

A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEME IN ANIMAL FARM NOVEL BY GEORGE ORWELL

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Abstract

Morphology is the study of word structure. It means that a word consists of elements or commonly known as morphemes. *Animal Farm* is a novel by George Orwell. The words contained in this novel can be analyzed to learn morphemes. The purpose of this research is to find out about derivational and inflectional morphemes, affixation processes, and the most dominant types of affixes found in the novel. This study uses mixed methods with an exploratory sequential design. The data sources used in this research are primary source and secondary source. In collecting data, researchers used observations and documentation. In analyzing data, the researcher uses content analysis, which included the process of unitizing, sampling, coding, data reduction, abductive inferring, narrating, and calculating. The result of the research focuses showed there are 265 words divided into 83 derivations and 182 inflections. The derivational morpheme is classified into 8 processes. While the inflectional morpheme is classified into 8 processes. While the most dominant type of affix derivation is verb to noun with total frequency of 37 words or 44, 57%. Then, the most dominant type of affix inflection was plural in 91 words or 50%.

Keywords: Morphological Analysis; Derivational Morpheme; Inflectional Morpheme; *Animal Farm* Novel by George Orwell

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is one of the most crucial branches of knowledge in English to learn. Linguistics is the study of language systems. Language is divided into five components. Those five components are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics (Brinton, 2000). Morphology originally meant the study of biological forms. But nineteenth-century students of language borrowed the term and applied it to the study of word-structure. While the term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest unit that has meaning or serves a grammatical function in a language. Morphemes are the atoms with which words are built (Katamba, 1994).

Morphemes were classified into two parts, namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. A free morpheme is a morpheme which can occur independently as a word. For example, *people*. While a bound morpheme is a morpheme which cannot occur independently as a word. For example, *tables*. The *s* of the *table* is a bound morpheme which indicates the "plural" meaning (Rugaiyah, 2018).

Bound morphemes are divided into prefixes, affixes and suffixes. A bound morpheme can be further classified as a derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. Derivational morpheme will change the semantic meaning or the affected part of the word when combined with a root. While inflectional morphemes modify a verb's tense, aspect, mood, person or number or pronoun without affecting the word's meaning or class (Nandito, 2016).

There are some examples of derivational and inflectional morphemes in *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell. This research focuses on morphology which is the part of linguistics, because the researcher will analyze the morphemes (derivation and inflection) that contain in the novel which can be analyzed by morphological process. The researcher chooses a novel which is conducted by George Orwell because the researcher thinks that the novel is good and unique. In this novel, the researcher found that there are many new vocabularies which can increase vocabulary mastery. This novel is a great work by George Orwell where the content is about politics but is packed with the story of a group of animals on a farm.

There are previous researchers who conducted a similar research. First (Arini, 2021) conducted a research entitled "A morphological Analysis on Derivational Morpheme Contained in Novel *The Perks of being a Wallflower* by Stephen Chbosky". The result of this research showed that the researcher found 237 words of derivational morpheme in the novel *The Perks of being a wallflower* that are divided into 5 prefixes and 17 suffixes of derivational morpheme are found. Second, (Riana, 2020) conducted a research entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in *Deen Squad Lyrics*". The result of this research showed there were 110 words attached of derivational and inflectional affixes: 93 inflections and 17 derivations. They are classified into 8 processes of inflection and 4 processes of derivation.

From the previous study, the researcher can conclude the similarity and also the differences. The similarity of this research and the previous study above is focusing on analysis morphology. The differences between the present study and the previous study are on the object of the research. In the present study, the researchers discuss the analysis of derivational and inflectional morphemes which is focusing on the novel entitled "*Animal Farm*" by George Orwell as the object. While in the first previous study, the researcher, Arini focuses on analyzing derivational morphemes which is focusing on the novel entitled "*The Perks of being a Wallflower*" by Stephen Chbosky as the object. And the second previous study, the researcher, Riana focused on analyzing derivational and inflectional morphemes in *Deen Squad lyrics*. In this research, the researcher provides an overview of the process of forming words through the vocabulary contained in the novel. Especially about derivational and inflectional morphemes, affixes attached to words, and what processes are most dominantly used in *Animal Farm Novel* by George Orwell.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Morphology

Linguistics is the study of the ins and outs of language used by humans. This is in line with Mu'in, that linguistics is the science of language, studying speech sounds, words, and grammar rules. As a branch of linguistics, morphology is an important thing to learn. According to Mu'in (2019) Morphology is the study of analyzing language expression systems related to the identification of morphemes and the way they are distributed or combined into longer utterances or morphological constructions.

