



Morphological Process of Lexical Morpheme in a Lover's Complaint Poem by William Shakespeare

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ABSTRACT

This thesis aimed to describe the study of morphological process in the elaboration of the lexical free morpheme contained in the poem A Lover's Complaint by William Shakespeare. This research is motivated by the researcher's interest because the researcher takes this poem as the title of the thesis because it is one of the best Shakespeare love poems and its simple themes of the dangers of love so other people will be aware and understand the dangers of loving others especially women. From the morpheme that the author chose, there are 41 data for each row. 33 nouns lexical free morpheme, 18 nouns lexical bound morpheme, 19 verbs lexical free and bound morpheme, 23 adjectives lexical free morpheme, 5 adjectives lexical bound morpheme, 10 adverbs lexical free morpheme and 3 adverbs lexical bound morpheme. This research used qualitative methods and the purpose of this research was to be useful tool in implementing the researcher's knowledge of diction in a kind of lexical free morpheme in poetry.

Keywords

Morpheme, Morphology, Morphological Process



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INTRODUCTION

By 19th century, people needed to learn a language to get the information from written text, which was mostly in English. Linguistics as a language science is the foundation of language knowledge. Since linguistics is an attempt to reflect a speaker's knowledge, the semantics is committed for describing semantics knowledge. Language can make people interact each other.

As for a tool of communication, more people think that language is not more than only a place of expressing ideas, but also stating the emotion. While other view of how a language arranged in form of the words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and even paragraphs in word formation of morphology. Akande (2005: 7) states that morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with the study of the internal structure of words and how new words are created from the existing ones through the use of various morphological processes.

Another opinion, Ramlan (2009: 29) states that morphology is the part of linguistics that studies the intricacies of words and the effect of changes in word form on the group and meaning of words. Based on the experts' opinion, it can be concluded that morphology is one part of linguistics that focuses on studying about language, the effect of changes in word form and word meaning.

Words in a language consist of one element which is called morpheme. According to Booij (2005) morpheme is the morphological building blocks of word, is defined as the minimal linguistics part with a grammatical meaning. The branch of morphemes are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Morpheme plays a role as the smallest element in the structure of the word.

The researcher takes this poem as the title of the thesis because it is one of the best Shakespeare love poems and its simple themes of the dangers of love so other people will be aware and understand the dangers of loving others especially women. The researcher wants to classify free and bound morpheme in A Lover's Complaint poem by William Shakespeare under morphological approach and the theory used is Chomsky's theory (1950) about generative grammar, the branch of the study of linguistics.

The researcher analyzes the lexical free and bound morpheme that consists of noun, verb, adjective, and adverbs. The examples of free morpheme are pen as a noun, run as a verb, funny as an adjective, and yesterday as an adverb of time. The examples of bound morpheme such as pens. It means the pen plus s is a plural noun. The language of the poem used is old English and it is not tied to freedom such as the newest language on this time.

This poem is written in seven-line stanzas and it is written in rhyme royal. The royal rhyming scheme is (aba-bb-cc) and has 2579 words. This full length poem is 394 lines long and written by William Shakespeare. This poem published as part of 1609. The researcher describes which ones include lexical free morpheme in morphology.

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher in this research uses a qualitative research method. According to Yusanto (2019), qualitative research has its own variety of approaches, so that researchers can choose from variety to adjust the object to be studied. The data in this research consists of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences and the source of the data is from A Lover's Complaint poem by William Shakespeare.

Data analysis procedure consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely:

1. Data Collection: The researcher collects all the data from previous journals who are related to this thesis.
2. Data Condensation: The researcher reduces or minimize unnecessary data and only the important data is written by the researcher so that the language used is relevant and not convoluted.
3. Data Display: At this step the researcher can present data that has been reduced or simplified in the previous stage so that the data set can be more easily conveyed to others. It also contains clear information and readers can easily get that information.
4. Data Conclusion: This conclusion becomes information that can be presented in the research report and placed in the closing section. Namely in the conclusion section, so that the readers of the research report can also find these conclusions. (Miles & Huberman: 2014)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher examined 41 data, namely in the form of noun, verb, adjective, and adverb which had prefixes or suffixes. The researcher described the types of lexical morpheme in each line in the poem of William Shakespeare entitled *A Lover's Complaint* then provided an explanation in the form of the meaning of so that it was clear the meaning of the interpretation given if there was an addition of affixes or suffixes.

Lexical Free Morpheme

According to Booij (2007), free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone without any other morpheme, and they can also combine with other morpheme to be other words. The contents of free morphemes with lexical content are nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, whereas the contents of functionally grammatical morphemes are articles, prepositions, and conjunctions. The example word from data research are "hill, vale, attend, down and pride". The morphemes are included free morpheme, because they are part from verb, adjective, noun and can stand alone without any additional word. The analysis can be seen as below of lexical free morpheme.

- a. FROM off a hill whose concave womb reworded
The word "hill" is lexical free morpheme of noun which means the morphemes can stand alone and not found any prefixes or suffixes.
- b. A plaintful story from a sistering vale
The word "vale" is lexical free morpheme of noun which means the morphemes can stand alone and not found any prefixes or suffixes.
- c. My spirits to attend this double voice accorded

The word "attend" is lexical free morpheme of verb which means the morphemes can stand alone and not found any prefixes or suffixes.

- d. And down I laid to list the sad-tuned tale

The word "down" is lexical free morpheme of adjective which means the morphemes can stand alone and not found any prefixes or suffixes.

- e. Proclaim'd in her a careless hand of pride

The word "pride" is lexical free morpheme of noun which means the morphemes can stand alone and not found any prefixes or suffixes.

Lexical Bound Morpheme

According to Booij (2007), bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot exist independently and must be joined or attached to another morpheme. The kinds of bound morpheme are derivational morpheme, inflectional morpheme, and affixes. The example word from data research are "storming, diverted, characters, silken and decended". The analysis can be seen as below of lexical bound morpheme.

- a. Storming her world with sorrow's wind and rain

The word "storming" is lexical bound morpheme of verb which the word is added with a morpheme -ing. It means suffix.

- b. Sometime diverted their poor balls are tied

The word "diverted" is lexical bound morpheme of verb which the word is added with a morpheme -ed. It means suffix.

- c. Which on it had conceited characters

The word "characters" is lexical bound morpheme of noun which the word is added with a morpheme -s. It means suffix.

- d. Laundering the silken figures in the brine

The word "silken" is lexical bound morpheme of adjective which the word is added with a morpheme -en. It means suffix.

- e. For some, untuck'd, descended her sheaved hat

The word "decended" is lexical bound morpheme of verb which the word is added with a morpheme -ed. It means suffix.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing and identifying the data from the poem, the researcher summarized some conclusions which explained as follows:

1. The type of lexical free morpheme used by the researcher in this thesis is only noun lexical free morpheme.
2. The primary function of the lexical free morpheme in A Lovers' Complaint poem by William Shakespeare is to form words into affixes and change the form of noun, verb, adjective, and adverb into new words.

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