

ROOTS, STEMS, AND BASES THROUGH AFFIXATION PROCESSES IN THE HIKE SHORT STORY

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to find types of morpheme such as roots, stems, and bases in The Hike short story by T. Albert and to find the formation types of morpheme through affixation processes. This research is used descriptive qualitative method, while the data were collected by close reading and observing the words that contains inflection or derivation in “The Hike” short story by T. Albert. This research used the theory of Katamba for analyze types of morpheme. Based on the result of representative data, the stems found in the short story are 31 and the bases found in the short story are 9. All of the words chosen in this research are words that were easily understood by the readers. The formation types of morpheme can be determined through prefix or suffix attached to the word which its affix contain inflection or derivation.

Keywords: roots, stems, bases, inflectional, derivational, short story

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A. INTRODUCTION

English has three kinds of affixation (Katamba 1993, p. 44). They are prefix, suffix and infix. Affixes are parts of word which are usually added at the beginning and the end of basic words. According to Katamba (1993), an affix is a morpheme that only occurs when attached to root, stem, or base (p. 44). It means that affix cannot stand alone as a word and it is called as a bound morpheme. Meyer (2009) stated that the process of derivational morphemes attached to other morphemes is known as affixation. (p. 154). Booij (2005) also argued affix is a bound morpheme that is unable to stand alone as a word (p. 9).

In line with Delahunty and Garvey (2010), an affix must be attached to other word (p. 122). Delahunty and Garvey also clarified affixes are classified depending on whether they are attached before (prefix) or after (suffix) the basic word. On the other hand, Carstairs and McCharty (2002) pointed the term of affix refers to all prefixes, suffixes, and other non-root morphemes (p. 20). Specifically, Handoko (2019) assumed a morpheme known as an affix when it is joined to another morpheme such as roots, stems, or bases (p. 12).

As a part of affixation process in morphology, prefix occurs in front of the word or before a root or base. The members of prefixes are *un-*, *pre-*, *dis-*, *im-* and so on. It has an important role to influence the meaning of a word, for example *unable*, *preview*, *disbelieve*, and *impossible*. Prefix is a morpheme attached before a basic word. According to Katamba (1993), a prefix is an affix, such as *in-*, *re-*, or *un-*, that is applied before a root, stem, or base (p. 44). Yule (2010) clarified prefix and suffix are parts of bound morphemes; examples of prefixes include *pre*, *re*, *mis*, *co*, *ex*, and many others. (pp. 68-69). Besides the prefix, there is also a suffix.

Suffix is a morpheme attached after basic word. According to Katamba (1993), suffix is an affix such as *likely*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-s*, *-ing* and *-ed* that are applied after a root (or stem or base) (p. 44). In line with Carstairs and McCharty (2002), those attached after root are known as suffixes for example *-ance* in a word *performance*, *-ness* in a word *whiteness*, and *-able* in a word *readable* (p. 20).

Booij (2005) also claimed if the affix attached after a root, it is called suffix, such as *-ment* (p. 29). Meanwhile, Handoko (2019) remarked suffix is a

word appears or attached after the root (stem or base) is called suffix, for example, *-ly* in a word *kindly*, *-er* in a word *teacher*, *-ist* in a word *typist*, etc. (p. 12).

Fromkin et al. (2009) explained that suffix is the affix which follow other morpheme, such as *-ing* in *eating*, *climbing*, *sleeping*, and *running* (p. 83). In accord with Haspelmath. Sims (2010), suffix always follows the base of the word, such as *-ful* in *eventful* (p. 20). Yule (2010) other affixes attached at the end of the word are called suffixes (p. 59). Also, Delahunty and Garvey (2010) stated that prefixes are attached before and suffixes after a form, called as morpheme in general. (p. 123).

Morpheme is the smallest unit of word that has a meaning and a grammatical function. It refers to verb, noun, adjective, and adverb. According to Katamba (1993), the smallest unit refers to the term morpheme, impartible of a semantic content or grammatical function which words are made up (p. 20).

Morphology has many definitions from all the experts. According to Katamba (1993), morphology is the study that focused on word structure (p. 19). It means that morphology observes the internal structure or every

detail in combining a word. The combination must be perfect so it has a good meaning. Meanwhile, Hayes (2009) stated that morphology is the chapter of linguistics that studies the words' structure (p. 103).

On the other hand, Carstairs and Mc Charty (2002) said that morphology is the field of grammar concerned with the words' structure and with connections between words implicating the morphemes that compose them (p. 16).

Another thought delivered by Zainuddin (2012; as cited in Cahaya, 2018) that morphology is a part of linguistic studying how words are structured and how they are combined together from smaller parts (p. 6). It means that the smallest meaningful unit can change its function or grammatical of the word.

