CRYTICAL ANALYSIS OF MORPHEMES IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE POEMS

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Abstract

The main thing that must be learned in mastering a language is words. Words are related to morphology because morphology affects spelling, reading comprehension, and vocabulary. In understanding the meaning of vocabulary, language users need to study morphology, especially derivational and inflectional morphemes. This research is designed to identify and explain the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes in the poems. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research is the poetries of William Shakespeare entitled All the World’s A Stage and Fidele ((Fear no more the heat o’ the sun). The results showed that there were 61 morphemes consisting of 18 derivational morphemes and 43 inflectional morphemes. The meaning of derivational and inflectional are derivational prefix: un-, derivational suffix: -ly, -er, -ful, -ish, -ness, -ous, -ing, -ed, and –tion; and inflectional suffix: -s, -ed, irregular verb, -’s, -ing.

Keywords: Morphology, Derivational, Inflectional, All the World’s a Stage, Fidele, William Shakespeare Poem

Abstrak


Kata kunci: Morfologi, Derivasi, Infleksional, All the World’s a Stage, Fidele, Puisi William Shakespeare
I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a necessary and fundamental tool of communication. This is an essential part of learning that every person should be capable of mastery in main contents such as vocabulary, sentence structure, and grammar. The fundamental units of language are employed in synchronic linguistics for conveying that means. (Nandito, 2016) defined that morpheme is the idea that the grammar contains a representation in terms of the sound and language meaning: representations of sound and meaning in terms of features. Morphemes that can meaningfully stand on their own are called free morpheme, while the morpheme such as –s/-es and –ed, which can’t be meaningfully stand-alone, is called a bound morpheme. There are two kinds of bound morpheme, they are derivational and inflectional.

Several studies of these kinds are conducted. Some researchers make it for learning purposes, such as analysing derivational and inflectional from the newspaper. One of the research was led by (Zainuddin, 2016) entitled, “A Study on Derivational Affixes of Indonesian Noun-Formation in Newspaper Editorial: A Semantic Perspective”. This study investigated the types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation in the Indonesian newspaper, Kompas.

The second research was conducted by (Puji Astuti, 2018) entitled “Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the video of Obama’s speech about Back-to-School Event 2009”. This study mainly described the morphological roles in the video of Obama's speech about the back-to-school event in 2009. The third research was conducted by (Murti & Lailtul, 2018) entitled “An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Dirge Without Music Poem By Edna St. Vincent Millay”. In this research, the writer used all the words that are attached prefix and suffix as the data.

The topic of analysis in those studies concerns morphological study. The difference of this study with those above is that this paper focuses on derivation and inflection processes in the text-only and the data source is taken from poems written by Shakespeare. The novelty in this research is the writer uses Shakespeare’s poems which is no one who has analysed the poems using the concept of
derivation and inflection. Shakespeare's first poem has 27 lines, and the second one has 4 stanzas and each stanza has 6 lines, where many derivations and inflections can be obtained and analysed.

(Agus Udong Rapiudin, 2018) says, “Poem is the choice of words and their arrangements made to draw the listeners or readers.” It means that poetry has written with feature beautiful words and arrangements. Therefore, it is a form of literary work that contains the expressions from the heart, mind, and feelings of the author as written by utilizing all the power of language in creative and imaginative manner. Poem is a composition in verse, especially one that is characterized by a highly developed artistic form and by the use of heightened language and rhythm to express an intensely imaginative interpretation of the subject (Ramot, n.d, 2019). William Shakespeare's poem is very well known among poets, how can his hundreds of years of work still be legendary today, starting with poetry on the theme of love, friendship, life and much more. Even his poetry has been analysed by many literary works in his case studies.

The first poem “All the World a Stage” describes the seven stages of a man's life from childhood to very old age. The world is a global stage, all the men and women are only characters or role players on this stage. Thus, the message is that we are only the puppets in the hands of destiny. Just like any stage, this world stage also has its entrances and exits. The entrance is our birth, and the exit is our death.

