



THE DERIVED PROCESS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEME FOUND IN “THE POWER OF A POSITIVE WIFE BOOK”

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research is to describe the derived process of derivational morpheme found in “The Power of a Positive Wife Book” This study focused on: The derived process of each derivational morpheme used in “The Power of a Positive Wife Book.” Qualitative and supported by quantitative method was used in this research and the data source was “The Power of a Positive Wife” Book. The method used in collecting the data was descriptive qualitative method. The result of the analysis was presented by using formal and informal method. In affixes, have three types as follows: suffix, infix and prefix. The total data of derivational morpheme found in The Power of a Positive Wife Book was 195 words.

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INTRODUCTION

The study of word structure is defined as morphology. Speakers generally regard words as inseparable units of meaning so the claim that words have structure may be surprising. This is possibly because there are many morphologically simple words (Katamba, 1993:19). Morpheme is the smallest, indivisible, units of semantic material or grammatical characteristics consisting of words that are indivisible, by definition it is not possible to decompose a morphine into smaller units that are either important on their own or have a grammatical role in a noun as a single or



plural number (Katamba, 1993:20). There are two kinds of morphemes, which are, Free Morpheme and Bound Morpheme. The free morpheme is just a simple word that has a single morpheme then free morpheme can occur independently. Bound Morpheme, by contrast to a free morpheme, a bound morpheme is used with a free morpheme to construct a complete word then bound morpheme cannot stand independently.

In English Morphology, there are two kinds of morphological process in forming a new word. They are inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme. Inflectional morphemes never modify a word's grammatical category (part of speech), it means not change the word class of the bases but change the meaning of the bases only. For instance, tall and taller, are both adjectives. A different form of the adjective tall is simply generated by the inflectional morpheme -er (comparative marker). Derivational morphemes also modify a word's portion of expression. It means change the word class of the bases and change the meaning of the bases. For instance, when we add the derivational morpheme -er to the verb read becomes the noun reader. Read is actually a verb, but the reader is a noun. There are nine types of derived process of derivational morpheme such as Noun derived from Adjective, Adjective derived from Noun, Noun derived from Noun, Verb derived from Verb, Noun derived from Verb, Adjective derived from Adjective, Verb derived from Noun, Adjective derived from Verb and Adverb derived from Adjective (McCarthy 2002).

The book entitled "The Power of a Positive Wife" was analyzed as a data source because in this book there are many words that are attached with derived morphemes. In addition, derivational morphemes were chosen as the topic of this research because the researcher are interested in studying English word formation, this topic is good for deeper discussions to know and learn more clearly about how to form new vocabulary by adding prefixes, infixes, suffixes and combinations. It is important to learn and know more about derivational morpheme because it can help us to increase our vocabulary, knowing that many words with different parts of the speech can be getting from a single word. For example, the derived process of derivational morpheme, which form Adverb derived from Adjective "But once encouragement becomes a habit, positive, life-giving words will flow out of our heart and off our tongues more **naturally**" (Chapter 10, Page: 142). The word naturally in the data is kind of word which has Adverbializer. The base of the word naturally is natural. The word class of natural is Adjective. The word natural (Adj) means existing in nature, not made or caused by humans (Hornby, 2010:983). The word natural got suffix -ly becomes naturally. The word class of word naturally is Adverb. The word naturally (Adv) means without special help, treatment or action by somebody (Hornby, 2010:983). Suffix -ly is derivational morpheme which change the word class, this is kind of class changing derivational morpheme. The addition of suffix -ly makes the

word class change. The derived process of word naturally is Adverb, which is derived from Adjective. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Naturally → **[[natural]_{Adj} -ly]_{Adv}**

METHODS

This research is library research, which means this research does not need observation in the field but this research used a book related to the research. The data in this study was taken from a book entitled “The Power of a Positive Wife”. This book was chosen as the data source of this study because in this book have many chapters and pages. In this book there are many word attached with derivational morpheme. This book published on 1 June 2003 and was written by bestselling author Karol Ladd. The contents of this book are mainly about the power of women. The method of collecting the data in this research is observation method by observed the data found in the book. After the data collected, they were analyzed. The data were analyzed qualitative and supported by quantitative methods. In analyzing the data, the researcher classify the data based on their types then explained each data based on the derived process in derivational morpheme.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

After analyzing the data, the researcher found nine derived processes in “The Power of a Positive Wife” Book. They are Noun derived from Adjective, Adjective derived from Noun, Noun derived from Noun, Verb derived from Verb, Noun derived from Verb, Adjective derived from Adjective, Verb derived from Noun, Adjective derived from Verb and Adverb derived from Adjective. However, in the research there are two derived processes were not found in the data, namely derived verbs from adjectives and derived adjectives from verbs. The frequency of each type of derived morpheme is different from one another. The most frequently occurring are the derived adjectives of the adjective and the rarely occurring are adjective derived from the adjective. The total data were found in “The Power of a Positive Wife” Book are 195 words.