In morphology, one of the important terms to study is morpheme. There are several definitions of morphemes according to some experts. Katamba (1993) stated that the morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure.

Kinds of Morpheme

a. Free Morpheme

The first kind of morpheme is free morpheme. There are several definitions from some experts about free morpheme. Handoko (2019) defines free morpheme as morpheme that is able to stand on its own as a single word. In line with Handoko, Mariani (2019) also stated that free morphemes are morphemes which can stand by themselves as single words.

b. Bound Morpheme

In contrast to free morphemes that can stand alone as a single word, bound morpheme is morpheme which cannot normally stand alone, but which are typically attached to another form, e.g. re-, -ist, -ed, -s. This last set is known as affixes. So all affixes in English are bound morphemes.

Derivational Morpheme

According to Yusuf (2017) Derivational morphemes is a bound morpheme that is added to the root or stem which produces a new word with a new meaning. So it can be concluded that derivational morpheme is a new word that adds an affix that affects the word's meaning or class. For example: *design-designer*. *-er* is a derivational morpheme. The addition of *-er* causes a change of the word class of the word *design* which is from verb into a noun.

Inflectional Morpheme

The second type of the set of bound morpheme is called inflectional morphemes. Inflectional morphemes or what can be called functional meanings are morphemes that do not cause changes to the word class and word meaning. Mulyadi (2009) stated that inflectional affixes is a morphological process that modifies a word's form in order to mark grammatical subclass.

METHOD

This study used a mixed method. According to (Creswell and Clark, 2009), mixed-method research is an approach for inquiring which combines or associates both qualitative and quantitative forms. To collect the qualitative and the quantitative data, this research used exploratory design. In this exploratory sequential design, it is characterized by the initial stages of collecting and analyzing qualitative data, followed by the stages of collecting and analyzing quantitative data. Therefore, priority is given to the qualitative aspects of the research. So, qualitative data is collected first, then followed by quantitative data collection. Kind of this research is library research because the data that used in this research is obtained from novel. The data source of this research were taken from *Animal Farm* Novel by George Orwell that is focused on chapter 1. In this research, the technique data collection that will be used are observation and documentation techniques. Content analysis was used to analyze the data. For checking data validity used triangulation, especially source triangulation.

FINDINGS

Table 1. Inflectional

Words
knows, consumes, does, sets, gives, keeps, tills, fertilizes, owns, escapes, ties, drowns, serves, goes. lurched, kicked, settled, perched, fluttered, concealed, talked, laughed, asked, nestled, looked, squeezed, purred, cleared, hatched, saved, raised, continued, reminded, used, passed, lowed, whined, bleated, whinnied, quacked, seized, buried, jumped, snoring, saying, waiting, breeding, sitting, speaking, coming, looked, wished, agreed, called, exhibited, regarded, ensconded, respected, filed, plaited, given, forced, slaughtered, summed, abolished, happened, allowed, settled, taken, discovered, voted, conquered, vanished, called, reached, picked, continued, interrupted. houses, holes, boots, buildings, animals, years, tushes, fashions, dogs, pigs, hens, sills, pigeons, rafters, horses, hoofs, hands, powers, flies, sundays, ducklings, ribbons, comrades, months, lives, bodies, times, cows, hundreds, human beings, problems, eggs, rabbits, thousands, gallons, calves, throats, enemies, chickens, foals, confinements, fields, rations, ones, eyes, porkers, muscles, foxhounds, dogs, necks, evils, generations, others, lies, interests, rats, hindquarters, creatures, rabbits, friends, dissentients, sides, ways, legs, wings, vices, clothes, habits, brothers, sows, words, beasts, tidings, fields, rings, noses, whips, beans, waters, breezes, cows, horses, turkeys, pigs, minutes, tries, ducks, times, pellets, birds, perches. hour's, Mr. Jones's, freedom's. sooner, longer, greater, sweeter, and purer. oldest, warmest, nearest, wildest, and stupidest.

