

**MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON NARRATIVE TEXTS OF
INTAN PARIWARA's ENGLISH BOOK**

THESIS



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FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
LANGUAGE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH EDUCATION**

2020 M/1441 H

**MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON NARRATIVE TEXTS OF
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THESIS

Presented to

State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya

In partial fulfillment of the requirements

For the degree of *sarjana* in English Language Education



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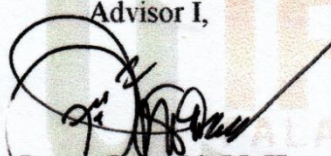
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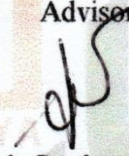
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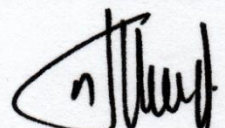
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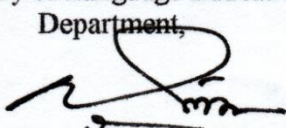
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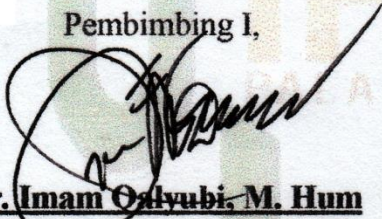
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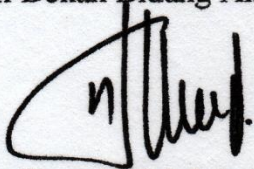

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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Thank you for the attention.

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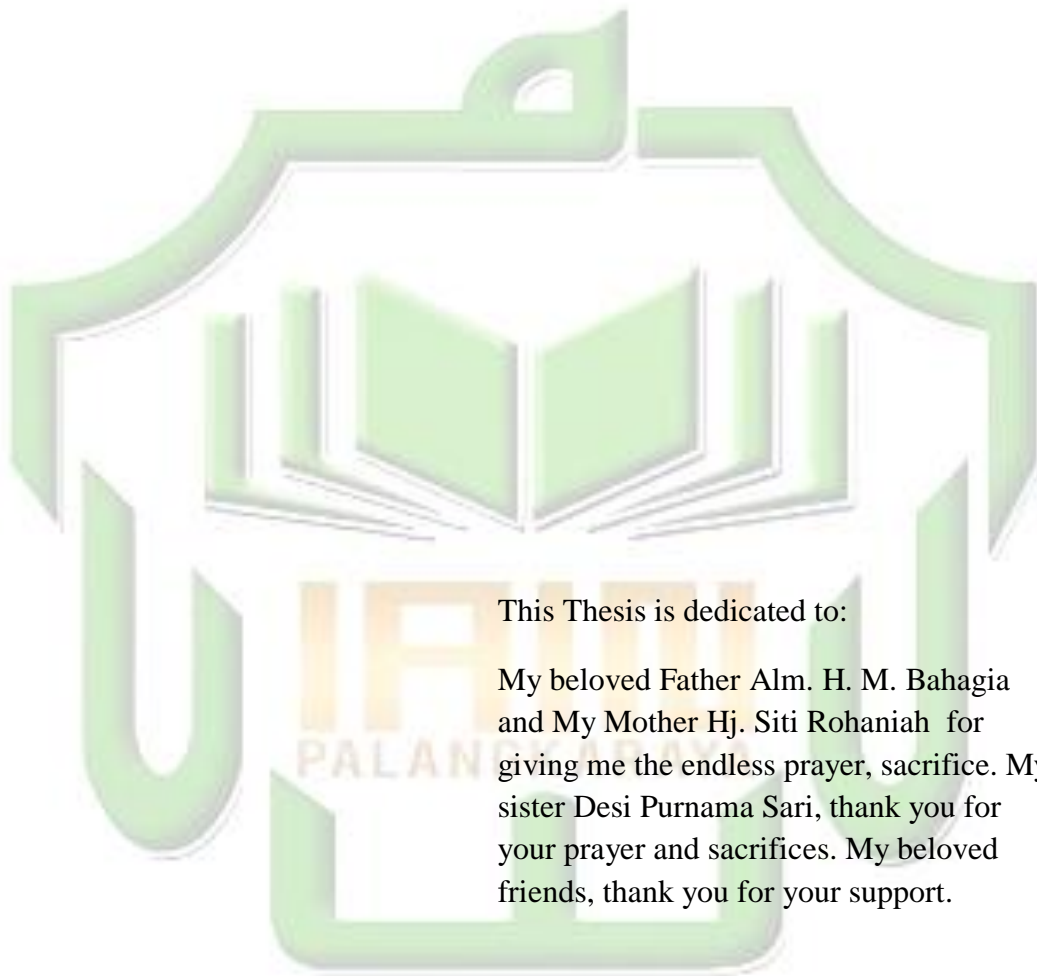


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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Don't lose faith.....

