

DISCOVERING THE USE OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN KHALIL GIBRAN'S POETRY

Ervina Kamalia
Islamic University of Madura, Indonesia
vhinak178@gmail.com

Abstract

Language is an important identity in a country which functions as a means of communication in daily activities, of course this language cannot be separated from the identity of that country. There are many languages in the world, including regional languages, mother tongues or foreign languages, but here the researcher will explain that communication is not only a conversation or dialogue between 2 or more people, but communication can also use poetry as a means of communication. In this study, the researcher chose Khalil Gibran's poetry as the data medium, where the data media taken was about the use of derivational affixes, whether prefixes, suffixes or circumfixes. In this research, the researcher discovered the fact that the dominant use of suffixes was 25 times, prefixes were used 9 times and circumfixes were only used once in the 5 poems that the researcher took as data. The aim of this research is to find out how many affixes are used in Khalil Gibran's compositions and it is known that Khalil Gibran often used affixes of the suffix type.

Key words: Discovering, Derivational Affixes, Poetry, Khalil Gibran's

Introduction

Language is a symbol of a country and every country must have a different language. In daily activities, language certainly plays an important role for every citizen. Communication cannot be separated from language itself. Meanwhile, communication is not only verbal, such as speaking directly or also in written form, such as via social media. There is not only one language in the world but there are also many languages in each country, namely regional languages. In certain cases, language will be associated with what is called linguistics, while linguistics itself is a science that studies language. Linguistics is called the mother of language because linguistics is a science that discusses the structure of language starting from the science of words, word acquisition, and meaning. The conclusion that can be drawn is the term for the parent language which includes morphology, syntax, phonology and semantics. These parts are a branch of Linguistics. (Ramlan., 2012:29) stated the morphology is a part of linguistics that studies the intricacies of word and influence of changes in word form on groups and also the meaning of word (Mulae, 2015:13) explains that words can form obligatory compositional patterns such as consonant and vowel patterns; in the morphological study of a comment, its structure and function can be identified. Based on the quote above, it can be concluded that morphology is the science of language which

discusses words, both spoken and written words, where each word must have the meaning of only one letter. Even though it's just one letter, it has meaning. The letter "S" added to a verb means the subject is a singular person. If the letter "s" is added to a noun, it means the noun is plural. So, morphology is a science that discusses whether or not a word changes due to morphological processes. In morphology, joints will touch on what are called morphemes. Morphemes are the smallest components of a word. Morphology have 2 kinds free morphem and bound morphem, According to (Andi et al., 1985:21) bound morpheme is an affix morpheme that can combine with basic morphemes to form words.

(Suhardi, 2013:88) states derivational morphemes as the formation of new words from existing words by adding affixes. And according to (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, 1990:200) derivation is the process of affixing non-inflectional affixes to the base form to form a word. Affixes are word units that are used as affixes to words that are bound morphemes or morphemes that must be bound to other morphemes to produce complex words. Affixes themselves have meaning but must be connected to other morphemes. Affixes are divided into three types, namely prefixes, suffixes and circumfixes. Prefixes are letters at the beginning of a word and change the meaning of the original word, while suffixes are letters at the end of a word. Circumfixes are

letters at the beginning and end of words. The affixation process changes a word because of the presence of affixes (affix words); These affixing words will be explained in the comments. (Mulae., 2015:10) states that every affix is a bound form because its form in speech can usually stand alone, and based on grammar is attached to other circumstances. One example of the word write if you add the prefix "re-" will become "rewrite", and an example of the word buy if you add the suffix "-ing" will become "buying".

Morphemes are closely related to writing, whether from news texts, story texts, or other written products. One example of writing is poetry which is also very closely related to words. Poetry is a variety of literary works that are bound by elements, such as rhythm, mantra, rhyme, lines and stanzas. Poetry also expresses emotions, imagination, ideas, thoughts, rhythm, tone, word order, figurative words, sensory impressions and feelings. Poetry is a literary work that is spoken with feeling and contains ideas, thoughts and responses to a particular thing or event. According to (Suhartono et al., 2013:55) poetry is a form of literary work that utilizes beauty to make it rich in meaning. And according (Waluyo., 2002:1) poetry is a literary work with language that is condensed, shortened and rhymed with coherent sounds and the choice of figurative (imaginative) words. Poetry it self is related to words that have meaning. Meaningful words can come from basic words, but it does not rule out the possibility that the meaning can come from basic words which are added to complete the words that make each stanza of poetry beautiful or still beautiful even though the stanza of poetry is not. change the basic word. Poetry is divided into the essence of old poetry and modern poetry. Old or ancient poetry still exists today. One of the famous ancient poets is Khalil Gibran. The researcher chose Khalil Gibran's poetry because Khalil Gibran's poetry began to fade in the era when this poetry would be used as an object. There will be many words that can be studied, both in terms of derivative affixes, compounds and the meaning of each word that will be used. There are many researchers that discuss the derivation of affixes. The researcher found several studies that were almost the same as the research that will be carried out this time, One of the studies found was belonging to (Cahaya., 2018) entitled "Morphological Analysis of Affixes used in BBC News". Her research discussed the affixes in BBC News that the study analyzes the most used affixes and also found out how many

affixes were used in the BBC News text. There is also other research conducted by (Triatmiko., 2020) with the title "Process of English Formation in Google Play Store Application" which also researched about the word formation process as well, where the aspects studied are affixation, compounding, blending, clipping, borrowing, acronyms and coining.

