) words form and the formation of word forms and, c) the meaning appearing from the formation of words

1. The two basic functions of morphological operations are:
 - a. The creation of new word (new lexemes), an example in a lexeme formation of the word *bottle factory* from the existing lexemes *bottle* and *factory*, the morphology thus provides means

⁵ Booi, *The Grammar of Words, an Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*. (New York: Ashford Colour Press, 2005), p. 5.

⁶ Sibarani, *An Introduction to Morphology*. (Medan: Penerbit Poda, 2006), p. 111.

⁷ Alwi & Lapoliwa, *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia. Edisi Ke-tiga*. (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2003), p. 28.

⁸ Pateda, *Linguistic, Sebuah Pengantar*. (Bandung: Angkasa, 1988), p. 71.

for extending the set of words of language in a system way.

The coinage of bottle factory is.

- b. A case of compounding, in which two lexemes are combined into a new one.
- c. Spelling out the appropriate form of a lexeme in a particular syntactic context.

2. The goals of morphology:

- a. To describe and analyze the languages of the world as accurately and as insightfully as possible.

To developing a typology of languages: what are dimensions along which languages differ, and how are these dimensions of variation related and restricted, do all languages have morphology and all possible kinds and are there explanations for morphological similarities and differences between languages.

2. Words

Words is the smallest free forms found in language.⁹ It means that words goes to most familiar. A word is a minimal free form.¹⁰ Hence, a word is viewed as a form which can occur in isolation and have meaning but which cannot be analysed into elements which can all occur alone and also have meaning.

Words can be chopped into smaller pieces.¹¹ At the morphological level, words may consists of more than one unit as well, which we may call morphological atoms of a word. Words have an internal structure consisting of smaller units organized with respect to each other in a particular way. The most important component of word structure is a morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest unit of language that carries

⁹ O'garty & Dobrovolsky, 2006, *Op.cit.*, p. 649.

¹⁰ Jackson & Ampela, 2000, *Op.Cit.*, p. 48.

¹¹ Booij, 2005, *Op.Cit.*, p. 27.

information about meaning or function. The example of word 'builder', that consists of two morphemes: build (with the meaning of 'construct') and -er (with the meaning 'one who builds').

3. Morpheme

Morpheme is smallest linguistic unit that has a meaning or grammatical function.¹² It means that morphemes can stand alone. Morphemes is the minimal units with a lexical or a grammatical meaning.¹³ It means that morphemes goes to the morphological building blocks of words. Words have an internal structure consisting of smaller units organized with respect to each other in a particular way. The most important component of word structure is a morpheme. Morphemes is the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function.¹⁴ It means that morphemes goes to words have an internal structure consisting of smaller units organized with respect to each other in a particular way. The example of word 'builder', that consists of two morphemes: build (with the meaning of 'construct') and -er (with the meaning 'one who builds').

4. Lexicon

Lexicon is a speaker's mental dictionary, which contains information about the syntactic properties, meaning, and phonological representation of a language's words.¹⁵ Lexicon is a word that can be modified by new word functions.

Lexicon is mental listing of the words in a language, including information about their meaning, grammatical function, pronunciation,

¹² Cipollone, Keiser & Vasishth 2006, *Op.Cit.*, p. 479.

¹³ Booij, 2005, *Op.Cit.*, p. 8.

¹⁴ O'grady & Dobrovolsky 2006, *Op.Cit.*, p. 637.

¹⁵ O'grady & Dobrovolsky 2006, *Op.Cit.*, p. 636.

etc.¹⁶ It means that lexicon goes to all information of words in a language. Lexical is free verbal morpheme.¹⁷ Based the statement lexical can occur as a word by itself.

5. Free Morpheme

A free morpheme is independent for it can occur alone by itself as a word in the language. Free morphemes are those that can occur alone: dog, girl, good, run, two, have, I, you, of, can, the, love, bad, etc. A free morpheme is one that can be uttered alone with meaning. For instance, in reply to "What are you going to do now?" you might answer "Eat". This is a free morpheme. A bound morpheme, unlike the free, cannot be uttered alone with meaning. It is always annexed to one or more morphemes to form a word, e.g. antedate, replay, manly, keeper, unable. The underlined morphemes in the examples are all bound, for one would not utter in isolation forms like ante-, re-, -ly, -er, and un-.

6. Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is dependent as it is always attached to another morpheme. Affixes are bound morphemes as they always occur with bases. The bound morphemes are those that cannot occur alone, and must be attached to words i.e. enlarge, quickly, widen, singing, replace.

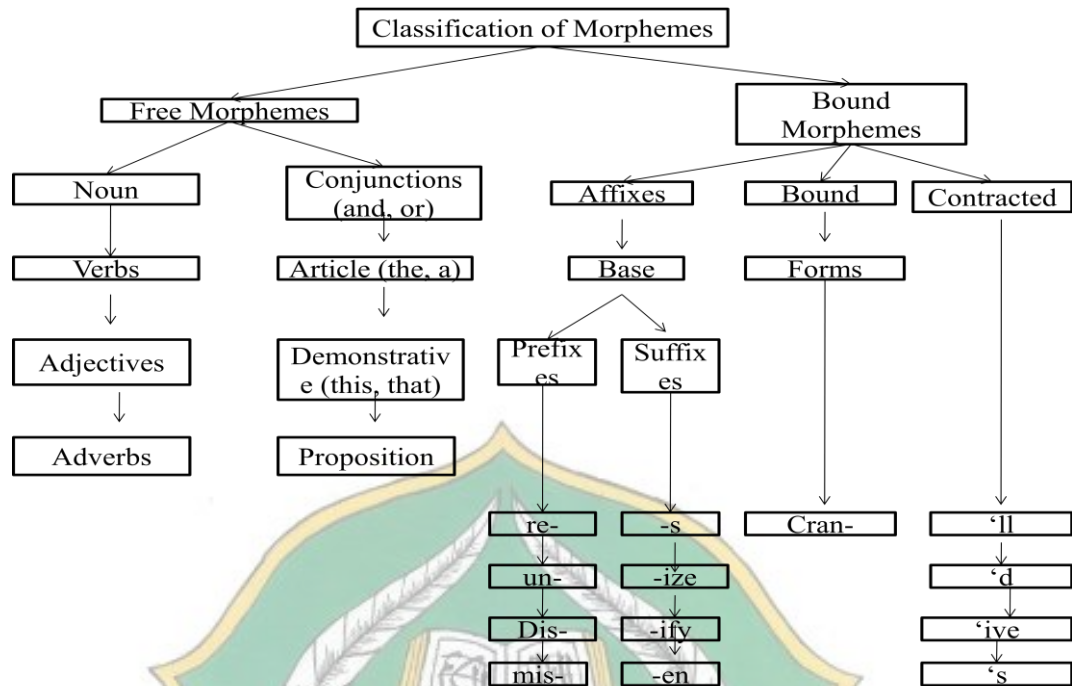
Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme creating new words by changing either the meaning.¹⁸ The examples *happy vs. unhappy* or the part of speech; *ripe* as an adjective and *ripen* as verb. Certain bound morphemes have the effect of changing the part of speech of the word to which they are affixed. In English, derivational morphemes are therefore either prefixes or suffixes. Most bases occur independently as free morphemes and few bases are bound morphemes.

¹⁶ Cipollone, Keiser & Vasishth, 2006, *Log.Cit.*, p. 478.

¹⁷ Booij, 2005, *Op.Cit.*, p. 9.

¹⁸ Sibarani, 2006, *Op.Cit.*, p. 44 .

Figure 1 Classification of Morpheme



Hornby says that affix is a letter or group of letter or sound which is added to the beginning or the end of a word to change its meaning or the way it is used. Affixation is just like adding affixes to a word and one should notice what process takes place and what result of the process are. For example, the suffix *-ize* attaches to a noun and turns it to the corresponding verb as in criticized simonize.

