

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories that the proposal is going to apply to do the analysis on the following chapter. They include the definition of morphology, morpheme, derivational affixes, Fairy Tale, Jack and the Beanstalk fairy tale, and the pervious related study.

#### A. Morphology

Language is a system of symbols which are significant which sound and meaning are assigned to each other, as a means of speaking by way of a group of people to present birth to feeling and idea. Language is a device of important communication for human life. One of important components in linguistics is words. Therefore, without words we can not to convey our concept or idea trough language. There are several factors of examine of language, certainly one of them is morphology. The study that learn about word, how they are produces, and the constituents of words known as morphology. Yule. G. (2010), states that morphology is the science which is focusing on forms in language.

Katamba & Stonham (2006) said that the study of word formation and internal composition of word is called morphology. Morphology is defined as study that explained about how words are formed, that means which the form of each word changes depending on its use in sentence and the way new words are created in the language of words (Lieber, 2009). Morpheme explained as the science of the words stru ctur e and form, belonging

derivations, inflections, and the formation of compounds that deal with the form of lexemes and word formation. The basic level of a word is composed of morphemes and smallest unit of meaning is the roots and affixes (prefixes and suffixes).

Morphology explained as the structural level between the phonology and syntax. It is complementary of syntax. Morphology is the grammar of words, syntax the grammar of sentences. One describes the internal structure, or shape of words (typically as sequences of morphemes), and the other describes how these words are put together in a sentence. For example, the discussion of how plurals are formed is part of morphology, and the discussion of prepositional phrases is part of syntax. After observing the definition of morphology above, it can be concluded that means of morphology is a linguistics field that concerned with the study of morpheme that is constructed to form words.

## **B. Morpheme**

If morphology is the study of language, then morpheme is the study of morphology. A morpheme is an object of morphological study in which it learns about the smallest form units in language and will be deeply explained in the section below.

### **1. Definition of Morpheme**

Before proceeding to the explanation of derivative affixes, we first need to explain the morphemes. Morphemes are the subject of morphemes. The small part of a word is known as morphemes. A morpheme explained

as the smallest part of coined word in a language. According to Mark & Fudeman (2011), the smallest parts of a word and they cannot be broken down into smaller parts are called morphemes.

In language the smallest unit is called morpheme. Morpheme cannot be defined into smaller part. We can know that form of English words such as walks, walker, walked, or walking consist of two elements, namely walk and the other elements including *-s*, *-er*, *-ed*, and *-ing*. All these elements above are called as morpheme (Yule G., 2017). Morpheme is defined as a minimal unit of meaning or the function of grammatical. The units of grammatical function are included forms used to show past tense and plural. In addition, Srijono (2010) classifies morphemes according to their location and divides them into two major groups. Some morphemes can be displayed alone as words, others can only be displayed in combination with some other morphemes, but they are used alone as words.

Morphemes can be described as a class of grammatical functions and meanings that are consistent with each other, whether in a mutually exclusive environment or in free variation. Morphemes are the smallest linguistic elements that have a linguistic meaning or grammatical unit in language: such as, unbreakable, nervous, dis-pleasure, while several morphemes consist of a single sound, such as sing-*s*, walk-*ed*, etc. (most sounds are meaningless in their own right). Morphemes are described as the smallest meaningful utterance unit (Nandito, 2016). Morphemes that

can function independently as a word are called free morphemes and are morphemes that can only be added to other parts of a word, that is they cannot be independent are called combined morphemes (Ruqaiyah, 2018).

## 2. Types of Morpheme

There are some of different types of morpheme, depending on how they behave in a word. Morpheme divides into two kinds, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. According to Yule (2017), there are a number of different kinds of morpheme. The following the rationale of kinds of morpheme.

### a. Free Morpheme

Morpheme that can stand alone on their own as single words referred to as free morpheme. A free morpheme is word detail which could stand on own as a word in the language (McCarthy, 2002). A free morpheme is an individual word which means that they are able to stand or arise independently, without requiring the presences of additional morpheme, including cat, dog, school, bot, girl, teach, book, mosque, etc. that may seem alone by themselves.

