



A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN SHORT STORY "THE ONES WHO WALK AWAY FROM OMELAS" BY URSULA K. LEGUIN 1973

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Abstract

This study aimed identify and examine the derivational affixes present in the short story "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas" by Ursula K. Le Guin (1973). The types of derivational affixes and how derivational affixes utilized in short story of "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas by Ursula K.Leguin. This research used descriptive qualitative study in which the data of this study was taken from the short story of "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas" by Ursula K.Leguin. In analyzing the short story, the researcher used (Lieber:2009) theory to identifying the types of derivational affixes and used (Yule:2010) to utilizing derivational affixes. . There are 76 derivational affixes found in the short story. There are 43 class changing suffix, 1 class maintaining prefix and 28 class maintaining suffix. In the short story "The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas," several derivational affixes are prominently found, enriching the narrative with layers of meaning and enhancing the reader's engagement. Some of the most frequently observed derivational affixes include; -ness, -ing, -ful, -er, -ed, -ly, and -ous.

Keywords; *Derivational affixes, short story, types of derivational affixes, class changing, class maintaining*

A. INTRODUCTION

Morphological analysis involves studying the structure and formation of words. Morphological analysis is a fundamental aspect of linguistics that delves into the intricate structure and formation of words (Crystal;2008). It seeks to understand how words are composed and how they undergo changes to convey various meanings and functions. One crucial element in this study is the examination of derivational affixes, which are affixes added to a base word to generate new words with altered meanings or functions.

These affixes play a significant role in enriching a language by expanding its lexicon and allowing for nuanced expressions. By exploring the interplay between

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base words and derivational affixes, linguists gain valuable insights into the dynamic nature of language and its capacity for creative evolution (García Mayo & Hawkins : 2017). This study analyzed derivational affixes in a short story. It can provide use of language, the focus of this study lies in the analysis of derivational affixes present within a short story. A derivational affix is a type of affix that is added to a word stem to create a new word with a different meaning or function. It can alter the grammatical category of the base word or modify its semantic meaning.

In linguistics, an affix is a morpheme that is attached to a base or a stem to create a new word or modify the meaning of the existing word. Affixes are an essential part of word formation in many languages. They can be either prefixes, which are added before the base, or suffixes, which are added after the base. Some languages may also have infixes, which are inserted within the base. Affix is a very important part of English because affixes are parts of language. Katamba (1993) states an affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morphemes such as a root or stem or base. There are two main types of affixes, first, derivational affixes. These affixes are used to create new words or change the meaning and sometimes the grammatical category (word class) of the base. Second, Inflectional affixes, these affixes do not create new words but rather modify the grammatical function of the base while retaining its core meaning and word class. Inflectional affixes indicate various grammatical features like tense, number, case, gender, and others (Crystal:2008).

In other word, Derivational affixes change the meaning or word-class of the base to which they are attached, while inflectional affixes do not alter the word-class of the base to which they are attached (Kusumawardhani:2020). For example, the English derivational prefix *un-* changing nouns into adjectives (usual --unusual), while the English inflectional does not change the class word and the meaning. Suffix *-s* in word 'clients' mark plural number (client -- clients).

There are previous studies offer valuable insights into the morphological analysis of derivational affixes in various literary contexts. Actavine (2014) examined the short story "The Happy Prince" and found a variety of prefixes and suffixes contributing to word formation. Wulandari (2014) explored derivational suffixes in five short stories, unveiling different forms and functions of suffixes. Meanwhile, Narasuari (2019) focused on the novel "Crazy Rich Asians," identifying four types of suffixes and their class-maintaining and class-changing functions. Kay and Adnyani (2021) conducted a study on the Magena Language, uncovering the morphological features and functions of derivational bound morphemes. Lastly, Afri and Maulina (2021) analyzed Adele's song lyrics, revealing a range of derived and inflectional affixes. These studies provide valuable linguistic and literary insights, showcasing the significance of derivational affixes in enriching language and enhancing vocabulary mastery.

