

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEME IN MADELEINE
L'ENGLE'S NOVEL "WRINKLE IN TIME"**

By:

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TARBIYAH AND TEACHERS TRAINING FACULTY

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO

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AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS
AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEME IN MADELEINE
L'ENGLE'S NOVEL "WRINKLE IN TIME"

Presented as a partial fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
in English Education Department

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APPROVAL PAGE

Assalaamu'alaikum Wr. Wb


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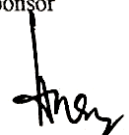
To be discussed in the thesis (munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of State Islamic Institute of Metro.

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We have given guidance and enough improvement to research thesis script which is
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It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher
Training in order to be discussed on the munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

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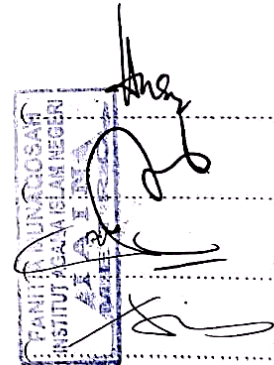
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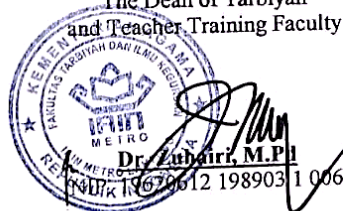
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ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEME IN MADELEINE L'ENGLE NOVEL "WRINKLE IN TIME"

By:

ALAN ARDIANSYAH

The main objective of this research is to analyze the types of derivation morphemes used in the novel *Wrinkle In Time*. It is hoped that through this research, students can become more creative and precise in finding the types of derivation morphemes.

This research method is qualitative and uses literature research. The main data in this study were taken from the novel *Wrinkle in Time* by Madeleine L'engle which contains 12 chapters. Data collection was carried out by analyzing the types of derivation morphemes used in the novel. collect data and analyze data according to its type.

The results of this study indicate that there are 162 derivation morphemes found in the novel *Wrinkle In Time*. There are 2 types of derivation morphemes, namely prefixes and suffixes found in the novel *Wrinkle In Time*, including 33.3% derivation of prefixes and 66.7% derivations of suffixes. suffix derivation is the dominant derivation morpheme found in this novel..

The conclusion of this study is that the use of derivation morphemes plays an important role in the process of word formation, especially in the novel *Wrinkle in Time*.

Keyword: Derivational,morpheme,morphology

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS MORFEM DERIVASI DALAM NOVEL “WRINKLE IN TIME”

By:

ALAN ARDIANSYAH

Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe penggunaan morfem derivasi dalam novel *Wrinkle In Time*. Diharapkan bahwa melalui penelitian ini, para mahasiswa dapat menjadi lebih kreatif dan tepat dalam menemukan jenis morfem derivasi.

Metode penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dan menggunakan penelitian pustaka. Data utama dalam penelitian ini di ambil dari novel *Wrinkle in Time* karangan Madeleine L'engle yang berisi 12 bab. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menganalisis tipe morfem derivasi yang digunakan di dalam novel. mengumpulkan data dan menganalisis data sesuai dengan jenisnya.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 162 morfem derivasi yang terdapat dalam novel *Wrinkle In Time*. Jenis morfem derivasi ada 2, yaitu awalan dan akhiran yang terdapat dalam novel *Wrinkle In Time*, diantaranya 33,3% derivasi awalan dan 66,7% derivasi akhiran . derivasi akhiran merupakan morfem derivasi dominan yang ditemukan dalam novel ini.

kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah penggunaan morpheme derivasi sangat memegang peranan penting dalam proses pembentukan kata khususnya di novel *wrinkle in time* .

Kata Kunci: Derivasi , morfem , morfologi

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The undersigned:

Name : Alan Ardiansyah
Student Number : 1801072003
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It States that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of this research, in expectation of certain part which are excerpted from the bibliographies mentioned.

Metro, June 1, 2023

The Researcher,



ALAN ARDIANSYAH

St. Number: 1801072003

ORISINALITAS PENELITIAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : Alan Ardiansyah
NPM : 1801072003
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah hasil penelitian dari peneliti, kecuali bagian-bagian yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, 01 juni 2023

Peneliti,



ALAN ARDIANSYAH

NPM: 1801072003

MOTTO

الْغُرُورِ مَتَاعٌ إِلَّا الدُّنْيَا الْحَيَوةُ وَمَا

"And the life of this world is nothing but deceptive pleasure."

(QS. Al-Hadid: 20).

DEDICATION PAGE

This piece of work is dedicated to:

My beloved parents, Mr. Casim Kusuma and Mrs. Sumiyati , who always give the best prayers and supports with endless love for me. Shelva Yasticia, my nice beloved little sister. And my beloved friends. Who have always been by my side to accompany, support and encourage me from the beginning to the end of the semester. And always support me to finishing this thesis ., thanks for the nice experiences.

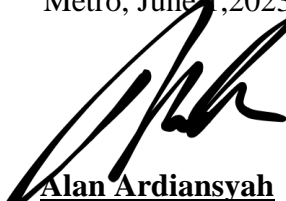
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First and foremost, The Highest Gratitude and Grateful reward are only for Allah SWT who has given blessing and ability to the researcher to complete this undergraduate thesis entitled “An Undergraduated Thesis An Analysis of Derivational Morpheme in Madeleine L’Engle Novel ”Wrinkle In Time”.

Secondly, the researcher would like to express gratefulness to Rector of IAIN Metro, Dr. Hj. Siti Nurjanah, M.Ag., PIA. Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Learning Faculty, Dr. Zuhairi, M.Pd. Head of English Education Study Program, Andianto, M.Pd. May Allah SWT give them His better reward for their spending time to support and guide during the writing process, the deepest gratitude will be addressed to my beloved parents who always give the highly motivation. The greatest gratitude will be addressed to my sponsor Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum. May Allah SWT give better reward for the guidance, advise, given the incredible suggestions and comments for her to settle this thesis on time.

The researcher realized that this undergraduate thesis is far from perfect. But the researcher hopes that this undergraduate thesis will be useful for the readers and other interested parties..

Metro, June 1, 2023



Alan Ardiansyah
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In this study there was a lot of understanding about linguistics, one of which is language. In human life, language is a tool that must be owned by human-being to communicate with one another. The language product of communications has several forms, such as for requesting something, giving information, entertaining, and others. Therefore, you must be able to master the language and its elements (vocabulary, structure, etc.). Slightly modifying a definition provided by Finegan and Besnier we might define language as a finite system of elements and principles that make it possible for speakers to construct sentences to do particular communicative jobs¹. According to Erika Hoof, Language is the systematic and conventional use of sounds (or signs or written symbols) for the purpose of communication or self-expression. This definition is short and simple and, although true, it is misleading in its simplicity. Language is complex and multifaceted². It can be seen that the language used to communicate. Therefore, language is linguistic in its use, obviously largely determined by non-linguistic factors. Linguistic factors such as words, sentences are not enough for communication communication. Education, economic level, gender, gender of marriage determine language. Also the situation factor, who is the speaker, the listener, which is also a factor in the use of language. The language itself is made up

¹ Ralph Fasold ,Jeff Connor-Linton, *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics, Second edition* (Cambridge University Press :2014):22

² Erika Hoof, *Languange development ,fourth edition*, (Wadsworth ; 2008):4.

of two aspects, form and meaning. In terms of meaning, morphemes are the smallest meaningful units in the language .

One of the important phenomena in language is morphology. In linguistic, morphology is a branch of knowledge that concern to study about word formation or morpheme of a language³. According to Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman, In linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed⁴. Knowledge of morphology is expected to make it easier to determine the meaning of a word and to know the process of analysis and synthesis in the formation of English words. This is so that students can communicate meaningfully. From the explanation above Morphology is the study of language forms.

Morphemes that are the smallest units of language that combine both a form (the way they sound) and a meaning (what they mean). Words are made up of morphemes⁵. According to Geert Booij, A clear instantiation of the main syntagmatic approach to morphology is morpheme-based morphology⁶. In grammar and morphology, morphemes are part of linguistics which means. An example is the word "cat" or the word element in the word "cat", the element contained in the word is the suffix "-s" which cannot be further divided into small meaningful parts.

³ Kalsum, Munawir, Nur Asiza, Humaeroah, *Morphology*,(IAIN Parepare Nusantara Press,2021),9

⁴ Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman ,*what is morphology?* ,*second edition*,(Blackwell Publishing ,2011) ,2

⁵ Ralph Fasold, Jeffrey Connor-Linton, *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*, (Cambridge University Press, 2006),61.

⁶Geert Booij, *The Grammar Of words*(Oxford University, 2005),8

Morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning in a language. Morphemes are divided into 2, namely Free Morphemes and Bound Morphemes.

Free Morpheme is commonly referred to as a basic word in linguistics. It is called a basic word because it can stand alone / independent (does not require an affix) and has the potential to form a meaning such as (Book). Free Morpheme is divided into two parts, namely: Lexical Morpheme and Functional Morpheme. In contrast to free morpheme, Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone. Bound morphemes have no linguistic meaning unless they are connected to a root or root word, or in some cases, to another bound morpheme.

According to Ralph Fasold and Jeffrey Connor-Linton, Derivational morphology creates new lexemes from existing ones, often with changes in meaning ⁷. Derivation is a process of forming words through the addition of affixes, which can be in the form of a prefix and/or a suffix. The resulting new word will have a different meaning from the base word. The thing that needs to be understood in derivation is to understand what "basic word" is in English grammar terms known as "stem/root/base", and the second is "formation word". This formed word is obtained from the derivation process.

for example:

Disagree : disagree + agree + ment

dis- : prefix meaning opposite

⁷ Ralph Fasold, Jeffrey Connor-Linton, *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*, (Cambridge University Press, 2006), 73

-ment : a suffix that converts a word class into a noun and it refers to an action, process, or manner.

Inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that is added to a word (noun, verb, adjective, or adverb) to give certain grammatical properties to the word, such as tense, number, Possession, or its comparison but does not form a new meaning. , and does not change the word class.

Example:

Learn = Learned (Verb)

Chair = Chair (Noun)

In addition, the study of derivational morpheme is very important and has many benefits. In addition to increasing our knowledge of derivational morpheme, we can also easily find out the habitual meaning of a word if there is an accompanying suffix. Learning the meaning of derivational morphemes can be a powerful tool for developing one's vocabulary.