A free morpheme can be defined as morphemes which could independently deliver a free state as a word. Morpheme that can be independent are called free morpheme, and morphemes which cannot stand alone called bound morpheme (Nandito, 2016). Free morpheme fall into two classes.

### 1) Lexical Morpheme

The first category is a set of common (ordinary) nouns (house), verbs (make), adjectives (happy), and adverbs (quick) that we consider to be words that deliver the content material of the message we are telling. Those free forms are called lexical morphemes (Yule, 2017).

A lexical morpheme is a set of common verbs, nouns and adjectives that we remember as the words that convey the content of the message we are delivering. Moreover, lexical morphemes are the morphemes that can be connected affix. Consequently, they handled open-class words. Which means we can form words with new meaning or class (Yule, 2006). For the example, use → useful, agree → agreement, beauty → beautiful, listen → listened, happy → happiness.

### 2) Functional morpheme

Other categories of free morphemes are referred to as functional morpheme. A functional morpheme is collections of articles (*a, an*), prepositions (*on, near*), Conjunctions (and, because), and pronouns (*it, me*) which might be particularly composed of useful terms language.

Functional morphemes are morphemes without affixes. Certainly, they are defined as a closed word classes that means that they cannot provide new meaning classes of phrases (Yule, 2006).

As an example, *at, under, the, we, you, after, befor, when, at the same time as, above, it, etc.*

b. Bound Morpheme

Another various of morpheme is bound morpheme. Bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot occur independently of each other. This means that they cannot be linguistically or stand independent. Bound morphemes are also described as affixes, which can be divided into prefix, infix, and suffix (Nandito, 2016). Bound morpheme, these are forms that are generally connected to any other form instead of stand alone. The detail of words that cannot be self-sustaining referred to as bound morpheme. The bound morpheme requires the presence of several morphemes which include, *-s* of boys, *-ing* of writing, and *-ness* of happiness.

Bound morphemes are the morpheme which most effective happens if the is bound to every other morpheme. In other words, the combined morpheme is a dependent form. Katamba & Stonham (2006), said in his book that only roots can be free morphemes, however now not all roots are free. Many roots cannot seem in isolation. They usually occur along with a few other word-forming elements.

Bound morpheme is divided into two kinds namely, derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme, the following is the explanation.

### 1) Derivational Morpheme

Derivational morphemes are used to form new words in a language and are often used to create words in non-root grammatical categories. Yule (2006), states that the derivation is the word-forming process determined in the generation of recent English words. This morpheme is the morphemes used to make new words inside the language and are often used to make words of a specific grammatical class from the stem.

### 2) Inflectional Morpheme

However, in inflections morphemes are not used to create new words in English, but to signify elements of the grammatical function of the word. The used of inflectional morpheme is used to signify whether a word is plural or singular. Any other name for a bound morpheme is an empty morpheme. They are additionally referred to as grammar signs because they have a tendency to have an effect on grammar (Adeniyi, 2010). These morphemes are used to supply new words inside the English language, however as a substitute to signify components of the grammatical function of a word. In reality, bound morphemes are generally referred to as affix.

## C. Affixes

### 1. Definition of Affixes

Affixes consist of morpheme. Affix is a set of sound or letters that introduced to the start or the give up of word. Basically, affix is a morpheme that is primarily connected to the basic morpheme, which is a root to add to formation of word. An affix is a bound morpheme, which best arise while connected to some different morphemes earlier than a root. An affixes are bound morpheme which could attached at the start, the middle, the end, or both at the start and the end of a word (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hymas, 2003).