Affixes is the bound morpheme that change the meaning or syntactic function of the words to which they attach.¹⁹ It means that affixes goes to prefixes, infixes, and suffixes are the three types of affixes. Affix is a bound morpheme that cannot function as a word on its own.²⁰ It means that affix goes to general term for bound morpheme that are added to roots and stems. In English, affixation can be classified as a prefix and suffix. In addition, in some words there is also an infix. But, it is in a rarely occurrences.

¹⁹ Cipollone, Keiser & Vasishth, 2006, *Op.Cit.*, p. 471.

²⁰ Booij, 2005, *Op.Cit.*, p. 9.

Prefix

Prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem and based, or prefix is an affix, which is added to the front of the stem.

Examples: re → write → rewrite
Un → tidy → untidy
Il → legal → illegal
Pro → action → proaction

Prefix is an affix that attaches to the beginning of a word. It is an affix which is placed before the stem of a word only.

Suffix

According the Oxford's dictionary define suffix is a letter, sound or syllable at the end of a word to make another word. In linguistics, a suffix (also sometimes called a *postfix* or *ending*) is an affix which is placed after the stem of a word. Common examples are case endings, which indicate the grammatical case of nouns or adjectives, and verb endings, which form the conjugation of verbs.²¹ The suffixes are a morphological process that uses to make new words from the suffixation.

The general term for bound morphemes that are added to roots and stems is affix. If an affix that appears before the root/stem, it is a prefix. If it appears after the root/stem, it is a suffix. So, al- and ap- are prefixes, whereas -ment, and -o are suffixes, and infix (within a root).

Inflection

The word of inflectional is derived from the verb to inflect. In A.S Hornby dictionary stated that to change the ending or form of a word to

²¹ Jackson & Ampela, 2000, *Opcit.*, p. 69

show its relationship to other words in a sentence. According to Yule says, the inflectional morphemes are affixes that attached to verbs, nouns, and adjectives which are not used to produce new in English language. And the used of inflectional morphemes to indicate aspects of grammatical function of a word. Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is a plural or singular, if it is past tense or not, if it is comparative or passive form. Inflectional morpheme is bound morpheme that it modifies word (lexicon) based on the previous and the next elements. It does not change word function. But, enrich the meaning:

- a. He writes (V) (writes = write + -s/es)
- b. He wrote (V) (wrote = write + -ed)
- c. He written (V) (written = write + -en)
- d. He writing (V) (writing = write + -ing)

Words that are never subjected to inflection are said to be invariant; for example, "must" is an invariant item: it never takes a suffix or changes form to signify a different grammatical category. Its category can only be determined by its context.

Inflection changes grammatical properties of a word within its syntactic category. In the example: *The weather forecaster said it would clear today, but it hasn't cleared at all.* The suffix *-ed* inflects the root-word *clear* to indicate past tense. Some inflectional suffixes in present day English

Noun show the following inflectional suffixes:

- 1) Books: -s plural
- 2) Book's: -'s possessive
- 3) Books': -s' plural + possessive

Adjectives show the following inflectional suffixes:

- 1) Colder: -er comparative
- 2) Coldest: -est superlative
- 3) Happier: -er comparative
- 4) Happiest: -est superlative

Verb show the following inflectional suffixes

- 1) Eats: -s third person singular present

- 2) Ate: past tense
- 3) Eaten: -en past participle
- 4) Eating: -ing present participle

In pronouns, not add a suffixes which are inflections, but their respective forms fit the noun inflectional paradigm as shown below:

- 1) *I* wrote a letter: *I* as grammatical subject
- 2) Rina wrote *me* a letter: *me* as grammatical object
- 3) Rina wrote a letter to *me*: *me* as a complement of preposition
- 4) *My* books: *my* as a possessive adjective
- 5) This books is *mine*: *mine* as possessive pronoun

An adverb (some, and not usually -ly adverbs like quickly) of one or two syllables:

- 1) Faster: -er as a comparative
- 2) Fastest: -est as a superlative
- 3) Sooner: -er as a comparative
- 4) Soonest: -est as a superlative

Inflectional is the modification of a word's form to indicate the grammatical subclass to which it belongs.²² The word of inflectional is derived from the verb to inflect.