(steve jobs)



This Thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Father Alm. H. M. Bahagia
and My Mother Hj. Siti Rohaniah for
giving me the endless prayer, sacrifice. My
sister Desi Purnama Sari, thank you for
your prayer and sacrifices. My beloved
friends, thank you for your support.

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declare that:

1. This thesis has never been submitted to any other tertiary education institution for any other academic degree.
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ABSTRACT

Karlina, Elisa. 2020. Morphological Analysis On Narrative Texts Of Intan Pariwara's English Book. Thesis, Department of Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya. Advisors: (1) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M. Hum (2) Aris Sugianto, M.Pd.

Key Words: *Morphology, Root, Base, Stem, Narrative Text.*

This study mainly elaborates the morphological process on root, base & stem in narrative text that used by students. Morphology is the study of word formation or internal structure of words (root, base, and stem). The objectives of this study are 1) To classify the types of morphological process of root, base & stem in the part of speech which is found in Narrative text used by students. 2) To analyze the morphological construction on the root, base & stem that which is found in Narrative text used by students.

The method of this research belongs to content analysis method. The data are taken from book that used by students to study narrative text. The findings are as follows: first, the researcher found the morphological process of derivational affixes that changes the class of root, base and stem.

There were several types of root, base, and stem in class of word as; adjective, noun, verb, and adverb. The researcher found five noun indicators which have a form as suffix such as: dark-(ness), brave-(ry), agree-(ment), heal-(er), fish-(ing), five adjectives formation as: comfort-(able), fall-(en), rest-(less), welth-(y), grate-(ful), two kind indicators of verb; prefix -en (en-courage), and suffix -en (fall-en), and the researcher only found an adverb formation namely suffix -ly such as; slow- (-ly). Furthermore, the construction of each root, base, stem is different. For example: unfortunately which is constructed of-fortunate as root, -unfortunate as base, and unfortunately into stem. In addition, the dominant affixes used in the narrative texts was suffix(-ed) and the dominant root, base and stem turned into the class of verb.

ABSTRAK

Karlina, Elisa. 2020. *Morphological Analysis On Narrative Texts Of Intan Pariwara's English Book*. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya. Pembimbing: (1) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M. Hum (2) Aris Sugianto, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Morfologi, Akar kata, Dasar kata, Pangkal kata, Teks naratif

Penelitian ini bertujuan menguraikan proses morfologis pada root, base & stem dalam teks naratif yang digunakan oleh siswa. Morfologi adalah studi pembentukan kata atau struktur internal kata (root, base, dan stem). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah 1) Untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis kelas kata dalam morfologi dari root, base & stem pada bagian yang ditemukan dalam teks naratif yang digunakan oleh siswa. 2) Untuk menganalisis konstruksi morfologis pada root, base & stem yang ditemukan dalam teks naratif yang digunakan oleh siswa.

Metode penelitian ini termasuk metode analisis isi. Data diambil dari buku yang digunakan oleh siswa untuk mempelajari teks naratif. Hasil penelitian adalah sebagai berikut: pertama, peneliti menemukan proses morfologis imbuhan derivasional yang mengubah kelas dari akar, asal kata, dan pangkal kata.

Ada beberapa jenis akar, dasar, dan pangkal kata dalam kelas kata sebagai berikut; kata sifat, kata benda, kata kerja, dan kata keterangan. Peneliti menemukan lima indikator kata benda yang memiliki bentuk imbuhan akhiran seperti: dark- (ness), brave- (ry), agree- (ment), heal- (er), fish- (ing), lima formasi kata sifat sebagai: comfort- (able), fall- (en), rest- (less), welth- (y), grate- (ful), dua jenis indikator kata kerja; awalan – en (en-courage), dan suffix –en (fall-en), dan peneliti hanya menemukan formasi kata keterangan yaitu suffix –ly seperti; slow- (ly). Selanjutnya, konstruksi setiap akar, dasar, pangkal kata berbeda. Misalnya: unfortunately yang berasal dari kata fortunate sebagai akar kata, -unfortun sebagai dasar kata, dan unfortunately menjadi kata. Selengkapnya, imbuhan yang dominan digunakan dalam teks narrative itu adalah imbuhan pada akhir kata (-ed) dan akar, dasar dan pangkal kata dominan berubah kedalam kelas kata kerja.

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Finally, the researcher realized that this paper could not be perfect. There were many mistakes and errors. Therefore, the researcher really allows the readers to give critics and suggestions for this graduating paper in order to be better. The researcher expects this paper will be useful for the readers in general.