Affixes (in the modern sense) are morphemes which might be added to the stem to shape a new word or word form. Affixes can be derived from English *-ness*, *-pre*, or inflectional like English plural *-s* and past tense *-ed*, and many others. Those are, through definition bound morphemes. The prefix and suffix can be separable suffixes. Affixations, speakers of language process, are used to form different words by using including a morpheme (affix) to the beginning (prefix), and end (suffix) of a word. According to Plag (2003), affix is a bound morpheme that attaches to bases. Even though this looks like a clear definition, there are at the least primary problems. First, it is not continually easy to mention whether something is a bound morpheme or a free morpheme, and second, it is not continually apparent whether or not something should be appeared as a base or an affix.



For coined words that contain the system of attachment, connect the basis of the coined word. Affixes are linguistic forms in which a word is a direct element and is not a word or noun that has the capability to form new words or nouns which are specific to other forms. Affixes are an unbound form that you could add at the beginning, end, or middle of a word. Different specialists say that affixes are bound forms. Primarily based on the description above, researchers have come to the realization that affixes do not have a clean lexical base and are morphemes which are brought to the root morpheme. Attachments in English are made with the aid of including a prefix and suffix.

## 2. Types of Affixes

According to Crowley (1995), there are two common kinds of affixes, namely prefixes and suffixes.

### a) Prefixes

Prefix is a syllable or syllables which seem in the front of the basis and might regulate the meaning of the basis (Wynne, 2010). Prefix can be defined as the affixes which can be added to the start of a word. In a manner that prefix is affix that precedes the basis and may change the meaning of the root. Katamba (2005), described that the prefix is an affix that precedes the base. Prefix may be used most effectively for derivational morphemes. Those are affixes which come in advance than a root. Based on the rationale above, it could be concluded that prefix is a morpheme that delivered earlier than the root of. Each

syllable contained in prefix has its own meaning. Like the prefix “dis” means “not”. For example the word *dislike* means not like. The following table is several various in prefix and their meaning (Lieber, 2009).

**Table 2.1. Some Example of Suffixes with Various Meaning**

<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Example</b>
A-	No	Amoral
Ab-	Away From	Abnormal
Ante-	Before, in front of	Anteroom
Anti-	Against, opposite	Antiseptic
Arch-	Chief, prime	Archbishop
Bene-	Well	Benefit
Bi-	Two	Bifocal
Circum-	Around, on all side	Circumscribe
Con-, co-	With	Convey, Co-worker
Contra-	Against, opposite	Contradict
De-	Not, away from	Descend
Dis-	Apart, away, not	Dislike, Disorder
Ex-	Out form, former	Exit, Excavate
Extra-	Outside, beyond	Extraordinary
In-, im-, il-, ir-	Into, not	Innocent, immoral, illegal, irregular
Inter-	Between, at intervals	Intervene
Intra-	Within	Intracellular
Mal-	Ill, badly, bad, wrong	Malfunction
Mis-	Wrong, wrongly, not	Misunderstanding
Non-	Not	Nonpayment
Pre-	Before, earlier, in front of	Premonition
Post-	Behind, before	Posttest, postscript
Pro-	Forward, before	Prologue
Re-	Back, again	Recheck
Retro-	Backwards	Retrospect
Se-	Aside, apart	Seclusion
Sub-	Under, below	Subnormal
Semi-	Half, partly	Semicircle
Trans-	Beyond, excessively, one	Transgress, transmigration
Ultra-, Uni-	One who takes the places of another	Ultramodern, universal

## b) Suffix

If prefix is a morpheme this is attached before the root, mine while, suffix is an affix this is appended after the bottom. Suffix is one or more characters which are delivered to the end of a course and can exchange the specific tense or meaning of the direction (Wynne, 2010). Some morphemes seem most effective as a suffix after unique morphemes. However, while speaking Indonesia or Japan, these languages do not use morphological plurals in such sentences, so they are said to correspond to 2 Melon (3 melon, 4 melon and so on.). Those are the affixes that delivered after the basis. Then following table is some examples of suffixes and the word that consist with suffixes according to (Lieber, 2009).