The second poem “Fidele (Fear no more the heat o’ the sun)” describes death. The lines of this poem are quite simple, especially for Shakespeare, and convey quite clearly the speakers’ interest, death, and the escape it provides from life. The message itself is that people will die and be free from all the matters in the world. They are rid of all work, jobs, and responsibilities that the real world would demand of them. They also don’t have to worry about punishments from those in power or following any set of rules.

II. THEORITICAL REVIEW

Linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to decision making in the real world (Cooked, 2003). It means linguistics study the word meaning related to
language as communication, and morphology is one of the subjects in linguistic that study about the form and meaning of word. Morphology is as branch of linguistic that the purposes are to analyse about the structure of words and studies about the meaning of elements every word. It is the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules, by which words are formed. As (Aronoff, 2011) states, “Morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.” It refers to the formation of word structures and this can have an effect on grammar. (Puji Astuti, 2018) said, “Morphology is the study of word formation, including the way the new words are coined in the language of the world.” It means morphology itself discusses or identifies the intricacies of word formation and it studies how these units of meaning are constructed to form a word. In most languages, words can be related to other words by rules also parts of words can be arranged in a language and in this discussion also has the smallest object of study, namely morphemes.

Booij (2005) stated that morpheme is the morphological building blocks of word, are defined as the minimal Linguistics units with a grammatical meaning. It means that Morpheme is the smallest elements of Linguistics that deals with grammatical meaning. Morphemes is the minimum qualifying unit element which has been seen as smallest unit in English linguistics also it is a part of language that has many functions to build the word and sentences. M. Dini Handoko states in (Wulandari, 2021), “A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning we have – that is, the smallest piece of a word that contributes meaning to a word.” It means, Morpheme as the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or grammatical structure.

Based on Orchidiani et al. in (Aprianti & Parmawati, 2020) said, “The way of the forming new word in appending the morpheme to the words is referred to as affixation.” It is divided two kind of morpheme those are free and bound morpheme. units of language.” They are considered as meaningful unit because they perform a modification function to change the
part of speech or grammatical meaning. Morpheme is the origin of word and the minimal unit of English linguistic which has a meaning. It might be seen as a word or as the part of word. It has grammatical function that might changes either the meaning or the grammatical.

Every morpheme can be classified as either free or bound (Wardhaugh, 1977:83). Free morpheme is an independent word (such as table, hair, cat) and can be a lexeme (example: tablecloth, haircut, catfish). Bound morpheme appears only as parts of words, in conjunction with a root and with other bound morpheme. Srijono (2010:48) infers that a root is a part of a word structure which is left when all the affixes have been removed.”

Bound morphemes are meaning–bearing units of language, such as prefixes and suffixes, that are attached to unbound morphemes. They can not stand alone. Bound morphemes are also called affixes which can be classified into prefix, infix, and suffix. English only has two kinds of bound morphemes namely prefixes and suffixes. There are not infixes in English. Prefix is placed at the beginning of a word to modify or changes its meaning such as re, un, dis, re, un. A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like –ly, -er,-or, -ist, -s, -ing and -ed. For example: kind-ly, wait-er, book-s, walk-ed (Katamba, 1994:44). There are two categories of bound morpheme: Derivational and Inflectional.

(Aprianti & Parmawati, 2020) stated, “Derivational morpheme is the process of the word formation that has a function to build a new word then change a new meaning and word class.” It means, it has two positions of affixes in a word those are prefix and suffixation. In addition, Yule (2006:57) states that derivational is process of word formation to be found in the production of new English words.

There are four characteristics of derivational, according to (Yudi) in (Aryati et al., 2014):
1. Change meaning or part of speech e.g. –ment form nouns, such as judgement from verbs such judge.
2. Typically indicate semantic relation with the word e.g., the morpheme – ful in painful has no connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful.
3. Typically, occur with only some members of e.g., the suffix-hood occurs with just a
few nouns, such as brother, knight, and neighbour, but not with most other e.g., friend, daughter, candle etc.