The studies collectively contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the role and significance of derivational affixes in different literary contexts. Actavine (2014) discovered a range of prefixes and suffixes present in the story, and these morphological elements were observed to contribute to the process of word formation. In other words, Actavine identified that certain affixes (prefixes and suffixes) were attached to base words in the short story, resulting in the creation of

new words with modified meanings or functions. Wulandari (2014) offer detailed analyses of derivational affixes in short stories, unveiling the presence of various prefixes and suffixes, shedding light on their forms and distribution. Narasuari (2019) analyzed into the novel "Crazy Rich Asians," categorizing and identifying the functions of derivational suffixes. Kay and Adnyani (2021) explore derivational bound morphemes in Magena Language, revealing their character and functions in word construction. Lastly, Afri and Maulina (2021) investigated derivational and inflectional morphemes in Adele's song lyrics, emphasizing the significance of understanding roots and affixes for improving vocabulary mastery. Together, these discussions highlight the richness and diversity of derivational affixes in literature and language, contributing to linguistic research and supporting language learners' comprehension and word-building skills.

The previous studies have explored various objects of study, such as song lyrics, novels, short stories, and dialects from specific regions. By examining how affixes are used to modify words and create new forms, we can gain a deeper understanding of Le Guin's storytelling style and the narrative effects she aims to achieve. The gap in this study lies in the specific focus on the short story "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas" by Ursula K. Le Guin and the use of derivational affixes theory to analyze the language in the text. While the previous studies discussed the role and significance of derivational affixes in various literary contexts, there hasn't been a direct examination of how these affixes are employed in the selected short story.

By applying the derivational affixes theory to "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas," the researcher aims to enhance the understanding of the story's language. This study delves into a comprehensive analysis of derivational affixes within the context of a short story. Derivational affixes are linguistic elements added to base words to create new words or modify existing ones. By scrutinizing these affixes in the chosen short story, this research aims to uncover the intricate interplay of language structure. Through a meticulous examination of how these affixes contribute to word formation and meaning, this study seeks to shed light on the author's deliberate linguistic choices and their impact on the overall storytelling. Ultimately, the findings of this analysis hold the potential to deepen our understanding of how language intricacies can enhance the richness and depth of literary works, offering a fresh perspective on the dynamic relationship between linguistics and literature.

The short story is an example of how derivational affixes may be used to be analyzed since in the short story, some words attached with affixes. Short stories are also a build-up of these grammatical morphemes. In this study, the researcher uses short story since it were written to describe and tell a story and the deep feeling in the short story. Cited from Puti (2018), she defines, "sometimes a structure or sentence pattern can be fixed in the learner's mind through a song". Analyzing the derivational affixes in "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas" which means this study revolves around a meticulous analysis of the derivational affixes employed in the thought-provoking narrative of "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas." Derivational affixes, which involve the addition of prefixes or suffixes to root words, play a pivotal role in shaping the linguistic landscape of the story.

By closely examining the application of these affixes within the narrative, this research aims to unravel the intricate layers of meaning and linguistic choices made by the author. The researcher will use Lieber (2009) theory to analyze types of derivational affixes and Yule (2010) to utilize derivational affixes found in short story "The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas." This theory will demonstrate how class-changing derivational affixes contribute to the transformation of words from one grammatical category to another, enhancing the expressive capacity of language and allowing for more versatile communication and illustrate how class-maintaining derivational affixes modify the meaning of words while keeping their original syntactic category intact. These affixes contribute to the subtleties and nuances of language, allowing for precise expression within the same grammatical class.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative study in which the data of this study are taken from the short story of "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas" by Ursula K. Leguin. The research used descriptive qualitative study because it needs data and analysis. According to (Creswell:2014) qualitative research was a research that produces descriptive data, speech or word and behavior that can be observed by the subject itself. Regarding the purpose of this present study were to find out the most frequently kinds of derivational affixes. In analyzing the short story, the researcher used (Lieber:2009) theory to identifying the types of derivational affixes and used (Yule:2010) to utilizing derivational affixes.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The finding and analysis found in the short story about types of derivational. The researcher is also utilizing it into class of words based on part of speech. Analyzing the derivational affixes in Ursula K. Le Guin's short story "The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas" can provide insight into the author's use of language and the meaning conveyed through various word formations. Derivational affixes are prefixes, suffixes, and infixes that alter the meaning or grammatical category of a word.

