IDENTIFYING BOUND MORPHEME IN THE NOVEL "THE ALCHEMIST" BY PAULO COELHO

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Abstract

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prefixes

This article highlights the analysis of bound morpheme in the novel "The Alchemist" by Paulo Coelho. The bound morpheme is the element that explores the field of morphology for daily language users. There is no linguistic meaning at bound morpheme. Nevertheless, they have linguistic meaning when they are connected to a root word. Bound morpheme frequently comes out as affixes in the English language. The main issue in this study is to analyze the bound morpheme found in the novel "The Alchemist". This article is related to linguistics and the field of sociolinguistics. This paper is solely based on a qualitative research approach. The writer used the words in the novel as the data and focused on analyzing bound morphemes. Two categories of bound morpheme that be analyzed are prefixes and suffixes used in the novel "The Alchemist". As a result, Paulo Coelho used the prefixes and suffixes based on their role in the root word.

Abstrak

Kata Kunci:
morfem,
kualitatif,
morfem terikat,
sufiks,
prefiks

Artikel ini menyoroti analisis morfem terikat pada novel "The Alchemist" karya Paulo Coelho. Morfem terikat adalah unsur yang mendalami bidang morfologi bagi pengguna bahasa dalam sehari-harinya. Morfem terikat tidak memiliki makna linguistik. Namun demikian, mereka akan memiliki makna linguistik ketika terhubung pada akar kata. Morfem terikat sering muncul sebagai imbuhan dalam Bahasa Inggris. Tujuan utama dalam penelitian ini adalah menganalisis morfem terikat yang ditemukan di dalam novel "The Alchemist". Artikel ini berkaitan dengan linguistik dan bidang sosiolinguistik. Tulisan ini semata-mata didasarkan pada pendekatan penelitian kualitatif. Penulis menggunakan kata-kata dalam novel sebagai sumber data dan fokus menganalisis morfem terikat. Dua kategori morfem terikat yang dianalisis adalah awalan dan akhiran yang digunakan dalam novel "The Alchemist". Sebagai kesimpulan, Paulo Coelho menggunakan morfem terikat berdasarkan peran masing-masing pada akar kata.

INTRODUCTION

Language is fundamental in our daily life. As a result, when we can understand the language itself, it will help in our life. Soraya and Nurtiddini (2019) point out that language is a communication tool used for interaction with others and brings people to society. In English, grammar and morpheme are essential, which relates to the meaning. Grammatical meaning is essential in Linguistics, and the morpheme is the slightest unit that deals with it. We can learn two types of morpheme. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Morphemes are the slight units of language that have been described into two categories as free and bound morpheme (Tariq, Abid, Sultan, Asif, Rafique & Aleem, 2020). Morpheme which independent and it has their meaning is the definition of free morpheme.

In contrast, a bound morpheme cannot stance alone as a morpheme. It also does not obtain the linguistic meaning when they are not tight to the root or base words. To makes a bound morpheme meaningful and has a grammatical meaning, it has to be attached to another morpheme. On the whole, a bound morpheme is a dependent morpheme that will have a meaning when it is tied with another morpheme.

The bound morpheme is also known as affixes which are prefix, infix, and suffix. Kusumawardhani (2020) reveals that a morpheme that only arises when attached to some other morpheme such as a root or stem or base is an affix. English has two categories of affixes, and they are prefix and suffix. At the opening of the word, the prefix is added, for instance, are dis-, in-, miss-, un-, etc. Compared to suffixes, it is tied at the edge of the word. At bound morpheme, we can learn about the derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. The morpheme that changes either part of speech and meaning we can called as a derivational morpheme. The morpheme –ly, -ment, -ion, -able are the cases from derivational morpheme. For case, the word 'basically' has a root word 'basic', an adjective added by bound morpheme –ly become an adverb.

In contrast, inflectional morpheme change either part of speech, not meaning. Extra grammatical knowledge about root words also is given in

inflectional morpheme. The morpheme –s(present), -ed(past), -ing(continuous) is the instance of inflectional morpheme, which gives extra grammatical information about the root words without creating new meaning. The adjustment in the term of derivational affixes will affect the meaning of the words, but inflectional affixes, there is no advance in the word class (Siboro & Bram, 2020).

This research helps the students to learn according to what the words combine with another morpheme. The bound morpheme is essential to make the students understand how the bound morpheme added the word and how it influences the grammatical of the root word. For some cases, the students do not recognize the morpheme attached to another morpheme and its function. Therefore, studying bound morpheme has the benefit of identifying the words.

