

MORPHOLOGICAL DIVERSITIES REVELED IN RAHIMI'S NOVEL *THE PATIENCE STONE*

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Abstract

This study aims to find out the diversity of morphemes appearing in every word in *The Patience Stone* written by Rahimi. The problems being solved are the derivational morphemes expressed in the novel and the frequency of derivational morphemes that appear in *The Patience Stone* by Atiq Rahimi. Hopefully, it could be helpful and useful for application of derivational morpheme correctly. It can also be the reference for learning the word formation. The research method used to analyze the data is descriptive design. Data are taken from the novel of *The Patience Stone* about any words containing derivational morpheme and the technique of data analysis used is classification of every word and labels of the frequency of derivational morpheme. The finding indicates that derivational suffix *-ly* is the most frequent morpheme that appears in the novel. The derivational suffix *-hood* and *-ship* are the least frequency of derivational morpheme.

Keywords : Word-formation, Morpheme, Affixes

A. Introduction

The subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with such pattern called morphology while the study of forms and the basic elements of morphology is more technically known as morpheme. It is one of the interesting major branches of linguistic study, as the smallest difference in the shape of a word correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentences meaning or in grammatical structure. Morphemes as the smallest unit of meaning cover the key elements in the reading process. Learners understand the words that are made up of meaningful units when they are taking a complex words apart to make sense of it and

to uncover the relationship between this word and others. The brilliant readers do this automatically which help them learn more words and comprehend new information (Carlisle, 2004).

Verhoeven and Perfetti (2003) argue that derivational morphology involves words deriving from a base morpheme across different grammatical categories and inflectional morphology involves addition to a word's stem. They also explain that within the English language over half of the words are morphologically complex and are more common in written language than in speech. A bound morpheme as a linguistic form

must be with another morpheme, for examples, as an affix or combining form, the English suffix –ing must be used with a verb stem: *speaking, writing, listening*. Lyons (1981) states that an affix is a letter or sound or a group of letters or sounds added to a word which change the meaning or function of the word. An affix which can be added (1) to the beginning of a word is categorized as a prefix, (2) to the end of a word is called suffix, and (3) within a word is an affix.

Affixes or derivational morphemes as the main focus on the discussion as derivational morpheme causes a major grammatical change to involve moving the base from one word-class. The knowledge of affixes has been proven in order to help the learners in all ages and in various fields of study (Wang, 2008). In this study, the novel entitled "*The patience stone*" is written by talented writer from Afghanistan, he is Atiq Rahimi. And this novel "*The Patience Stone*" won the Prix Goncourt in 2008. The problems suggested to be formulated are: how do the derivational morphemes appear in Atiq Rahimi's *The Patience Stone*? And how frequent do the derivational morphemes appear in Atiq Rahimi's *The Patience Stone*?

Doing research with words that include a number of morphemes presents a

serious challenge in accounting participants's familiarity with individual morphemes as well as the knowledge of the whole words (Bryant and Nunes, 2008). The lack of studies of affix knowledge may stem in parts from methodological concerns about how best to assess morphological knowledge (Carlisle, 2010). In the process of word-formation, Yule (1996:64-70) in *the study of language* divides into coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes and suffixes, and the last is infixes.

B. Research Method

Descriptive research does not fit neatly into the definition of either quantitative or qualitative research methodologies, but instead it can utilize elements of both, often within the same study. This research used descriptive research. The technique of data analysis is the scientific method which is prepared to arrange, to gather, and to analyze the data. Three steps to get the data are carried out. They are underlining the derivational morphemes found in the sentences, classifying the derivational morphemes based on the affixes, and the last the frequency and percentage of the derivational morphemes also presented in this analysis.

A. Analysis and Discussion

The prefix *in-* here modifies significantly the meaning of the base to which they are attached, without necessarily changing its grammatical category. From the word-class input base (adj) into the word-class output word (adj) such as *in-visible*. The same characteristic is also found in the prefix *un-* to modify the meaning “not” and “reversive” without changing the category of word-classes. There are two kinds of word-class category. (i) the word-class of input base (verb) to word-class output word (verb), they have meaning “reversive”. For example the base *settle* (verb) change into *un-settle* (verb). (ii) the word-class base (adj) change into word-class word (adj) the meaning “not” of each words such as, *un-patterned*.

The next explanation is prefix *dis-*, the function of prefix *dis-* here is to modify the meaning without changing the grammatical category, such (i) the word-class input base (verb) into the word-class output word (verb) with the meaning “reversive” and “not”, it can be seen that *dis-abused* is prefix *-dis* the the meaning “reversive” but different with meaning “not” such *dis-appear*. (ii) the word-class input base (N(abs)) into the word-class output word (N(abs)) with the meaning “not” of them . It is shown by the words

dis-trust. (iii) modifying the meaning “not” with the word-class category base (adj) into other word (adj) as well, used as adjective word and it is added prefix *dis-* becomes *dis-used* (adj). The other prefix is *re-* it also has the same criterion, it changes the meaning but it does not change the grammatical class. With the base word-class (verb) into word-class word (verb) and the meaning “again” it can be *re-arrange*.

Derivational prefix *en-*. This prefix (*en-*) totally different with other prefixes, they change the grammatical category of base as well as a possible change in a meaning. From the word-class input base (noun) changes into word-class output word (verb) and also changes the meaning with mean “put in” of each words. For example, the word base *couraged* (noun) and it is added by *en-* before the free morpheme becomes *en-couraged* (verb).