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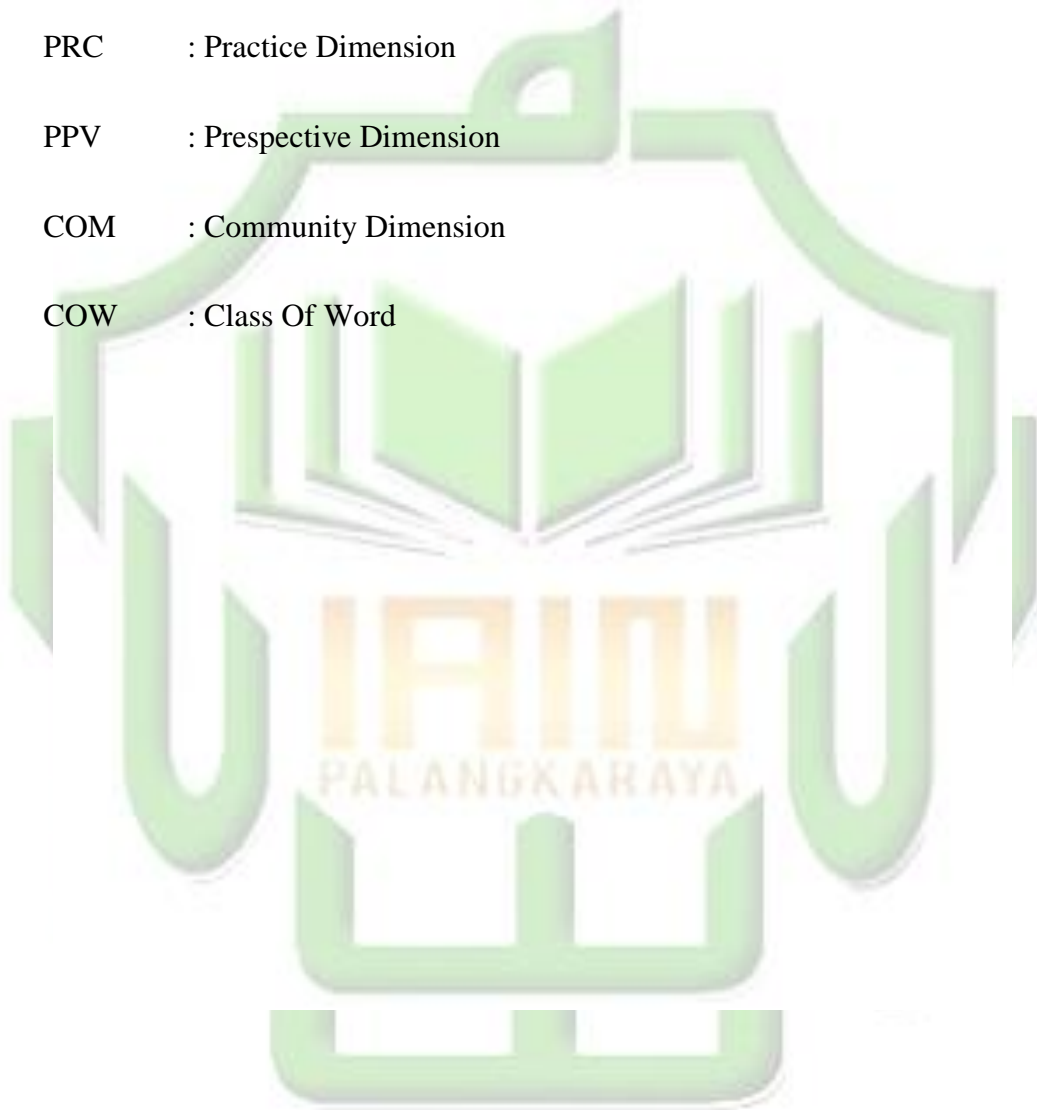
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

PDT	: Product Dimension
PRC	: Practice Dimension
PPV	: Prespective Dimension
COM	: Community Dimension
COW	: Class Of Word



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This introductory chapter consisted of background of the study, research problems, the objectives, scopes and limitation, significances of the study and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Morphology is the study of word formation. On the other hand, morphology is about how morphemes combined to be a word. The analysis and introduction of the system word formation and linguistic units, as well as; root, base, stem, part of speech, intonation/stress, lexical word, and so forth called morphology. According Lieber (2009), morphology is the study of word formation, involves the ways new words are constructed in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied turned on how they are used in sentences. Nurhayati (2015), Morphological process is the process in which the speaker combines one morpheme with another in order to establish a word. In details, study of changing class of a root, base and stem in part of speech more difficult and need better analysis to do it.