The novel "Wrinkle in Time" is a young adult novel written by American author Madeleine L'Engle. consists of 12 chapters and 416 pages Original published by Farrar, Straus and Giroux novel by Jennifer Browne First Square Fish Mass Market Edition: May 2007. This novel tells the story of a scientist who mysteriously disappears on his way to the fifth dimension. His young daughter Meg Murry, his younger brother Charles Wallace, and his new friend Calvin O'Keeve, are looking for a father who has been missing for years.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher will analyze the types of derivational morphemes used in the novel “Wrinkle in time” by using qualitative research.

B. Research Questions

Based on the research background above, the researchers provide
The formulation of this research problem is as follows:

1. What the types derivational morpheme are found in the novel "wrinkle in time" published by Farrar, Straus and Giroux?
2. How manytypes of derivational morpheme used in the novel “Wrinkle In Time”?

C. Objectives and Benefits of the study

1. Objectives of the study

This research is aimed to:

- a. To describe the types of derivational morpheme in “Wrinkle In Time Novel”
- b. To analyze how many types of derivational morpheme is used in the novel "Wrinkle In Time"

2. Benefits of the study

- a. For the readers , it is hoped that it can be useful and inspiring , and can add insight to the readers about derivational morpheme .
- b. For the others researchs , it is hoped that it will benefit not only from a philosophical perspective related to derivational morpheme . but also how to implement research in derivational morpheme, therefore other

researchers are expected to continue and describe this research in a more useful form.

D. Prior Research

This prior research have some relevant studies, There are many studies related to derivational morpheme. The first research is I Kadek Nandito, with his journal "derivational and inflectional morphemes". The purpose of this study was to determine the derivational and inflectional affixes of adelle's albums song lyrics. in the research of I Kadek Nandito there are similarities and also differences to the researcher's research. the similarities are in the research theme and research method , because the themes of the two studies are derivational and inflectional affixes and the method used is qualitative research . while the difference is in the purpose of the study, it is because the purpose of I Kadek Nandito is to analyze derivational and inflectional affixes specifically in the lyrics of the song adelle's album. while the researcher's research objective is to analyze derivational morpheme specifically in the novel entitled "wrinkle in time". Another difference is in the source of research, the source of research by I Kadek Nandito is from the song adelle's album. while the research source from the researcher is from a novel entitled "wrinkle in time".⁸

The second researcher is from Siti Yuni Nurjanah, Alifah Ramdhaniah, M. Efransyah, with her journal entitled "AFFIXATION OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL PROCESS IN NARRATIVE

⁸ Nandito I kadek ." *derivational and inflectional morphemes*", International Research Journal of Engineering, IT & Scientific Research Vol. 2 No. 1.(2016)

TEXT ENTITLED THE UGLY DUCKLING". The purpose of this study is the purpose of this study is to analyze what kind of derivational and inflectional processes are most widely used in the text and also to explain the type of affixation that is attached to the derivation and inflection process entitled "The Ugly Duck" quoted from English for Specific Purposes by (Subandi, 2017). In the research of Siti Yuni Nurjanah, Alifah Ramdhaniah, M. Efransyah, there are similarities and differences in the researcher's research. the similarities are in the research theme and research method , because the second theme of this research is derivational and inflectional affixes and the method used is qualitative research . while the difference is in the purpose of the study, it is because the purpose of Siti Yuni Nurjanah, Alifah Ramdhaniah, M. Efransyah is to analyze derivational and inflectional affixes in the book "the ugly duckling". while the researcher's aim is to analyze derivational and inflectional affixes in the novel entitled "wrinkle in time". Other differences are also found in the research sources, the research source from Siti Yuni Nurjanah, Alifah Ramdhaniah, M. Efransyah is from the book entitled "the ugly duckling", while the research source from the researcher is from the novel entitled "wrinkle in time".⁹

The next researcher is from the FIKRI researcher, ZAENUL with his journal entitled "MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY ON VERBAL INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL PROCESS IN SASAK LANGUAGE". The purpose of this study is to identify the affixation that

⁹ Nurjanah siti yuni , ramdhaniah alifah ,firmansyah .m. *Affixation of Derivational and Inflectional Process in Narrative Text Entitled the Ugly Duckling*.(siliwangi : ikip siliwangi . 2018)

occurs through the inflection and derivation processes in SLND and to identify the verbs that occur through zero derivation. In the research of FIKRI, ZAENUL, there are similarities and differences in the researcher's research. The similarities are in the research themes and research methods, because the themes of these two studies are derivational and inflectional affixes and the method used in both is qualitative research. while the difference is in the research objectives, because the purpose of FIKRI, ZAENUL is to identify affixation that occurs through inflection and derivation processes in SLND and to identify verbs that occur through zero derivation. Meanwhile, this research of this study was to analyze derivational and inflectional affixes in a novel entitled "wrinkle in time". Other differences are also found in research sources, research sources at FIKRI, ZAENUL is from the dialect 'ngeno-ngene- in Apitaik Village, while the researcher's research source is from a novel entitled "wrinkle in time".¹⁰

Based on the previous explanation about the research that has been done, this proves that this research has differences and similarities with previous research. the difference lies in the purpose of the study, in this study the researcher aimed to describe and analyze the type of derivational morphemes, and why derivational morphemes were used in the novel "wrinkle in time". From the explanation above, it is known that the researcher's research is different from other relevant studies because of the differences in the research sources used. The purpose of this study is to find derivational

¹⁰ Fikri , zaenul .*Morphological Study on Verbal Inflectional and Derivational Process in Sasak Language*. (rinjani : university of gunung rinjani. 2017)

morphemes in “Wrinkle In Time Novel”, and analyze the use of derivational morphemes in “Wrinkle In Time Novel” through qualitative research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Concept of Morphology

The term morphology is Greek and is a makeup of morph- meaning, shape, form“, and -logy which means „the study of something“. Morphology as a sub-discipline of linguistics was named for the first time in 1859 by the German linguist August Schleicher who used the term for the study of the form of words¹. Kristin and Anne explained that morphology includes knowledge and understanding of a system of rules that underlie our knowledge of the structure of words; the word comes from the Greek word morphology morph- „form/structure“ and logy- „study². In other words, it can be said that morphology is a science that studies the intricacies of words and the function of these changes in form, both in grammatical and semantic functions.

While Lieber explains that the morphology is the study of word formation, including ways of new word appear in the languages of the world, and ways to forms the words varied depending on how it is used in a sentence³. Originally ‘morphology’ meant the study of biological forms. But nineteenth-century students of language borrowed the term and applied it to the study of word-structure. In linguistics MORPHOLOGY is the study of the

¹ Handoko Dini. *ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY*. (Perpustakaan Nasional RI. 2019),3

² Kristin Denham and Anne Lobeck, *Linguistic for Everyone*, (Canada: Wadsworth, 2013), 142.

³ Rochelie Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*, (New York: Cambridge, 2009), 2

formation and internal organisation of words.⁴ Morphology can be said to be the study of how new words are formed from morpheme combinations by knowing the origin of word formation.

The term ‘morphology’ has been taken over from biology where it is used to denote the study of the forms of plants and animals. Its first recorded use is in writings by the German poet and writer Goethe in 1796. It was first used for linguistic purposes in 1859 by the German linguist August Schleicher, to refer to the study of the form of words. In present-day linguistics, the term ‘morphology’ refers to the study of the internal structure of words, and of the systematic form–meaning correspondences between words.⁵

One of the reasons for having morphology is to form new lexemes from old ones, this is called lexeme formation. The formation of lexemes has several functions and rules in forming new lexemes. Namely: the formation of lexeme that modifies the category, the formation of the lexeme that modifies the meaning, and the formation of the lexeme that modifies the category and meaning.⁶ Therefore Haspelmath and Sims stated that morphology is the study of combination of morphemes to produce words.⁷ Morphology superficially is the sum of all the phonological means of

⁴ katamba francis, *English Word* (USA: Routledge, 1994), 4.

⁵ Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words* (Oxford University, 2005), 6–7.

⁶ ni luh sujati Brawatha, *Introduction of English Morphology* (udayana university, 2017),

5.

⁷ Martin Haspelmath and Andrea D. Sims, *Understanding Morphology*, (London: Hodder Education, 2010), 41

expressing the relationships of the constituent words, of the words in the phrases, and the constituents of the sentence phrases⁸.

From the expert explain above we can conclude that Morphology is the branch of linguistics and one of the major components of grammar that studies word structures, especially regarding morphemes, which are the smallest units of language. They can be base words or components that form words, such as affixes.

B. Concept of morpheme

A clear instantiation of a primarily syntagmatic approach to morphology is morpheme-based morphology. In this approach, focus is on the analysis of words into their constituent morphemes. That is, morphology is conceived of as the syntax of morphemes, as the set of principles for combining morphemes into words. Morphemes, the morphological buildingblocks of words, are defined as the minimal linguistic units with a lexical or a grammatical meaning. For instance, the noun *buyer* consists of two morphemes, *buy* and *-er*. The verbal morpheme *buy* is called a free or lexical morpheme, because it can occur as a word by itself, whereas *-er* is an affix (hence a bound morpheme that cannot function as a word on its own). This is indicated by the hyphen preceding this morpheme: it requires another morpheme to appear before it in a word. Each of these morphemes is listed in the morpheme list of English: *eat* as a morpheme of the category Verb (V),

⁸ Robert Beard, *Lexeme-morpheme Base Morphology : A General Theory of Inflection and Word Formation SUNY Series in Linguistics*, (State University of New York Press 1995),1

and -er as an affixal morpheme of the category Noun (N) that is specified as occurring after verbs: [V —]. This specification of the affix -er assigns it to the subcategory of affixes that combine with verbs, and hence we call it a subcategorization property of this affix.⁹ Each of the words in this compound and the other smaller word parts which cannot be divided into even smaller parts, as mentioned above, is called a morpheme¹⁰. Morpheme is the smallest indivisible unit in a word. It is a word building block. It cannot be segmented further into smaller meaningful units. A morpheme can be a word. Example free morphemes like door, car, house, etc¹¹.