Furthermore, Booij (2005) declared morphology is the chapter of linguistics that deals with such patterns (p. 4). Therefore, Handoko (2019) pointed out the term morphology is originated from Greek, morpho means 'shape, form,' and -logy means 'the study of something' (p. 3). On the other hand, Yule (2006) said that morphology is 'the study of forms' which was at first utilized in

biology, but, since a half of the nineteenth century, it is utilized to represent the study of basic elements used in language (p. 62). Morphology is the study of how morphemes are combined to yield words. (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010, p. 3)

Based on the explanations above, the writer concludes that morphology is a branch of linguistic study. It focuses on structure of the words and how the smallest units of word can be formed perfectly. The structure or the meaning of the word may change because of this smallest unit. In morphology, the smallest unit that has a meaning is called a morpheme.

The importance of this research problems to raise up the understanding of roots, stems, and bases. The objectives of this research will give information about English affixation, and may this research give benefits that can be taken. Those benefits are theoretically and practically.

Based on this research, the writer performed two researches focusing and limiting their research on analyzing affixes. This research can be explained briefly as follows:

For the first, *“An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional morphemes in Deen Squad Lyrics”* by

Riana Rizkia in 2020 (UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh). This thesis is focusing in analyzing derivational and inflectional affixes which are branches of bound morpheme attached in the Deen Squad Lyrics. Inflectional is an affix that attached in other word to give information about it.

The second, *“Derivation and Inflection of English Affixes in Snow Novel by Orhan Pamuk”* by Tri Prayogo in 2017 (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya). This thesis discussed the derivation and inflection affixes that applied in Snow Novel by Orhan Pamuk. Inflectional is an affix that do not change the meaning of the word, meanwhile derivational is an affix that change the meaning of the word. The data source is from Snow Novel by Orhan Pamuk.

From those two researches above, the writer summarized that those both researches rather the same, started from morphology especially for its subfields, mean from derivational and inflectional morpheme studies. Both also possess differences, they are setting of time, and places. If those both researches are related to writer's research, it will appear some differences. Writer's research discusses about morpheme status not inflections or derivations

directly, mean from inflectional and derivational morpheme conditions can be segmented, and found its status as stem, base or root as the effects of affixation.

B. METHOD OF RESEARCH

1. Research method

Research methods are the techniques used during the research. According to Creswell (2009), plans and processes for research are called research designs, it covers anything from broad to specific decisions about argued that there are three types of designs, which are quantitative, qualitative, and mix methods. The difference between qualitative and quantitative research is drawn by emphasizing the term using words (qualitative) as opposed to figures (quantitative).

This research was analyzed by using qualitative method. Hancock (2009) concentrated on description and interpretation and might cause in the creation of new ideas or a theory. It focuses on the possibility that certain individuals or groups of might have (relatively) different perceptions on reality (usually, psychological or social reality) (p.6) Meanwhile, Tayler, Bogdan, and DeVault (2016) explained in the broadest definition, the phrase qualitative

methodology refers to research that yields descriptive data, such as people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior (p.7).

2. Time and Place of the Research

The research was arranged in six months from March to August, 2023. It included the time frame when the writer conducted beginning with preparation, data collection, and data analysis.

3. Data Sources

The primary focus of this paper is its data. It is necessary for the research to continue in order to complete the paper. This paper's data are sorted into two categories: The writer has collected factual information for the major data, directly from the data source and object data. According to Kabir (2016, p.204), primary data are facts discovered by first hand observation. Primary data is more dependable, authentic, and unbiased and has not yet been published. Since primary data has not been modified or altered by humans, its validity is higher than that of secondary data. Primary sources in this research are roots, stems, and bases that the writer found in the short story by T. Albert from monkeypen.com.

Secondary data are additional data that were available before this paper was written. According to Kabir (2016, p.273) the information gathered from primary sources and utilized in the current research study is referred to as secondary data. Compared to primary data collection, which necessitates gathering all information at once, this data collecting takes substantially less time. As a result, more information can be gathered this way

4. Techniques of the Data Collection

For collecting the data, the writer herself as the instrument of the data. To collect the data, the writer used the documents as types of qualitative method. Hancock (2009) stated interviews, groups discussion, making observations, collecting documentation like letters, journals, and photographs, narrative collections, and questionnaires with open-ended questions are all examples of data collection techniques used in qualitative research (p.16). It means that qualitative method is a descriptive research and tend to use analysis.

In this research, the writer used documentation as the data collection technique. Documentation is intended to obtain data directly from research. The

writer obtained data documentation from *The Hike* short story by T. Albert and did these processes during writing the paper. It will be discussed as following.

The first was the writer download short stories by T. Albert in the blog monkeypen.com. There were so many short stories on the website but the writer chose one short story that has high rating and best moral value, means this short story possesses high rating and best moral values which assessed by society.