**Table 2.2 Some Examples of Suffixes with Various Meaning**

<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Example</b>
-er,-ee,	People who do things	Rider, teacher, employee
-an	Person	Magician, historian
-en	Material	Woolen, golden
-eer	Engaged in something, associated with something	Volunteer
-ist	People associated	Artist, journalist
-ion	The action or process of	Possession, opinion
-ity	The state or condition	Equality
-ment	The action or result	Development, engagement
-ness	A state or quality	Happiness, Sadness
-or	People who is something	Validator, advisor
-sion	State or being	Tension, depression
-ship	Position held	Ownership
-th	State or quality	Strength, warmth
-hood	Collection or group	Childhood
-age	A place or abode	Village, marriage

-ance/-ence	Action or quality or state	Insistence,
-able/-ible	Capable of being	Readable, credible
-al	Pertaining to	Criminal, natural
-ant	Inclined to or tending to	Brilliant
-ary	Of or relating to	Honorary
-ful	Full of or notable of	Beautiful, careful
-ic	Relating to	Organic
-ious,-ous	Having qualities of	Gracious, mysterious
-ive	Quality or nature of	Expensive
-less	Without something	Hopeless, homeless
-y	Made up of or characterized by	Tasty, brainy
-en	Become	Soften
-ize, -ise	To cause or to become	Authorize
-ify	Cause to be in (a stated condition), to make or cause to become (a certain condition)	Objectify, clarify
-ly	In what manner something is being done	Happily, sparkly
-ward	In a certain direction	Forward, awkward
-wise	In relation to	Otherwise

### 3. Inflectional Affixes

#### a. Definition of Inflectional Affixes

Inflection is a not unusual grammatical technique that combines words and affixes (continually suffixes in English) to create opportunity grammatical word forms. Inflectional affixes can be defined as “relational markers” that match the words for used inside the syntax. this means that when an inflection or relationship marker is delivered to a stem, the stem does no longer exchange the class, but its distribution is the syntactic structure is confined. For example, adding a

possessive suffix to a noun is suitable for use in syntax as a noun modifier, like an adjective. The basic function of derivational methods is to permit the language person to make new lexemes. Lexemes belong to lexical categories such as Noun, Verb, and Adverb and the derived lexemes may belong to a unique category than their bases (Booji, 2005).

Inflectional affixes are bound morphemes which carry grammatical meanings like plural, past tense, or possessive. In English the variety of inflectional morphemes is small but they integrate with many they may be introduced. For instance, if we add the plural morpheme to the nouns bag, tin, church they stay nouns: bags, tins, churches. If we brought past tense morpheme to the verbs walk, drown, rinse, they are still verbs: walked, drowned, rinsed.

Booji (2005), states that some affixes, when connected to a root or base do not change the part of speech of the root or create new phrases. They simplest have positive grammatical functions. These affixes are typically referred to as inflection affixes. In English, has inflection affixes to signify the following:

1) Plural form, such as:

- s	book	→ books
	pen	→ pens
	glass	→ glasses
	car	→ cars

- en    ox    → *oxen*
- child → children

2) Possession, such as:

- Amir + possession → *Amir's* book.
- John + possession → *John's* car.
- Cat + possession → A *Cat's* tail.

3) Third singular verb maker, for example:

- Mother always *cooks* rice.
- Kim Teahyung *goes* to school.
- Namjoon never *watches* TV.

4) Tense maker, such as:

- Soekjin worked hard yesterday. (past tense)
- Yoonki has repeated the lesson. (past participle)
- We are studying English. (present progressive)

Ruqaiyah (2018), argues that it performs a most effective grammatical function, does no longer generate another word, and only distinct styles of the equal word are called inflections. In addition, there are eight inflection affixes in English. All specific affixes are derivational. The table under shows the eight inflection affixes, on the side of the varieties of routes they will be related to and conventional examples.