Morpheme is the smallest part of a word. The smallest part has meaning. For example, 'Eat' has different implications than 'Eats'. Likewise with the word 'un-like-ly', where un and ly have their own linguistic meanings and implications. the word "Unbreakable" consists of 3 morphemes, namely: un- (which can be interpreted as "not"), -break- (the root or free morpheme), and -able (can be interpreted as "Can be done"). Another example: The word "dogs" consists of 2 morphemes, namely the word dog (dog) and -s (meaning plural). while the word "RELATE" only has one morpheme because re and late if separated the meaning will be different from the combined meaning. so the length of a word does not necessarily indicate that it has many morphemes like the word madagascar, the word madagascar at a glance can be separated

⁹ Geert Booij, *The Grammar Of words* (Oxford University, 2005), 8-9.

¹⁰ Victoria A. Fromkin, *Linguistics An Introduction to Linguistic Theory*, (Blackwell Publishers Inc, 2000), 26

¹¹ dini handoko, *English Morphology*, 9.

into crazy/a/gas/car but only has one morpheme. In English, morphemes are divided into 2, namely free morphemes and bound morphemes.

1. Free Morphemes

free form or free morpheme is a minimal grammatical unit that can be used as a word without the need for further morphological modification (as opposed to bound)¹². Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone as words and can work independently. For example: cat, boat, on, kill, duck, house, book, table, bag, deliver, learn, pick. Free morphemes have several basic types, namely verbs, nouns, adjectives, prepositions or adverbs. Example: study (verb), man (noun), kind (adj), on (prep). Free morphemes are divided into 2, namely lexical morphemes and functional morphemes.

a. Lexical Morphemes

Lexical morpheme is a type of free morpheme that forms meaning in a sentence, phrase, or expression. This type of morpheme can convey the content of the message we convey.

Free morpheme which includes lexical morpheme is morpheme that belongs to the categories of noun (noun), adjective (adjective), verb (verb), and adverb (adverb). Below are some examples of lexical morphemes:

¹²David Crystal *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics 6th Edition*. (Blackwell Publishing Ltd 2008)198

Table 1
Table of Lexical Morpheme

Noun	Chair, cat, English, baby
Adjective	Brave, nice, difficult, cool
Verb	Read, run, swim, write
Adverb	Soon, very, never

b. Functional Morphemes

Functional morpheme is a free morpheme that acts as a glue or link in a sentence. Actually, functional morphemes are not that meaningful when compared to lexical morphemes. Functional morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone but the content to be conveyed is not clear.

So, if we remove the functional morpheme in the sentence, we can still understand the clear meaning of the content to be conveyed by a sentence through the lexical morpheme in it.

As for what belongs to the functional morpheme are prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, articles, demonstratives, and interjections. for example below:

Table 2
Table of Functional Morpheme

Preposition	At, on, by, in, from
Pronoun	I, you, he, she, it, they, we, her, him, me
Conjunction	And, but, either, or, as

Article	A, an, the
Demonstrative	This, that, these, those
Interjection	Ah!, wow!, huff!, oops!, oh!

2. Bound Morphemes

Bound morphemes –in nature –cannot stand alone. They must be attached to root, stem or bases. In most cases bound morphemes are affixes (prefixes, infixes, and suffixes) There are affixes that can change the word class of a particular word together with its meaning ¹³. These are termed as Derivational Affixes/Morphemes. Bound morphemes are divided into two, namely derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes.

C. Derivational Morphemes

1. Definition of Derivational Morphemes

Derivational morphemes are morphemes which, if attached to other morphemes, will form new morphemes/words or to form words with different grammar (lexeme) from the previous word. According to Zeki Hamawand A derivational morpheme is an affix by means of which one word is derived from another.¹⁴ Derivational there are 2 kinds of affixes that are used, which can be in the beginning of a word (prefixes) or suffixes (suffixes), and (affixes).

¹³ Handoko dini. *ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY*. (Perpustakaan Nasional RI. 2019)10

¹⁴ Zeki Hamawand, *Morphology in English Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar*, (Continuum International Publishing Group, 2011)10

Example: The word happiness (adj) is obtained from the word happy (noun) which is added with the morpheme "ness" which changes the noun into an adjective. For that reason, the morpheme "ness" is included in the suffix derivational morphemes (at the end of the word) because it changes the word from the noun lexeme into an adjective lexeme. Another example:

- a. Postgraduate = post (prefix) + graduate (root).
- b. Activity = active (root) + ity (suffix).
- c. Interchangeable) = inter (prefix) + change (root) + able (suffix).

In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes. All prefixes in English are derivational. All prefixes in English modify the meaning although they do not modify the syntactic category. For examples, the derivational prefix in- in inefficient, un- in undo, re- in rewrite, dis- in dislike and a- in amoral modify the positive meaning to the negative meaning but do not change the syntactic category of the derived words; efficient is an adjective and the derived word inefficient is also an adjective; do is a verb and the derived word undo is also a verb; write is a verb and the derived word rewrite is also a verb; moral is an adjective and the derived word amoral is also an adjective. All the derivational prefixes explained above have the meaning 'not'. Most derivational suffixes change both the syntactic category and the meaning. Only a few of them do not change the syntactic category. The derivational suffixes which change the syntactic category can be noun-forming

suffixes, verb-forming suffixes, adjective-forming suffixes, and adverb-forming suffixes.

2. Types of Derivational Morphemes

In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes. All prefixes in English are derivational. All prefixes in English modify the meaning although they do not modify the syntactic category.¹⁵ Further Jackson clarify that derivational affixes consist of two kinds that are classchanging and class-maintaining. Derivational with class-changing means affixes which attach in the base word they change the class of word or part of speech.¹⁶ The rule of thumb to identify that the bound morphemes are derivational is the occurrence of new meaning creation or new word creation of the derived words. In dictionaries the derivation word is generally listed as a separate word from its base. The new meaning or the new word which occurs in the derivation process can be accompanied by the change of part of speech or not. In other words some derivational morphemes, as described above, change the part of speech and some of them do not change the part of speech. In English, derivational morphemes can be both the prefixes and suffixes.

¹⁵ Amosi Halawa, "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional English Morpheme", *Jurnal Ilmiah Languae and Parole* 1, no.1: 137.

¹⁶ Howard Jackson, *Analyzing English*, 110

Based on the fact described above, the types of English derivational morphemes can be classified into two, derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. The further description can be seen below:

a. Derivational Prefixes

All prefixes in English are derivational so that all the prefixes in English create new meaning or create new words. The creation of new meaning can be accompanied by the change part of speech or not. Most prefixes do not change part of speech. The prefix which changes the part of speech, for example, is the prefix *en-*. The prefix *en-* changes the bases into verbs. The word *enlarge* for example, consists of the prefix *en-* and the base *large*. The prefix *en-* changes the adjective *large* to the new verb *enlarge*. The prefix *en-* in the word *endanger* changes the noun to verb. The prefix *a-* in *aside* changes the noun *side* to the adverb *aside*. The other prefixes which do not change part of speech are explained as follow:

1) Prefix *un-*

There are two kinds of the prefix *un-* in English. The first is attached to adjectives to form new adjectives, and the second is attached to verbs to form new verbs. The two kinds of the prefix *un-* do not change the part of speech. The prefix *un-* attached to adjectives means 'not'. Look at the following examples of prefix *un-* attached to adjectives:

Table 3
Table of Prefix *un-*

Prefix	Base (Adjective)	Derived word (Adjective)	Meaning
<i>un-</i>	<i>able</i>	<i>Unable</i>	'not able'
<i>un-</i>	<i>afraid</i>	<i>Unafraid</i>	'not afraid'
<i>un-</i>	<i>aware</i>	<i>Unaware</i>	'not aware'
<i>un-</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>Unfit</i>	'not fit'
<i>un-</i>	<i>free</i>	<i>Unfree</i>	'not free'
<i>un-</i>	<i>happy</i>	<i>Unhappy</i>	'not happy'
<i>un-</i>	<i>important</i>	<i>unimportant</i>	'not important'
<i>un-</i>	<i>intelligent</i>	<i>unintelligent</i>	'not intelligent'
<i>un-</i>	<i>lucky</i>	<i>unlucky</i>	'not lucky'
<i>un-</i>	<i>smooth</i>	<i>unsmooth</i>	'not smooth'
<i>un-</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>Untrue</i>	'not true'

2) Prefix *in-*

The prefix *in-* is the derivational bound morpheme mostly attached to adjectives. This prefix does not change the part of speech either. The meaning of this prefix is 'not'. Look at the examples below:

Table 4
Table of Prefix *in-*

Prefix	Base (Adjective)	Derived word (Adjective)	Meaning
<i>in-</i>	<i>Accurate</i>	<i>Inaccurate</i>	'not accurate'
<i>in-</i>	<i>Tolerant</i>	<i>Intolerant</i>	'not tolerant'
<i>in-</i>	<i>Efficient</i>	<i>Inefficient</i>	'not efficient'
<i>in-</i>	<i>Expensive</i>	<i>inexpensive</i>	'not expensive'
<i>in-</i>	<i>Fertile</i>	<i>Infertile</i>	'not fertile'
<i>in-</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	'not formal'
<i>in-</i>	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Illegal</i>	'not legal'
<i>in-</i>	<i>Moral</i>	<i>Immoral</i>	'not moral'
<i>in-</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	'not legal'
<i>in-</i>	<i>Polite</i>	<i>Impolite</i>	'not polite'

<i>in-</i>	<i>Complete</i>	<i>incomplete</i>	<i>'not complete'</i>
<i>in-</i>	<i>Consistent</i>	<i>inconsistent</i>	<i>'not consistent'</i>
<i>in-</i>	<i>Regular</i>	<i>Irregular</i>	<i>'not regular'</i>
<i>in-</i>	<i>responsible</i>	<i>irresponsible</i>	<i>'not responsible'</i>
<i>in-</i>	<i>Relevant</i>	<i>Irrelevant</i>	<i>'not relevant'</i>

3) Prefix *re-*

The prefix *re-* is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The meaning of the prefix *re-* is 'again'. Look at the examples below:

Table 5
Table of Prefix *re-*

Prefix	Base (Verb)	Derived word (Verb)	Meaning
<i>re-</i>	<i>adjust</i>	<i>Readjust</i>	<i>'adjust again'</i>
<i>re-</i>	<i>arrange</i>	<i>Rearrange</i>	<i>'arrange again'</i>
<i>re-</i>	<i>consider</i>	<i>Reconsider</i>	<i>'consider again'</i>
<i>re-</i>	<i>construct</i>	<i>Reconstruct</i>	<i>'construct again'</i>
<i>re-</i>	<i>count</i>	<i>Recount</i>	<i>'count again'</i>
<i>re-</i>	<i>decorate</i>	<i>Redecorate</i>	<i>'decorate again'</i>
<i>re-</i>	<i>pay</i>	<i>Repay</i>	<i>'pay again'</i>
<i>re-</i>	<i>print</i>	<i>Reprint</i>	<i>'print again'</i>
<i>re-</i>	<i>select</i>	<i>Reselect</i>	<i>'select again'</i>
<i>re-</i>	<i>write</i>	<i>Rewrite</i>	<i>'write again'</i>

Based on the examples above, the rule of prefix *re-* attached to verbs can be stated as: {*re-*} + VERB a new VERB. This rule says that the prefix *re-* attached to a verb creates a new verb. The new verb as the derived word is indicated by the change of meaning 'again'.