The second is read and underlined the important things from the short story. It is the process of choosing and simplifying the data from short story. It also used to summarize the data. By using selection, the data can be sharpened and focused on specific themes. The third is takes a note and gives a mark. In this step, the writer will choose types of morpheme that contain inflectional or derivational. Then, the writer can analyze it easily.

5. Techniques of the Data Analysis

At this point, the writer tried to analyze the information gathered from T. Albert's short story. Creswell (2018) stated that the writer first gathered the data for data analysis of qualitative research, composed memos to provide a narrative explanation, and then enabled to organize the final report (p.

267). The techniques discussed below. First rewrite the word in the sentence from short story. In this analysis step, the writer started to quote the word that found in *The Hike* short story by T. Albert and classified word that attached by affixes which were found to a specific kind. Next marked affixes. The writer gave mark in word attached by prefix or suffix. Then, the writer identified the data in each mark and explained about the meaning of its prefix or suffix. Through this mark, the writer enabled to distinguish whether it was a prefix or suffix.

After that, the writer determined whether the prefix and suffix were containing inflectional or derivational ones. It started with classifying word that attached by affixes which were found to a specific kind, such as inflectional or derivational affixes. Last, the writer gave the interpretation of the research.

Findings in or Research findings of roots, stems, and Base Inflectional meant an affix that did no change the meaning or grammatical of the word. Meanwhile, derivational meant an affix that changed the meaning or grammatical of the word.

After the writer found some words, the next step was found its lexeme. The lexeme that found should be

categorized based on its class of the word, for example if the types of morpheme had a verb class, so the writer gave the first, second, and third verbs of its word.

After all steps above, the writer determined stem or base. The writer tried to analyze the word through affixation processes to find roots, stems, and bases that existed in the short story by T. Albert. If the word attached by inflectional, it meant the types of morpheme that found was stem. Meanwhile, if the word attached by derivational it meant the types of base morpheme that found is base until it cannot be segmented anymore.

C. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The totals of the data objects are forty but the writer shew only six data, they are:

Datum 1: lived

Sentence: "... she and her mother *lived* with her grandparents." (P.1, L.2)

There is affixation happened in the sentence above. Word of "*lived*" comes from basic word "*live*". Through affixation processes, the suffix [-ed] attached to it and as its past tense verb which is a part of eight English inflectional morpheme. The suffix [-ed] that attached in the end of

“*lived*” word does not affect changing in meaning and class of the words. This fact can be proven that [-ed] is the suffix and “*live*” is the free morpheme. The writer can find its lexeme from this “*live*” word, that is LIVE and its lexeme elements: *live*, *lives*, *living*, and *lived*. From these facts, the writer can prove that the [-ed] suffix in the “*lived*” word has functional category as inflection.

Moreover, in morphology, “*live*” word can be said as stem. Stem is a word that attached by inflectional morpheme. If “*live*” word cannot be segmented anymore, so this word can be said as root because root is the last division after stem has been segmented.

Datum 2: *liked*

Sentence: “She *liked* nothing better than to spend time with her grandfather.” (P.1, L.3)

There is affixation happened in the sentence above. Word of “*liked*” comes from basic word “*like*”. Through affixation processes, the suffix [-ed] attached to it and as its past tense verb which is a part of eight English inflectional morpheme. The suffix [-ed] that attached in the end of “*liked*” word does not affect changing in meaning and class of the words. This fact can be proven that [-ed] is the suffix and

“*like*” is the free morpheme. The writer can find its lexeme from this “*like*” word, that is LIKE and its lexeme elements: *like*, *likes*, *liking*, and *liked*. From these facts, the writer can prove that the [-ed] suffix in the “*liked*” word has functional category as inflection.

Furthermore, in morphology, “*like*” word can be said as stem. Stem is a word that attached by inflectional morpheme. If “*like*” word cannot be segmented anymore, in short, this word can be said as root because root is the last division after stem has been segmented.

Datum 3: *opened*

Sentence: “... the forest *opened* and Mandy saw the pond surrounded by large flat rocks.” (P.10, L.1)

There is affixation happened in the sentence above. Word of “*opened*” comes from basic word “*open*”. Through affixation processes, the suffix [-ed] attached to it and as its past tense verb which is a part of eight English inflectional morpheme. The suffix [-ed] that attached in the end of “*opened*” word does not affect changing in meaning and class of the words. This fact can be proven that [-ed] is the suffix and “*open*” is the free morpheme. The writer can find its lexeme from this “*open*” word, that is OPEN and its lexeme elements: *open*, *opens*, *opening*,

and opened. From these facts, the writer can prove that the [-ed] suffix in the “opened” word has functional category as inflection. Besides, in morphology, “open” word can be said as stem. Stem is a word that attached by inflectional morpheme. If “open” word cannot be segmented anymore, this word can be said as root, because root is the last division after stem has been segmented.