4. Typically occur before inflectional suffixes e.g., in chillier, the derivational suffix –y comes before the inflectional –er.

Meanwhile, Inflectional morphemes modify the grammatical class of words by signalling a change in number, person, gender, tense, and so on, but they do not shift the base form into another word class. As (Jack C. Richard) in (Siyaswati, 2019) said that Inflectional (in Morphology) is the process of adding an AFFIX to a word or changing it to some other way according to the rules of the grammar of a language. For example, in English, verbs are inflected for 3rd- person singular: I work, he/she works, and for past tense: I worked. Most nouns may be inflected for plural: horse-horses, flower-flowers, man-men.

There are four characteristics of inflectional affixes (Aryati et al., 2014):

a. Do not change meaning or part of speech e.g., big, and bigger are both adjective.

b. Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence e.g., the present tense morphemes –s in waits shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular).

c. Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes e.g. the plural morphemes –s occurs with most nouns.

d. Typically occur at the margin of words e.g. the plural morphemes –s always come last in a word, as in babysitters or rationalizations.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The method of this research is descriptive qualitative research. It is descriptive because the objective of this study is to observe and find the information as much as possible of the phenome. The study tries to describe, contrast, analyze, and interpret the changes that occur in the morphological process of the two poems based on the theory, data, and literature collected. Qualitative research is a process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting non-numerical data, such as language (Anggraini, 2018). It is a kind of method, which is conducted by collecting and analysing data and drawing representative conclusions. The data taken from the poems of William Shakespeare entitled: *All the World a
Stage and Fidele (Fear no more the heat o’ the sun).

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the observation researchers found some words included in derivational and inflectional morphemes.

A. Derivational morphemes

Derivational morphemes are the morphemes that change the parts of speech of the word. It is an affix—a group of letters added before the beginning (prefix) or after the end (suffix)—of a root or base word to create a new word or a new form of an existing word.

1. Poem “All The World’s a Stage”

There are twelve derivational morphemes that are found in this poem by the writer. There are suffix -ly, -er, -ful, -ish, -ness and also there is prefix un-. The words that are found by the writer which have derivation are merely, player, unwillingly, lover, woeful, bearded, lined, youthful, manly, childish, eventful, childishness.

Line 2 - And all the men and women merely players

That word merely is a derived word. It takes down from mere + suffix -ly. The word mere is an adjective, while the derivative of the merely function is an adverb. The word player is also a derivative word. It takes down from play + suffix –er. The word play is a verb, and the derivative word player is a noun.

Line 9 - Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,

The word unwillingly is a derivative word. It was taken down from the word willing + prefix un- and add suffix -ly. The word willing is an adjective while the derivative word unwillingly is an adverb.

The word lover is a derivative word. It was taken down from the word love + suffix -er. The word love is a noun while the derivative word lover is still a noun.

Line 10 - Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad

The word woeful is a derivative word. It takes down from the word woe + suffix -ful. The word woe is a noun while the derivative word woeful is an adjective.

Line 12 - Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard.

The word bearded is a derivative word. It takes down from the word beard + suffix -ed. The word beard is a noun while the derivative word bearded is an adjective.
Line 16 - In fair round belly with good capon lined

The word lined is a derivative word. It takes down from the word line + suffix -ed. The word line is a verb while the derivative word lined is an adjective.

Line 22 - His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide

The word youthful is a derivative word. It takes down from the word youth + suffix -ful. The word youth is a noun while the derivative word youthful is an adjective.

Line 23 - For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice.

The word manly is a derivative word. It takes down from the word man + suffix -ly. The word man is a verb while the derivative word manly is an adjective.

Line 24 - Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

The word childish is a derivative word. It takes down from the word child + suffix -ish. The word child is a noun while the derivative word childish is an adjective.