4) Prefix *dis-*

The prefix *dis-* is a derivational morpheme which can be attached to verbs to form new verbs. This prefix has several meanings but its basic meaning is ‘not’

Table 6
Table of Prefix *dis-*

Prefix	Base (Verb)	Derived word (Verb)	Meaning
<i>dis-</i>	<i>agree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	‘not agree’
<i>dis-</i>	<i>allow</i>	<i>Disallow</i>	‘refuse to allow’
<i>dis-</i>	<i>appear</i>	<i>Disappear</i>	‘be seen no more’
<i>dis-</i>	<i>believe</i>	<i>Disbelieve</i>	‘refuse to believe’
<i>dis-</i>	<i>Like</i>	<i>Dislike</i>	‘not like’
<i>dis-</i>	<i>close</i>	<i>Disclose</i>	‘allow to be seen’
<i>dis-</i>	<i>connect</i>	<i>Disconnect</i>	‘take apart’
<i>dis-</i>	<i>continue</i>	<i>Discontinue</i>	‘give up’
<i>dis-</i>	<i>obey</i>	<i>Disobey</i>	‘not obey’

Based on the examples above, the rule of the prefix *dis-* attached to verbs can be stated as: {*dis-*}+ VERB → new VERB. The new verb is indicated by the change of meaning. In this case, the prefix *dis-* brings the basic meaning ‘not’ to the verb.

5) Prefix *mis-*

The prefix *mis-* is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The new meaning created by this prefix is ‘wrong’. The following is the list of verbs to which the prefix *mis-* can be attached.

Table 7
Table of Prefix *mis-*

Prefix	Base (Verb)	Derived word (Verb)	Meaning
<i>mis-</i>	<i>direct</i>	<i>Misdirect</i>	' <i>direct wrongly</i> '
<i>mis-</i>	<i>judge</i>	<i>Misjudge</i>	' <i>judge wrongly</i> '
<i>mis-</i>	<i>match</i>	<i>Mismatch</i>	' <i>match wrongly</i> '
<i>mis-</i>	<i>Quote</i>	<i>Misquote</i>	' <i>quote wrongly</i> '
<i>mis-</i>	<i>remember</i>	<i>misremember</i>	' <i>remember wrongly</i> '
<i>mis-</i>	<i>understand</i>	<i>misunderstand</i>	' <i>understand wrongly</i> '

Based on the examples above, the rule of the prefix *mis-* attached to verbs can be stated as: {*mis-*} + VERB → new VERB. The new verb is indicated by the change of meaning. In this case, the prefix *mis-* brings the basic meaning 'wrong' to the verb.

6) Prefix *pre-*

The prefix *pre-* is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The new meaning created by this prefix is 'before'. The following is the list of verbs to which the prefix *pre-* can be attached.

Table 8
Table of Prefix *pre-*

Prefix	Base (Verb)	Derived word (Verb)	Meaning
<i>pre-</i>	<i>arrange</i>	<i>prearrange</i>	'arrange before'
<i>pre-</i>	<i>cook</i>	<i>precook</i>	'cook before'
<i>pre-</i>	<i>determine</i>	<i>predetermine</i>	'determine before'
<i>pre-</i>	<i>select</i>	<i>preselect</i>	'select before'
<i>pre-</i>	<i>wash</i>	<i>prewash</i>	'wash before'

Based on the examples above, the rule of the prefix *pre-* attached to verbs can be stated as: {*pre-*}+ VERB → new VERB. The new verb is indicated by the change of meaning. In this case, the prefix *pre-* brings the meaning 'before' to the verb.

7) Prefix *a-*

The prefix *a-* has a few different meanings.

It can mean "on," "in," or "at":

Table 9
Table of Prefix *a-*

Prefix	Base (Adjective)	Derived word (Adjective)	Meaning
<i>a-</i>	<i>Moral</i>	<i>Amoral</i>	‘not concerned with morals’
<i>a-</i>	<i>Political</i>	<i>Apolitical</i>	‘uninvolved with politics’
<i>a-</i>	<i>Typical</i>	<i>Atypical</i>	‘not typical’
<i>a-</i>	<i>Sexual</i>	<i>Asexual</i>	‘without sex’

b. Derivational Suffixes

Most of the derivational suffixes in English change the part of speech. The derivational suffixes which do not change the part of speech are not as many as the derivational prefixes. The derivational suffixes which do not change the part of speech are – *ist* in *artist* and *dentist*; *ian* in *musician* and *librarian*; and *hood* in *childhood*, *neighborhood*, *brotherhood*, and *motherhood*. The following is the description of derivational affixes which change the part of speech.

1) Noun-Forming Suffix

Noun-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to nouns. The following is the explanation of derivational suffixes which form nouns.

2) Suffix –er

The suffix *-er* attached to a verb is a derivational morpheme which change verbs to a noun. The suffix creates a new meaning ‘a person who performs an action’. The following are the examples of the suffix *-er* attached to verbs.

Table 10
Table of Suffix -er

Base (Verb)	Suffix	Derived word (Noun)
<i>box</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>Boxer</i>
<i>drive</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>Driver</i>
<i>kill</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>Killer</i>
<i>paint</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>Painter</i>
<i>sing</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>Singer</i>
<i>speak</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>speaker</i>
<i>teach</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>teacher</i>
<i>train</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>trainer</i>
<i>write</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>writer</i>

3) Suffix –ment

The suffix *-ment* is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to some verbs to form nouns . This suffix brings the new meaning ‘abstract noun’ . The following are the examples of the suffix *-ment* attached to verbs.

Table 11
Table of Suffix -ment

Base (Verb)	Suffix	Derived word (Noun)
<i>Agree</i>	<i>-ment</i>	<i>agreement</i>
<i>Develop</i>	<i>-ment</i>	<i>development</i>
<i>Argue</i>	<i>-ment</i>	<i>argument</i>
<i>Commit</i>	<i>ment</i>	<i>commitment</i>
<i>Govern</i>	<i>-ment</i>	<i>government</i>
<i>Move</i>	<i>-ment</i>	<i>movement</i>

4) suffix -ness

The suffix *-ness* is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to adjectives to form nouns expressing a state or a condition. The following are the examples of the suffix *-ness* attached to adjectives.

Table 12
Table of Suffix -ness

Base (Adjective)	Suffix	Derived word (Noun)
<i>bright</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>brightness</i>
<i>bitter</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>bitterness</i>
<i>happy</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>happiness</i>
<i>hard</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>hardness</i>
<i>lonely</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>loneliness</i>
<i>sad</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>sadness</i>

5) Suffix *-ion*

The suffix *-ion* is the derivational morpheme which can be attached to verbs to form nouns . The following are the examples of the suffix *-ion* attached to verbs.

Table 13
Table of Suffix *-ion*

Base (Verb)	Suffix	Derived word (Noun)
<i>educate</i>	<i>-ion</i>	<i>education</i>
<i>discuss</i>	<i>-ion</i>	<i>discussion</i>
<i>act</i>	<i>-ion</i>	<i>action</i>

6) Adjective-Forming Suffixes

Adjective-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to adjectives.

7) Suffixe *-able*

The suffix *-able* is the derivational morpheme which changes the bases to adjective. In this case, the bases can be either verbs or nouns. The following are the examples:

Table 14
Table of Suffix *-able (verb)*

Base (Verb)	Suffix	Derived Word (Adjective)
<i>Eat</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>Eatable</i>
<i>Predict</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>Predictable</i>
<i>Read</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>Readable</i>
<i>Sink</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>Unsinkable</i>
<i>Understand</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>Understandable</i>
<i>Wash</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>washable</i>
<i>Write</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>writable</i>

Table 15
Table of Suffix *-able* (noun)

Base (Noun)	Suffix (Adjective)	Derived Word
<i>Comfort</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>comfortable</i>
<i>Market</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>marketable</i>
<i>Profit</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>profitable</i>

8) Suffix *-ful*

The suffix *-ful* is the derivational morpheme which changes the bases to adjective. In this case, the bases are nouns. The following are the examples:

Table 16
Table of Suffix *-ful*

Base (Noun)	Suffix	Derived Word (Adjective)
<i>Beauty</i>	<i>-ful</i>	<i>Beautiful</i>
<i>Care</i>	<i>-ful</i>	<i>Careful</i>
<i>Use</i>	<i>-ful</i>	<i>Useful</i>
<i>Wonder</i>	<i>-ful</i>	<i>Wonderful</i>
<i>Pain</i>	<i>-ful</i>	<i>Painful</i>

9) Suffix *-less*

Like suffix *-less*, the suffix *-less* is the derivational morpheme which changes the bases to adjective. In this case, the bases are nouns. The following are the examples:

Table 17
Table of Suffix -less

Base (Noun)	Suffix	Derived Word (Adjective)
<i>Home</i>	<i>-less</i>	<i>homeless</i>
<i>Use</i>	<i>-less</i>	<i>homeless</i>
<i>Care</i>	<i>-less</i>	<i>homeless</i>

10) Verb-Forming Suffixes

Verb-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to verbs.