The percentage of every derived process of derivational morpheme was counted in the following table in order to know the percentage for all of the derived process of derivational morpheme found in The Power of a Positive Wife” Book The writer used the following formula as follow:

The derived process of derivational morpheme found in *The Power of a Positive Wife* Book, namely:

$$\frac{A}{P} \times 100\% =$$

Table 3.1 The Derived process of Nominalizer found in “The Power of a Positive Wife” Book

No	Types of Derivational Morphemes	Occurrence	Percentages	
1	Nominalizer	-ness	16	53,33%
	Noun derived from Adjective	-ity	14	46,67%
Total		30	100%	

Table 3.2 The Derived process of Nominalizer found in “The Power of a Positive Wife” Book

No	Types of Derivational Morphemes	Occurrence	Percentages	
1	Nominalizer	-	2	18,18%
	Noun derived from Noun	hood -ship	9	81,18%
Total		11	100%	

Table 3.3 The Derived process of Nominalizer found in “The Power of a Positive Wife” Book

No	Types of Derivational Morphemes	Occurrence	Percentages	
1	Nominalizer Noun derived from Verb	-	12	52,17%
		ment		
		-ance	3	13,04%
		-ion	3	13,04%
		-ing	5	21,73%
Total		23	100%	

Table 3.4 The Derived process of Adjectivizer found in “The Power of a Positive Wife” Book

No	Types of Derivational Morphemes	Occurrence	Percentages	
1	Adjectivizer Adjective derived from Noun	-full	17	58,62%
		-al	7	24,13%
		-less	3	10,34%
		-ish	2	6,89%
Total		29	100%	

Table 3.5 The Derived process of Adjectivizer found in “The Power of a Positive Wife” Book

No	Types of Derivational Morphemes	Occurrence	Percentages	
1	Adjectivizer	in-	2	28,57%
	Adjective derived from	un-	5	71,42%
	Adjective			
Total		7	100%	

Table 3.6 The Derived process of Verbalizer found in “The Power of a Positive Wife” Book

No	Types of Derivational Morphemes	Occurrence	Percentages	
1	Verbalizer	dis-	3	42,85%
	Verb derived from Verb	re-	4	57,14%
Total		7	100%	

Table 3.7 The Derived process of Adverbializer found in “The Power of a Positive Wife” Book

No	Types of Derivational Morphemes	Occurrence	Percentages	
1	Adverbializer	-ly	91	100%
	Adverb derived from			
	Adjective			
Total		91	100%	

DISCUSSION

This part presented the discussion about the derived process of derivational morpheme found in the chapters of The Power of a Positive Wife Book. The data were analyzed by using Labelled and Bracketing (McCarthy, 2002:74). The analysis of English derivational morpheme presented as following:

Data 1, Noun derived from Adjective

Suffix -ity

Does he have a few flaws? Is he a perfect balance of **sensitivity**, godliness, responsibility and great looks? (Chapter 7, Page: 99)

The base of the word sensitivity is sensitive. The word class of sensitive is Adjective. The words sensitive (Adj) means aware of and able to understand other people and their feelings (Hornby, 2010:1345). The words sensitive got suffix -ity becomes sensitivity. The word class of word sensitivity is Noun. The word sensitivity (N) means the ability to understand other people’s feelings (Hornby, 2010:1345). The word

sensitivity in the data above is kind of word which has Nominalizer. Suffix -ity is derivational morpheme with change the word class, this is kind of class changing derivational morpheme. The addition of suffix -ity makes the word class change. The derived process of word sensitivity is Noun, which is derived from Adjective. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Sensitivity → [[sensitive]_{Adj} -

Data 2, Adverb derived from Adjective

Suffix -ly

I love what Benjamin Franklin said as our American forefathers pulled together against their common enemy: "We must all hang together, or we shall all hang **separately**." (Chapter 6, Page: 94)