1. Data Description

The analysis of derivational affixes in a short story by Ursula K. Le Guin, in the following table give details about the data or examples of derivational affixes from the short story. It introduces the idea of analyzing these affixes and the impact on the language and meaning.

A. Changing Verb (V) into Noun (N)

The process of changing a verb (V) into a noun (N) is known as "nominalization." Nominalization involves transforming an action or process described by a verb into a noun that represents the concept of that action or process. This can be achieved by altering the form of the verb to make it function as a noun in a sentence. Common suffixes used for nominalization include "-tion," "-ment," "-ing," "-ance," and "-al." Sometimes, a verb can be turned into a noun simply by

changing the ending of the word. This is often the case with gerunds (verb forms ending in "-ing") that can function as nouns. Here are found in the short story ;

Table 1. Changing Verb (V) into Noun (N)

No	Suffix	Word		Sentence	Meaning
		Verb	Noun		
1.	-ing	Ring	ringing	The ringing of the boats in harbor sparkled with flags.	The action or process of producing a resonating sound.
		cross	crossing	Children dodged in and out, their high calls rising like the swallows' crossing flights over the music and the singing.	The action of moving across or over something.
2.	-ion	describe	description	Given a description such as this one tends to look next for the King,	The action of describing something.
		assume	assumption	Given a description such as this one tends to make certain assumptions.	Multiple instances of making assumptions.
3.	-ment	advertise	advertisement	As they did without monarchy and slavery, so they also got on without the stock exchange, the advertisement, the secret police, and the bomb.	Indicating the action of advertising.
4.	-dom	bore	boredom	This is the treason of the artist: a refusal to admit the banality of evil and the terrible boredom of pain.	Quality of being bored or uninterested.
5.	-or	spectate	spectators	No matter how well the matter has been explained to them, these young spectators are always shocked and sickened at the sight.	Indicating people who watch or observe.
6.	-ness	help	helplessness	Yet it is their tears and anger, the trying of their generosity and the acceptance of their helplessness, which are perhaps the true source of the splendor of their lives.	Indicating the state of being helpless.

2. Changing Adjective (Adj) into Noun (N)

The process of changing an adjective (Adj) into a noun (N) is similar to nominalization, but it involves turning an adjective into a noun that represents a person, place, thing, or idea that possesses the quality described by the adjective. Converting adjectives (Adj) into nouns (N) is a linguistic process known as

"adjectival noun formation." This involves transforming an adjective into a noun that represents the quality or attribute described by the adjective.

Table 2. Changing Adjective (Adj) into Noun (N)

No	Suffix	Word		Sentence	Meaning
		Adj	Noun		
1.	-al	festive	festival	With a clamor of bells that set the swallows soaring, the festival of Summer came to the city Omelas, bright-towered by the sea.	A celebration or event marked by joy and revelry.
2.	-ness	sweet	sweetness	a cheerful faint sweetness of the air from time to time trembled and gathered together and broke out into the great joyous clanging of the bells.	the quality of being sweet.
		happy	happiness	The trouble is that we have a bad habit, encouraged by pedants and sophisticates, of considering happiness as something rather stupid.	Indicating the quality or state of being happy.
4.	-ity	noble	nobility	that makes possible the nobility of their architecture, the poignancy of their music, the profundity of their science.	The quality of being of high moral character.
		social	society	They were not barbarians, I do not know the rules and laws of their society, but I suspect that they were singularly few.	the quality of being a social group.
5.	-dom	wise	wisdom	...the wisdom of their scholars...	The state or quality of being wise.
		free	freedom	, it would not get much good of its freedom: a little vague pleasure of warmth and food, no real doubt, but little more.	indicating the state of being free
6.	-ce	abundant	abundance	even the abundance of their harvest and the kindly weathers of their skies, depend wholly on this child's abominable misery.	the state or quality of being abundant.
7	-y	poignant	poignancy	the poignancy of their music, the profundity of their science.	the quality of being poignant or emotionally moving.

