DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY USED IN A SHORT STORY OF JOHN ROSSITER'S WIFE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze types of derivational morphology found in the short story entitled "John Rossiter's Wife". In addition, this research also finds out which type or group of derivational morphology is most often used in the short story. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The researchers used document analysis to collect the data. Content analysis was used to find out the group of derivational morphology in the short story. To check the quality of the data, the researchers used peer review or peer debriefing, multiple investigators, and theories. The results showed that there are 26 words from four types of derivational morphology, namely adverbs formed from adjectives, nouns formed from members of other word classes, adjectives formed from adjectives, and adjectives formed from members of other word classes. Furthermore, the result of this research revealed that the highest percentage of occurrence is adjectives derived from members of other word classes. Theoretically, this research has implications for the development of scientific insights about morphology especially derivational morphology, practically it gives implication to the readers especially EFL students and teacher in understanding and analyzing English words.

Keywords: Derivation, Morphology, Short Story

A. INTRODUCTION

Mastering morphology is essential for being fluent in one's mother tongue or a foreign language such as English. In order to be able to use English in spoken and written form, the speaker or writer need to have a lot of vocabulary. As Wardana (2023) stated that vocabulary becomes the main focus of langauge learning; it is crucial to meaning communication both written and spoken English. Not only can morphemes be useful in language learning, but they are also crucial for expanding one's vocabulary and enhancing language proficiency. The knowledge of word formation rules through affixation, acronym and onomatopoeia can develop EFL students' vocabulary. In this case, learning new words and recognizing word relationships may be made simpler by having a basic understanding of how morphemes are used to form words.

Morphological processes are used to separate a word or duplicate another word. It can be defined as the various ways of creating words. Word formation occurs when words are processed into new words. This can be done in several ways. They are abbreviation, compound word, acronym, clipping, blending, inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme (Zuhri et al., 2022). The term "derivation" in morphology designates one of the two primary categories or word-formation processes (Crystal, 2008). By joining affixes, derivation is utilized in that morphological process to create new words. It processes change the basis of meaning. Derivational affixes frequently silmutaneously alter the syntatic categoryand meaning, though occaisinally the meaning is predictable (Efransyah, 2019). In addition, Carstairs-Mccarthy (2002) argued that any aspect of word structure involving affixation that is not inflectional is reffered to as "derivation'.

The derivation includes a list of different methods by which new words are derived from preexisting word or word roots. These terms also refer to the two kind of affixes that are used to form words. A new word essentially what arises from derivational process (e.g. *nation* ⇒ *national*) (Crystal, 2008). Another example; the word "happy" includes in an adjective. In this case, by adding -ness after the word "happy", the word class changes in to noun "happiness". The process modifies the meaning of words and their form (Nisa, 2020). In this case, the most effective way to classify words is through their morphological processes. The structure of grammar and word formation in many languages is based on the affixation of stem (for instance including affixes like -er ' on the root word "work". The word function is verb then becomes noun "worker"). Thus, it highlights how important morphological acquisition is to learning a first language and second language. On the other hand, one of the most difficult task in second language acquisition and processing (L2) is the phenomenon of speech syntax expressed through additional words (Kimppa et al., 2019). Carstairs-Mccarthy (2002) proposes that derivational morphology are categorized as follow: (a) Adverbs derived from adjectives (b) Nouns derived from nouns (c) Nouns derived from members of other word classes (d) Adjectives derived from adjectives (e) Adjectives derived from members of other word classes (f) Verbs derived from verbs (g) Verbs derived from members of other word classes.

Several previous studies have analyzed derivational morphology in various media, including Jakarta Post (Maulidina et al., 2019), webtoon (Nisa, 2020), EFL students' writing (Kusumawardhani, 2018), English language teaching (Giyatmi, 2019), and literary works such as the novel analyzed by Hasanati & Alim (2018). Although these studies provide valuable insights into derivational morphology, there has yet to be a specific study examining its use in short stories. Therefore, this research titled "Derivational Morphology Used in a Short Story of John Rossiter's Wife" aims to fill this gap by analyzing the derivational morphology present in the story. Therefore, this research is expected to know about the types of derivational morphology used and mostly used in a short story "John Rossiter's Wife" written by Charles G. Norris. The reason to use short story as the source of the data because it gives benefit to the reader or students in knowing the root of similar words.

B. METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative research which aims to provide a description of the facts or suitability of the situation objectively, then with regard to language behavior in written discourse (Sudaryanto, 2016). In collecting the data, the researchers used written documents. (Ary et al., 2010) said a broad range of written, physical, and visual materials

are included in the term "documents" including what other. In this research, the researchers used written document namely short story "John Rossiter's Wife". In doing the specific analysis, the researchers used content analysis to find out the group of derivational morphology in this short story. To check the quality of the data, the researchers used credibility.In this case, the researchers used peer review or peer debriefing, multiple investigator and theories. In peer review or debriefing, the researchers provided the data with the description to the colleagues find out if the reviewer(s) considers the interpretation to be reasonable in light of evidence, while in multiple investigators, the researchers collaborated with colleagues to gather data independently and compare it. Multiple theories is used to consider of how the phenomenon under study might be explained..

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the whole data, the writer got the amount of the types of derivational morphology used and mostly used a short story written by Charles G. Norris entitled "John Rossiter's Wife". The amount is stated as follow:

Table 1. Percentage of the Derivational Morphology Group

Derivational Morphology Group	Occurance	Occurance (%)
Adverbs derived from adjectives	9	34.62%
Derivatives of nouns	0	0%
Nouns originating from members of other word classes	6	23.08%
Derivatives of adjectives	1	3.85%
Adjectives originating from members of other word classes	10	38.45%
Derivatives of verbs	0	0%
Verbs originating from members of other word classes	0	0%
Total	**26**	**100%**

Based on the data above, the researchers discovered 26 words that have been presented as in the table above. The data are words that undergo the process of derivational morphology. The 26 words were then sorted according to type using (Carstairs-Mccarthy, 2002) classification theory. Looking at the table 1 above, 9 out of 26 or 34.62% derivational morphology is grouped into adverbs derived from adjectives; 6 out of 26 or 23.08% it is grouped into nouns originating from members of other word classes; 1 out of 26 or 3.85% it is grouped into adjective derived from adjective, and the highest occurrence is 10 out of 26 or 38.45% grouped into adjectives originating from members of other word classes. So, it can be concluded that the most widely used derivational morphology in the short story is adjectives originating from members of other word classes.

Adverbs with an Adjectives Origin
Although we know that there are some adverbs that are often used in making sentences, such as (often, seldom, always, never, soon, hard, yesterday, today, and many more), but these words are indeed adverbs without any processing.
It is known that adverbs derived from adjectives are adjectives added with the suffix -ly, and according to Carstairs-Mccarthy (2002), it is the only suffix that can change the word class of adjectives into adverbs in the derivation process. Therefore, so are the words that the researchers found in terms of adverbs derived from adjectives, where all words taken in this group are adjectives + suffix -ly. There are 9 adverbs in total, namely 'brilliantly', 'deeply',

'approximately', 'bitterly', 'usually', 'intimately', 'promptly', 'exactly', and 'clearly'. The derivational process of these words is explained in the following table.

Table 2. Adverbs Derived from Adjectives

No.	Adjectives	Meaning	Adverbs	Meaning
1	Brilliant	Extremely impressive, very good; very bright.	*After lunch this **brilliantly** dressed group of persons goes down to the gambling room*	in a way that is very impressive or shows a lot of skil; very well; very brightly.
2	Deep	strongly felt	*I was **deeply** impressed*	very; very much
3	Approximate	almost correct or accurate, but not completely so	*He said **approximately** two hundred thousand dollars,…*	used to show that something is almost, but not completely, accurate or correct
4	Bitter	(of people) feeling angry and unhappy because you feel that you have been treated unfairly	*Before she said a word she began to cry, not **bitterly**, but the tears came into her eyes…*	in a way that shows that you feel sad or angry; (describing unpleasant or sad feelings) extremely
5	Usual	that happens or is done most of the time or in most cases	*You know, I **usually** avoid that kind of stuff since I don't enjoy it, but this kind of impressed me.*	in the way that is usual or normal; most often
6	Intimate	(of people) having a close and friendly relationship	*I don't know him very **intimately**; I just know him well enough to say "Hello."*	in a very close and friendly way
7	Prompt	done without delay	*He was one of my clients; he paid me quite **promptly** at the end of each month.*	Immediately, without delay, exactly at the correct time or at the time mentioned
8	Exact	(of people) very accurate and careful about details	*I don't know why **exactly**, but I think it impressed me to pull those two girls out of school.*	used to emphasize that something is correct in every way or in every detail
9	Clear	obvious and leaving no doubt at all	*Until the very next day, when it was **clearly** brought back to my mind, I didn't give the affair any more thought.*	in a way that is sensible and easy to understand