Table 2. Derivational

Words
comfortable, miserable, usefulness, joyful, fruitful, laborious, hideous, victorious, foolish, toothless, unfortunately. dancing, stirring, fluttering, buildings, walking, setting, approaching, admitting, grazing, speaking, cheeping, wandering, mincing, chewing, flirting, hoping, listening, meaning, affording, living, imagining, producing, starving, meeting, fighting, singing, making, sleeping, appearance, confinement, argument, excitement, reminder, and trotter, generations, rebellion, succession. highly, lately, immediately, slowly, nearly, universally, usually, openly, feebly, promptly, daintily, finally, contentedly, attentively, simply, enormously, surely, suddenly, merely, unfortunately, hurriedly. tyrannize. steadiness, usefulness, happiness, darkness, majority, freedom. looking, overwhelming, stirring, contentedly, hurriedly. comradeship. unfortunately.

DISCUSSION

The following section shows the inflectional and derivational process found in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell chapter I.

1. Inflectional Process

a. Third Person Singular

There were 14 words of third person singular process found in *Animal Farm* Novel Chapter 1. Those are: knows, consumes, does, sets, gives, keeps, tills, fertilizes, owns, escapes, ties, drowns, serves, goes. The following is an example of third person singular process found in the novel.

“No animal in England knows the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old”

The word “knows” consists of two morphemes. Those are ‘know’ as free morpheme and ‘s’ as bound morpheme. It shows using of third singular person by

adding 's' to the end of the base word. The use of the inflectional suffix 's' is to mark that the subject of the sentence is singular. By adding the suffix s in the word "know" does not change the meaning and it makes grammatically correct. This analysis is proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that suffix s- which is attached to the end of verb indicates third singular person. It is also related to (Yusuf, 2017) theory that the use of suffix -s is to indicate of the subject of the sentence in simple present tense is singular. Theory from (Rahayu and Eka, 2021) also supported this analysis. They said that suffix -s is inflection and it indicates 3rd person singular.

b. Past Tense

There were 29 words of past tense process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: lurched, kicked, settled, perched, fluttered, concealed, talked, laughed, asked, nestled, looked, squeezed, purred, cleared, hatched, saved, raised, continued, reminded, used, passed, lowed, whined, bleated, whinnied, quacked, seized, buried, jumped. The following is an example of past tense process found in the novel.

"He lurched across the yard"

The word 'lurched' consists of two morphemes. Those are 'lurch' as free morpheme and -ed as bound morpheme. "Lurch' as free morpheme is word which can stand alone as single word and have a meaning. While -ed as bound morpheme cannot stand alone and it needs to attach to free morpheme 'lurch' to convey a meaning. The word 'lurched' indicates past tense by attaching suffix -ed at the end of the base. This analysis is proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that suffix *ed-* which is attached to the end of verb marks simple past tense. It is also related to (Yusuf, 2017) theory that the use of suffix *-ed* is to indicate simple past tense or activity that occurred in the past.

c. Progressive

There were 7 words of progressive process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: snoring, saying, waiting, breeding, sitting, speaking, coming. The following is an example of progressive process found in the novel.

"Where Mrs. Jones was already snoring"

The word "snoring" consists of two morpheme. The base is 'snore' as free morpheme. While the suffix -ing is bound morpheme that can mark progressive. It means that the action is taking in progress. The attachment of inflectional suffix -ing to the end of the base does not change the meaning and it's grammatically correct. The tenses of the sentence above is present continuous tense. This analysis is proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that suffix *ing-* which is attached to the end of verb indicates progressive. It is also related to (Yusuf, 2017) theory that the use of suffix *-ing* is to indicate progressive or it can be called verb *-ing*.. Theory from (Rahayu and Eka, 2021) also supported this analysis. They said that suffix *-ing* is one of inflection and it indicates present participle or verb ing.

d. Past Participle

There were 28 words of past participle process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: looked, wished, agreed, called, exhibited, regarded, ensconded, respected, filed, plaited, given, forced, slaughtered, summed, abolished, happened, allowed, settled, taken, discovered, voted, conquered, vanished, called, reached, picked, continued, interrupted. The following is an example of past participle process found in the novel.

