

THE ANALYSIS OF INFLECTIONAL MORPHEME IN "THE RED SHOES" BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

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Abstract

The language must be understandable because it addresses the purpose and the message conveyed. Words have an important role in the development of language. Words become the basis of every existing linguistic element, for example from words to sentences, sentences to paragraphs or speech. This word is about morphology because it affects spelling, reading comprehension and vocabulary. To understand the meaning of vocabulary, language users must especially acquire knowledge of morphology inflectional morphemes. This study analyzes both morphemes that appear in the poetry 'The Red Shoes' by Hans Christian Andersen. The purpose of research is to find the most inflectional morphemes that often appear in the works of Hans Christian Andersen's poetry and also develop the process of morphemes. This study applied a qualitative method. The result of this study revealed that from 142 words which contain inflectional morphemes, the most frequent type of morpheme that appeared in the poetry was plural using suffix -ed, which is found in 61 words. This research also found 7 types of inflectional process such as third-person singular, past tense, progressive, past participle, plural, comparative, and superlative. The purpose of this research is to increase students' vocabulary and become teaching materials for teaching.

Keywords – Morphology; Morpheme; Inflection, The Red Shoes poetry

Introduction

Language is an open and complex adaptive and non-linear system of symbols and non-verbal signs which people use for communication. It is constantly changing in relation to the environment, and language changes are necessary to maximize the process of communication (Repka, 2021). Language is a communication system that humans use to interact with each other. Each language has its own grammar which is a reference for the use of language in the preparation of effective sentences. Grammar rules cover how a word is placed and how the words are arranged in order. Without words as the basis of a language then in a conversation or writing there will be no meaning.

English is one of the subjects taught in Indonesia from elementary to university level. English is very important because it is an international language used by many countries. The goal of teaching English in Indonesia is to introduce students to basic vocabulary and grammatical rules for speaking and writing. With students mastering a lot of English vocabulary, they are expected to be able to communicate better.

As a basic form in learning English, we must know the basic word formation. A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning in a language (Katelyn; Moira; Terri & Susan, 2012) It is the basic unit of morphology, which is the study of the structure of words and how they are formed (Khorsi & Alsheddi, 2016). Inflection according to Sari (1988), is "Morphemes which serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only a different form of the same word.". Inflectional morpheme is a type of morpheme that is added to a base word to change the meaning, form, or function of the word itself. Inflectional morphemes can be either prefixes or suffixes in a word. In English there are inflectional morphemes such as adding -es , -



ed , -en or -ing to a word. Inflectional morphemes are very important to learn because they help students to expand vocabulary and can improve communication for the better.

Therefore, in this study the researchers chose a short story entitled Red Shoes by Hans Christian Andersen. The reason the researchers chose this short story is because this short story is very inspiring and contains a lot of moral messages. Hans Cristian Andersen is a very talented writer and very famous for his fairy tales. The focus of this study is to analyze affixes according to the types of inflectional morphemes found in short stories. The researchers conducted this research to fulfill the final assignment for the Corpus Linguistics course.

Methodology

The study of analysis and identification is the main topic of this investigation. Researchers employ qualitative descriptive approaches for gathering data from the data source. The Hans Christian Andersen short story "The Red Shoes" served as the research's data source. The writers go through a number of procedures when gathering the data, including the ones listed below: Find the Hans Christian Andersen short story "The Red Shoes" (2) Read the Hans Christian Andersen short story "The Red Shoes" (3) Compile all the terms that are thought to have inflectional morphemes. Other steps in this research are taken after that. There are three stages: gathering the data, analyzing the data, and concluding the data, according to Wardah & Subiyanto (quoted in Aprianti & Parmawati, 2020). Hans Christian Andersen's short story "The Red Shoes" and the background information that supports it are found in a variety of places, including the internet, a journal, a dictionary, and books. As a result, the final stage is to evaluate the Inflectional Morpheme data and draw conclusions about the findings.