11) Suffix *-en*

Suffix *-en* in the form of something that is done and in the form of an increase in conditions. The following is the explanation of derivational suffixes which form verbs:

Table 18
Table of Suffix *-en*

Base (Adjective)	Suffix	Derived Word (Verb)
<i>Wide</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>widen</i>
<i>Ripe</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>ripen</i>
<i>Sharp</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>sharpen</i>
<i>Short</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>shorten</i>

12) Suffix *-ify*

The suffix *-ify* is the derivational morphemes which change the base to verb. The base can be adjective and noun. The examples are as follows:

Table 19**Table of Suffix *-ify* (adjective)**

Base (Adjective)	Suffix	Derived Word (Verb)
<i>Clear</i>	<i>-ify</i>	<i>clarify</i>
<i>Pure</i>	<i>-ify</i>	<i>purify</i>
<i>Specific</i>	<i>-ify</i>	<i>specify</i>

Table 20**Table of Suffix *-ify* (noun)**

Base (Noun)	Suffix	Derived Word (Verb)
<i>Identity</i>	<i>-ify</i>	<i>identify</i>
<i>Beauty</i>	<i>-ify</i>	<i>beautify</i>

13) Suffix *-ize*

The suffix *-ize* is the derivational morphemes which change the base to verb. The base can be nouns and adjective The examples are as follows:

Table 21**Table of Suffix *-ize* (noun)**

Base (Noun)	Suffix	Derived Word (Verb)
<i>Apology</i>	<i>-ize</i>	<i>apologize</i>
<i>Memory</i>	<i>-ize</i>	<i>memorize</i>
<i>Victim</i>	<i>-ize</i>	<i>victimize</i>

Table 22**Table of Suffix *-ize* (adjective)**

Base (Adjective)	Suffix	Derived Word (Verb)
<i>Local</i>	<i>-ize</i>	<i>localize</i>
<i>Real</i>	<i>-ize</i>	<i>realize</i>
<i>Mobile</i>	<i>-ize</i>	<i>mobilize</i>
<i>Vocal</i>	<i>-ize</i>	<i>vocalize</i>

14) Adverb-Forming Suffixes

Adverb-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to adverbs. The following are the examples of derivational suffixes which form adverbs.

Table 23
Table of Adverb-Forming Suffixes

Base (Adjective)	Suffix	Derived Word (Adverb)
<i>clear</i>	<i>-ly</i>	<i>clearly</i>
<i>beautiful</i>	<i>-ly</i>	<i>beautifully</i>
<i>careful</i>	<i>-ly</i>	<i>carefully</i>
<i>angry</i>	<i>-ly</i>	<i>angrily</i>
<i>loud</i>	<i>-ly</i>	<i>loudly</i>
<i>slow</i>	<i>-ly</i>	<i>slowly</i>
<i>happy</i>	<i>-ly</i>	<i>happily</i>

Based on explanation above morphemes are the smallest meaningful units of language. They are meaningful because they have either lexical or grammatical meaning. Morphemes can be classified into two namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are those which can meaningfully stand alone while bound morphemes are the morphemes which cannot meaningfully stand alone. It means that bound morphemes must be attached to other morphemes.

Bound morphemes are also called affixes which can be prefixes, infixes, or suffixes. Derivational morphemes are bound morphemes or affixes which derive (create) new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both English only has prefixes and suffixes. Bound morphemes can be inflectional or derivational. In English, derivational

morphemes can be prefixes and suffixes. In English, all prefixes are derivational but most of the prefixes in English do not change part of speech. Only several prefixes change the part of speech. On the other hand, most derivational English suffixes change part of speech. Only small number of suffixes do not change part of speech.

The English prefixes which change the part of speech, for example, are *en-*, which changes the bases into verbs, *en-* which changes the noun to verb and *a-* which changes noun to adverb. The other prefixes which do not change the part of speech are *un-*, *in-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, and *a-*. The English suffixes which change part of speech can be noun-forming suffixes such as *-er*, *-ment*, *-ness*, and *-ion*; adjective-forming suffixes such as *-full* and *-less*; verb-forming suffixes such as *-en*, *-ify*, and *-ize*; and adverb forming suffixes such as *-ly*.

D. Wrinkle In Time Novel Synopsis

A Wrinkle in Time by Madeleine L'Engle is a science fiction novel, published by Farrar, Straus and Giroux in 1962. The book follows the journeys of Margaret "Meg" Murry, her witty younger brother Charles Murry, and Calvin O'Keefe in a journey across the universe to save Meg's father.

This novel is told from the point of view of young Meg. Meg's father mysteriously disappeared years ago, and Meg just wants him back. One evening the family was visited by Mrs. Weird Whatsit, who told Mrs. Murry

is surprised that the tesseract is real. and at that time Meg's mother did not want to explain what a tesseract was to her children.

The next day, Meg and Charles Wallace meet Calvin O'Keefe, a boy Meg knows from school. Calvin went to Meg and Charles Wallace's house. After dinner at Murry's house, Mrs. Whatsit and two of her friends (Mrs. Who and Mrs. Yang) pick up the kids, saying it's time to save Meg's dad. then they travel to a different planet, where Meg and the others learn about an evil darkness spreading throughout the universe. Mr. Murry's government work with the tesseract (a way of traversing long distances without traveling through time) shoots him into the dark, and he is imprisoned on the planet Camazotz.

Meg, Calvin and Charles Wallace head to Camazotz, where Mrs. W can not help them. There, they learn about IT, beings who control everyone on this planet. In order to find his father, Charles Wallace turned himself into IT and became a shadow of himself. He led Meg and Calvin to Mr. Murry. Meg saved her father, and is sure now that all their troubles are over.

Against Meg's wishes, Mr. Murry doesn't make things any better. Charles Wallace brings Mr. Murry, Meg and Calvin to IT, which is the brain that controls it all. IT attacks them in a pulsing Camazotz rhythm, and Meg begins to slip away. Unexpectedly, Mr. Murry is the tesseract herself, Meg, and Calvin storms out of Camazotz, unable to take Charles Wallace with him.

The Tesseract injures Meg, and the resident of this new planet, Ixchel, nurses Meg back to health.

Mrs Whatsit, Mrs Who and Mrs Yang arrive at Ixchel. They help Meg tesser get back to Camazotz to save Charles Wallace, leaving him with a cryptic message to use her possessions that IT doesn't have. Meg thought about this until Charles Wallace accused Mrs. Whatsits to hate Meg. knowing Mrs Whatsit loves her, Meg realizes that it is devoid of love. By loving Charles Wallace, she freed him from IT. Meg, Charles Wallace, Calvin, and Mr. Murry returns to Earth.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Types and Characteristics of Research

In this case, the researcher use library research to analyze and look for the derivation morpheme contained in the “WRINKLE IN TIME”novel. The writer decided to use qualitative research to analyze and look for derivational morpheme contained in the "WRINKLE IN TIME" novel. According to Margot Ely, qualitative research is a type or research method that examines natural phenomena in the form of negative or positive phenomena¹. On the other side, the library research uses the library sources to collect and analyse the data. The researcher also draws and integrates her ideas to make the conclusion synthesize. In this research, the researcher uses some sources and books as references. It also was limited on the library research because the data does not come from field and the data of research are collected from various references.

A qualitative research study is needed to explore the phenomenon from the perspective of the investigation topic². The type of this qualitative research is a case study has been associated with qualitative methods of analysis. Descriptive qualitative research is useful because it can provide

¹ Margot Ely et al., *Doing Qualitative Research: Circles within Circles* (USA: The Falmer Press, 2003), 112.

² Jhon W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches* (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2012),16.

important information regarding the average member of group³. The data of library research is not limited by time and space. According to Glasser and Strauss Another benefit is the great breadth of the available comparative material, in term of time, space and other properties⁴. From the statement, the researcher can reach the data easily without any limited space and time. However this research describes about derivational morphemes. The researcher also tries to find kind of derivational morphemes in "Wrinkle In Time" Novel. The purpose of this research will be focused on the analysis of types of derivational morphemes in "Wrinkle In Time" Novel ..

B. Data Resource

1. Primary source

Primary sources are raw information and first hand evidence.

Primary sources are generated by direct evidence about people, events, and phenomena. In addition, primary sources provide information in an original form that is not interpreted, summarized, or judged by other researcher. The primary source of this research is the novel wrinkle in time This novel consists of 12 chapters and 416 pages Original published by Farrar, Straus and Giroux novel design by Jennifer Browne First Square Fish Mass Market Edition: May 2007.

³ Geoffrey Marczy, David DeMatteo and David Festinger, *Essential Of Research Design and Methodology* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.2005), 16.

⁴ Barney G. Glaser and Anselm L, Strauss, *The Discovery of Grounded Theory Strategies for Qualitative Research*(A Division of Transaction Publishers,2006),176

2. Secondary source

Secondary sources offer interpretation or analysis based on primary sources. They may describe primary sources and often use them to support a particular thesis or argument or to persuade readers to accept a particular point of view. Secondary sources of this research are documentation of research settings, journals, e-books articles and books related to research.

C. Data Collection Technique

The data collection taken from process analyzing data become theory or interpretations. In addition, investigation and the process of collecting various types of data and information are often time-consuming in the context of qualitative studies⁵. In the process of data collection, the researcher would collect data on the use of derivational and inflectional affixes in the novel *Wrinkle In Time*. In this study, the researcher collect data using observation and documentation techniques.

1. Observation

Researchers monitor and describe the derivational morpheme. This is what the researcher wants to observe during the observation. The focus of the observation is derivational morpheme in "wrinkle in time" a novel.

⁵ John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Third Edition* (California: Sage Publications, 2009), 84.

2. Documentation

In this study, the researcher use the document technique to collect data. Documents can be a valuable source of information in qualitative research. Next, the writer will get the data to determine the result of the document for derivational morpheme in *Wrinkle In Time* novel.