3. Changing Adjective (Adj) into Adverb (Adv)

Converting adjectives (Adj) into adverbs (Adv) is a linguistic process that involves modifying adjectives to describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Adverbs provide more information about the manner, degree, time, frequency, or place of an action. The most common way to change an adjective into an adverb is by adding the suffix "-ly" to the adjective. This transformation allows the adjective to function as an adverb that provides information about how an action is performed.

Table 3. Changing Adjective (Adj) into Adverb (Adv)

No	Suffix	Word		Sentence	Meaning
		Adj	Adv		
1.	-ly	vast	vastly	They flared their nostrils and pranced and boasted to one another; they were vastly excited,	indicating to a great extent.
		amiable	amiably	The faces of small children are amiably sticky; in the benign gray beard of a man a couple of crumbs of rich pastry are entangled.	the manner in which the children's faces are sticky.

4. Changing Noun (N) into Adverb (Adv)

Converting a noun (N) into an adverb (Adv) is less common than the previous transformations we discussed, and it's not a standard linguistic process. Generally, adverbs are derived from adjectives and not nouns. Adverbs are used to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, providing information about how, when, where, or to what extent an action is performed.

Table 4. Changing Noun (N) into Adverb (Adv)

No	Suffix	Word		Sentence	Meaning
		Noun	Adverb		
1.	-ly	kind	kindly	..even the abundance of their harvest and the kindly weathers of their skies, depend wholly on this child's abominable misery.	indicating the manner of being kind.
		singular	singularly	They were not barbarians, I do not know the rules and laws of their society, but I suspect that they were singularly few.	exceptionally distinct or unique.

5. Changing Verb (V) into Adjective (Adj)

Converting a verb (V) into an adjective (Adj) is achieved by using a verb as an adjective to modify a noun, indicating a state or characteristic. This process can help add description to a noun by expressing the action that the noun is associated with.

Table 5. Changing Verb (V) into Adjective (Adj)

No	Suffix	Word		Sentence	Meaning
		Verb	Adj		
1.	-ous	decorate	decorous	Some were decorous: old people in long stiff robes of mauve and gray,	the quality of being characterized by good taste and propriety.
2.	-ful	cheer	cheerful	a cheerful faint sweetness of the air from time to time trembled and gathered together and broke out into the great joyous clanging of the bells.	the quality of being full of cheer or happiness.
3.	-ed	frighten	frightened	The others never come close, but peer in at it with frightened, disgusted eyes.	indicating a state resulting from the action of frightening.
4.	-able	imagine	imaginable	The place they go towards is a place even less imaginable to most of us than the city of happiness.	Indicating the quality of being able to be imagined.

6. Changing Noun (N) into Adjective (Adj)

Converting a noun (N) into an adjective (Adj) is a linguistic process that involves using a noun to modify another noun, indicating a characteristic, origin, or purpose of the noun it modifies. This process can add descriptive information to a noun and help specify its attributes.

Table 6. Changing Noun (N) into Adjective (Adj)

No	Suffix	Word		Sentence	Meaning
		Noun	Adj		
1.	-ous	joy	joyous	a cheerful faint sweetness of the air from time to time trembled and gathered together and broke out into the great joyous clanging of the bells.	the quality of being full of joy.
		space	spacious	In a basement under one of the beautiful public buildings of Omelas, or perhaps in the cellar of one of its spacious private homes, there is a room.	having a lot of space.
2.	-ful	fear	fearful	The joy built upon successful slaughter is not the right kind of joy; it will not do; it is fearful and it is trivial.	indicating the quality of causing fear.