Finding(s) and Discussion

As researchers, we will offer some tables that show the discoveries of Inflectional Morphemes that we identified in the Hans Christian Andersen short story "The Red Shoes" once we have collected the data of words that are contained in it. The prefix or suffix that appears as well as the total number of those inflectional affixes are shown in the table below, which is the first table in this article.

Table 1. Frequency of Inflectional Affixes

NO	Inflectional Affixes		Total Amount
	Prefix	Suffix	
1.	-	-s	38
2.	-	-es	2
3.	-	-ed	61
4.	-	-er	5
5.	-	-’s	10
6.	-	-ing	23



7.	-	-en	3
Total			142

According to the analysis provided in the first table of the article regarding the frequency of inflectional affixes, it becomes evident that Hans Christian Andersen's short story, "The Red Shoes," shows a remarkable employment of various suffixes. Among these suffixes, the most frequent one is -ed, while interestingly, the least frequent suffix observed in the story is -est, as it suggests that none of the words within the narrative utilize the -est suffix. The lack of -est suffixes is to avoid superlatives or comparative structures, to maintain a specific tone, or to avoid overtly emphasizing one character or object over others. By refraining from incorporating est, Andersen skillfully navigates the narrative's dynamics, potentially balancing the significance and impact of various elements within the plot without overpowering any single aspect.

Table 2. Analysis of Inflectional Morpheme

NO	Inflectional Affixes		Words	Note
	Prefix	Suffix		
1.	-	-s	Shoes (L2), others (L6), towards (L12), cases (L16), slippers (L16), ones (L18), collars (L24), monuments (L24), voices (L26), wages (L82), eyes (87), figures (L37), legs (L40), steps (L40), gates (L50), stairs (L50), airs (L50), robes (L60), trees (L52), stockings (L55), grows (L59), wings (L60), shoulders (L60), fields (L62), highways (L62), byways (L62), flowers (L63), stumps (L66), thorns (L66), heads (L70), sinners (L74), tears (L77), themselves (L78), notes (L89), roses (L91), pictures (L92), wives (L92), pastors (L92)	Noun Maker
2.	-	-es	Crutches (L71), soles (L34)	Noun Maker
3.	-	-ed	Obliged (L2), barefooted (L2), lived (L3), intended (L4), received (L5), walked (L6), looked (L7), dressed (L9), streamed (L12), allowed (L11), stared (L12), compared (L14), confirmed (L15), fitted (L19), asked (L20), seemed (L24), fixed (L24), pealed (L25), mingled (L25), crippled (L31), bowed (L31), gazed (L36), stepped (L38), continued (L39), danced (L40), lifted (L42), kicked (L42), nursed (L45), waited (L45), invited (L46), commenced (L47),	Verb Maker



			wanted (L48), believed (L50), frightened (L52), wicked (L59), cried (60)answered (L61), carried (L61), covered (L63), damned (L63), tapped (L66), confessed (L70), carved (L71), kissed (L71), guided (L71), suffered (L72), turned (L73), terrified (L76), repented (L76), begged (L77), listened (L81), liked (L82), wished (L83), touched (L87), opened (L88), polished (L88), finished (L90), nodded (L90), played (L92), filled (L93), sounded (92)	
4.	-	-er	Finer (L13), improper (L27), better (L56), bitter (L57), longer (L87)	Adj. Maker
5.	-	-est	-	-
6.	-	-’s	Shoemaker's (L3), mother's (L5), count's (L19), children's (L25), Karen's (L36), Lord's (L37),one's (L45), pauper's (L57), pastor's (L79), God's (L84)	Noun Maker
7.	-	-ing	Taking (L7), traveling (L11), shining (L30), leaning (L31), addressing (L34), slapping (L34), swimming (L37), lifting (L39), looking (L43), saying (L47), doing (L47), thinking (L47), nodding (L51), reaching (58), dancing (L64), bleeding (L65) , following (L83) reading (L85), singing (L88), sitting (L88), peeling (L88)	Verb Maker
8.	-	-ing	Mourning (L6), shocking (L27)	Adj. Maker
9.	-	-en	Forsaken (L63), striven (L74), taken (L77)	Verb Maker

Noun Maker

Hans Christian Andersen short story "The Red Shoes" includes 3 different types of suffixes that serve as the noun makers. These suffixes, namely -s, -es, -’s, are all presented in the form of inflectional affixes. The "-s" ending can be seen from several words, namely "shoes", "voices", "eyes", "wages", "cases" contained in the short story. All the roots of the examples of



some words that get the affix "-s" are nouns. Based on this, in this study it can be concluded that the ending "-s" does not change a word from a noun, so even though the ending "-s" remains a noun.