Research Methods

In this research, researchers used a qualitative descriptive approach. because in this research the researcher will present the data by describing it based on the use of derivational affixes, (Danim., 2002:51) research is descriptive, that is, the data collected is descriptive. in the form of words, images, not numbers. Even if there are numbers, they are only supporting data. The data source used in this research comes from poetry by the famous writer Khalil Gibran. Data is collected in real situations such as: observations, field notes, and finally documentation

Finding and Discussion

Tab 1: On Love

N o	Vocabulary	Base	Prefix es	Suffixes	Circum fix
1	Stillness	Still		-ness	
2	Nakedness	Nake		-ness	
3	Sufficient	Suffice		-ient	
4	Willingly	Willing		-ly	
5	Joyfully	Joy		completely	

In this poem, researchers only found 5 types of suffixes in the poem entitled On Love.

Tab 2: On Giving

N o	Vocabulary	Base	Prefix es	Suffix es	Circum fix
1	Possession	Possess		-ion	
2	Trackless	Tracks		-less	
3	Unquenchable	Quench			Un-, -able
4	Inheritors	Inherit		-or	
5	Unveil	Veil	Un-		
6	Unabased	Abase	Un-		

7	Mindful	Mind		-ful	
8	Receiver	Receive		-er	
9	Generosity	Generous		-ity	

In this poem the researcher found 2 types of prefixes, 6 types of suffixes and 1 type of circumfix in the poem entitled On Giving.

Tab 3: On Eating and Drinking

No	Vocabulary	Base	Prefixes	Suffixes	Circumfix
1	Keeper	Keep		-er	
2	Newly	New		-ly	
3	Mightier	Might		-ier	
4	Rejoice	Joyce	Re-		
5	Rememberance	Remember		-ance	

In this poem the researcher found 1 type of prefixes and 4 types of suffixes in the poem entitled On Eating and Drinking.

Tab 4: On Work

No	Vocabulary	Base	Prefixes	Suffixes	Circumfix
1	Submissions	Submit		-ion	
2	Inmost	Most	In-		
3	Affliction	Afflict		-ion	
4	Darkness	Dark		-ness	
5	Weariness	Wear		-ness	
6	Indeed	Deed	In-		
7	Affection	Affect		-ion	
8	Tenderness	Tender		-ness	
9	Likeness	Like		-ness	
10	Sweetly	Sweet		-ly	
11	Distills	Still	Dis-		

In this poem the researcher found 3 kinds of prefixes and 8 kinds of suffixes in the poem entitled On work.

Tab 5: On Joy and Sorrow

No	Vocabulary	Base	Prefixes	Suffixes	Circumfix
1	Unmasked	Mask	Un-		
2	Sorrowful	Sorrow		-ful	
3	Delight	Light	De-		

4	Asleep	Sleep	A-		
---	--------	-------	----	--	--

In this poem the researcher found 3 types of prefixes and 1 type of suffixes in the poem entitled On Joy and Sorrow.

Tab 6 : using derivational affixes poetry of khalil gibran

No	Poem Title	Derivational		
		Prefixes	Suffixes	Circumfix
1	On Love	-	6	-
2	On Giving	2	6	1
3	On Eating And Drinking	1	4	-
4	On Work	3	8	-
5	On Joy And Sorrow	3	2	-
	Totally	9	26	1

Based on the results of the table above, you can see the results of the use of derivational affixes used in creating Khalil Gibran's poetry. In this research, the researcher used several poems, namely 5 poems which were used for this research. The reason the researcher only used 5 poems from the many poems written by Khalil Gibran, the researcher believes that these 5 poems are enough to be used as a research media. This can also be seen from the use of derivational affixes that Khalil Gibran most often uses in creating his poetry, namely the use of affixes that are most frequently used. its use gets the number 26, the prefix gets the number 9 and finally the circumfix only gets 1 word. compared to previous research which examined the derivation of the same affix but with different objects, namely using the Google Play Store application or using the BBC News object. So, those are the findings that researchers found in this study.

Conclusion

So after carrying out this research, the researcher was able to see the use of derivational affixes in Khalil Gibran's poetry, namely in several poems that the researcher used as the object of his research, so it can be concluded that derivational affixes are not only used in conversation or casually. In this case, research was conducted to look for the use of affixations in several poems belonging to famous writers. Affixation can also affect the words that come after the text but can also be used in writing poetry. which can also be used to add other context to the use of affixes, such as deepening meaning, if other researchers choose to explore meaning or other things related to affixation in writing in the form of writing.

References

- Arif, R.M. Madjid, A. Mairu, T. Sudirman, S. 1985. *Morfologi dan sintaksis bahasa musi*. Jakarta Timur: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa.
- Cahaya, A.D. 2018. *Morphological Analysis of affixes used in BBC news*. Medan: University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
- Danim, S. (2002). *become a qualitative reseacher*. Bandung: pustaka setia.
- Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. 1990. Jakarta : Balai Pustaka
- Mulae S, O. (2015). *pengantar morfologi bahasa etnik kao dan bahasa melayu ternate*. Yogyakarta: morfolingua.
- Ramlan. 1993. *Paragraf: alur pikiran dan kepaduannya dalam bahasa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: UNY
- Suhardi. (2013). *pengantar linguistik umum*. Yogyakarta: Ar ruzz media.
- Suhartono, T. H. (2013). *Sastra Indonesia program bahasa*. Yogyakarta: SUKA press.
- Triatmiko, D. A. 2020. *Proses of English Word formation in Google Play Store Application*. Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim.
- Waluyo, H. J. 2002. *Apresiasi puisi: panduan untuk pelajar dan mahasiswa*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.