D. Data Analysis Technique

The data are analyzed to answer the research question. The researcher must determine whether the result answer the research questions . After the data have been obtained from data sources, the data were analyzed through the following procedure:

1. Reading and identifying the whole novel “*Wrinke In Time*” to find derivational morpheme. The first step of collecting data, the researcher reads and identifies derivational morpheme used in the novel “*Wrinke In Time*”.
2. Classifying script to find the types of derivational morpheme. After the data had been identified, the researcher classifies the data into the types of derivational morpheme according theories.
3. Analyzing the meaning of derivational morpheme in the script. To analyzing the meaning, the researcher reads every page of novel “*Wrinke In Time*”. The researcher studies the meaning by analyzing the contextual meaning in the novel. After that, the researcher tries to find the meaning of derivational morpheme used in the novel “*Wrinke In Time*”.

4. Making conclusion .The last step was making conclusion according to the analyzed data. After the researcher finds the answer from research problem, then the researcher will make the conclusion based on the finding.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Result

The purpose of this research was to find the derivational morpheme in *Wrinkle In Time* novel. There are two tables to present the result of this research. The tables explain about the types of derivational morpheme found in the novel and how much derivational morpheme found in the novel. Each of tables will be shown below:

1. The type of derivational morpheme

This section the researcher would presents the types of derivational morpheme found in this research. The data are presented in the form of the table below:

Table 24
Table types of Derivational Morpheme

No	Types derivational morpheme	amount	percentage
1.	derivational prefixes	54	33,3%
2.	derivational suffixes	108	66,7%
Total		162	100%

The data shown in the table above explain that there are 54 or (33,3%) derivational prefixes, 108 or (66,7%) derivational suffixes.

From the classification above, the researcher give conclusion that the dominated derivational morpheme types found in *Wrinkle in Time* Novel is Derivational suffixes 108 out of 162 or 66, 7%.

2. Derivational morpheme found in the novel *Wrinkle in Time*.

This table shows how much derivational morpheme found in the novel *Wrinkle in Time*

Table 25
Table of the data Derivational Morpheme (prefix)

No	Derivational Morpheme (prefix)	amount
1.	<i>un-</i>	39
2.	<i>in-</i>	2
3.	<i>re-</i>	2
4.	<i>dis-</i>	5
5.	<i>mis-</i>	-
6.	<i>pre-</i>	1
7.	<i>a-</i>	5
Total		54

The data shown abovet there are 7 derivational morpheme prefix found in the novel *Wrinkle in time* and the total are 54 derivational prefix.

Table 26
Table of the data Derivational Morpheme (suffix)

No	Derivational Morpheme (suffix)	amount
1.	<i>-er</i>	17
2.	<i>-ment</i>	8
3.	<i>-ness</i>	30
4.	<i>-ion</i>	9
5.	<i>-able</i>	10
6.	<i>-ful</i>	9
7.	<i>-less</i>	8

8.	<i>-en</i>	10
9	<i>-ify</i>	2
10.	<i>-ize</i>	5
Total		108

The data shown above there are 10 derivational morpheme prefix found in the novel *Wrinkle in time* and the total are 108 derivational suffix.

From the data presented above, these are the derivational morphemes found in this novel: *Unhappy, uncontrollable, unattractive, unlike, unpleasant, unceremoniously, unkind, uncooperative, uneasy, unimportant, unemotional, undid, unexpectedly, untangled, uncomfortable, unfolded, unasked, unconsciousness, unobscured, unsteadily, unexpected, unless, unnoticeable, unbelievable, unable, unwashed, unhappiness, unharmed, unaware, unseen, unsubstantial, unnaturally, unhappily, unalienable, unconsciousness, unused, unexplained, unexpectedly, unadulterated, Inadvertently, incapable, reprocessing, rearranging, Distrust, disbelief, disapproving, discomfort, disapproval, Preconditioned, Awake, assure, aside, alive, asleep, Earlier, clearer, cleaner, heavier, easier, Higher, darker, smaller, yellower, longer, younger, deeper, taller, weaker, stronger, older, greater, Punishment, development, resentment, Adjustment, movement, amusement, agreement, Disappointment, Cheerfulness, plainness, Happiness, roundness, tenderness, darkness; nothingness, sadness, whiteness, unconsciousness, tenseness, nothingness, grayness, eagerness, coldness, slimness, lightness, sameness, boldness, sharpness, swiftness, weakness, compactness, loneliness, openness, softness,*

helplessness, forgiveness, foolishness, redness, Protection, succession, Obligation, perfection, production, concentration, cooperation , complication, illumination, uncontrollable, Vulnerable, enjoyable, measurable , uncomfortable, understandable, unnoticeable, unbelievable, recognizable, unforgettable, beautiful, careful, wonderful, powerful, dreadful, fearful, cheerful, useful, peaceful , hopeless, breathless, Toothless, colorless , endless, lifeless, faceless, motionless, Golden, wooden, deepen, darken, Soften, spoken, forgotten, eaten, given, chosen, Solidify, clarify, Realize, matterialize, appolloggize, vocalize.

B. Discussion

1. Types of Derivational morpheme

In this section, the researcher will discuss about the types of derivational morpheme. In the novel *Wrinkle in Time*, researchers found 2 types of derivational morphemes, namely prefix and suffix.

a. Derivational morpheme Prefix

Prefix is an affix that appears at the beginning of a word. Usually, with the presence of a prefix, the meaning of the word changes, so that the existence of a prefix can be considered as new information. Well, each prefix has a different meaning. When a prefix is added at the beginning of a word, a new word is formed with a new meaning. The following are some examples of prefixes commonly found in *Wrinkle In Time* Novel:

“strange fruits and breads that tasted unlike anything Meg had ever eaten”

“its dark power and touched them so that they were incapable of speech”

“but rather than run the risk myself of reprocessing I must report you”

“Rather than endure such discomfort they are simply put to sleep”

“I must remember I’m preconditioned in my concept of your mentality.”

The underlined word above is included in the prefix, because the meaning of each base word changes. so Understanding some examples of prefixes will help you apply logic to new words and decode them appropriately.” In other words, prefixes are not only for creating new words, but for helping speakers better understand English words.

b. Derivational morpheme suffix

Suffix is an affix that is at the end of a word. This means that the affix is added after writing the word. As with prefixes, the presence of a suffix at the end of a word can also change the meaning of the word. each suffix can give a different meaning. The following are some examples of prefixes commonly found in Wrinkle In Time Novel:

“She felt tired and unexpectedly peaceful”

“Most of the time he works alone but some of the time he was at the Institute for Higher Learning in Princeton. Correct?”

“It’s a privilege, not a punishment.”

“Happiness at their concern was so strong in her that her panic fled”

“She had lost the protection of Calvin’s hand.”

The underlined word above is included in the suffix because when a word is given a suffix ending, the word will experience a word class change. In addition, the addition of a suffix can also cause the original word to change spelling or writing. To understand suffixes, we can look at examples of suffixes in the form of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.

2. Derivational Morpheme

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. Derivative morpheme is a morpheme which, when attached to another morpheme, will form a new morpheme/word or form a word with a different grammar (lexeme) from the previous word. In English, derivational morpheme may be prefixes and suffixes. These are the following types of derivational morpheme :

a) Prefix un-

These are 39 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by prefix –un in this novel. The following is an example of prefix found in the novel.

“Are you unhappy at home?”

“Her shivering grew uncontrollable.”

“but that unattractive girl and the baby boy certainly aren’t all there.”

“unlike most small children, had the ability to sit still.”

“they were looking into an untidy kitchen with a sink full of unwashed dishes”

b) Prefix *in-*

These are 2 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by prefix *in-* in this novel. The following is an example of prefix found in the novel:

“so that they were incapable of speech”

“You tell me, you see, sort of inad—inadvertently.”

c) Prefix *re-*

These are 2 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by prefix *re-* in this novel. The following is an example of prefix found in the novel:

“but rather than run the risk myself of reprocessing I must report you”

“I could almost see the atoms rearranging!”

d) Prefix *dis-*

These are 5 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by prefix *dis-* in this novel. The following is an example of prefix found in the novel:

“What cause have I given you for distrust?”

“Maybe that’s why I’m able to have a—a willing suspension of disbelief”

“I tthinkk itt iss a misstake.” Mrs Which was disapproving.”

“Rather than endure such discomfort they are simply put to sleep.”

“Charles Wallace shook his head, and scorn and disapproval seemed to emanate from him”

e) Prefix *mis-*

In the analysis process, the researcher did not find a prefix *mis-* in the novel *Wrinkle in Time*.

f) Prefix *pre-*

These are 1 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by prefix *pre-* in this novel. The following is an example of prefix found in the novel:

“I must remember I’m preconditioned in my concept of your mentality”

g) Prefix *a-*

These are 5 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by suffix -er in this novel. The following is an example of suffix found in the novel:

“So I simply pushed the atoms aside”

“So you are awake, little one?”

“But you have done that,” Mrs Whatsit assured him”

“if we didn’t resolve to keep alive his excitement and his ability to grow, to change, to expand.”

“Everybody was asleep”

h) Suffix -er

This was 17 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by suffix -er in this novel. The following is an example of suffix found in the novel:

“It became vaguely darker and more solid”

“who got home from school an hour earlier than she did, were disgusted”

“The tingling in her arms and legs grew strongerer, and suddenly she felt movement.”

“Well, just give me time, will you? I’m olderer than you are.”

“she felt a flooding of joy and of love that was even greaterer and deeper than the joy”

i) Suffix *-ment*

These are 8 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by suffix *-ment* in this novel. The following is an example of suffix found in the novel:

“but from the movement of their great wings as well”

“Mother let you have it because you’re the oldest. It’s a privilege, not a punishment.”

“Your development has to go at its own pace”

“All up and down the block, heads nodded in agreement.”

“half in loving admiration, half in sullen resentment.”

j) Suffix *-ness*

These are 30 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by suffix *-ness* in this novel. The following is an example of suffix found in the novel:

“and the pursuit of happiness.”

“and seemed to reflect their cheerfulness throughout the room.”

“Suddenly two eyes seemed to spring at them out of the darkness”

“Mrs Whatsit’s voice was deep with sadness,”

“For a moment there was a sharpness to the voice that spoke inside their minds.”

k) Suffix *-ion*

These are 9 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by suffix *-ion* in this novel. The following is an example of suffix found in the novel:

“in spite of the protection the storm sash was supposed to offer”

“but a man with a perfection of dignity and virtue”

“that it has the effect of extreme complication.”