"Had locked the hen-houses for the night"

The word locked consist of two morphemes. This are *lock* as free morpheme and *-ed* is bound morpheme. The word 'locked' indicates present perfect tense. The base of 'locked' is 'lock'. The suffix *-ed* is attached to the end of the base in order to make grammatically correct. It is past participle type. It is also related to (Yusuf, 2017) theory that the use of suffix *-ed* is to indicate past participle.

e. Plural

There were 91 words of plural process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: houses, holes, boots, buildings, animals, years, tushes, fashions, dogs, pigs, hens, sills, pigeons, rafters, horses, hoofs, hands, powers, flies, sundays, ducklings, ribbons, comrades, months, lives, bodies, times, cows, hundreds, human beings, problems, eggs, rabbits, thousands, gallons, calves, throats, enemies, chickens, foals, confinements, fields, rations, ones, eyes, porkers, muscles, foxhounds, dogs, necks, evils, generations, others, lies, interests, rats, hindquarters, creatures, rabbits, friends, dissentients, sides, ways, legs, wings, vices, clothes, habits, brothers, sows, words, beasts, tidings, fields, rings, noses, whips, beans, waters, breezes, cows, horses, turkeys, pigs, minutes, tries, ducks, times, pellets, birds, perches. The following is an example of plural process found in the novel.

"Had locked the ten hen-houses for the night"

The word 'houses' is inflectional morphemes. It is formed by two morpheme. Those are 'house' as free morpheme and *-s* and bound morpheme. The attachment of suffix *-s* in order to indicate the plural form. This analysis is proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that suffix *s-* which is attached to the end of noun indicates plural category. It is also related to (Yusuf, 2017) theory that the use of suffix *-s* which is attached to end of noun is to indicate plural. It is also supported by theory from (Rahayu and Eka, 2021). They stated that suffix *-s* is inflectional suffix and it indicates plural marker.

f. Possessive

There were 3 words of possessive process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: hour's, Mr. Jones's, freedom's. The following is an example of possessive process found in the novel.

"Was so highly regarded on the farm that everyone was quite ready to lose an hour's sleep in order to hear what he had to say"

The word "hour's" is indicated as inflectional morpheme. The attachment of suffix *-s* that is preceded by an apostrophe in the end of the base shows the formations of inflection in the form in possessive. This analysis is proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that suffix *s-* that is preceded by an apostrophe in the end of the noun indicates possessive. It is related to (Yusuf, 2017) theory that the use of suffix *-s* that is preceded by an apostrophe in the end of the base is to indicate possessive. It is also supported by theory from (Rahayu and Eka, 2021). They stated that suffix *-s* is inflection and it indicates a possessive inflection.

g. Comparative Degree

There were 5 words of comparative degree process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: sooner, longer, greater, sweeter, and purer. The following is an example of comparative degree process found in the novel.

"But that he would sooner have had no tail and no flies"

The word 'sooner' consists of two morpheme. Those are 'soon' as free morpheme and *-er* as bound morpheme. The attachment of inflectional suffix *-er* indicates comparative form. This analysis is proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that suffix *er-* which is attached to the end of adjective indicates

comparative degree. It is also related to (Yusuf, 2017) theory that the use of suffix *-er* is to indicate comparative degree form and it is attached to adjective. It is also supported by theory from (Rahayu and Eka, 2021). They stated that suffix *-er* is inflectional suffix that attached to adjective and it indicates comparative degree.

h. Superlative Degree

There were 5 words of superlative degree process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: oldest, warmest, nearest, wildest, and stupidest. The following is an example of superlative degree process found in the novel.

"Benjamin was the oldest animal in the farm"

The word '*oldest*' consists of two morphemes. The first is 'old' as free morpheme and *-est* as bound morpheme. The attachment of suffix *-est* to the end of the base is indicated of superlative form. This analysis is proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that suffix *est-* which is attached to the end of adjective indicates superlative degree. It is also related to (Yusuf, 2017) theory that the use of suffix *-est* is to indicate superlative degree form. Furthermore, It is also supported by theory from (Rahayu and Eka, 2021). They stated that suffix *-est* is inflectional suffix that is attached to adjective and it indicates superlative degree marker.

2. Derivational process

a. Noun to adjective

There were 11 words of noun to adjective process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: comfortable, miserable, usefulness, joyful, fruitful, laborious, hideous, victorious, foolish, toothless, unfortunately. The following are examples of noun to adjective process found in the novel.