This research relates to some previous research that focuses on the morpheme and bound morpheme. The first article was written by Tira Nur Fitria (2020), entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News from Tempo. Co". Second, the article entitled "Affixes Analysis In A "Hansel and Gretel" Story to English Young Learners: A morphology Perspective" was written by Kusumawardhani (2020). Third, the article was written by Soraya and Nurtiddini (2019), entitled "Morphological Suffixes in The Article of The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper". The three previous articles were chosen because they have the same discussion about derivational and inflectional morpheme and also affixes.

On the whole, the bound morpheme is a morpheme that will have the meaning when it is attached to another morpheme. This article aims to analyze the bound morpheme in the novel "The Alchemist" by Paulo Coelho. Analyzing the bound morpheme used in the novel "The Alchemist" is expected to give knowledge and a more profound understanding of applying the bound morpheme in the written text. Moreover, it will help the reader recognize the role of bound morpheme, which will change either speech or meaning or do not. Based on the explanation before, this research aims to discover the kinds of the bound morpheme and the function of bound morpheme in the novel "The Alchemist".

This research is entitled "IDENTIFYING BOUND MORPHEME IN THE NOVEL "THE ALCHEMIST" BY PAULO COELHO."

METHOD

Outstanding research has some steps to be taken. The research method gives what direction, how the analysis is carried out, the procedures taken, the data sources used, and how this data is collected and analyzed (Nuril, Brilian, Safitri, Firdaus, Evansam & Siswanto, 2017). This research used qualitative research to collect and analyze bound morpheme or textual data from the novel "The Alchemist" by Paulo Coelho. The research that collecting and analyzing words includes written or spoken sources, to understand the data's concepts is the qualitative method. On the other hand, the quantitative approach is referred to as collecting data for statistical. Using the qualitative method to analyze the bound morphemes in the novel can engage the more profound understanding of bound morpheme. The bound morphemes analyzed using the qualitative approach will be more transparent. By using this method, it is essential to describe, interpret, and understand the bound morpheme.

The quantitative method is not chosen because it is not suitable for the materials or the data analyzed. Quantify and generalize results from the data are the aims of using the quantitative method. The quantitative method analyzed the data through numerical comparison and statistical inference. This method is unsuitable and cannot interpret or understand the bound morphemes deeper than the qualitative approach.

The data were identified by using textual analysis, which is one of the methodologies to engage the understanding of language. The research data are compiled from bound morpheme that is used in the novel "The Alchemist". The data include 3.613 bound morphemes which be analyzed. Some steps are held to analyze the data by applying the descriptive method to create a good analysis. The first one is to read the "The Alchemist" novel by Paulo Coelho, then look for the bound morphemes used in the story, and the last one is to analyze the data based on their usage in the novel.

As a result, the material that will be analyzed is bound morpheme and used in the novel "The Alchemist". After reading the story, the bound morphemes were analyzed by using the qualitative method. The bound morpheme that similar to others will be chosen to be explored. The selected data is the data that mostly appears or is used in the novel "The Alchemist". They were analyzed to gain a deeper understanding for the reader.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There are two types of bound morpheme that are suffixes and prefixes. Suffixes and prefixes as a bound morpheme are be found in the novel "The Alchemist. We analyzed 12 suffixes and five prefixes which are used by Paulo Coelho in his novel. Based on the research, we found 3.613 bound morphemes in the novel "The Alchemist". The table is as follow:

Table 1: The number of using bound morpheme in the novel

Bound Morpheme	Amount	Percentage
-ed	1.497	41.43%
-s	930	25.74%
-ing	591	16.36%
-ly	206	5.70%
-er	111	3.07%
-ion	42	1.16%
Im-	34	0.94%
Un-	34	0.94%
-ness	30	0.83%
-es	27	0.75%
Dis-	21	0.58%
-ity	21	0.58%
-ment	20	0.55%
In-	20	0.55%
-est	19	0.53%
-able	7	0.19
Extra	3	0.08
TOTAL	**3.613**	**100%**

Based on the tables above, we can see that five morphemes that are primarily be used in the novel are –ed, -s, -ing, -ly, and –er morphemes. But on the other hand, the five morphemes that are least used are extra-, -able, -est, in-, and –ment morphemes. Paulo Coelho used bound morpheme –ed as the most used in the story. Bound morpheme –ed appears 1497 times in the story. Bound morpheme –s

become the second morpheme that is primarily used in the novel, which occurred 930 times. And then, the least used of bound morpheme is extra- bound morpheme which is only three times appeared in the story. The second bound morpheme rarely used in the novel is –able morpheme used only seven times.