**Table 2.3 Kinds of Affixes**

<b>Inflection Affixes</b>	<b>Root</b>	<b>Example</b>
Plural	Noun	Girls
Possessive	Noun	Girl's

Comparative	Adjective	<i>Older</i>
Superlative	Adjective	<i>Oldest</i>
Present	Verb	<i>Talk</i>
Past	Verb	<i>Talked</i>
Past Participle	Verb	<i>Driven</i>
Present Participle	Verb	<i>Driving</i>

b. Characteristics of Inflectional Affixes

One of the most important functions of inflection suffixes is that they are appropriate for a language-extensive paradigm. One of the most important characteristics of inflectional suffixes is they generally tend to lend themselves to paradigms which observe to the language as a whole (Yudi, Prayoga, & Latief, 2001). The paradigm of a primary word class includes a single stem of that class with the inflectional suffixes which the stem may additionally take. His paradigm defines a class of speech in the sense that phrases belonging to that class need to have at least some of the suffixes function of the set, rather than the suffixes that characterize different paradigms. It could be used as a convenient means. The following are listed four characteristics of inflectional affixes:

- 1) Do not exchange that means or part of speech e.g. big and bigger are both adjective.
- 2) Commonly suggest synthetics or semantic relations between different phrases in a sentence e.g. the present tense morphemes –s in waits shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third individual singular).

- 3) Usually arise with all participants of a few huge class of morphemes e.g. the plural morphemes *-s* happens with most nouns.
- 4) Generally occur on the margin of words e.g. the plural morphemes *-s* constantly come final in a word, as in babysitters or rationalizations.

#### **D. Derivational Affixes**

As we understand that a word occasionally is constructed with the aid of joining of affixes and root together, once in a while it is able to shape a new word with the new meaning and it can also exchange the a part of speech of root which is referred to as derivational affixes. The following are the extra clarification of derivational affixes.

##### 1. Definition of Derivational Affixes

Derivation is a lexical system which definitely forms a new word out of current one by the addition of a derivational affix. according to yule (2017), derivation is the acquainted process of forming phrase that have amount of small “bits” of the English language they are not usually indexed in dictionaries. Affixation can be termed as the commonest manner to shape words inside the sense of lexical terms (Katamba F., 2005). For example, the suffixes *-ation* and *-ure* can be delivered to the verbs surrender and depart respectively to derive the nouns resignation and departure, that are special words. In addition, the suffixes *-dom* and *-ful* may be added to the adjective free and the noun hope respectively to derive the noun freedom and the adjective hopeful, which once more are unique words (Jackson & Amelva, 2000).



The derivational affixes are bound morphemes which commonly integrate with base to exchange its parts of speech class. For example the word *teach*, *build*, *sweep* are verbs, however if we upload the derivational affix *-er* they turn out to be the nouns *teacher*, *builder*, *sweeper*. Any other instance of derivational affix is *-en* that could change nouns into verbs, including the word *danger*, *slave*, *throne*, became *endanger*, *enslave*, *enthrone*. However, the part of speech is once in a while not exchange by a derivational affix, as an example like and dislike are both verbs, true and untrue are both adjective.

The becoming a member of affixes and root sometimes builds a word, sometimes should form a new word with a new meaning and it may change the part of speech of root, that is referred to as derivational affixes. Derivational is the process by which a new phrase is built from a root or base, normally through the addition of an affix. This system is modifications into different word class and meaning. All English prefixes and most suffixes are derivational.

The basic characteristic of derivational strategies is to permit the language user to make new lexemes. Lexemes belong to lexical classes including Noun, Verb, and Adverb and the derived lexemes can also belong to a one-of-a-kind category than their bases (Booji, 2005). Derivational affixes are affixes that alternate the part of speech of the basis or base. Derivational affixes functions an important means by using which new words can be created in English. The derived word is often of a

different word class from the original. Based on the statements above, the author concludes that derivational affixes are affixes that exchange a part of speech of root. Derivational affixes can change the word class of the object they are added to and set up words as members of the various word classes.