Derivations

In addition to a short list of inflectional suffixes English has a large supply of another kind of suffix, called derivational suffixes. These consist of all the suffixes that are not inflectional. Not all affixes have the same function when attached to the root or base. When the affixes change the class of a root or base then they are usually called derivational morphemes.

Root/base	Affix	Example
Happy	-ness	happiness

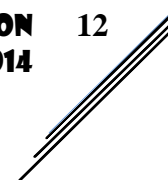
²² O'grady & Dobrovolsky 2006, *Opcit.*, p. 634

Quick	-ly	quickly
Wide	-en	widen

The suffixes -ness and -ly and -en in the examples above are usually called derivational affixes because -ness changes an adjective (happy) into a noun (happiness); -ly changes an adjective (quick) into an adverb (quickly) and changes an adjective (wide) into a verb (widen). Among the characteristics of the derivational suffixes there are three that will be quite important for us to understand.

- The words with which derivational suffixes combine are arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb *adorn* we must add the suffix -ment and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb *fail* combines only with -ure to make a noun *failure*. Yet the verb *employ* may use three nouns with different meaning (employment, employer, and employee).
- In many cases, but not at all, a derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of word to which is added. The noun *act* becomes an adjective by the addition of -ive. Although we have not yet taken up the parts of speech we probably know enough about them to distinguish between noun, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.
- Derivational suffixes usually do not close of a word; that is after a derivational suffix we can sometimes add another derivational suffix and can frequently add an inflectional suffix. For example the word *fertilize* which ends in a derivational suffix, we can add another suffix, -er and to *fertilizer*, and we can add the inflectional suffix -s closing of the word *fertilizers*.

Derivational (lexical): words formed by the attachment of lexical affixes are derived from other words, and derivational affixes are those affixes which help in this derivation (e.g. dis-, re-, in-, be-, en-, -ly, -ance, -able, -ize, -ish, -like, -ment, -ing).



- 1) Nouns Derived from a Verb are Also Called 'nominalizers.

Table 3a Derivations

No	Verb	Suffixes	Noun
1	Argu	-ment	Argument
2	Leak	-age	Leakage
3	Disturb	-ance	Disturbance
4	Conclude	-ion	Conclusion

- 2) Nouns Derived from Adjectives

Table 3b Derivation

No	Adjectives	Suffixes	Noun
1	Social	-ist	Socialist
2	Free	-dom	Freedom
3	Good	-ness	Goodness
4	True	-th	Truth

- 3) Verbs Derived from Nouns, also known as 'Verbalizers'

Table 3c Derivation

No	Noun	Suffixes	Verb
1	Glory	-fy	Glorify
2	Pressure	-ize	Pressurize
3	Fright	-en	Frighten

- 4) Verb Derived from Adjective

Table 3d Derivation

No	Adjectives	Suffixes	Verb
1	Soft	-en	Soften
2	Fure	-ify	Purity
3	Legal	-ize	Legalize

- 5) Adjectives Derived from Noun, also called 'Adjectivizer'

Table 3e Derivation

No	Noun	Suffixes	Adjectives
1	Season	-al	Seasonal
2	Care	-less	Careless
3	Gold	-en	Golden

6) Adjectives Derived from Verb

Table 3f Derivation

No	Verb	Suffixes	Adjectives
1	Argue	-able	Arguable
2	Create	-ive	Creative
3	Depend	-ent	Dependent
4	Sense	-ory	Sensory

7) Adverbs Derived from Adjectives, known as 'adverbializer'

Table 3g Derivation

No	Adjectives	Suffixes	Adverb
1	Consistent	-ly	Consistently
2	Slow	-ly	Slowly
3	Obvious	-ly	Obviously

8) Adverbs derived from nouns

Table 3h Derivation

No	Nouns	Suffixes	Adverb
1	Home	-ward	Homeward
2	Sky	-wards	Skywards
3	Clock	-wise	Clockwise

Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme creating new words by changing either the meaning. The examples *happy vs unhappy* or the part of speech; *ripe* as an adjective and *ripen* as verb. Certain bound morphemes have the effect of changing the part of speech of the word to which they are affixed. In English, derivational morphemes are therefore either prefixes or suffixes. Most bases occur independently as free morphemes and few bases are bound morphemes.

