IDENTIFYING AFFIXES USED IN THE 18th TO 19th CENTURY CLASSIC SHORT STORIES

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ABSTRACT

Affix is a term that cannot be separated from linguistic. It is a grammatical element attached to a word, stem, or phrase to produce derived or inflected forms. Affixes can be distinguished into three types, namely prefix, infix, and suffix. Infix is a letter or a stem of words inserted into the root itself, and a prefix is a letter or group of letters that is added or placed before the stem of a word, while a suffix is placed at the end of the stem of a word. Affixes consist of three types. There are prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. This study aims to determine what types of affixes were used in the 18th to 19th century classic short stories and which type was used the most. This study is a descriptive qualitative method, and this study uses documentation and observation methods to get the data. Then the data is analyzed by identifying words containing affixes found in those short stories. The data analysis is used to conclude. The result of the analysis shows which affixes were used the most

Keywords: affix, prefix, suffix, short story, corpus linguistic

INTRODUCTION

Linguistic can be defined as a scientific study of a language. It studies every aspect of a language, such as the structure, the pattern, the interaction between each element, and so on. Richard and Schmidt (2002: 283) define linguistics as the study of language as a human communication system. Linguistic analyses how a language is used and how it functions. Linguistic has several branches, namely: (1) phonetic, which studies speech sound, (2) phonology which studies sound patterns, (3) morphology which studies the structure of a word, (4)

Syntax, which studies the structure of a sentence, (5) Semantic which studies the meaning of words, and (6) Pragmatics which studies the use of language.

The terms morphology and morpheme both come from the Greek root word morph, which means shape. Therefore, morphology is the study of the "shape" words take, whereas morphemes are those that "shape" the word. L. Bloomfield (1973) says, "By the morphology of a language we mean the constructions in which bound forms appear among the constituents." Unhappy and happily are simple examples of derivational morphology. The base word "happy" is added with morphemes un- and –ly.

According to Lieber (2009:32), "Morpheme is the meaningful units used to form words." A morpheme is different from a word. A word always stands alone, while a morpheme sometimes does not. Functionally, morpheme can be categorized into two types. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme can be uttered alone, such as the following words: cake, dog, boy, know, and so on. On the contrary, a bound morpheme cannot be uttered alone with meaning. It always needs to be attached to one or more free morpheme to form a word.

Morpheme includes affixes. According t Rene Van Den Berg (1989) affixes are defined as a closed class of grammatical elements within the word. Affixes are categorized as bound morphemes since they cannot stand on their own. According to their positions, affixes can be categorized into prefix, infix, and suffix. An infix is a suffix inserted into the root itself, a prefix is an affix attached at the beginning of a word, and a suffix is an affix attached at the end of a word. Some prefixes commonly used are; re-, means again or back, e.g., redo, recycle; dis-, means not, opposite, reverse, e.g., disagree, disappointed; mis-, means bad wrong, e.g., misbehave, misplaced. Some other prefixes such as de-, ex-, il-, im-, in-, non-, pre-, pro-, re-, un-. On the other hand, the suffix has some types as well. For example; -able, means capable of or having the quality of, e.g., miserable, replaceable; -ful means full of, e.g., beautiful, meaningful; -less

means without, e.g., useless, meaningless. Some other suffixes such as –al, -er, -est, -ible, -ily, -ing, -ly, -ness, -y.

This study concerns seven short stories written in the 18th to 19th century, entitled: The Ugly Duckling, The Emperor's New Clothes, The Gift of the Magi, The Cat, The Little Mermaid, A Dark Brown Dog, and The Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge as the object of this study. This study chooses them because these short stories are the works of some famous writers, who are very well known in the literary world from then until now. These writers are Hans Christian Andersen, O. Henry, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, and Ambrose Bierce. All these classic short stories are classified as narrative texts which have imaginative story inside. It is known that narrative text is an English learning material provided in high schools and even colleges with different degrees of difficulty.

There are several affixes found in these literary works. Therefore, it can be concluded that classic short stories can help students or readers to learn about affixes since affixes are often appeared in any kind of text, whether it is a written or spoken text.

The objectives of this study are:

1) To know what affixes were used in the 18th to 19th century short stories

2) To know which affix was the most used in the 18th to 19th century short stories

METHOD

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993, p.23), a descriptive method is used to explain, analyze and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaires, observation, and text. It is a method in which the data are in the written or oral words that are descriptively analyzed. The method is used to collect the data, analyze the data, and draw conclusions from the data analysis.

The similar work of the important mechanic and grammatical matters was also represented in Rudiana (2021). In line with that, this present study aims at finding out what types of affixes were used in the 18th to 19th century classic short stories and which affix is used the most. This study uses documentation and observation method to collect the data, and the steps are:

1.   Reading famous 18th to 19th century classic short stories.

2.   Identifying words containing affixes and write them down

3.   Classifying the types of each affix found

The data are used to be analyzed, and then some conclusions are drawn afterward.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There are so many affixes, both prefix and suffix, that can be found in English. The following is a list of the most commonly used affixes in English and their meaning.

