

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

The research entitled *A Study on the Use of Inflectional Morphemes and Their Allomorphs in Henry James' The Portrait of a Lady* is done to describe the kinds of inflectional morphemes, the allomorphs of each of the inflectional morphemes, and the conditioning factors of those allomorphs. Further, inflectional morphemes found in *Henry James' The Portrait of a Lady* are of various categories namely, noun, verb, and adjective. The inflectional morphemes concerning noun include the morphemes meaning 'plural' and 'possessive', the ones concerning verb include the morphemes meaning 'third person singular', 'continuous' or 'progressive', 'past tense', and 'past participle', and those concerning adjective include the morphemes meaning 'comparative' and 'superlative'.

This research is descriptive in nature. The data are taken from the English novel *The Portrait of a Lady* written by Henry James, and the population of this research is inflectional morphemes within words used in sentences. In order to get the sample, this research applies the technique of simple random sampling. The total number of the sample of this research is 217 inflectional morphemes.

The data analysis shows that 56 (25.9%) inflectional morphemes concern noun. Among them 52 (24%) morphemes meaning 'plural' and 4 (1.9%) morphemes meaning 'possessive', while the morphemes meaning 'gender' are not

available in the data. Next, 147 (67.7%) inflectional morphemes concern verb. They are 14 (6.4%) morphemes meaning 'third person singular', 7 (3.2%) morphemes meaning 'continuous' or 'progressive', 68 (31.3%) morphemes meaning 'past tense', and 58 (26.7%) morphemes meaning 'past participle'. Furthermore, 14 (6.4%) inflectional morphemes concern adjective. They consist of 12 (5.5%) morphemes meaning 'comparative' and 2 (1%) morphemes meaning 'superlative'.

The allomorphs of the morphemes meaning 'plural' found in the novel are in the forms of /s/, /z/, /iz/, and vowel change, while the morphemes meaning 'plural' in the form of /ən/, zero change are not available in the data. Next, the allomorphs of the morpheme meaning 'possessive' found in the novel are in the form /s/ and /z/. The allomorphs of the morphemes meaning 'third person singular' found in the novel are in the forms /s/, /z/, and /iz/. Besides, the allomorphs of the morphemes meaning 'progressive' or 'continuous' found in the novel are in the form of /iŋ/. The allomorphs of the morphemes meaning 'past tense' found in the novel are in the forms of /t/, /d/, /ɪd/, internal vowel change, consonant change, major change, zero change, and suppletion. Then, the allomorphs of the morphemes meaning 'past participle' found in the novel are in the forms /t/, /d/, /ɪd/, /n/, internal vowel change, consonant change, major change, and zero change, while the morphemes meaning 'past participle' in the form of suppletion are not available in the data. The allomorphs of the morphemes meaning 'comparative' found in the novel are in the form of /ər/, major change, and suppletion. Further, the allomorphs of the morphemes meaning 'superlative'

found in the novel are in the forms of major change and suppletion, but the morphemes meaning 'superlative' in the form of /st/ are not available in the data.

The phonologically conditioned allomorphs include the morphemes meaning 'plural', 'possessive', 'third person singular', 'past tense', and 'past participle'. While, the morphologically conditioned allomorphs include the morphemes meaning 'plural', 'continuous' or 'progressive', 'past tense', 'past participle', 'comparative', and 'superlative'.

There are 217 allomorphs found in the sample. They include 46 allomorphs (21,2%) in the form of voiceless sound, 82 allomorphs (37,8%) in the form of voiced sound, 6 allomorphs (2,8%) in the form of hissing sound, 23 allomorphs (10,5%) in the form of alveolar sound, 10 allomorphs (4,6%) in the form of /n/, 8 allomorphs (3,7%) in the form of /θr/, 7 allomorphs (3,2%) in the form of /ŋ/, 18 allomorphs (8,2%) in the form of internal vowel change, 5 allomorphs (2,3%) in the form of consonant change, 2 allomorphs (1%) in the form of major change, 4 allomorphs (1,9%) in the form of zero change, and 6 allomorphs (2,8%) in the form of suppletion. Further, the conditioning factors of those allomorphs are classified as 157 allomorphs (72,3%) phonologically conditioned and 103 allomorphs (27,7%) morphologically conditioned.

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