Morphemic Analysis

Analysis is an inspection concerning meaning and essence something. According to the Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines analysis as the detail study or examination in order to understand more about the result of the

study. According to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia tells that analysis is an identification on an event to know the real meaning.²³ It means that, analysis is the research to an even to know the actually situation. Morphological analysis is the process of forming words or word formation by adding affixes to the base form or in other word. The process of morphological in the way to form words by combining one morpheme with others. The base form is the linguistic form which may be a single form or complete form. So, based of those definitions above, the writer concludes that morphemic analysis is the research to detail study to know about the result of the actually situation in the study of morphology.

Both morpheme and word are the two main points of morphological process. Morpheme constitutes a form which belongs to linguistic form; furthermore words constitute two kinds of unity which are called phonology and grammatical unity. A morpheme is not a word, but on the contrary a word is always a morpheme because a word often consists of one or more morphemes. To get more complete understanding about morphological process, what it is and how really is, some linguist provides definitions on morphology and some of them are as follow:

Gleason concludes that morphology is the study of word formation.²⁴ It means, it identifies meaningful units that appear to separable parts of words. According to O'grady, morphology is the analysis of word structure. It means, the words can be constructed and comprehended by the application of quite general rules to more basic word. The example, any speaker of English who knows the verb *fax* recognized *faxed* is as its past tense form.

Pateda states that morphology is science of forms, words and the meaning which is up caused by the modifications of the forms. And the

²³ Pusat Bahasa Departement Pendidikan Nasional, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka) 2001, p. 43

²⁴ Gleason & Rater, *Psycholinguistics*, Second Edition (New York: Harcourt Brace College Publisher) 2008, p. 14

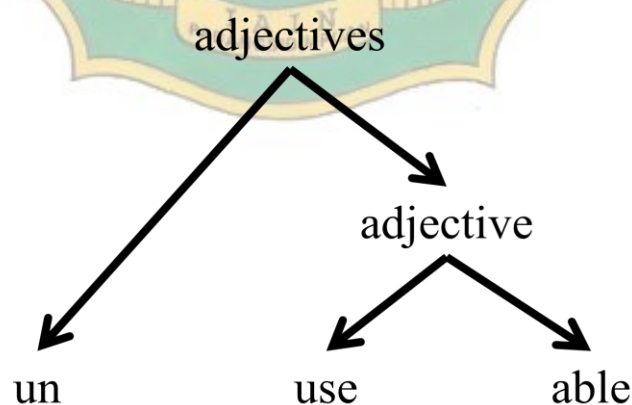
object of morphology is words form, the formation of word forms, and the meaning appearing from the formation of words.

By morphology, we may analyze the most elemental unit of grammatical form which is called morpheme. Every word in language is composed of one or more morphemes. The morpheme arrangements which are treated under the morphology of language include all combinations that form words of part of words.

In many languages, words play in important grammatical role, in that they are building out of smaller elements by certain patterns. For the analysis of word formation, it is important to apply which one is a base form, it is an affix. Thus, morphology takes an important role in arranging and combining them to constitute new word.

According to Cipolloe, Keiser & Vasishth say that word, since they are formed by steps, have a special type of structure characterized as hierarchical.²⁵ This hierarchical structure can be schematically represented by means of a *tree* that indicates the steps involved in the formation of the word, which morphemes joined together first and so on. The tree for *unusable* is