According Zapata (2007), Root is a core of word, as in boy, fish, stop, place etc. Stem is a free root to which added an affix and it has lexical meaning; a stem= a root + one or more derivations, as in uncomfortable, unconditional, untouchable etc. In details, each word has

different meaning and class of speech of root, base, and stem after the process of the changing or morphological process. As a student to study about Root, base and stem and class of them in part of speech is necessary. In English Language there are four skills, such as Writing skill, Reading skill, Speaking Skill, and Listening skill. Students need to learn how the word formation change for better learning in English Language especially in Reading skill and vocabulary field.

Regarding to Morin (2003) the analysis of morphemes can provide important insights into the structures, methods, and feedback necessary for second language learning. Kuo and Anderson also (2006) revealed that a learner who understand how words are formed, by adding prefixes, suffixes, and roots, appears to have a greater vocabulary store and better reading comprehension. For instance, Based on analysis of Goodwin, Gilbert, and Cho (2013) the effect of morphological awareness on word reading among adolescents, looking into learner characteristic and their word reading ability. The point of the study is that knowledge of morphology can promoted learners vocabulary skill where they able to relate and derive meanings of words that have the same root. For example, the participants in the study were able to confederate the word of “predict” and “prediction.

Based on the pronouncement, the researcher interested in studying more about Class of root, base, stem in part of speech. And researcher

makes a research entitled “MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON NARRATIVE TEXTS OF INTAN PARIWARA’S ENGLISH BOOK”.

B. Research Problem

Based on the background of the study, the research problem is as follow:

1. What are the types of morphological process of root, base & stem in the part of speech which is found in Narrative texts?
2. How are the morphological construction on the root, base & stem that which is found in Narrative texts?

C. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study based on the background of the study are as follows:

1. To classify the types of morphological process of root, base & stem in the part of speech which is found in Narrative texts of Intan Pariwara’s English Book.
2. To analyze the morphological construction on the root, base & stem that which is found in Narrative texts texts of Intan Pariwara’s English Book.

D. Scope and Limitation

The aim of this research is to analyze about morphological process on root, base, & stem in narrative texts especially morphological process of derivational and inflectional affixes on root, base & stem in narrative

texts of Intan Pariwara's English Book. This study was limited only to analyze the morphological construction on the root, base & stem in narrative text and analyze the morphological process of derivational and inflectional affixes on root, base & stem in the part of speech in narrative texts of Intan Pariwara's English Book.

E. Significance of the study

The purpose of this study is to analyze the morphological construction on root, base, and stem in Narrative text. This research has two significances. The significances can be seen as follows:

1. Theoretical significance

This study will help students in learnings morphological construction on the root, base, and stem. In addition, theories of morphological process in this research will give new logic way to study English Language especially in morphological process.

2. Practical significance

This research is expected to be valuable for lectures to enrich their knowledge in teaching English Language. In University students, the research will help students to promote their reading skill and vocabulary store where they able to relate and derive meanings of words that have the same root. Furthermore, learners can have better understanding to learn morphological construction on root, base & stem in English Language.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Morphology

Morphology is the field of grammar that study of word formation or internal structure of words. According to Kusumawati and Juriah (2015, p.2), Morphology is the study, identification, and explanation of the word structure (word is units the topic of the lexicology as units in the lexicon) .

2. Root

Root is a part of word without affixes and has not lexical meaning. Root is the focal point of a phrase. It may be free or bound (Lestari et al., 2017).

3. Base

Base is a form of word to which added an affix. Sometimes base is a root and has not lexical meaning. According to Khotimah (2012, p. 23), base is a unit to which affixes can be added.

4. Stem

Stem is a free root to which added an affix and it has lexical meaning. Stem is a word element which is can be added to both grammatical and inflectional affixes (Lestari et al., 2017).

5. Narrative Text

Kusumawardani (2015) revealed “Narrative text is a text that tell a story or a series of events.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consist of the previous study and related literature used in this research, definition of key terms they are: The scope and definition of morphology; morphemes, affixes, root, base and stem, and also includes the Narrative text explanation.

A. Related Studies

The researcher takes some related studies as imagery and hint in this research.

Kusumawardhani (2015) studied about “The Analysis of Morphology in Writing an English Narrative Composition”. The study is to analyze about morphology in writing an English narrative composition. The study of morphemes which are the smallest units in grammatical is called Morphology. Morphology has two types, such as derivational and inflectional. Reduplication Types of derivational morphology is Affixes likely suffixes, infixes, prefixes, in the meantime plural, possessive, past time, progressive, comparative and superlative are various of inflectional morphology. Morphology mostly used in writing and writing is the most hardest part in English subject as what it is said disimilar from what it is written. Writing is connected to composition and there are 4 kinds of composition such as: argumentation, description, exposition and

narration. Kusumawardhani said “sometimes morphology gives distress in learning writing skill.

