

THE USE OF INFLECTIONAL MORPHEME IN CHARLES

DICKEN'S *OLIVER TWISTS*



A Thesis Presented to the English Department,
the Faculty of Letters, Widya Mandala University
as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Sarjana Degree
in English

By:

RISNA HARTANTI

NIM: 21401052

510232
057

No. registrasi	510232
Tanggal Pengantar	057
Tanggal Pengantar	4 OCT 2006
No. Skripsi	2006/EN16/Har/10
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Semester/ tahun	4 Oktober 2006

**THE FACULTY OF LETTERS
WIDYA MANDALA UNIVERSITY**

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RISNA HARTANTI

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Madiun, August 18th, 2006

Advisor,



Yuli Widiana, M. Hum.

Co - advisor,



Drs. Obat Mikael Depari, M. Hum.

APPROVAL SHEET II

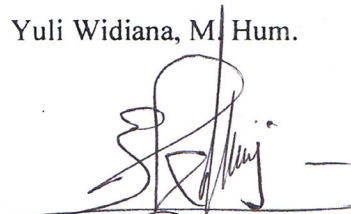
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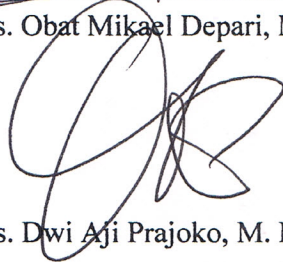
The Thesis Examining Committee,



Yuli Widiana, M. Hum.



Drs. Obat Mikael Depari, M. Hum.



Drs. Dwi Aji Prajoko, M. Hum.

Acknowledged by, 22 SEP 2006

The Faculty of Letters

Dean,



Eko Budi Setiawan, S. S.

DEDICATION

Dedicated to:

- The Almighty God
- My beloved parents
- My dear Yoni
- My beloved sisters and brother
- My Alma Mater

MOTTO

- If you wish to reach the highest, begin at the lowest.

(Publilius Syrus)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to dedicate my deepest gratitude to the Almighty God who has given me wonderful blessing in accomplishing this thesis.

Next, I am so grateful to Drs. Obat Mikael Depari, M. Hum. for his guidance. He patiently guided me in composing this thesis, corrected the draft, and discussed the stuff. Meanwhile, I appreciate Yuli Widiani, M. Hum., Drs. Dwi Aji Prajoko, M. Hum., and Eko Budi Setiawan, S.S., who have supported me to do this research.

It is really a great pleasure for me to express my sincere gratitude to the lecturers of Widya Mandala University, especially those of the English Department, who have enriched me with knowledge and wisdom during my study. My thanks also go to the librarians of Widya Mandala University for their kindness to facilitate me with books and references I needed during the process of writing this thesis.

Finally, I am in debt to my beloved parents, my dear Yoni, and my beloved sisters and brother, who have supported me to finish my study both financially and spiritually.

RISNA HARTANTI

ABSTRAK

Pada umumnya, kata dalam bahasa Inggris terbentuk dari unit-unit dasar yang disebut morfem. Ada dua macam morfem dalam bahasa Inggris, yakni morfem terikat dan morfem bebas. Morfem terikat bisa berbentuk morfem infleksi dan morfem derivasi. Morfem infleksi adalah morfem yang tidak pernah mengubah kelas kata, sedangkan morfem derivasi adalah morfem yang selalu mengubah kelas kata. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis hanya memfokuskan pokok bahasan pada morfem infleksi saja. Untuk mengetahui lebih dalam tentang morfem infleksi, peneliti hanya membahas tiga permasalahan saja yaitu jenis-jenis morfem infleksi, karakteristik morfem infleksi, dan proses morfologisnya.

Didalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif, karena metode ini dianggap paling sesuai untuk menganalisis permasalahan tersebut. Metode ini digunakan dengan tahapan mengumpulkan, mengklasifikasi, dan menganalisis data. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah morfem infleksi yang ditemukan dalam kata-kata yang disusun dalam kalimat. Data-data tersebut diambil dari novel yang berjudul *Oliver Twists* karangan Charles Dickens. Peneliti menggunakan sampel karena jumlah data yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini adalah 228 morfem infleksi yang terdapat dalam 76 kalimat.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua data dapat mewakili permasalahan yang ada, misalnya tidak ada data yang mewakili jenis morfem gender. Untuk lebih jelasnya persentase dari hasil analisis yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut: *third person singular morpheme* 2 (0,88%), *past tense morpheme* 130 (57,02%), *past participle morpheme* 20 (8,77%), *progressive morpheme* 2 (0,88%), *plural morpheme* 57 (25%), *possessive morpheme* 9 (3,95%), *comparative morpheme* 3 (1,32%), *superlative morpheme* 5 (2,19%), dan *morpheme of gender* 0 (0%).

ABSTRACT

Generally, the English word is formed by the smallest meaningful unit parts of utterance which are called morphemes. There are two kinds of morphemes in English. They are bound morpheme and free morpheme. Bound morpheme may be inflectional or derivational in nature. Inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that never changes the class of base to which it is attached, while derivational morpheme is a morpheme that usually but not always changes the class of base to which it is attached. In this research, the researcher focuses on inflectional morphemes only. In order to get better understanding about inflectional morphemes, this study just picks out three aspects to discuss, namely, the kinds of inflectional morpheme, the characteristics of inflectional morpheme, and the morphological processes undergone by the words where the inflectional morpheme exists.

To conduct this research, the researcher used descriptive method because this method is regarded more suitable with the problems of this research. This method is used with some steps: collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data. The data of this research are inflectional morphemes found in words. The words intended are arranged in the form of sentences. The data are taken from the novel *Oliver Twists* written by Charles Dickens. In doing this research, the researcher applies total sampling, because the total number of the data is only 228 morphemes in 76 sentences.

The result of this research shows that some of the problems are not found in the data, such as morpheme of gender. Moreover, the percentage of the use of inflectional morphemes is as follows: third person singular morpheme 2 (0,88%), past tense morpheme 130 (57,02%), past participle morpheme 20 (8,77%), progressive morpheme 2 (0,88%), plural morpheme 57 (25%), possessive morpheme 9 (3,95%), comparative morpheme 3 (1,32%), superlative morpheme 5 (2,19%), and morpheme of gender 0 (0%).

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