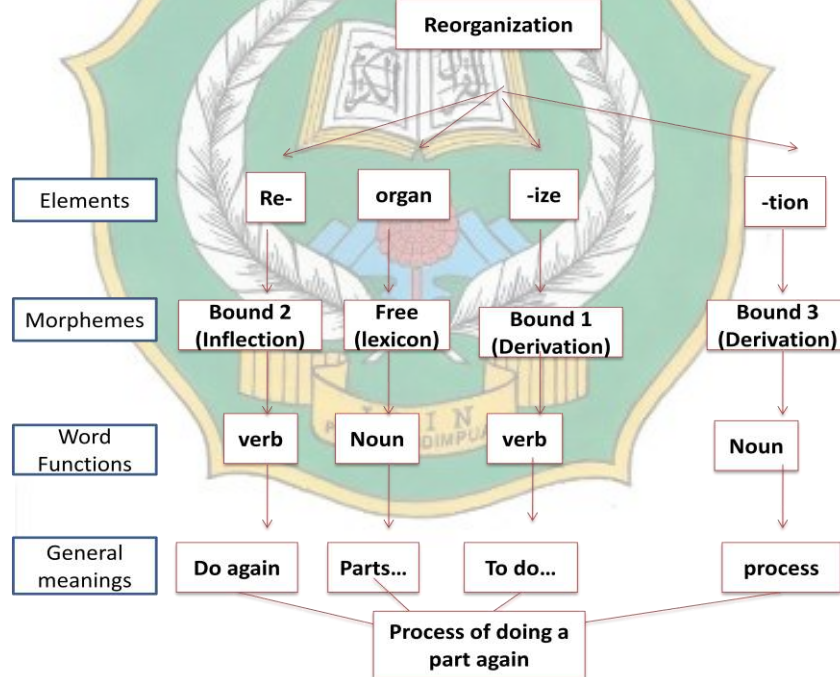
Figure 2 Analysis in Tree Diagram



²⁵ Cipolloe, Keiser & Vasishth , 2006, p. 140 *Opcit*

From the explaining above, the writer concludes that morphological process is the study of internal structure of the word and the rules by which words are formed. We may recognize that word form such as dances, dancer, danced, and dancing which must consist of one element, i.e. 'dance'. And a number of other elements such as , -s, -er, -ed, -ing. All these elements are described as morphemes.

Exmple of Morphology in analysis: Organization

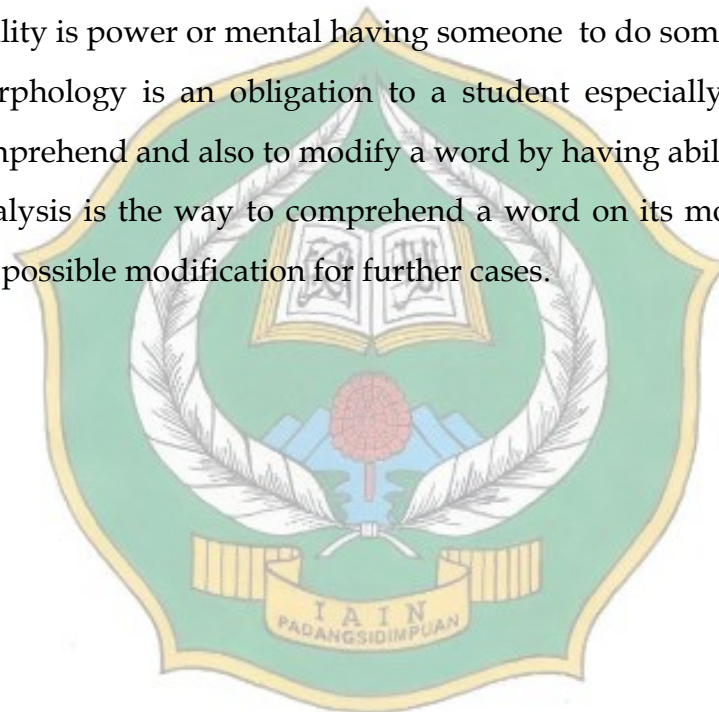


So, based of those definitions above, the writer concludes that morphemic analysis is the research to detail study to know about the result of the actually situation in the study of morphology.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this writing is drawn based on the data analysis, findings and discussions as the following:

1. Ability is power or mental having someone to do something by hard
2. Morphology is an obligation to a student especially in English to comprehend and also to modify a word by having ability to analyze
3. Analysis is the way to comprehend a word on its modification and the possible modification for further cases.



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