1. Suffixes and Prefixes

There are two types of bound morpheme that are suffixes and prefixes. Suffixes are bound morpheme that appeared after the root of the word. Meanwhile, the prefixes appeared before the root of the words. Based on the analysis, the suffixes and prefixes as a bound morpheme are be found in the novel "The Alchemist as the following:

Table 2: The use of suffixes bound morpheme in the novel

Suffixes Bound Morpheme	Meaning	Example
-ed	Past tense verb	described, appeared, tried
-ing	Present continuous verb	hanging, happening, helping
-s	Present singular verb	works, says, prepares
-s, -es	Plural noun	tickets, soldiers, cities
-er	comparative	longer, older, easier
-ly	adverb	simply, slowly, nearly
-ity	State of	possibility, reality, intensity
-ness	Condition of, state of	Happiness, bitterness, loneliness
-able	Capable	comfortable
-ment	Product of the act	argument, payment, movement
-est	superlative	laziest, greatest, wisest
-ion	process	obligation, situation, frustration

Based on the table above, the suffixes analyzed in this research consist of –ed, –s, –es, –er, –ly, –ity, –ness, –able, –ment, –est, and –ion. For instance, the suffix –ed, the word are described, appeared, and tried. Those verbs are added by a suffix –ed after the root word. For example, the word 'described' has a root form 'describe' and is added by the suffix –ed become 'described' to explain a past event. The word 'helping' has a root word 'help' and is added by the suffix '-ing' become 'helping' to explain a present continuous verb. The word 'works' has a root word 'work' and is added by suffix '-s' become 'works' to explain a present singular verb. The word 'tickets' has a root word 'ticket' and is added by the suffix '-s' to clarify more than one ticket. The word 'longer' has a root word 'long' and is added by the suffix '-er' to explain something longer than others. The word 'simply' has a root word 'simple' and is added by the suffix '-ly' to describe adverbs. The word 'reality' has

a root word 'real' and was added by the suffix '-ity' to explain reality. The word 'happiness' has the root word 'happy' and is added by the suffix '-ness' to describe the condition of happy. The word 'comfortable' has the root word 'comfort' and is added by the suffix '-able' to explain that something is capable of comforting. The word 'argument' has a root word 'argue' and was added by the suffix '-ment' to explain the product of the argue verb. The word 'laziest' has the root word 'lazy' and is added by the suffix '-est' to explain the excellent of lazy. The word 'obligation' has the root word 'obligate' and was added by the suffix '-ion' to explain the process of obligate.

Table 3. The use of prefixes bound morpheme in the novel

Prefixes Bound Morpheme	Meaning	Example
Dis-	not	Disappeared, discover, dismounted, dismissed, disobedience, disappointment
Un-	not	Unrise, unfriendly, unhappy, unnecessary, unanticipated, unaware, uncertainty, unconscious, unable, unfortunately
Im-	not	Impossible, imperceptibly, immobile, immediately, impressed, impatient, impassable, immense
In-	not	Infidels, inhabited, insistently, incessantly
Extra-	More, super	extraordinary

Based on the table above, we analyzed five prefixes found in the "The Alchemist" novel. There are dis-, un-, im-, in-, and extra- prefixes bound morpheme. The prefix-bound morphemes have to attach to the root word to make them have grammatical meaning. For example, the prefix dis- does not has its purpose when it stands alone without the root word. But on the other hand, it will have the grammatical meaning when it is attached to the word 'appeared'. So the phrase becomes 'disappeared', which means something does not appear. The term 'rise' is added by the prefix 'un-' to be 'unrise' which means something does not rise. The word 'possible' is added by the prefix 'im-' to be 'impossible', which means something is not possible. The word 'fidels' added by the prefix 'in-' to be 'infidels', which means something is not fidel. The word 'ordinary' is added by the prefix 'extra-' to be 'extraordinary', which means something is really ordinary.

2. Inflectional and Derivational Morpheme

The morpheme that changes either part of speech and meaning is called a derivational morpheme. In contrast, an inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that does not change the part of speech. The change in the class of derivational affixes will affect the meaning of the words, but inflectional affixes, there is no change in the word class (Siboro & Bram, 2020).