		success	successful	The joy built upon successful slaughter is not the right kind of joy; it will not do; it is fearful and it is trivial.	the quality of achieving success.
2.	-ed	clot	clotted	In one corner of the little room a couple of mops, with stiff, clotted, foul-smelling heads, stand near a rusty bucket.	state resulting from the action of clotting
		disgust	disgusted	The others never come close, but peer in at it with frightened, disgusted eyes.	indicating a state resulting from the action of disgusting.
2.	-less	tear	tearless	Often the young people go home in tears, or in a tearless rage, when they have seen the child and faced this terrible paradox.	indicating the absence of tears.

7. Changing Adjective (Adj) into Verb (V)

Converting an adjective (Adj) into a verb (V) is not a common linguistic transformation, as adjectives and verbs serve different grammatical functions in a sentence. Adjectives describe or modify nouns, while verbs express actions, processes, or states. However, in some cases, certain adjectives can be repurposed as verbs in a specialized or figurative context.

Table 7. Changing Adjective (Adj) into Verb (V)

No	Suffix	Word		Sentence	Meaning
		Adj	Verb		
1.	-ize	real	Realize	But as time goes on they begin to realize that even if the child could be released,	become fully aware of (something) as a fact; understand clearly.

8. Class Maintaining Prefix

Class Maintaining a prefix involves keeping a prefix intact while forming new words. A prefix is a linguistic element added to the beginning of a base word to modify its meaning or create a new word. Prefixes can be added to nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, and they play an essential role in word formation and understanding the meanings of words.

Table 8. Class Maintaining Prefix

No	Prefix	Word		Sentence	Meaning
		Adj	Adj		
1.	In-	credible	incredible	Now do you believe them? Are they not more credible? But	indicating the state of being not believable.

				there is one more thing to tell, and this is quite incredible.	
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9. Class Maintaining Suffix

Class Maintaining a suffix involves consistently using the same suffix with different base words to create a set of related words that share a common ending. Suffixes are linguistic elements added to the end of a base word to modify its meaning, indicate grammatical properties, or create new words.

Table 9. Class Maintaining Suffix

No	Suffix	Word		Sentence	Meaning
1.	-er	stream	streamers	Their manes were braided with streamers of silver, gold, and green.	long, narrow pieces of fabric or paper used for decoration.
2.	-y	monarch	monarchy	As they did without monarchy and slavery, so they also got on without the stock exchange, the advertisement, the secret police, and the bomb.	indicating the quality of being ruled by a monarch.
		slave	slavery	As they did without monarchy and slavery, so they also got on without the stock exchange,	in a state of being enslaved.
3.	-ous	imperial	imperious	As if that little private silence were the signal, all at once a trumpet sounds from the pavilion near the starting line: imperious, melancholy, piercing.	the quality of being characterized by imperio (command).
4..	-ship	friend	friendship	the beauty of their city, the tenderness of their friendships,	the state or quality of being friends

2. Finding

In the short story "The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas" by Ursula K. Le Guin, there are relatively few derivational affixes. The provided table, titled "Class Changing Suffix," offers a comprehensive overview of the types of derivational affixes found in Ursula K. Le Guin's short story "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas." The table meticulously presents various instances where derivational affixes are utilized to modify the meanings of base words, resulting in new words with different grammatical functions and shades of meaning. This discussion delves

into the implications and significance of these derivational affixes within the context of the story. In total, there are 78 word found in this short story. Here are the types of derivational affixes found in the short story:

1. Class Changing Suffixes: Enriching Language and Meaning

Derivational affixes play a pivotal role in shaping language, enabling writers like Le Guin to craft words that convey nuanced meanings. In the context of the short story, these affixes serve as linguistic tools that enhance the narrative's depth and evoke emotional responses from the readers. By examining some notable examples from the table, we can gain insights into how derivational affixes are utilized in the story:

First, -ous Suffix: The use of the "-ous" suffix in "decorous" transforms the base word "decorate" into an adjective that conveys a sense of good taste and propriety. This affix adds layers of meaning, emphasizing the juxtaposition of celebration and restraint present in the story's society. It can be seen in the following sentence;

“Some were decorous: old people in long stiff robes of mauve and gray, grave master workmen, quiet, merry women carrying their babies and chatting as they walked.” (Pa.2)

In addition, -ing Suffix: The "-ing" suffix in "crossing" and "ringing" highlights actions and processes, contributing to the dynamic portrayal of events in Omelas. These affixes infuse a sense of movement and activity, engaging the reader's imagination. It can be seen in the following sentence;

Children dodged in and out, their high calls rising like the swallows' crossing flights over the music and the singing.” (Pa.2)

Also, -ly Suffix: In "vastly," the "-ly" suffix enhances the adjective "vast" to indicate a significant extent. This linguistic modification encapsulates the magnitude of the city's prosperity, effectively conveying the society's grandeur. It can be seen in the following word;

“They flared their nostrils and pranced and boasted to one another; they were vastly excited, the horse being the only animal who has adopted our ceremonies as his own.” (Pa.2)

Lastly, -ful Suffix: The "-ful" suffix in "cheerful" and "successful" imparts qualities of happiness and accomplishment. These affixes serve to elucidate the emotional states of characters and add to the story's thematic richness.

“In the silence of the broad green meadows one could hear the music winding throughout the city streets, farther and nearer and ever approaching, a cheerful faint sweetness of the air from time to time trembled and gathered together and broke out into the great joyous clanging of the bells.”(Pa.2)

In another example of -ful suffix is succesful, it can be seen in the following words;

But as we did without clergy, let us do without soldiers. The joy built upon successful slaughter is not the right kind of joy; it will not do; (P5)

The word "successful" is used to address the concept of joy derived from slaughter. The utilization of the -ful suffix in "successful" is an insightful linguistic choice that adds depth and conveys the story's underlying themes and moral complexities.

2. Class Maintaining Affixes: Consistency and Coherence

The table also presents examples of class maintaining affixes, specifically prefixes and suffixes that maintain the grammatical class of the base word. These affixes provide continuity and coherence to the language used in the narrative:

First, Re-Prefix: The use of the "re-" prefix in "restive" maintains the adjective form while imbuing it with the meaning of resistance and impatience. This affix preserves the word's grammatical class and contributes to the portrayal of the child's feelings in the cellar. It can be seen in the following sentences;

All the processions wound towards the north side of the city, where on the great water-meadow called the Green Fields boys and girls, naked in the bright air, with mud-stained feet and ankles and long, lithe arms, exercised their restive horses before the race. The horses wore no gear at all but a halter without bit. (Pa.2)

Second, -ed Suffix: The "-ed" suffix in words like "encouraged" and "locked" maintains the past tense of verbs while indicating actions that have been performed. These affixes allow for consistent verb tense usage, contributing to the clarity of the narrative. It can be seen in the following sentences;

The trouble is that we have a bad habit, encouraged by pedants and sophisticates, of considering happiness as something rather stupid. Only pain is intellectual, only evil interesting. (Pa.5)

The -ed suffix is employed in words like "encouraged" and "locked." The usage of the -ed suffix in these instances serves to maintain verb tense consistency and provides crucial insights into the past actions and circumstances described in the narrative. The -ed suffix, when added to verbs, signifies past tense. In "encouraged," the verb "encourage" is transformed into its past tense form, indicating that someone or something performed the action of encouraging in the past. Similarly, in "locked," the verb "lock" is converted into past tense, conveying that a locking action took place earlier. The use of the -ed suffix contributes to the narrative's clarity and temporal coherence. By maintaining consistent verb tense, the story progresses smoothly, and readers can readily discern the sequence of events. This linguistic consistency aids in comprehending the storyline and understanding the relationships between actions and their consequences. The inclusion of the -ed suffix adds descriptive detail to the narrative. Words like "encouraged" and "locked" provide information about actions that have occurred in the story's past. This detail enriches the reader's understanding of characters' motivations, decisions, and the development of the plot.