Datum 4: *enjoyed*

Sentence: “... he was always making something and she *enjoyed* watching,” (P.1, L.6)

There is affixation happened in the sentence above. Word of “enjoyed” comes from basic word “enjoy”. Through affixation processes, the suffix [-ed] attached to it and as its past tense verb which is a part of eight English inflectional morpheme. The suffix [-ed] that attached in the end of “enjoyed” word does not affect changing in meaning and class of the words. This fact can be proven that [-ed] is the suffix and “enjoy” is the free morpheme. The writer can find its lexeme from this “enjoy” word, that is ENJOY and its lexeme elements: enjoy, enjoys, enjoying, and enjoyed. From these facts, the writer can prove that the [-ed] suffix in

the “enjoyed” word has functional category as inflection.

Additionally, in morphology, “enjoy” word can be said as stem. Stem is a word that attached by inflectional morpheme. If “enjoy” word cannot be segmented anymore, this word can be said as root, because root is the last division after stem has been segmented.

Datum 5: *picked*

Sentence: “Mandy picked a large rock that extended out into the water for them to rest on.” (P.10, L.5)

There is affixation happened in the sentence above. Word of “picked” comes from basic word “pick”. Through affixation processes, the suffix [-ed] attached to it and as its past tense verb which is a part of eight English inflectional morpheme. The suffix [-ed] that attached in the end of “picked” word does not affect changing in meaning and class of the words. This fact can be proven that [-ed] is the suffix and “pick” is the free morpheme. The writer can find its lexeme from this “pick” word, that is PICK and its lexeme elements: pick, picks, picking, and picked. From these facts, the writer can prove that the [-ed] suffix in the “picked” word has functional category as inflection.

Furthermore, in morphology, “pick” word can be said as stem. Stem is a word that attached by inflectional morpheme. If “pick” word cannot be segmented anymore, this word can be said as root, because root is the last division after stem has been segmented.

Datum 6: extended

Sentence: “Mandy picked a large rock that extended out into the water for them to rest on.” (P.10, L.5)

There is affixation happened in the sentence above. Word of “extended” comes from basic word “extend”. Through affixation processes, the suffix [-ed] attached to it and as its past tense verb which is a part of eight English inflectional morpheme. The suffix [-ed] that attached in the end of “extended” word does not affect changing in meaning and class of the words. This fact can be proven that [-ed] is the suffix and “extend” is the free morpheme. The writer can find its lexeme from this “extend” word, that is EXTEND and its lexeme elements: extend, extends, extending, and extended. From these facts, the writer can prove that the [-ed] suffix in the “extended” word has functional category as inflection.

Moreover, in morphology, “extend” word can be said as stem. Stem is a word

that attached by inflectional morpheme. If “extend” word cannot be segmented anymore, this word can be said as root, because root is the last division after stem has been segmented.

Research findings of roots, stems and bases of the whole research:

Stem	- Base	- Root	-Percentage
Inflectional: 31	-	- 31	-77,5 %
Derivational:	- 9	- 9	- 22,5 %
Total : 40			= 100 %

After classifying roots, stems, and bases through affixation processes from *The Hike* short story by T. Albert from page 1- 16, the write found 40 types of morphemes such as roots, stems, and bases. It analyzed through affixation processes which contain inflectional or derivational. The table shows the stems are found 31 (77,5%). Then, for the base are found 9 (22,5%) so the totals are included 40 roots (100%). The writers only show six data above.

D. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, RECOMMENDATION

1. Conclusion

After analyzing those data, it has

been concluded that affixation processes can affect the kind of those roots, stems, and bases. This analysis is based on the theory of morphology by Katamba. It can be concluded that:

- Roots, stems, and bases are types of morpheme that can be found in *The Hike* short story by T. Albert. These types of morpheme has its own meaning. Roots is a core of the word that cannot be segmented anymore. Then, stem is a word attached by suffix which contain of inflectional morpheme. Meanwhile, base is a word attached by affixes which contain of derivational morpheme.
- Affixation processes can affect the difference between roots, stems, and bases because it has characteristics. If the word is attached by suffix which contain inflectional morphemes, it can be called as stem. Meanwhile, if the word is attached by affix which contain derivational morphemes, it can be called as base. Then, stem and base that cannot be segmented anymore can be called as root.

2. Implication

This research can implicate to other linguistics fields, like interaction to

phonology in allophone processes, allomorph, word process in morphology, in syntax relates to constituents, function and categories, etc.

3. Recommendation

The writer recommended students to study more about morphology, other researchers to expand on this study utilizing improved methods and diverse data sources, and English Department should use this paper as a reference about roots, stems, and bases through affixation processes in linguistic study.

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