A. Most common prefixes

Table 1. Most Commonly Used Prefixes

	Prefix	**Meaning**		**Prefix**	**Meaning**
1	a-, an-	not, without	14	il-, im-, in-, ir-	not, without
2	anti-	opposite, against	15	inter-	between, among
3	auto-	Self	16	intra-, intro,	inside, within
4	co-	together, with	17	mono-	single, alone
5	com-, con-	with, together	18	non-	absence, negation
6	contra-, contro-	against, opposite	19	post-	after
7	de-	down, away	20	pre-, pro-	before
8	dis-	negation, removal, expulsion	21	re-,	again
9	en-	put into or on	22	sub-	under, lower

10	ex-	out of, previous	23	sym-, syn-	in union
11	extra-	outside, beyond	24	un-	not, cancellation
12	hetero-	different, other	25	uni-	one, single
13	hyper-	beyond, more than	26	up-	to the top

B. Most common suffixes

Table 2. Most Commonly Used Prefixes

	Noun Suffixes		Verb Suffixes		Adjective Suffixes	
	Suffix	**Meaning**	**Suffix**	**Meaning**	**Suffix**	**Meaning**
1	-al	act of	-ate	become	-able, -ible	capable of being
2	-ance, -ence	state of	-en	become	-ful	Full of, notable of
3	-dom	place or state of being	-ify, -fy	make, become	-ic, -ical	relating to
4	-ing	action, state, process	-ize, -ise	become	-ious, -ous	Having qualities of
5	-er, -or	someone who			-ish	having the quality of
6	-ism	belief, doctrine			-ive	Having the nature of
7	-ist	someone who			-less	without
8	-ity, -ty	quality of			-ly	with, by
9	-ment	condition of			-y	Characterized by
10	-ness	state of being				
11	-ship	position held				
12	-sion, -tion	state of being				

After collecting and analyzing the data, the writer found the results of this study. The first research is about what affixes were used in the 18th to 19th century short stories, especially in these seven short stories; *The Ugly Duckling, The Emperor's New Clothes, The Gift of the Magi, The Cat, The Little Mermaid, A Dark Brown Dog, and The Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge. The results of this research are attached below.*

A. Prefixes

Table 3. The Data of Prefixes

	Short Story 1	Short Story 2	Short Story 3	Short Story 4	Short Story 5	Short Story 6	Short Story 7	Sub Total
de-	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	**4**
dis-	4	0	1	1		1	2	**9**
en-	4	0	1	1	2	2	4	**14**
ex-	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	**3**
extra-	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
il-, im-, in-, ir-	5	2	3	5	12	3	12	**42**
inter-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
mono-	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	**2**
non-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
post-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
pre-, pro-	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	**5**
Re-	0	2	0	0	6	1	6	**15**
sub-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**2**
un-	9	10	4	8	7	3	14	**55**
uni-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
up-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**2**
				Total				**157**

B. Suffixes

Table 3. The Data of Prefixes

	Short Story 1	Short Story 2	Short Story 3	Short Story 4	Short Story 5	Short Story 6	Short Story 7	Sub Total
-al	5	0	4	3	4	1	11	28
-ance, -ence	4	4	2	6	2	4	15	37
-dom	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
-er, or	6	37	1	5	1	4	9	63
-ing	85	37	36	61	143	52	116	530
-ism	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
-ist	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
-ity, -ty	5	4	1	3	3	3	9	28
-ment	4	0	3	0	3	5	6	21
-ness	8	1	2	3	9	2	7	32
-ship	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	6
-sion, tion	21	9	17	9	6	10	28	100
-ate	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
-en	36	0	10	16	43	5	19	129
-ify, -fy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-ize, -ise	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
-able, -ible	1	2	2	5	0	4	9	23
-ful	27	11	9	8	27	9	5	96
-ic, -ical	0	0	2	0	0	4	5	11
-ious, -ous	3	7	3	4	9	9	18	53
-ish	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	10
-ive	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	7
-less	1	0	0	2	2	1	6	12
-ly	57	21	30	34	83	45	53	323
-y	7	0	0	11	0	8	2	28
			Total					**1546**

Based on the findings above, there are various affixes found in 18th to 19th century short stories, especially in the short stories that have been selected by the writer. From the data, it can be seen that the total number of suffixes found is more excessive than the total number of prefixes. It is approximately ten times higher. However, not all prefixes and suffixes found in those short stories. Prefix *a-, an-, anti-, auto-, co-, com-, con-, contra-, contro-, hetero-, hyper-, inter-, intra-, intro-, post-, sym-, syn-* and suffix *ify-, fy* were not found at all. Moreover, the suffix *–ing* has the highest number of appearances. It is a suffix that is classified as inflectional morpheme in English verbs which commonly used as present participle verbs, gerunds, or sometimes as independent noun or adjective.

CONCLUSIONS

The writer comes to the conclusion that short story writer in the 18th to 19th century were already using various kinds of both prefix and suffix in their works. Although suffix provides higher number of appearances, there are still lots of prefix used by short story writers in that period of time. The suffix –ing appeared excessively because short stories, in this case are narrative texts, use past continuous tense to describe actions that were happening in the past. The suffix –ing also commonly used as gerunds as well.

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