“Our production levels are the highest”

“little trouble with cooperation, but it’s easily taken care of”

l) suffix *-able*

These are 10 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by suffix *-able* in this novel. The following is an example of suffix found in the novel:

“They’re very enjoyable”

“Her shivering grew uncontrollable.”

“Then, seeming to echo from all around her, came Mrs Which’s unforgettable voice.”

“Visibility was limited to the nicely definite bodies of Charles Wallace and Calvin, the rather unbelievable”

“they were recognizable; they were themselves.”

m) Suffix *-ful*

These are 9 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by suffix -ful in this novel. The following is an example of suffix found in the novel:

“Mother’s not a bit pretty; she’s beautiful,”

“Her mother carefull turned over four slices of French toast, then said in a steady voice,”

“Sounds wonderful to me,”

“She was a marble white body with powerful flanks, something like a horse”

“Now, don’t worry, my pet,” Mrs Whatsit said cheerfull. “

n) Suffix *-less*

These are 8 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by suffix *-less* in this novel. The following is an example of suffix found in the novel:

“Nothing is hopeless”

“ealizing that she had been so breathless from the journey”

“She tried looking at the mouth, at the thin, almost colorless lips”

“They moved down a long, white, and seemingly endless corridor.”

“the softness of her furry, faceless head drooping”

o) Suffix *-en*

These are 10 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by suffix *-en* in this novel. The following is an example of suffix found in the novel:

“and the creaky voice seemed somehow both to soften and to deepen at the same time”

“Calvin’s freckles seemed to deepen, but he answered quietly.”

“Almost as she spoke the light began to deepen, to darken.”

“and the creaky voice seemed somehow both to soften and to deepen at the same time”

“that no real words had been spoken to fall upon her ears”

p) Suffix *-ify*

These are 2 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by suffix *-ify* in this novel. The following is an example of suffix found in the novel:

“then shadows began to solidify”

“The globe became hazy, cloudy, then shadows began to solidify, to clarify,”

q) Suffix *-ize*

These are 5 words identified as a words derivational morpheme by suffix *-ize* in this novel. The following is an example of suffix found in the novel:

“you don’t need to vocalize”

“At this Meg realize that she was hungry”

“I do not think I wil materrialize commpletely. I ffindd itt verry tiring, and we have much to do.”

“Cilldren, I apollogize,” came Mrs Which’s voice.”

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results in the previous chapter, this chapter discusses the conclusion can be drawn after the research and data analysis is being conducted. Moreover, some recommendations for future works related to the study that could be conducted by other future researchers who are also provided in this chapter.

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis, the researcher concludes that morpheme derivation transforms basic words into new words with new meanings and sometimes creates new parts of speech. There are two forms of derivational morpheme in the novel *Wrinkle In Time*, namely prefix and suffix.

Based on the analysis of the previous chapter's data, the results of this study indicate that there are 162 derivation morphemes found in the novel *Wrinkle In Time*. There are 2 types of derivation morphemes, namely prefixes and suffixes found in the novel *Wrinkle In Time*, including 33.3% derivation of prefixes and 66.7% derivations of suffixes. suffix derivation is the dominant derivation morpheme found in this novel

B. Suggestion

This study offers several suggestions for further research on the topic of derivational morphemes. Researcher admit there is still much to be improved

and advanced. These suggestions were conveyed to students, teachers or lecturers, prospective researchers, and English majors.

1. For students

Students must learn derivational morphemes, because derivational morphemes can make it easier for students their increase vocabulary.

2. For teachers

The teacher must provide experience on how to apply it derivational morpheme by clearly separating roots and affixes (prefix and suffix).

3. For other researchers

For other researchers can use this research as a reference to conduct other studies with the same theme to make it clear and in depth do more research.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Data Source



The Title: A Wrinkle in Time

Published: Ariel Books (1962)

Appendix 2 Observation Sheet

In this research, the researcher will use observation activity. The researcher observe the Derivational morpheme in Wrinkle In Time Novel. In observation activity, the researcher will:

1. The first step, the researcher prepares data for analysis. For this step, the researcher conducted research on the Novel Wrinkle in Time published by Ariel Books.
2. The second step, read all the data. The researcher read all and underlined the words to collect data. Researchers try to understand the information conveyed.
3. The third step is the drafting process. Researchers arrange data in tables.
4. The fourth step is the coding process. After compiling all the data, researchers can create several categories of findings. Categories involve the proper use of discourse analysis. Each data is coded in the field notes. They are encoded into symbols, numbers and word forms.
5. The fifth step is to describe the data. This description is the result of the coding process. At this step the researcher prefers to analyze using Andre's theory. The derivational morpheme are classified into 2 types. Namely Derivational prefixes and Derivational suffixes . It will use a table to describe it.

no	Derived Word	Type Derivational Morpheme																	Total number	
		Derivational prefixes							Derivational suffixes											
		<i>Un-</i>	<i>In-</i>	<i>Re-</i>	<i>Dis-</i>	<i>Mis-</i>	<i>Pre-</i>	<i>a-</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>-ment</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-ion</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>-ful</i>	<i>-less</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>-ify</i>	<i>-ize</i>		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
2.																				
3.																				
4.																				
5.																				

6. The next step, the researcher conveys and generates descriptive information to find other analyzes about the results of derived affixes. The researcher will analyze the novel *Wrinkle In Time* and calculate the proportion (frequency and percentage) of the types of derivational morpheme and how many derived affixes are found.

The following formula is used:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Note:

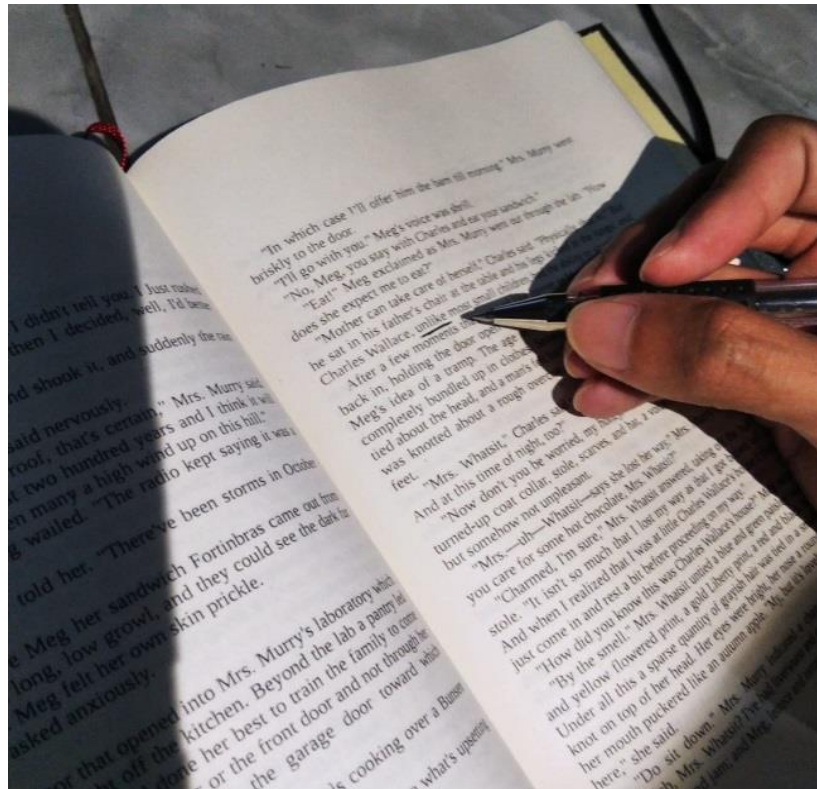
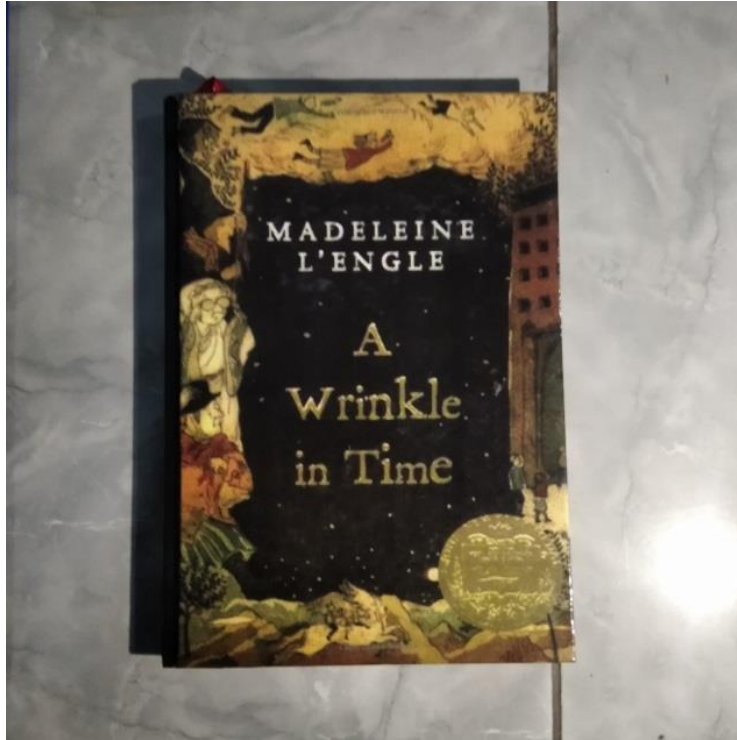
P= Percentage