The feature of certain derivational affixes is to create new base forms (new stems) that different derivational or inflectional affixes can connect too.

## 2. Types of Derivational Affixes

There two kinds of derivational affixes that become feature of derivational affixes, they are class-changing and class-maintaining (Yule, 2010). Class-changing derivational affixes change the word class of the word to which they are added. Such as word, *resign* (verb) + *-ation* gives *resignation* is a noun. The word *conclude* (verb) + *-ion* gives *conclusion* is a noun.

Class-changing derivational affixes, once added to a stem, form a derivative which is automatically marked by that affix as a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb (Katamba F., 2005).

### a) Noun formation also called *nominalizers*

Noun formation is a type of derivational system that is shaped by using the change of current part of speech into noun formation. Noun formations include:

## 1) Verb into Noun

This part is a part which is the noun is formed from a part of speech namely verb. By adding a suffix in the end of verb, then a new word class is formed namely nouns. The following table is some examples of noun formation or called nominalizer.

**Table 2.4 Example of *Nominalizers* that formed from Verb into Noun**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Affix</b>	<b>Noun</b>
Govern	-ment	Government
Resign	-ation	Resignation
Farm	-er	Farmer
Conclude	-ion	Conclusion
Consult	-ant	Consultant

## 2) Adjective into Noun

Besides being formed from verb, noun formation or called nominalizer can also be formed from adjective. By adding a suffix in the end of verb, then a new word class is formed namely nouns. The following table is some examples of noun formation or called nominalizer.

**Table 2.5 Example of *Nominalizers* that formed from Adjective into Noun**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Affix</b>	<b>Noun</b>
Opportune	-y	Opportunity
Good	-ness	Goodness
Free	-dom	Freedom
Social	-ist	Socialist
True	-th	Truth

b) Verb formation also called *verbalizers*

Verb formation is a type of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into verb formation. Verb formations consist of:

1) Adjective into Verb

Adjective into verb means changing words from adjective to verbs. On the other hand, the adjective gets a affix in the end of the word. So that it changes the word class into verb.

**Table 2.6 Example of Verbaalizers that formed from Adjective into Verb**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Affix</b>	<b>Verb</b>
Weak	-en	Weaken
<i>Weak</i>	En-	Enable
Soft	-en	Softlen

2) Noun into Verb

Noun into verb means changing words from noun to verbs. On the other hand, the noun gets a suffix or prefix in the end of the word. So that it changes the word class into verb.

**Table 2.7 Example of Verbalizer that formed from Noun into Verb**

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Affix</b>	<b>Verb</b>
Title	En-	Entitle
Glory	-fy	Glorify
Friend	Be-	Befriend
Fright	-en	Frighten

c) Adjective formation or called *adjectivizers*

Adjective formation is used to form adjectives when added to a given stem. In English, adjectives are generally formed from nouns, more rarely from verbs. Adjective formation can be formed from nouns and verbs by getting affixes (Katamba & Stonham, 2006).

## 1) Noun into Adjective

**Table 2.8 Example of *Adjectivizers* that formed from Noun into Adjective**

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Affix</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
Season	-al	Seasonal
Life	-like	Likely
Day	-ly	Daily
Gold	-en	Golden
Cream	-y	Creamy

## 2) Verb into Adjective

**Table 2.9 Example of *Adjectivizers* that formed from Verb into Adjective**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Affix</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
Create	-ive	Creative
Tire	-some	Tiresome
Depend	-ent	Dependent

d) Adverb formation or called *adverbializers*

Adverb formation or called adverbializers are affixes which form adverbs when added to a given stem. Adverbs, in English are generally formed from adjectives, verb, and sometimes from nouns. Once it is

formed, the adverb can no longer be used to form words of other classes such as nouns, verbs, or adjectives (Katamba F., 2005).