1) Suffix *-able*

*"Before long the other animals began to arrive and make themselves **comfortable** after their different fashions."*

The word *comfortable* consists of two morphemes. The first is *comfort* as free morpheme and the second is *able* as bound morpheme. According to (Kalsum, et al., 2012) free morpheme or can be called as unbound or free-standing morpheme is an individual element which is able to stand alone in a sentence. While bound morpheme is a unit of language such as affixes, which is attached to unbound morpheme. *comfort* is the base of noun category and *able* is the derivational suffix which has the meaning 'can be'. The attachment of the suffix *-able* changes the base from noun to adjective. So *comfortable* is adjective. This analysis related to (Martini, 2016) theory that by attaching suffix *able-* can change the bases to adjective. In this case it changes from noun to adjective. It is also supported by theory from (Kalsum, et al., 2012), that suffix *able* is one of adjective derivation.

2) Suffix *-ful*

*"and the very instant that our **usefulness** has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty."*

The word *usefulness* consists of three morphemes. Those are *joy* as free morpheme, *-full* and *-ness* as bound morpheme. *Use* is the base of noun category and *full* is the derivational suffix. The attachment of suffix *ful* to the base changes the word class from noun to adjective. So the word class of *useful* is adjective. This analysis related to (Martini, 2016) theory that the attachment of suffix *ful-* can change the bases to adjective. It is also

proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) Theory that suffix *ful-* changes the word class from noun to adjective. While the attachment of suffix *-ness* changes the word class from adjective to noun.

3) Suffix *-ous*

*"our lives are miserable, **laborious**, and short."*

The word *laborious* consists of two morphemes. Those are *labor* as free morpheme and suffix *-ous* as bound morpheme. The word *labor* is the base of noun category. While suffix *-ous* does not have a word class. Suffix *-ous* is derivational suffix which can change the word class of the base from noun to adjective. So *laborious* is adjective category. This analysis is proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that suffix *ous-* change noun to adjective.

4) Suffix *-ish*

*"At the last moment Mollie, the **foolish**, pretty white mare who drew Mr. Jones's trap"*

The word *foolish* consists of two morphemes. Those are *fool* as free morpheme and suffix *-ish* as bound morpheme. The word *fool* is the base of noun category. While suffix *-ish* does not have a word class. It is derivational suffix which can change the word class of the base from noun to adjective. So *foolish* is adjective category. This analysis is proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that suffix *ish-* change noun to adjective. It is also related to the theory by (Kalsum, et al., 2012), that suffix *ish* is one of adjective derivations.

5) Suffix *-less*

*"When they grow old and **toothless**"*

The word '*toothless*' is formed by two morphemes. The first is *doubt* as free morpheme and the second morpheme is *less* as bound morpheme. It is derived from *tooth* as the base noun category and *less* as derivational suffix which changes the base from noun to adjective and has a meaning 'without'. So the word class of *toothless* is adjective and the meaning is 'sure or without any doubt. This analysis agreed with (Martini, 2016) theory that derivational suffix *less-* can change the bases to adjective.

6) Suffix *-ate*

*"**Unfortunately**, the uproar awoke Mr. Jones"*

The word *unfortunately* consists of four morphemes. Those are one free morpheme and three bound morphemes. The word *fortune* is the base of noun category. While suffix *-ate* is derivational suffix which changed the word class of the base from noun to adjective. So, *fortunate* is adjective category. This analysis is supported by theory of (Fromkin, et al., 2019) which stated that suffix *-ate* changes the base from noun to adjective. The attachment of prefix *-un* gives meaning "not" to the adjective. So the meaning of the unfortunate is *not fortunate*. While the attachment of suffix *-ly* changes the word class of the adjective to adverb.

b. Verb to noun

There were 37 words of verb to noun process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: dancing, stirring, fluttering, buildings, walking, setting, approaching, admitting, grazing, speaking, cheeping, wandering, mincing, chewing, flirting, hoping, listening, meaning, affording, living, imagining, producing, starving, meeting, fighting, singing, making, sleeping, appearance, confinement, argument, excitement, reminder, and trotter,

generations, rebellion, succession. The following are examples of verb to noun process found in the novel.