Line 26 - That ends this strange eventful history

The word eventful is a derivative word. It takes down from the word event + suffix -ful. The word event is a noun while the derivative word eventful is an adjective.

Line 27 - Is second childishness and mere oblivion

The word childishness is a derivative word. It takes down from the word child + suffix -ish and -ness. The word child is a noun while the derivative word childishness is an adverb.

2. Poem “Fidele (Fear no more the heat o’ the sun)”

There are nine derivational morphemes that are found in this poem by the writer. There are suffix -ous, -ly, -ing, -ed, -er and -tion. The words that are found by the writer which have derivation are furious, worldly, sweeper, learning, lightning, dreaded, exorciser, consummation, and renowned.

Line 2 - Nor the furious winter's rages

The word furious is a derivative word. It takes down from the word fury + suffix –ous. The word fury is a noun, while the derivative word furious is an adjective.

Line 3 - Thou thy worldly task hast done

The word worldly is a derivative word. It takes down from the word world + suffix –ly. The word world is a noun, while the derivative word worldly is an adjective.
Line 6 - As chimney-sweepers, come to dust.

The word *sweeper* is a derivative word. It takes down from the word *sweep* + suffix – *er*. The word *sweep* is a verb, while the derivative word *sweeper* is a noun.

Line 11 - The sceptre, *learning*, physic, must

The word *learning* is a derivative word. It takes down from the word *learn* + suffix – *ing*. The word *learn* is a verb, while the derivative word *learning* is a noun.

Line 13 - Fear no more the *lightning*-flash

The word *lightning* is a derivative word. It takes down from the word *light* + suffix – *ing*. The word *light* is a noun, while the derivative word *lightning* is an adjective.

Line 14 - Nor the all-*dreaded* thunder-stone

The word *dreaded* is a derivative word. It takes down from the word *dread* + suffix – *ed*. The word *dread* is a verb, while the derivative word *dreaded* is an adjective.

Line 19 - No *exorciser* harm thee!

The word *exorciser* is a derivative word. It takes down from the word *exorcise* + suffix – *er*. The word *exorcise* is a verb, while the derivative word *exorciser* is a noun.

Line 23 - Quiet *consummation* have;

The word *consummation* is a derivative word. It takes down from the word *consummate* + suffix – *tion*. The word *consummate* is a verb, while the derivative word *consummation* is a noun.

Line 24 - And *renowned* be thy grave!

The word *renowned* is a derivative word. It takes down from the word *renown* + suffix – *ed*. The word *renown* is a noun, while the derivative word *renowned* is an adjective.

**B. Inflectional Morphemes**

Inflectional Morphemes change what a word does in terms of grammar, but does not create a new word. When a word is inflected, it still retains its core meaning, and its category stays the same. It can assign a tense, a number, a comparison, or a possession.

1. **Poem “All The World’s a Stage”**

There are thirty-six inflections that are found in this poem by the writer. There are –*s, -s, present progressive (-*ing*), past tense (irregular verb) and -*ed*. The words that are found by the writer which have Inflection are men, women, players, exists, entrances, plays, parts, acts, being, ages, mewling, puking, nurse’s arms, arms, whining, shining, creeping, sighing, made, mistress’ eyebrow, oaths, seeking, cannon’s mouth, eyes, saws, stances, plays, shifts, spectacles, saved, turning, pipes, whistles, ends, eyes.
Line 2 - And all the men and women merely players

The word “men” is one of the uses of the irregular plural noun in poem. It occurs with a lexical morpheme (man) and change the single noun into plural men.
The word “women” is one of the uses of the irregular plural noun in poem. It occurs with a lexical morpheme (woman) and change the single noun into plural women.
This players clause has the ending –s as a plural marker. The writer just adds the ending –s in the root word. The root word in the phrase is player.

Line 3 - They have their exists and their entrances,

That clause has two uses of the suffix –s as a plural marker. To change the word from the singular form to the plural form is so simple. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above, the first word are “exists” and the second word is “entrances”. The base words in that phrase are exist and entrance.