1) Adjective into Adverb

**Table 2.10 Example of *Adverbializer* that formed from Adjective into Adverb**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Affix</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
Probable	-ly	Probably
Obvious	-ly	Obviously
Slow	-ly	Slowly
Consistent	-ly	Consistently

2) Noun into Adverb

**Table 2.11 Example of *Adverbializer* that formed from Noun into Adverb**

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Affix</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
Home	-ward	Homeward
Sky	-wards	Skywards
Clock	-wise	Clockwise

Class-maintaining derivations refer to those derivations which do not change the word class of the stem to which they are added although they do change its meaning. Unlike class-changing derivations, which are mainly suffixes, English class-maintaining derivations are mainly prefixes (Katamba F., 2005).

a) Noun patters: Noun into Noun

**Table 2.12 Example of Noun Pattern**

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Affix</b>	<b>Noun</b>
Child	-hood	Childhood
Scholar	-ship	Scholarship

Chief	-dom	Chiefdom
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- b) Verb patterns: Verb into verb

**Table 2.13 Example of Verb Pattern**

Verb	Affix	Verb
Join	Ad-	Adjoin
Agree	Dis-	Disagree
Tie	Un-	Untie
Open	Re-	Reopen

- c) Adjective patterns: Adjective into adjective

**Table 2.14 Example of Adjective Pattern**

Adjective	Affix	Adjective
Kind	-ly	Kindly
Green	-ish	Greenish

### 3. Characteristics of Derivational Affixes

The following are listed four characteristics of derivational affixes, according to (Yudi, Prayoga, & Latief, 2001).

- 1) The words with which derivational suffixes integrate are an arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb *decorate* we need to add the suffix “-ment” and no special suffix will do, while the verb *fail* combines simplest with “-ure” to make a noun *failure*, but the *appoint* may use the unique suffixes “-ment”, “-er”, “-ee” to make three nouns with specific which means that (*employment*, *employer*, *employee*).

- 2) Generally suggest semantic relation with the word e.g. the morpheme – complete in painful has no specific connection with some other morpheme beyond the word painful.
- 3) Derivational suffixes commonly do no longer close off a word, this is after a derivational suffix you can occasionally add any other derivational suffix and subsequent, if required.
- 4) Generally occur with just a few participants of e.g the suffix-hood occurs with only some nouns, including brother, knight and neighbour, but not with most other e.g friend, daughter, candle and so forth.
- 5) Generally occur earlier than inflectional suffixes e.g in chillier, the derivational suffix –y comes before the inflectional –er.

## **E. Fairy Tale**

### 1. Definition of Fairy Tale

The world of literature is one way to get knowledge and information. In literature, we can get information through reading. By reading literary works, such as fairy tale, it can improve language mastery and increase our vocabulary. Besides being able to develop and increase the vocabulary, fairy tales can also function as entertainment that contains moral value of life.

Fairy tale is the story that can be understood as the story that does not really happen and generally unreasonable. Fairy tales can be explained as the stories which are tell about adventure delusional with extraordinary



and supernatural situations and characters. Fairy tales are stories that do not really happen and in many ways often does not make sense Nurgiyantoro (2010).

Yuwono (2007), explained that fairy tales are the stories that tell about something unreasonable, not really happen, and fantastic and imaginary. In term of characterization, fairy tales have quite simple characters. Fairy tales and folk tales are considered a powerful means of inheriting values. Basically, fairy tales are not bound by place and time, it can happen anywhere and anytime. However, some fairy tales point to a specific setting concretely, both in terms of time and place (Nurgiyantoro, 2013).

Based on the all explanation above, the author can conclude that fairy tales is the story which tell about an extraordinary and imaginary event, so the society believes it is not really happen. The character in fairy tale is quite simple.

## 2. Characteristics of Fairy Tale

According to Gausal (2015), there are characteristics of the Fairy tale, namely:

- a. In Fairy tales the characters are not described in detail.
- b. The beginning of the story usually start with words “once upon time ago” “supposedly” and so on.
- c. The plot in fairy tale is simple.

- d. In fairy tales, there are two opposite characters, one antagonist and another one protagonist.
- e. The characters of the story are not described in detail.