1) Suffix *-ing*

*"With the ring of light from his lantern **dancing** from side to side"*

The word *dancing* consists of two morphemes. The first is *dance* as free morpheme and the second is *-ing* as bound morpheme. *Dance* is the base of verb category and *-ing* is the derivational suffix. According to (Cao, 2022) theory, not all suffix *-ing* is inflectional morpheme. It can be a derivational morpheme if it expresses lexical meaning. The attachment of suffix *-ing* changes the word class from verb to noun because it becomes a gerund.

2) Suffix *-ance*

*"With a wise and benevolent **appearance** in spite of the fact that his tushes had never been cut."*

The word *appearance* consists of free morpheme and bound morpheme. *Appearance* is derived from *appear* + *ance*. *Appear* is free morpheme and it is the base of verb category. While *-ance* is derivational suffix and it does not have the word class. So *-ance* is bound morpheme. The attachment of suffix *ance* changes the word class of the base from verb to noun. So *appearance* is noun category. This analysis is proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that the attachment of suffix *ance-* can change the word class of the base from adjective to adverb.

3) Suffix *-ment*

*"In return for your four **confinements** and all your labour in the fields"*

The word *confinement* consist of two morphemes. Those are *confine* as free morpheme and *ment* as bound morpheme. It is derived from *confine* and *ment*, where *confine* is the base of verb category and *ment-* is derivational suffix which means "abstract noun". So the word class of *confinement* is noun. This analysis agreed with (Martini, 2016) theory that suffix *ment-* is attached to verbs to form a noun.

4) Suffix *-er*

*"throughout the short **remainder** of your lives"*

The word '*remainder*' is formed by two morphemes. Those are *remind* as free morpheme and *er-* as bound morpheme. '*Remainder*' is derived from *remind* + *er*, where *remind* is the base of verb category and *er-* is the derivational suffix, which give meaning "a person who performs an action". So the word class of *remainder* is noun. This analysis related to (Martini, 2016) theory that the attachment of suffix *er-* changes the word class from verbs into a noun. It is also proven by (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory, they stated that suffix *er-* changes the bases from verbs to noun.

5) Suffix *-ion*

*"So that future **generations** shall carry on the struggle until it is victorious"*

The word *generations* consists of three morphemes. Those are one free morpheme and two bound morpheme. The word '*generations*' is derived from *generate* which is free morpheme because it can stand alone and *ion* which is bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone. *Generate* is the base of verb category and *ion* is the derivational suffix. The

attachment of suffix *ion* changes the word class from verb to noun. So, *generations* is noun. This analysis is related to (Martini, 2016) theory that derivational suffix *-ion* is attached to verbs to form noun. It is also related to (Fromkin, et al., 2019) Theory about suffix *-ion* changes the base from verb to noun. While the attachment of suffix *-s* indicates plural marker.

c. Adjective to adverb

There were 21 words of adjective to adverb process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: highly, lately, immediately, slowly, nearly, universally, usually, openly, feebly, promptly, daintily, finally, contentedly, attentively, simply, enormously, surely, suddenly, merely, unfortunately, hurriedly. The following are examples of adjective to adverb process found in the novel.

1) Suffix *-ly*

*"Old Major was so **highly** regarded on the farm that everyone was quite ready to lose an hour's sleep in order to hear what he had to say."*

The word '*highly*' consists of two morphemes. Those are '*high*' as free morpheme and *ly* as bound morpheme. It is derived from *high* + *ly*, where *high* is the base of adjective category and *ly* is derivational suffix which can change the word class of the base from adjective to adverb. So *highly* is adverb. It categorizes as adverb of manner. This analysis related to (Martini, 2016) theory that suffix *ly-* changes adjective to adverb. (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory also stated that the attachment of suffix *ly-* can change the word class of the base from adjective to adverb.

d. Noun to verb

There were 1 word of noun to verb process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. That is tyrannize. The following is an example of noun to verb process found in the novel.

1) Suffix *-ize*

*"No animal must ever **tyrannize** over his own kind"*

The word '*tyrannize*' consist of two morphemes. Those are *tyrant* (noun) as free morpheme and *ize* as bound morpheme. The attachment of derivational suffix *-ize* changes the word class of the base from noun to verb. So the word class of *tyrannize* is verb and the meaning is 'rule despotically'. This analysis related to (Martini, 2016) theory that suffix *ize-* changes the base to form verb. (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory also stated that by attaching suffix *ize-* can change the base to verb.

e. Adjective to noun

There were 6 words of adjective to noun process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: steadiness, usefulness, happiness, darkness, majority, freedom. The following are examples of adjective to noun process found in the novel.