Line 4 - And one man in his time plays many parts

That clause has two uses of the suffix –s, one as a Simple Present Tense, it is a verb grammatical tense (plays), and second as a plural marker (parts). The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The base words in that phrase are play and part.

Line 5 - His acts being seven ages. At first, the infant

That clause has two uses of the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above, the first word is “acts” and the second word is “ages”. The base words in that phrase are act and age.

The underlined word “being” is one of the present progressive. It occurs when a lexical morpheme receives the suffix –ing.

Line 6 - Mewling and puking in the nurse’s arms

The underlined word “mewling” and “puking” are one of the present progressive. It occurs when a lexical morpheme receives the suffix –ing.
The clause a “nurse’s arms” is a possession form that means the arms is meant for nurse. Nurse lexical morpheme attached with the inflectional suffix –’s and followed by the word arms. That clause has the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix
–s in the base word. The clause above is “arms”. The base word in that phrase is arm.

Line 7 - Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

The underlined word “whining” is one of the present progressive. It occurs when a lexical morpheme receives the suffix –ing.

Line 8 - And shining morning face, creeping like snail

The underlined word “shining” and “creeping” are one of the present progressive. It occurs when a lexical morpheme receives the suffix –ing.

Line 10 - Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad

The underlined word “sighing” is one of the present progressive. It occurs when a lexical morpheme receives the suffix –ing.

Line 11 - Made to his mistress’ eyebrow.

Then a soldier

The word “made” is one of the uses of the past tense (irregular verb) in poem. It occurs with a lexical morpheme (made) and change the verb from make into made (past verb). The clause a “mistress’ eyebrow” is a possession form that means the eyebrow belong to mistress. Mistress lexical morpheme attached with the inflectional suffix –‘s and followed by the word eyebrow.

Line 12 - Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard.

That clause has the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above is “oaths”. The base word in that phrase is oath.

Line 14 - Seeking the bubble reputation

The underlined word “seeking” is one of the present progressive. It occurs when a lexical morpheme receives the suffix –ing.

Line 15 - Even in the cannon’s mouth. And then the justice

The clause a “cannon’s mouth” is a possession form that means the mouth is meant for cannon. Canon lexical morpheme attached with the inflectional suffix –‘s and followed by the word mouth.

Line 17 - With eyes severe and beard of formal cut

That clause has the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above is “eyes”. The base word in that phrase is eye.

Line 18 - Full of wise saws and modern in stances
That clause has two uses of the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above, the first word is “saws” and the second word is “stances”.

Line 19 - And so, he *plays* his part. The sixth age *shifts*

That clause has two uses of the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above, the first word is “plays” and the second word is “shifts”. The base words in that phrase are *play* and *shift*.

Line 21 - With *spectacles* on nose and pouch on side

That clause has two uses of the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above is “spectacles”. The base word in that phrase is *spectacle*.

Line 22 - His youthful hose, well *saved*, a world too wide

The word “saved” is one of the uses of the –ed ending in poem. it occurs with a lexical morpheme (saved) and adds the ending –ed as an inflectional morpheme “save”.

Line 24 - Turning again toward childish treble *pipes*

The underlined word “turning” is one of the present progressive. It occurs when a lexical morpheme receives the suffix –ing. That clause has two uses of the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above is “pipes”. The base word in that phrase is *pipe*.

Line 25 - And *whistles* in his sound. Last scene of all

That clause has the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above is “whistles”. The base word in that phrase is *whistle*.

Line 26 - That *ends* this strange eventful history

That clause has the suffix –s as a verb grammatical tense “Simple Present Tense”. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above is “ends”. The base word in that phrase is *end*.

Line 28 - Sans teeth, sans *eyes*, sans taste, sans everything

That clause has the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above is “eyes”. The base word in that phrase is *eye*.
2. Poem “Fidele (Fear no more the heat o’ the sun)”

There are seven inflections that are found in this poem by the writer. There are –’s, -s, present progressive (-ing), and past tense (irregular verb). The words that are found by the writer which have Inflection are winter’s rages, wages, gone, lads, girls, sweepers, tyrant’s stroke, lovers.