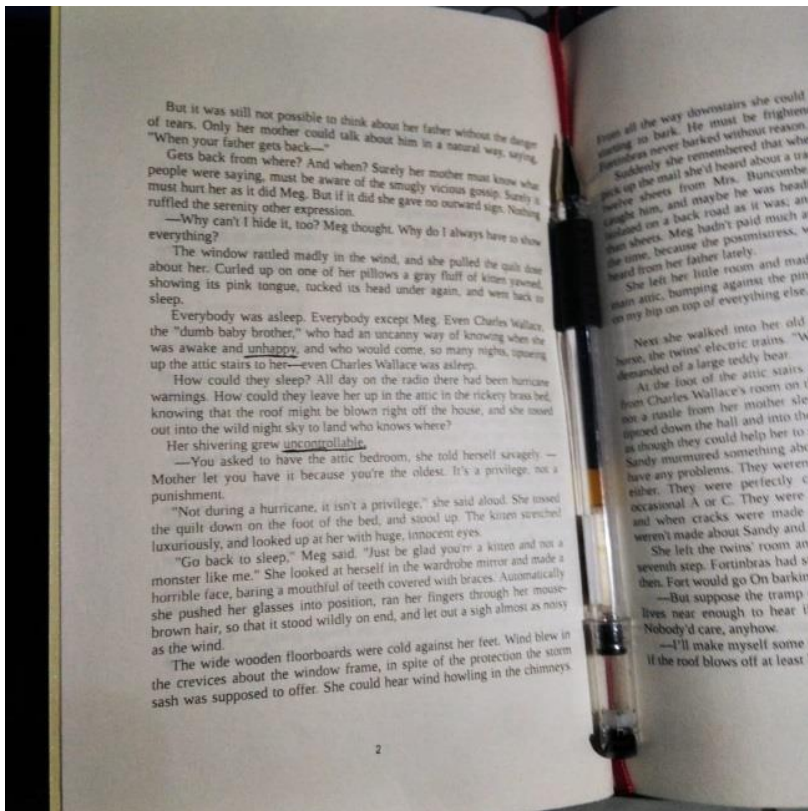
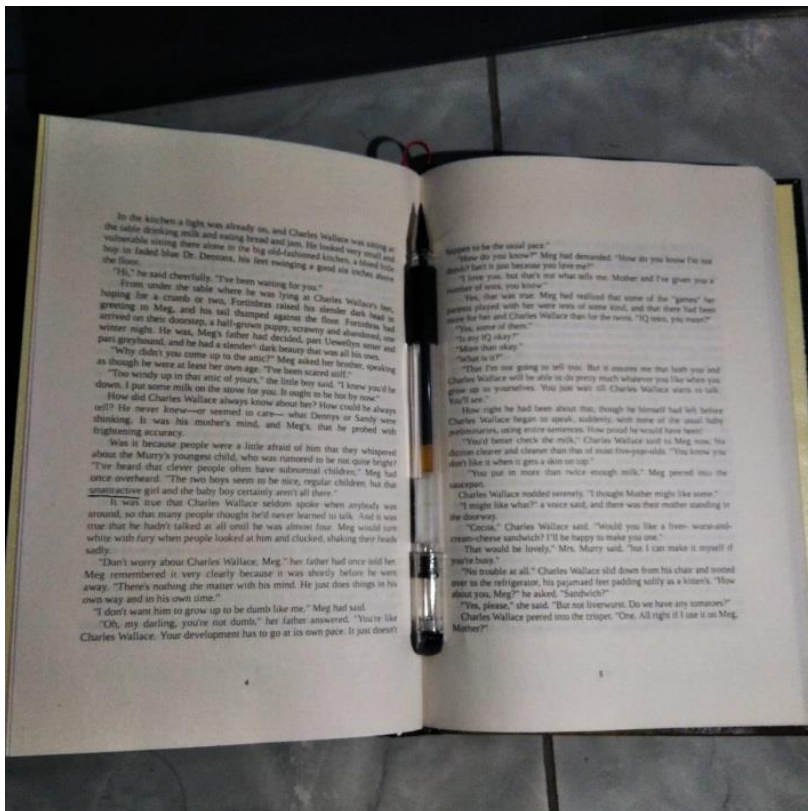
f= Frequency of a type

n= Total amount.

7. The final step is data interpretation. At this step interpretation and explanation are needed to analyze the problems in understanding the types of affix derivations found.

Appendix 3 Documentation Sheet





69.	Weaker								√										
70.	Stronger								√										
71.	Older								√										
72.	Greater								√										
73.	Punishment									√									
74.	Development									√									
75.	Resentment									√									
76.	Adjustment									√									
77.	Movement									√									
78.	Amusement									√									
79.	Agreement									√									
80.	Disappointment									√									
81.	Cheerfulness										√								
82.	Plainness										√								
83.	Happiness										√								

84.	Roundness										√								
85.	Tenderness										√								
86.	Darkness										√								
87.	Nothingness										√								
88.	Sadness										√								
89.	Whiteness										√								
90.	Unconsciousness										√								
91.	Tenseness										√								
92.	Nothingness										√								
93.	Grayness										√								
94.	Eagerness										√								
95.	Coldness										√								
96.	Slimness										√								
97.	Lightness										√								
98.	Sameness										√								

99.	Boldness										√								
100.	Sharpness										√								
101.	Swiftness										√								
102.	Weakness										√								
103.	Compactness										√								
104.	Loneliness										√								
105.	Openness										√								
106.	Softness										√								
107.	Helplessness										√								
108.	Forgiveness										√								
109.	Foolishness										√								
110.	Redness										√								
111.	Protection											√							
112.	Succession											√							
113.	Obligation											√							

114.	Perfection											√							
115.	Production											√							
116.	Concentration											√							
117.	Cooperation											√							
118.	Complication											√							
119.	Illumination											√							
120.	Uncontrollable												√						
121.	Vulnerable												√						
122.	Enjoyable												√						
123.	Measurable												√						
124.	Uncomfortable												√						
125.	Understandable												√						
126.	Unnoticeable												√						
127.	Unbelievable												√						
128.	Recognizable												√						

129.	Unforgettable													√						
130.	Beautiful														√					
131.	Careful														√					
132.	Wonderful														√					
133.	Powerful														√					
134.	Dreadful														√					
135.	Fearful														√					
136.	Cheerful														√					
137.	Useful														√					
138.	Peaceful														√					
139.	Hopeless																√			
140.	Breathless																√			
141.	Toothless																√			
142.	Colorless																√			
143.	Endless																√			

159	Realize																	√	
160.	Matterrialize																	√	
161.	Matterrialize																	√	
162.	Appollogize																	√	
163.	Vocalize																	√	
Total number		39	2	2	5	0	1	5	17	8	30	9	10	9	8	10	2	5	162
		54								108								162	



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Nomor :B-0879/In.28/D.1/TL.00/12/2022
Lampiran :-
Perihal : IZIN RESEARCH

Kepada Yth.,
Kepala Perpustakaan IAIN METRO
di-

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Sehubungan dengan Surat Tugas Nomor: B-0879/In.28/D.1/TL.01/12/2022, tanggal 28 Desember 2022 atas nama saudara:

Nama : ALAN ARDIANSYAH
NPM : 1801072003
Semester : 9 (Sembilan)
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Maka dengan ini kami sampaikan kepada saudara bahwa Mahasiswa tersebut di atas akan mengadakan research/survey di Perpustakaan IAIN METRO, dalam rangka menyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEME IN MADELEINE L'ENGLE'S NOVEL "WRINKLE IN TIME"

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya tugas tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 28 Desember 2022 Wakil
Dekan Akademik dan
Kelembagaan,



Dra. Isti Fatonah, Ma
NIP: 196705311993032003



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Nomor : B-4779/In.28.1/J/TL.00/11/2022
Lampiran : -
Perihal : **SURAT BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Kepada Yth.,
Widhiya Ninsiana (Pembimbing 1)
(Pembimbing 2)
di-

Tempat
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Studi, mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu bersedia untuk membimbing mahasiswa :

Nama : **ALAN ARDIANSYAH**
NPM : 1801072003
Semester : 9 (Sembilan)
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul : AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEME IN WRINKLE IN TIME NOVEL

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Dosen Pembimbing membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal s/d penulisan skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
 - a. Dosen Pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV setelah diperiksa oleh pembimbing 2;
 - b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV sebelum diperiksa oleh pembimbing 1;
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 2 (semester) semester sejak ditetapkan pembimbing skripsi dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;
3. Mahasiswa wajib menggunakan pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah edisi revisi yang telah ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 09 November 2022
Ketua Jurusan,



Andianto M.Pd
NIP 19871102 201503 1 004



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Nama : Alan Ardiansyah
NPM : 1801072003

Jurusan : TBI
Semester : IX

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Dosen
		I	II		
	Jumat 12 - 08 - 2022			Research question Background study Teori	
	Selasa 22 - 08 - 2022			Acknowledgement Table of content Chapter I footnote	
	Selasa 30 - 08 - 2022			Background study + wrinkle in time synopsis, Publisher acknowledgement Chapter III	
	Rabu 14 - 09 - 2022			add theory inflectional derivational affixes, example	
				ACC	

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP. 198711022015031004

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum.
NIP. 197209232000032002



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Prodi : TBI
Semester : IX

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Dosen Pembimbing

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Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Alan Ardiansyah
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Telah menyelesaikan administrasi peminjaman buku pada Jurusan/Prodi Tadris Bahasa Inggris.

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Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas administrasi Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 17 Februari 2023
Kepala Perpustakaan



Alan Ardiansyah
Dr. As'ad, S. Ag., S. Hum., M.H., C.Me.
NIP. 19750505 200112 1 002



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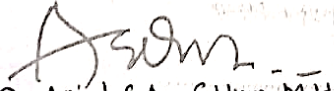
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NPM : 1801072003
Semester : 9 (Sembilan)
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

- Untuk :
1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka menyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEME IN WRINKLE IN TIME NOVEL".
 2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan masyarakat setempat mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, terima kasih.

Dikeluarkan di : Metro
Pada Tanggal : 27 Desember 2022

Mengetahui,
Pejabat Setempat


Dr. As'ad. S. Ag., S.Hum, M.H.
NIP. 197505052001121002

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan
Kelembagaan,



Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP 19670531 199303 2 003



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Nama : ALAN ARDIANSYAH
NPM : 1801072003
Semester : 9 (Sembilan)
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan riset penelitian yang berjudul : "AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEME IN WRINKLE IN TIME NOVEL" di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin riset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 04 Januari 2023
Kepala Perpustakaan,

Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH.
NIP. 197505052001121002

AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEM IN "WRINKLE IN TIME" NOVELII

by Alan Ardiansyah 1801072003

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CURRICULUM VITAE



The name of researcher is Alan Ardiansyah. He was born in Braja Indah 26 march 2000. She is the first child of happy couple Mr. Casim Kusuma and Mrs. Sumiyati.

She has graduated from Elementary school (SDN 1 Carang Sari) 2012. And the continued her junior high education at SMP YPI 1 Braja Selehah and graduate in 2015. And in 2018, she graduated from her Senior Highschool in SMA Teladan Way Jepara. and join States Institute for Islamic Studies on 2018.