1) Suffix *-ness*

*"But he was universally respected for his **steadiness** of character"*

The word '*steadiness*' is formed by two morphemes. Those are '*steady*' as free morpheme and *ness-* as bound morpheme. '*Steady*' is the base of adjective category and *ness-* is derivational suffix which has meaning "a state or a condition". So the word class of *steadiness* is noun. This analysis related to (Martini, 2016) theory that suffix *ness-* is attached to adjectives to form nouns.

2) Suffix *-ity*

*"and it was agreed by an overwhelming **majority** that rats were comrades"*

The word *majority* is formed by two morphemes. Those are free morpheme and bound morpheme. It is derived from *major* + *ity*. *Major* is the base of adjective category. While suffix *-ity* is derivational suffix which can change the word class of the base from adjective to noun. So *majority* is noun. This analysis agreed with (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that suffix *ity-* changes the base into noun. In this case the suffix *ity-* changes adjective to noun.

3) Suffix *-dom*

*"All must toil for **freedom's** sake"*

The word *Freedom's* consists of three morphemes. It is derived from *free* as free morpheme + *dom* as bound morpheme + *'s* as bound morpheme. The word *free* is the base of adjective category. While *-dom* is derivational suffix which changed the base from adjective to noun. This analysis is related to (Fromkin, et al., 2019) that suffix *-dom* changes the word class from adjective to noun. It is also supported by theory from (Kalsum, et al., 2012), that suffix *dom* is one of noun derivation. While the attachment of suffix *s-* that is preceded by an apostrophe in the end of the noun indicates possessive marker and it is included the inflectional morpheme.

f. Verb to Adjective

There were 5 words of verb to adjective process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. Those are: looking, overwhelming, stirring, contentedly, hurriedly. The following are examples of verb to adjective process found in the novel.

1) Suffix *-ing*

*"But he was still a majestic-**looking** pig."*

The word *looking* consists of two morphemes. The first is *look* as free morpheme and it is the base of verb category. The second is *-ing* as bound morpheme and it is derivational suffix which change the word class of the base from verb to adjective. This analysis is related to (Cao, 2022) theory, that if suffix *-ing* expresses a lexical meaning, so it is derivational morphemes. It is also supported by theory from (Kalsum, et al., 2012), that suffix *ing* is one of adjective derivation.

2) Suffix *-ed*

*"There she purred **contentedly** throughout Major's speech"*

The word *contentedly* consists of two morphemes. The first is *content* as free morpheme, the second is *-ed* as bound morpheme, and the third is *-ly* as bound morpheme. *Content* is the base of verb category and *-ed* is the derivational suffix. According to (Cao, 2022) theory, not all suffix *-ed* is inflectional morpheme. It can be a derivational morpheme if it expresses lexical meaning. The attachment of suffix *-ed* changes the word class from verb to adjective. It is also supported by (Kalsum, et al., 2012), that suffix *ed* is one of adjective derivation. While the attachment of suffix *-ly* changes the word class from adjective to adverb. It is categorized as adverb of manner.

g. Noun to noun

There were 1 word of noun to noun process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. That is comradeship. The following is an example of noun to noun process found in the novel.

1) Suffix *-ship*

“Perfect comradeship in the struggle”

The word *comradeship* consists of two morphemes. The first is *comrade* as free morpheme and the second is *ship* as bound morpheme. *Comrade* is the base of noun category. While suffix *-ship* is derivational suffix. The attachment of suffix *-ship* gives meaning a state of condition of comrade. It does not change the word class. So *comradeship* is noun. It categorizes abstract noun. This analysis related to (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that suffix *ship* does not change the word class but it changes the meaning. It attached to noun to form a new noun.

h. Adjective to adjective

There were 1 word of adjective to adjective process found in Animal Farm Novel Chapter 1. That is unfortunately. The following is an example of adjective to adjective process found in the novel.