In conclusion, the -ed suffix in words like "encouraged" and "locked" performs the vital function of maintaining verb tense consistency and imparting descriptive detail to the narrative. Its use contributes to narrative clarity, contextual understanding, and the establishment of a tense atmosphere. Moreover, the -ed suffix aligns with themes, symbolism, and reader engagement, underscoring the role of linguistic choices in conveying meaning and enhancing the overall impact of the story.

3. Utilized The Derivational Affixes

In Ursula K. Le Guin's short story "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas," derivational affixes are subtly but effectively utilized to enhance the depth and resonance of the narrative. Here's how they are employed within the context of the story:

1. Word Formation and Descriptive Imagery:

Derivational affixes are employed to create vivid descriptions that evoke a strong emotional response from the reader. For example:

"decorous": The suffix "-ous" is added to the noun "decorate" to form "decorous." This term describes the demeanor of the people in the city, conveying a sense of elegance and propriety in their appearance and behavior during the festivities. This affix adds depth to the portrayal of the city's atmosphere.

2. Conveying Emotions and Atmosphere:

Affixes contribute to the overall emotional atmosphere of the story, adding nuances to the reader's understanding of the setting. , the -ed suffix in words like "encouraged" and "locked" performs the vital function of maintaining verb tense consistency and imparting descriptive detail to the narrative. Its use contributes to narrative clarity, contextual understanding, and the establishment of a tense atmosphere. Moreover, the -ed suffix aligns with themes, symbolism, and reader engagement, underscoring the role of linguistic choices in conveying meaning and enhancing the overall impact of the story.

3. Forming Nouns and Adjectives:

Derivational affixes are used to create nouns and adjectives that enrich the characterization and description of various elements: "crossing": The suffix "-ing" is added to the verb "cross" to form the noun "crossing." This term describes the action of crossing during the procession, adding movement and dynamism to the scene.

4. Symbolism and Theme Reinforcement:

Affixes are strategically employed to reinforce the story's themes and symbolism: The past tense usage of the -ed suffix aligns with the themes of reflection and retrospection that run through the story. It encourages readers to consider the historical context and past influences that have led to the present state of affairs in Omelas. Additionally, in the context of isolation and confinement, the presence of locked doors and past locking actions symbolizes a sense of entrapment and secrecy.

5. Evoking Depth and Reflection:

Derivational affixes contribute to the philosophical depth of the story, inviting readers to reflect on the implications of the narrative: "restive": The prefix "re-"

added to "stive" forms "restive," suggesting a sense of restlessness or impatience among the horses. This term adds depth to the description of the horses' behavior and invites readers to ponder the unease beneath the surface.

In "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas," the skilled use of derivational affixes enhances the story's sensory and emotional impact, deepens characterization, and contributes to the exploration of ethical themes. These linguistic tools contribute to the overall richness of the narrative and its ability to engage readers on both intellectual and emotional levels.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

a. Conclusion

In conclusion, this chapter has provided a comprehensive exploration of the findings and analysis derived from the short story in relation to the types of derivational affixes. The study delved into the intricate ways in which derivational affixes are employed to shape language and meaning within the narrative. By systematically categorizing the identified affixes based on their impact on the part of speech, the researcher has demonstrated a structured approach to understanding the linguistic nuances at play. There are 76 derivational affixes found in the short story. There are 43 class changing suffix, 1 class maintaining prefix and 28 class maintaining suffix.

b. Suggestion

For further exploration could delve into the subtle nuances that these affixes bring to the story's themes, characters, and narrative elements. Investigate how these affixes contribute to the story's layers of meaning and emotional resonance. It will give comparative analysis. Compare the use of derivational affixes in "The Ones Who Walk Away From Omelas" with other works by Ursula K. Le Guin or similar dystopian narratives. Explore how derivational affixes contribute to the unique linguistic style of the author and differentiate her work from others.

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