Verb Maker

The verb-forming suffixes utilized in Hans Christian Andersen short story "The Red Shoes" take the form of suffixes. There are three distinct categories of suffixes used, namely -ed, -ing, and -en.

- **-ed**

The suffix -ed is attached to several words in this short story, for example; Obligated, barefooted, lived, intended, received, etc. The root word that is attached to the suffix is a verb. According to this, it can be considered that the suffix -ed is added to indicate past tense or past participle.

- **-ing**

The suffix -ing can be found in several words in this short story for example, Mourning and shocking. Implicating that the word now turns into the present participle form.

- **-en**

This suffix is attached to several words such as Forsaken, striven, and taken indicates that these words are in the past participle form.

Adjective maker

Adjective makers ending in "-ing", "-er", " and "-est" are found in the short story "The Red Shoes" by Hans Christian Andersen. The endings that often appear are "-er" and "-ing" while the affix "-est" is not found in the short story above.

The ending "ing" in the short story above can be seen from several words, namely "mourning", "shocking", . For example, in the word "shocking" the root of the word is a verb, after getting the suffix "-ing" it changes to an adjective. Based on this, in this study it can be concluded that the ending "-ing" can change a word from a verb to an adjective.

Frequency Occurrence of Inflectional Morpheme

Following the analysis, the researchers will now present the frequency of inflectional affixes. Table 2 provides information on the identification of affixes used for creating nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The subsequent table will present a comparative percentage, allowing readers to ascertain the frequency of word class formation in this research.

Table 3. Percentage of Word Class Makers

NO	The Function of Inflectional Affixes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Noun Maker	50	35,2
2.	Verb Maker	85	59,9
3.	Adjective Maker	7	4,9
	Total	142	100



This table demonstrated the distribution of word class makers in Hans Christian Andersen short story "The Red Shoes". It reveals that noun makers make up 35,2%, verb makers 59,9%, and adjective makers make up 4,9%. These findings indicate that verb makers are the most commonly used in Hans Christian Andersen short story "The Red Shoes", while adjective makers are less frequently used.

Conclusion(s)

Based on the analysis in Hans Christian Andersen's short story "The Red Shoes," we can draw the following conclusions: First, the frequency of metaphors followed by Common modifications used in poetry is plural, indicated by the suffix "-" found in 142 words. Other suffixes are "-s", "-ed", "-er", "-est", "-s'", "-ing", and "-en". Second, with regard to transitive patterns, this article identified eight types of transitive forms, including one third person, past, progressive, past, plural, possessive, comparative, and superlative. These forms change the dependent clause, which is used to indicate grammatical changes or functions. Not only that, but there are derivative processes. The analysis revealed eleven different developmental trajectories, namely, verb to noun, verb to noun, noun to adjective, verb to verb, verb to verb, verb to noun, verb to adjective, verb to adjective, noun to noun, adjective to object, and adjective to adjective. These methods involve the creation of new words or changes in a group of words by adding or changing suffixes. And finally, there is the term group structure. Lastly, the word Class formation and the distribution of word class makers in the short story indicate that verb makers are the most commonly used, accounting for 59.9% of the inflectional affixes. Noun makers account for 35.2%, while adjective makers have a lower frequency at 4.9%.

In summary, the analysis of inflectional morphemes in "The Red Shoes" by Hans Christian Andersen reveals the prevalent use of inflectional affixes, primarily in the form of plural markers ("-s") and past tense markers ("-ed"). The study also highlights the various inflectional and derivational processes employed in the short story, contributing to our understanding of word formation and the grammatical functions within the text.

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