Line 2 - Nor the furious winter's rages

The clause a “winter’s rages” is a possession form (‘s) that means the rages is meant for winter. Winter lexical morpheme attached with the inflectional suffix – ‘s and followed by the word rages that indicates plural marker (suffix -s). The root word is rage.

Line 4 - Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages

That clause has the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above is “wages”. The base word in that phrase is wage.

Line 5 - Golden lads and girls all must

That clause has the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above is “lads” and “girls”. The base word in that phrase is lad and girl.

Line 6 - As chimney-sweepers, come to dust

That clause has the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above is “sweepers”. The base word in that phrase is sweeper.

Line 8 - Thou art past the tyrant's stroke

The clause a “tyrant’s stroke” is a possession form (‘s) that means the stroke is meant for tyrant. Tyrant lexical morpheme attached with the inflectional suffix – ‘s and followed by the word stroke.

Line 17 - All lovers young, all lovers must

That clause has the suffix –s as a plural marker. The writer only adds the suffix –s in the base word. The clause above is “lovers”. The base word in that phrase is love.

Table 1. Total Amount of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in William Shakepeare’s Poems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Morpheme</th>
<th>Number of Words</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All The World’s a Stage</td>
<td>Fidele</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Derivational</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Inflectional</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The meaning of derivational morphemes is bound morphemes which derive or create new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both. Whereas inflectional morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached.

Table 2. The meaning on Derivational Prefix and Suffix from the William Shakespeare’s Poems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Un-</td>
<td>-ly</td>
<td>Unwillingly</td>
<td>Without wanting to do or be something but force by other people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-ly</td>
<td></td>
<td>Merely</td>
<td>Change the level of word (means completing something in the manner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-er</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lover</td>
<td>Change the level of word (Does of, a person who does an action)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-ful</td>
<td></td>
<td>Youthful</td>
<td>Full of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-ish</td>
<td></td>
<td>Childish</td>
<td>Relating to characteristics (typical of child)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>-less</td>
<td></td>
<td>Childlessness</td>
<td>Change the level of word (State of Being). The word “childlessness” means the quality of being typical of a child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>-ous</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turbous</td>
<td>Change the level of word (condition of mind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>-ed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dreaded</td>
<td>Change the level of word (causing fear/worry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>-ing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leapring</td>
<td>Change the level of word (activity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>-tion</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>Change the level of word (activity)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the findings above, this research identifies and classifies the analysis of morphemes that found in two poems of William Shakespeare, *All The World’s a Stage and Fidele*. There are two types of morphemes, free and bound morpheme. This research focuses in bound morpheme that has two categories, which are Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes. In those two poems, it found that there are 21 words included in derivational and 43 words in inflectional morphemes. The prefix used in derivational is –un, and the suffix used in derivational are -ly, -er, -ful, -ish, -ness, -ous, -ing, -ed, and –tion. In inflectional, the suffix used are -s, -ed, irregular verb, -‘s, -ing.

Table 3. The meaning of Inflectional Morphemes in William Shakepeare’s Poems
V. CONCLUSION

There are two kinds of Morphology from the data found in All the World’s A Stage and Fidele Poems by William Shakespeare. They are Derivational and Inflectional morpheme. The research found some function of derivational and inflectional English morphemes as state of being, as contrary meaning, as noun, as adjective, as adverb, plural, possession, present progressive and past form. The meaning of derivational is bound morphemes which derive new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both. Whereas inflectional morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached. The meaning derivational and inflectional morpheme there are derivational prefix, derivational suffix, and inflectional suffix. This research can be an example and also a reference for students to learn more about the study of word and word meaning; and for other researchers to conduct new study concerning analysis of word and word meaning.

REFERENCES