1) Prefix *-un*

“Unfortunately, the uproar awoke Mr. Jones”

The word ‘*unfortunately*’ was formed by four morphemes. It is derived from *un + fortune + ate + ly*. *Un-* is derivational prefix, *fortune* is the base of noun category, *ate* is derivational suffix and *ly-* is also derivational suffix. In this case, prefix *un-* gives negative meaning or “not” to the adjective, that is *fortunate* becomes *unfortunate*. *Fortunate* is adjective, it is formed by *fortune* and *ate*. The attachment of suffix *ate* changes the base from noun to adjective. So the word class of the word of *unfortunate* is still adjective and the meaning of *unfortunate* is not fortunate. It becomes the antonym. This analysis is proven by to (Martini, 2016) that prefix *un-* is attached to adjective to form new adjective. It is also related to (Fromkin, et al., 2019) theory that prefix *un-* does not change the word class of the base. While the attachment of suffix *ly-* changes the word class of adjective into adverb. *Unfortunately* is categorized as adverb of manner.

The following section shows the derivational and inflectional dominant types found in Animal Farm by George Orwell chapter I.

The most dominant types of derivational and inflectional affixes in this novel can be known by calculating the amount of the words and the percentage. The percentage is calculated using the percentage formula (Suherman, et al, 2018). The formula is:

$$P = f/n \times 100\%$$

Explanation:

P = percentage

f = Frequency of the data

n = The sum of the frequencies of all data

100 = fixed value

Table 3. Derivational Morpheme

Types of Derivational Affixes	Frequency total	Percentage
Noun to adjective	11	13,25%
Verb to noun	37	44,57%
Adjective to adverb	21	25,30%
Noun to verb	1	1,20%
Adjective to noun	6	7,22%
Verb to adjective	5	6,02%
Noun to noun	1	1,20%
Adjective to adjective	1	1,20%
Total	83	100%

Based on the table above, it shows that the most dominant types of derivational morpheme found in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell chapter was verb to noun in 37 words or 44,57%. The second position was adjective to adverb in 21 words or 25,30%. The third most found was noun to adjective in 11 words or 13,25%. Moreover, the fourth most found was adjective to noun in 6 words or 7,22%. Next, the fifth position was verb to adjective in 5 words or 6,02%. The last, the fewest found was noun to verb, noun to noun and adjective to adjective in 1 word or 1,20%.

Table 4. Inflectional Morpheme

Types of Inflectional Affixes	Frequency total	Percentage
Third person singular	14	7,69%
Past tense	29	15,93%
Progressive	7	3,84%
Past participle	28	15,38%
Plural	91	50%
Possesive	3	1,64%
Comparative degree	5	2,74%
Superlative degree	5	2,74%
Total	182	100%

Based on the table above, the most dominant type of inflectional affixes found in *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell chapter 1 was plural in 91 words or 50%. The second most dominant type was past tense in 29 words or 15,93%. The third dominant type was past participle in 28 words or 15,38%. After that, third person singular was the fourth dominant type in 14 words or 7,69%. Furthermore, the fifth dominant type progressive in 7 words or 3,84%. The sixth dominant type was comparative degree and also superlative degree type in 5 words or 2,74%. The last was possessive found in 3 words or 1,64% out of the total words in the *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell chapter 1.

In conclusion, the result of this research showed that the most dominant types of derivational affixes was *verb to noun* with frequency total 37 words or 44,57% While the most dominant type of inflectional affixes was *plural* types in 91 words or 50%.

CONCLUSION

Morphology is the study of word structure. There are 265 words found in *Animal Farm* novel in chapter 1 that is divided into 83 derivations and 182 inflections. The derivational morpheme is classified into 8 processes, those are: 11 words of noun to adjective, 37 words of verb to noun, 21 words of adjective to adverb, 1 word of noun to verb, 6 words of adjective to noun, 5 words of verb to adjective, 1 word of noun to noun, and 1 word of adjective of adjective. While the inflectional morpheme is classified into 8 processes, those are: 14 words of third person singular, 29 words of past tense, 7 words of progressive, 28 words of past participle, 91 words of plural, 3 words of possessive, 5 words of comparative degree, and 5 words of superlative degree. The most dominant type of affix derivation is verb to noun with total frequency of 37 words or 44, 57%. Then, the most dominant type of affix inflection was plural in 91 words or 50%.

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