Adverbs are a very broad group of words that can describe how, where or when something happened. Adverbs have a function to explain the adverb itself. It also gives a clearer and more detailed description of the verb, adjective, or other adverb. Some adverbs can also modify phrases, clauses, or even modify entire sentences. That's probably why in this derivational process, adverb is the second most common word found in this short story. So, it is important for us to understand the various types of adverbs especially, in this case, adverbs derived from adjectives with the suffix -ly, because it is likely that we should also be able to use this word properly and correctly when communicating or expressing thoughts both orally and in writing. It is supported by Jemadi et al., (2023) who said that as one way to improve English vocabulary, speakers or writers need to learn a great deal about morphemes, particularly derivational and inflectional morphemes. After going through a morphological process, they can learn about the process of word formation as well as changes in the meaning and class of words.

Nouns that Come from Members of Other Word Classes
According to Carstairs' & McCarthy's (2002), nouns derived from adjectives and from verbs are extremely numerous. There are many types of suffixes that can change adjectives and verbs into nouns, but unfortunately, in this short story, there are only six words that undergo the derivation process in this category as explained in the following table.

Table 3. Nouns that Come from Members of Other Word Classes

No.	Nouns	Examples in Sentences	Word Origin	Derivational Process
1	Establishment	Although it's not Whitney's name, anyone who has visited Palm Beach would recognize the *establishment* that I'm referring to.	Establish (verb)	Establish + suffix -ment
2	Gambling	Mrs. Rossiter clarified that her husband's *gambling* had been the main source of her problems.	Gamble (verb)	Gamble + suffix -ing
3	Personality	However, the man had a strong *personality*.	Personal (adjective)	Personal + suffix -ity
4	Loser	That kind of *loser* is not welcome here.	Lose (verb)	Lose + suffix -er
5	Foolishness	--all that *foolishness* that a grateful woman feels she has to do when you do her a favor.	Foolish (adjective)	Foolish + suffix -ness
6	Manager	My floor *manager* came to me and told me that John Rossiter had just come in,	Manage (verb)	Manage + suffix -er

Based on the table above, the derivational processes contained in this short story are verbs that can turn into nouns after getting the suffixes -er, -ing, and -ment. While adjectives that can turn into nouns are adjectives after getting the suffixes -ness and -ity. Of course, it's not only the suffixes mentioned above that can turn verbs and adjectives into nouns. There are also suffixes like -ism that can turn adjectives into nouns, or the suffixes -ance, -ence, -((a)t)ion, and -al that can turn verbs into nouns.

Therefore, it is important for us to understand the kinds of affixes that can change the word class and meaning of a word. In addition, to know the word class, we need to understand the function of each word class and it would be better if we understand the root of the word. So that we understand the function of affixes attached to a particular word. It is reinforced by Haomin (in Hengli, 2018) that derivational morphology is a useful tool for manipulating words based on an individual's skill, identifying connections between different morphological structures, and generating new word derivatives from existing ones.

Derivation of Adjectives into Adjectives
This group is dominated by prefixes. According to Carstairs-Mccarthy (2002) the only suffix in this category is *-ish*, as in diminutive or greenish. The prefix *un-* in the words *unhappy, untouchable, and unexpected*, or other prefixes that can make the derivation process in terms of adjectives derived from adjectives usually change the meaning from positive to negative, other examples are the prefix *in-* and its allomorphs, *im-, il-, and ir-* as in the words *inedible, impossible, illegal*, and *irresponsible*.