The first suffixes would like to explain *-hood* and *-ship*. Word-class of input base of suffix *-hood* (noun) into the word-class of output word (N(abs)) and the change of meaning is “status”. Based on the abservation found on the analysis is the word base *neighbour* (noun) and it is added *-hood* after the free morpheme *neighbour* becomes *neighbour-hood* (Noun(abs)) and suffix *-ship* also has same category, change the grammatical category from the word

base (Noun) into the word (Noun(abs)) with the meaning “state or condition” as in the case of *hard* (adj) and added *ship* after the word *hard*, *hard-ship* (N(abs)). Hardship here changes the state or condition of the word base *hard* and also changes the word-class of the word base (adj) into (N(abs)). .

The next derivational suffix is suffix *-ity* as same as the other suffixes, suffix *-ity* changes the word-class base (adj) into the word-class word (N(abs)) with changes of the meaning of the base “state or condition” to which they attached. As in the case of *virgin* (adj) and added by *-ity* for *virgin-ity* (Noun(abs)). Derivational suffixes *-ment*, they absolutely change the meaning of “result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb” and change the grammatical category as well from the word-class base (verb) into the word-class (noun). As in the case of *engage* (verb) and added *-ment* after the free morpheme *engage* becomes *engage-ment* (noun). And the derivational suffixes *-less* also found in the analysis, it changes the grammatical category of word-class base (noun) into the word-class (adj) and also changes the meaning of word “without” for each words, examples are shown in the analysis, such as the word *soul-less*.

The derivational suffix *-ful* is also found in the analysis, the criterion of the suffix *-ful* are (i) changing the grammatical

category from the word base (noun) into the word (adj) and (ii) modifying the meaning of the base “having” to which they are attached. It can be saw in *beauty* (noun) added *-ful* after *beauty* as *beauti-ful* (adj). And derivational suffix *-ic* changes the meaning of the base “pertaining to” and changes the word-class input base (noun) into word-class output word (adj), such as the word base *enigma* (noun) added *-ic* for *enigmat-ic* (adj). Derivational suffix *-al* is also found in this analysis such as, *fratricide* (noun) into *fratricid-al* (adj). It changes the grammatical class from the base word noun into the word-class adjective and of course the also changes the meaning of each words. They have meaning “pertaining to, of the kind”. The next derivational suffix descriptively is suffix *-er* that has meaning of “agent who does whatever the verb indicates” by changing the grammatical category from the word base verb into noun. And it can be found in this analysis such as, *teach* (verb) into *teach-er* (noun). And the last derivational suffix that would like to be explained is suffix *-ly*, it is the biggest total number that derivational morpheme found in this analysis. Based on the observation that derivational suffix *-ly* criterion (i) modifying significantly the meaning of the base “manner” to which they are attached. (ii) changing the grammatical class of a base adjective into

word-class adverb as in the case of *slow*
(adj) added *-ly* into *slow-ly* (adv).

The frequency and percentage of the derivational morphem

Affixes		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Prefixes	In-	10	1,6 %
	Un-	35	5,8 %
	Dis-	26	4,3 %
	Re-	71	11,7 %
	Ex-	0	0 %
	En-	5	0,8 %
Suffixes	-hood	2	0,3 %
	-ship	2	0,3 %
	-ness	45	7,4 %
	-ity	11	1,8 %
	-ment	15	2,5 %
	-less	15	2,5 %
	-ful	29	4,8 %
	-ic	3	0,5 %
	-al	10	1,6 %
	-er	69	11,3 %
	-ly	260	42, 8 %

From the total number of derivational morphemes that appear in Atiq

Rahimi's *The Patience Stone* is 608 words. It can be concluded that most of Katamba's

theory of some common derivational morpheme is found in this novel. such as derivational prefix *in-* with percentage 1,6 %, prefix *un-* with percentage 5,8 %, prefix *dis-* with percentage 4,3 %, prefix *re-* with percentage 11,7 % and prefix *en-* with percentage 0,8 %. The data not only found derivational prefix, but also found derivational suffixes. In case derivational suffix *-hood* and *-ship* which has same percentage 0,3 %, derivational suffix *-ness* with percentage 7,4 %, suffix *-ity* with percentage 1,8 %, suffix *-ment* with percentage and *-less* has the same percentage with 2,5 %, suffix *-ful* with percentage 4,8 %, suffix *-ic* with percentage 0,5 %, suffix *-al* 1,6 %, suffix *-er* 11,3 % and the last is derivational suffix *-ly* with frequent 260 words and percentage 42,8 %.

The biggest number of derivational morpheme appearing is derivational suffix *-ly*, it found 260 words with percentage 42,8 % and the smallest number of derivational morpheme appearing is derivational suffix *-hood* and *-ship* with the same frequent which appear only 2 words. It automatically has the same percentage with 0,3 %. Other result of this analysis, it is also found that no derivational prefix *ex-* which appears in this novel.

D. Conclusion

Most of all elements of derivational morpheme in Atiq Rahimi's *The Patience Stone* appear in the data and the derivational morphemes appear as both of prefixes and suffixes.

The biggest number of derivational morpheme which appears in Atiq Rahimi's *The Patience Stone* is derivational suffix *-ly* such one of examples that can be visible in analysis, as in the case of word base *abrupt* (adj) added derivational suffix *-ly* and *abruptly* (adv) with percentage 42,8% The the smallest number of derivational morpheme that appears in the data is derivational suffix *-hood* and *-ship* with the same result percentage 0,3% (as in the case of word base *neighbour* (Noun) added suffix *-hood* into *neighbourhood* (Noun(abs)) without changing the grammatical category and modifying the meaning of 'status') and the same percentage is derivational suffix *-ship* such the word base *hard* (adj) and *hardship* (Noun), they change the grammatical class as well as a possible change in meaning of 'state or condition'

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