The word separately with bolded mark in the data above have base separate where it is an Adjective (Adj) means forming a unit by itself; not joined to something else (Hornby, 2010:1346). The word separate got suffix -ly becomes separately. The word class of word separately is Adverb (Adv) means as a separate person or thing; not together (Hornby, 2010:1346). This word is kind of word which has Adverbializer. The addition of suffix -ly makes the word class change. Suffix -ly is derivational morpheme which change the word class, this is kind of class changing derivational morpheme. The derived process of word separately is Adverb, which is derived from Adjective. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Separately → [[separate]_{adj} -ly]_{Adv}

Data 3, Adjective derived from Adjective

Prefix un-

Making our husbands aware of our interests, needs and desires is healthy. But creating a war over those interests, needs and desires is more often than not, both unhealthy and **unnecessary** (Chapter 6, Page: 86)

In the data above, the word unnecessary is kind of word which has Adjectivizer. The base of the word unnecessary is necessary where it is an Adjective (Adj) mean that is needed for a purpose or a reason (Hornby, 2010:986). The word necessary got prefix un- becomes unnecessary where it is an Adjective (Adj) means not needed; more than is needed (Hornby, 2010:1633). Prefix un- is derivational morpheme without change the word class, this is kind of class maintaining derivational morpheme. The addition of prefix un-makes the word class not changes. The derived process of word unnecessary is Adjective, which is derived from Adjective. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Unnecessary → [[un- [necessary]_{Adj}]_{Adj}

Data 4, Noun derived from Verb

Suffix -ance

Nor does she live on a performance track, trying to please her husband in order to gain his approval. She looks to God, not her husband, for affirmation and **acceptance**. (Chapter 1, Page: 9)

The word acceptance above having base accept which is a Verb (V) means to take willingly something that is offered; to say 'yes' to an offer, invitation, etc (Hornby, 2010:7). The words accept got suffix -ance becomes acceptance. The word class of word acceptance is Noun. The word acceptance (N) means the act of accepting a gift, an invitation, an offer, etc (Hornby, 2010:7). The data above is kind of word which has Nominalizer. The addition of suffix -ance makes the word class change. Suffix -ance is derivational morpheme with change the word class, this is kind of class changing derivational morpheme. The derived process of word acceptance is Noun, which is derived from Verb. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Acceptance → [[accept]_V -ance]_N

Data 5, Adjective derived from Noun

Suffix -ful

Psalm 100:2 often came to Martin's mind: "Worship the LORD with gladness; come before him with **joyful** songs." "We might not leave this jungle alive," Martin said, "but at least we can leave this world serving the Lord with gladness. We can serve him right here where we are, and with gladness." (Chapter 8, Page 118)

The word joyful in the data above is kind of word which has Adjectivizer. The base of the word joyful is joy. The word class of joy is Noun. The word joy (N) means a feeling of great happiness (Hornby, 2010:809). The word joy got suffix -ful becomes joyful. The word class of word joyful is Adjective. The word joyful (Adj) means very happy; causing people to be happy (Hornby, 2010:809). The addition of suffix -ful makes the word class change. Suffix -ful is derivational morpheme which change the word class, this is kind of class changing derivational morpheme. The derived process of word joyful is Adjective, which is derived from Noun. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Joyful → [[joy]_N -ful]_{Adj}

Data 6, Noun derived from Noun Suffix -ship

The answer is submission. When we willingly submit to our husbands' **leadership**, we are able to work more effectively to fulfill God's plans for our lives together. (Chapter 7, Page: 105)

The word leadership with bolded mark have base leader where it is a Noun (N) which means a person who leads a group of people, especially the head of a country, an organization, etc (Hornby, 2010:844). The word leader got the suffix -ship to be leadership (N) which means the state or position of being a leader (Hornby, 2010:844). The data above is kind of word which has Nominalizer. This derivational morpheme creates new lexeme by modifying significantly the meaning of the base, which attached suffix -ship. This morpheme is a kind of class maintaining morpheme that produces new lexemes, which belong to the same from class of the base. The derived process of word leadership is from noun to noun. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Leadership → **[[leader]_N -ship]_N**

Data 7, Noun derived from Verb Suffix -ment

I think of Gretchen who invested many long hours of research, **development**, and hard work to start a jewelry business. I was not easy, but owning and operating her own business had always been her dream. The end result, she will tell you, has been worth the sacrifice. (Chapter 7, Page: 106)