The result of the use of inflectional morpheme in the novel "The Alchemist" will be presented by the following table:

Table 4. the use of inflectional morpheme

No	Words	Part of Speech	Root	Part of Speech	Bound Morpheme
1.	arrived	verb	arrive	verb	-ed
2.	believed	verb	believe	verb	-ed
3.	disappear	verb	appear	verb	Dis-
4.	falling	verb	fall	verb	-ing
5.	friends	noun	friend	noun	-s
6.	impossible	adj	possible	adj	Im-
7.	larger	adj	large	adj	-er
8.	laziest	adj	lazy	adj	-est
9.	tinged	verb	tinge	verb	-ed
10.	uneasy	adj	easy	adj	Un-

Based on the table above, we can conclude that inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical meaning. For example, the word 'arrived' has a root word 'arrive' and was added by bound morpheme –ed. The word 'disappear' has the root word 'appear' and was added by bound morpheme dis-. The word 'falling' has the root word 'fall' and was added by bound morpheme –ing. The word 'friends' has the root word 'friend' and was added by bound morpheme –s. The word 'impossible' has the root word 'possible' and was added by bound morpheme im-. The word 'larger' has the root word 'large' and was added by bound morpheme –er. The word 'laziest' has the root word 'lazy' and was added by bound morpheme –est. The word 'tinged' has the root word 'tinge' and was added by bound morpheme –ed. The word 'uneasy' has the root word 'easy' and was added by bound morpheme un-. From the example of the

inflectional morpheme, we can conclude that it does not change the grammatical meaning. We can look at the table, that the part of speech of the words do not change after the bound morpheme adds them. Therefore, an inflectional morpheme is a bound morpheme that does not change the grammatical meaning of the root word.

Table 5. The use of derivational morpheme

No	Words	Part of Speech	Root	Part of Speech	Bound Morpheme
1.	attentively	adverb	attentive	adj	-ly
2.	argument	noun	argue	verb	-ment
3.	basically	adverb	basic	adj	-ly
4.	comfortable	adj	comfort	verb	-able
5.	direction	noun	direct	verb	-ion
6.	happiness	noun	happy	adj	-ness
7.	possibility	noun	possible	adj	-ity
8.	payment	noun	pay	verb	-ment
9.	frustration	noun	frustrate	verb	-ion
10.	vaguely	adverb	vague	adj	-ly

The words above are some of the derivational morphemes used in the novel "The Alchemist". Those words have the bound morpheme, which attaches to the root word and changes the root's grammatical meaning or the part of speech. For instance, the verb 'argue' and was added by '-ment' become the noun 'argument'. The word 'attentively' has a root word 'attentive' and was added by bound morpheme –ly. The word 'basically' has a root word 'basic' and was added by bound morpheme –ly. The word 'comfortable' has the root word 'comfort' and was added by bound morpheme –able. The word 'direction' has a root morpheme 'direct' and was added by bound morpheme –ion. The word 'happiness' has the root word 'happy' and bound morpheme –ness. The word 'possibility' has a root word 'possible' and was added by bound morpheme –ity. The word 'payment' has the root word 'pay' and was added by bound morpheme –ment. The word 'frustration' has the root word 'frustrate' and was added by bound morpheme –ion. The word 'vaguely' has a root word 'vague' and was added by bound morpheme –ly. From the example, we can conclude that a derivational morpheme is a morpheme that changes the grammatical meaning. We

can look at the table that the part of speech of the root word changes after adding by the derivational morpheme.

CONCLUSION

The first table above shows the bound morpheme that most used is –ed. The total –ed morphemes were found as 1.497 data. And the least used is bound morpheme extra- which is only found as 3 data. It shows that the most dominant morpheme found in the novel "The Alchemist" is bound morpheme –ed. In contrast with bound morpheme extra- which rarely to be found. From the second and third table, we can see the use of the prefixes and suffixes in the novel written by Paulo Coelho. Prefix bound morpheme is added before the root word, and the suffix is added after the root word. Prefix and suffix bound morpheme have their meaning or function in their terms, as shown in table 2 and table 3. Therefore, Paulo Coelho used the prefixes and suffixes based on their role in the root word. And then, in the fourth and fifth table, we can look at the use of derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme, which be used in the story "The Alchemist". From the table, we can conclude that the derivational morpheme is a morpheme that can not stand alone, and it changes the grammatical meaning when attached with the root word. Meanwhile, the inflectional morpheme does not change the grammatical of the root word. It just added the additional information about the base word.

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