The same goes for the words found in this short story. Although there is only one word, which is unexpressive contained in the sentence "*I found him a man square of jaw, cold of eye, his face rather **unexpressive**—much what I expected.*" It has negative meaning as well, that is 'showing no expression'. This category is not found too much in this short story probably because it has a limited range of prefixes and suffixes. After all, a negative adjective is not just an adjective word plus the prefix *un-,* so we never say '*ungood*' but use the word '*bad*'. Also, although there is the word '*unhappy*', people usually say '*sad*'. Thus, it is probably for this reason that this derivational category is rarely found or used.

Adjectives that Come from other Word Classes Members
in short stories, adjectives function to describe a character, place, or situation. Adjectives can also be used to describe the state or condition of the subject or object in the sentence. For instance, the sentence "The children are happy"; the word "happy" describes the state of the children. Looking at the functions of adjective, it is clear why this category is the most used derivation process category in this short story. There are about 10 adjectives derived from the derivation process found or about 38.45%. As it is known, the derivational adjectives in this category can be derived from nouns and verbs. This derivation process will be explained in the following table.

Table 4. Adjectives that Come from other Word Classes Members

No	Adjectives	Examples in Sentences	Word Origin	Derivational Process
1	Fascinating	The most ***fascinating*** place in the United State is Palm Beach…	Fascinate (verb)	Fascinate + suffix -ing
2	Interesting	…and the most ***interesting*** spot in Palm Beach is "Whitney's".	Interest (verb)	Interest + suffix -ing
3	Gambling	Whitney's is a restaurant and a ***gambling*** place,	Gamble (verb)	Gamble + suffix -ing
4	Endless	There are no menus at Whitney's; instead, you can order from an ***endless*** selection of specialty foods.	End (noun)	End + suffix -less
5	Surprising	--and that you get what you order is the ***surprising*** fact.	Surprise (verb)	Surprise + suffix -ing

6	Impressed	I was deeply ***impressed***, and soon I welcome an opportunity to meet Mr. Whitney himself.	Impress (verb)	Impress + suffix -ed
7	grateful	--all that foolishness that a ***grateful*** woman feels she has to do when you do her a favor.	Grate (noun)	Grate + suffix -ful
8	Uniformed	Mr. Whitney had told us he would see us, and we were allowed in by a ***uniformed*** sentry at the door, which was guarded by some iron bars.	Uniform (noun)	Uniform + suffix -ed
9	Married	Why? There must be a mistake, Mr. Whitney. I'm not ***married*** at all!	Marry (verb)	Marry + suffix -ed
10	Communicative	He was not a very ***communicative*** person.	Communicate (verb)	Communicate + suffix -ive

Based on the table above, verbs that end with *-ed, -ing, -ive* can change their word class to adjective. While nouns that get the suffix *-ed, -full and -less* can change them into adjectives. However, it's not only the above-mentioned suffixes that can change the word class of verbs and nouns into adjectives. Of course, there are several more types, such as *-able, -ent, -ant*, or past participle verbs that can be used as adjectives in sentences. Suffixes like *-ish* and *-al* can also be used in the derivation process that turns a noun into an adjective.

The thing to remember is that the meaning of the root word and the derivation are different. There are even some base words and derivation words that have opposite meanings. So, it is important for us to be careful in using derivation and know some suffixes that are used to turn verbs and nouns into adjectives. Ibsheeyah et al., (2023) summarized that a large percentage of the errors that were found were ascribed to improper use or neglect of affixes, particularly suffixes. The finding of the research highlighted the fundamental role of morphology in language proficiency and highlighted the significance of having a solid understanding of morphemes, particularly affixes, in word formation and derivation.

D. CONCLUSION

Derivational morphology found in the short story entitled John Rossiter's Wife written by Charles G. Norris. There are 26 words that undergo derivational processes in this short story. Twenty-six words that experience the derivation process are then classified into four types of derivational morphology, as follows: nine adverbs that were formed from adjectives, six nouns that were developed from members of other word classes, one adjective that was derived from adjective, and ten adjectives derived from members of other word classes were found in this study. Thus, it can be concluded that the most widely used derivational morphology in the short story is adjectives that were developed from members of other word classes.

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