### **G. Jack and the Beanstalks Fairy Tale**

Jack and Beanstalks is the fairy tale that written by Joseph Jacobs. Joseph Jacobs is the most famous English Author and publisher of fairy tales or folk tales from Australia. The various fairy tales and folk tales that he rewrote are still often used and reprinted today, both as educational and entertainment facilities.

Jack and the Beanstalks is one of the fairy tales which is rewrote by Joseph Jacobs. Joseph is an Australian folklorist, translator, literary critic, social scientist, historian and writer of English literature who became a notable collector and publisher of English folklore. He began writing and publishing his work in 1980. His works that world famous ones include, *Goldilocks and the Three Bear*, *The Three Little Pigs*, *The History of Tom Thumb*, *Jack the Giant Killer*, and *Jack and the Beanstalk*.

One of the famous his work is Jack and the Beanstalks. This book has 32 pages. Jack and the Beanstalks is a fairy tale which tells about a boy named Jack who lives with his mother in a village. One day, jack was told by his mother to take Daisy (the name of his cow) to sell her. On the way to market, Jack met a man. The man had a large, curly moustache and was wearing a sparkly yellow cloak. The man treaded Jack's cow for magical power bean

seeds. When he got home, his mother was angry because the cows that sold were only exchanged for bean seed. Then his mother threw away the seeds.

The next morning, the seed sprouted becoming a very tall fool. Out of curiosity, Jack climbed the tree to the end of it, he found a house which turned out the house of a giant. On the giant's house, Jack stole a chicken that can lay golden eggs and a golden musical instrument. However, he was caught by the monster. He ran and tried to get down from the tree. Luckily, his mother immediately came to help him. His mother cut down the tree, and finally the giant died and Jack survived.

Jack and Beanstalk remains one of the fairy tale of choice to be told to children around the world until now. This fairy tale remains authentic and classic to masterpiece to be retold in the future.

#### **F. Previous Related Study**

Related to this study, the he researcher will present the previous study which offers to this study. The researcher finds a few references related to present observe that is used to evaluate between present and previous study. First reference is Umma (2019) from university of Sumatera Utara, and the second one is Astuti (2018) from IAIN Salatiga.

The first previous study is from Umma (2019) from university of Sumatera Utara entitled "derivational affixes within the articles of Jakarta post Newspaper". The main of this study is to give an explanation for the types of the derivational affixes determined in the article of Jakarta post, in which are the contexts of this studies only focused on all words that include

of derivational affixes. The end result of the study found this is Jakarta post there are 191 derivational affixes, include: 20 prefixes and 171 suffixes. In 191 derivational affixes, there are class-changing derivational, include: 73 adverbs derivational, 44 adjectives derivational, 12 verbs derivational, 32 nouns derivational. Then class-maintaining derivational, include: 12 nouns pattern, 11 adjectives pattern and 7 verbs pattern.

The second one previous study is through Astuti (2018) from IAIN Salatiga entitled “Morphological analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Video of Obama’s Speech about back to school event 2009”. The goals of the study are to understand what number of types of derivational process found in video of Obama’s speech about back to school activities 2009, to recognize the features of the derivational affixes found in video of Obama’s speech about back to school events 2009. The object of this study is the video of Obama’s speech about back to school event 2009 and its transcript. The end result of this study there have been three kinds of affixes; prefix, suffix, and infix; however the author simply found prefix and suffix within the item of the studies. The prefixes located in the video of Obama’s speech about back to school event 2009 are (a-), (un-), (dis-), and (extra-). While the suffixes are (-or), (-able), (-ful), (-ship) (-ment), and (-or), (-ity), (-er), (-ibility), (-less + ness), (-ly), and (-tion),(-dle), (-y), (-ive), (-ily), (-ful), (-ure), (ed), (-ies). On this study, the researcher determined four derivational processes, they are verb formation, noun formation, adverb formation, adjective formation.