Suffix -ment is derivational morpheme which change the word class, this is kind of class changing derivational morpheme. The addition of suffix -ment makes the word class change. The base of the word development is develop. The word class of develop is verb. The word develop (V) means to gradually grow or become bigger, more advanced, stronger, etc; to make something do this (Hornby, 2010:400). The word develop got suffix -ment becomes development. The word class of word development is Noun. The word development (N) means the gradual growth of something so that it becomes more advanced, stronger, etc: (Hornby, 2010:400). The derived process of word development is Noun, which is derived from Verb. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Development → **[[develop]_v -ment]_N**

Data 8, Noun derived from Adjective Suffix -ness

Our respect is a catalyst that moves our husbands toward greatness. You've heard it said, "Behind every great man stands a great woman." How true! A husband's **greatness** flows from the respect and honor his wife gives him. (Chapter 7, Page: 107)

In the data above, the word greatness is kind of word which has Nominalizer. The word great is the base of the word greatness. The word class of great is Adjective (Adj) means extremely good in ability or quality and therefore admired by many people (Hornby, 2010:655). The word great got suffix -ness becomes greatness (N) means the quality of being extremely good in ability or quality and therefore admired by many people (Hornby, 2010:656). Suffix -ness is derivational morpheme which change the word class, this is kind of class changing derivational morpheme. The addition of suffix -ness makes the word class change. The derived process of word greatness is Noun, which is derived from Adjective. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Greatness → [[great]_{Adj} -ness]_N

Data 9, Adjective derived from Noun Suffix -al

As positive women, we must find **practical** ways to respect our husbands- even when it's a challenge to do so. (Chapter 9, Page: 127)

The base of the word practical is practice that is a Noun (N) means action rather than ideas (Hornby, 2010:1148). The word practice got suffix -al becomes practical. The word class of word practical that is an Adjective (Adj) means connected with real situations rather than with ideas or theories (Hornby, 2010:1148). The addition of suffix -al makes the word class change. Suffix -ful is derivational morpheme which change the word class, this is kind of class changing derivational morpheme. The derived process of word practical is Adjective, which is derived from Noun. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Practical → [[practice]_N -al]_{Adj}

Data 10, Verb derived from Verb Prefix dis-

One of the main ways we can deepen our relationship with our spouses is to **discover** creative ways to enjoy each other's company. Companionship develops as we find activities that we have fun doing together. (Chapter 11, Page: 154)

The word discover in the data above is kind of word which has Verbalizer. The bases of the word discover is cover that is Verb (V) means to place something over or in front of something in order to hide, protect or decorate it (Hornby, 2010:337). The word cover got prefix dis- becomes discover that is Verb (V) means to be the first person to become aware that a particular place or thing exists (Hornby, 2010:416). The addition of prefix dis- makes the word class not changes. Prefix dis- is derivational morpheme without change the word class, this is kind of class maintaining derivational morpheme. The derived processes of word discover is Verb, which is derived from Verb. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Discover → [[dis- [cover]v]v

Data 11, Noun derived from Verb

Suffix -ing

Take my meager yet faithful gifts and abilities and use them to be a **blessing** in our home. May my words and actions be a joyful testimony to a life lived for your glory. (Chapter 17, Page: 265)

Suffix -ing is derivational morpheme with change the word class, this is kind of class changing derivational morpheme. The addition of suffix -ing makes the word class change. The word blessing in the data above is kind of word which has Nominalizer. The base of the word blessing is bless that is Verb (V) means to ask God to protect somebody or something (Hornby, 2010:142). The words bless got suffix -ing becomes blessing. The word class of word blessing is Noun. The word blessing (N) means God's help and protection, or a prayer asking for this (Hornby, 2010:143). The derived process of word blessing is Noun, which is derived from Verb. The derived process can be seen as follows:

Blessing → [[bless]v -ing]N

CONCLUSION

Derivational morphemes modify a word's portion of expression. It means change the word class of the bases and change the meaning of the bases. The data source in this research is a book entitled *The Power of a Positive Wife*. There are nine types of derived process of derivational morpheme such as Noun derived from Adjective, Adjective derived from Noun, Noun derived from Noun, Verb derived from Verb, Noun derived from Verb, Adjective derived from Adjective, Verb derived from Noun, Adjective derived from Verb and Adverb derived from Adjective. Derived

verb from Adjective and derived adjective from verb were not found in this data source. In the data source, the researcher found 195 data which 30 data classified Noun derived from Adjective, 29 data classified Adjective derived from Noun, 11 data classified Noun derived from Noun, 7 data classified Verb derived from Verb, 23 data classified Noun derived from Verb, 7 data classified Adjective derived from Adjective and 91 data classified Adverb derived from Adjective.

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