Kolanchery (2015) stated “ The study of meaning- generating units and the system reigning them, study of the word structure called morphology. In morphology Sounds are adjoined into words to deliver meaning. But, the smallest unit of meaning is not word. In fact, words are made up from the smaller units of meaning, these adjoined in certainly ways in word formation study. In his study of components in morphology, George explained that in morphology linguists try to ground for the changes in suffixes, reality with common rules etc.

Hadi and Anggaira (2017) conducted their research by title “Linguistic Error On Narratives Text Translation Using Google Translate”. The purpose of the research is for identifying and evaluating language related errors that occur on the google machine translator in English into Indonesia narrative text.. The findings of the analysis, it is represented that the morphological aspects take the highest positions in the data summary types of errors, for about 13 errors, and 9 errors for the syntactic aspect, and morphology of for 12 errors. Conclusion is the translation using Google Translate is not appropriate way to translate foreign language text, especially if it is used in the learning process at schools.

Imam (2016), constructed a study about “Morphological Errors in Narrative Writing of Eleventh Grade Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri

2 Palembang”. The aims of the study are; 1) to identify the kinds of morphological errors in MAN 2 Palembang student narrative components; 2) to know the dominant types of morphological errors made by MAN 2 Palembang eleventh grade students in their narrative compositions. There are 39 participants that were established to write narrative text based on the topic served by the researcher. The times in the research to write a narrative text is about 60 minutes. The researcher in this study used the theory of James to identify the English composition of eleventh grade of MAN 2 Palembang. The results of Sahran Iman research are; 1) The students assisted noun, verb, and adjective morphological errors. 2) The dominant kinds of morphological errors assisted by participants were ‘miss election’. First language (L1) transfer were the mainly sources of errors rather than intrinsic difficulty of second language (L2). Based on the findings, Imam believes that L1 can interrupt someone in learning second language (L2).

Kusumawati and Juriah (2015) revealed a study entitled “Students’ Morphological Errors in Writing Recount Text at Muhammadiyah University of Metro”. The purpose of the study are to get out the types of students’ morphological error in writing recount text and find out difficulties in writing recount text. The design of this study is descriptive qualitative. Specifically, this study concerned to identify and analyze the students’ error. The participants of this study is students of Muhammadiyah University. From the research, the researcher found that

the some of students' omission and misinformation errors are high. The highest types of errors that made by the students is in misinformation are about 51, 19 %. Dominant the students used incorrect way of morphological process in their writing. Next is the students errors made in omission are 32, 74 %. They did not adding bound morpheme, they erase the main item in their sentences. Last, the participants made errors in addition and misordering are about 13, 69 % and 2, 38 %. They add unimportant item and wrong position of morpheme in their writing. Besides of that, regarding the results the researcher presume that the number of error is five or 31, 25 % students made error in common error and 11 or 68, 75 % students made in sectional error.

Nurhayati (2015) stated "Morphological and Morphophonemic Process of Alay Variation". This research reports the morphological and morphonemic cycle of variation in Alay as a model of communication among youth in Indonesia. Data were analyzed using a thematic structure qualitative method. Data were gathered from Facebook communication and online writing. The study reveals that Alay words morphological process consist of affixation and non-affixation. Affixation includes: internal change, infixation, and core of vowel. Non-affixation involves: borrowing, coinage, clipping, acronym, multiple process, reduplication, and combination text.

Lehmann (2008) constructed "Roots, Base and Word Classes". He stated "assigning a language sign to a word class is an operation that has to

be part of the overall transformation of extralinguistic substance into linguistic form. It is comparable with processes such as transitivity and a verbal base, which further specifies a relatively rough categorization. Languages vary in both the degree to which the content is organized by strictly grammatical standards. The root and stem are the lowest levels at which the language-specific structure of a linguistic sign can be classified. Further, categorization is achieved at the syntagm level. Far-reaching differences arise from an empirical investigation comparing the categorization of roots and stems in a sample of six languages (English, German, Latin, Spanish, Yucatec Maya, Mandarin Chinese). The differences in the amount of categorization that languages apply to linguistic signs at the most basic level cast doubt on any thesis that claims roots to be universal categorial or acategorial. Such a static view has to be replaced by a dynamic one that asks about the role of categorization in linguistic activity.

B. The Scope of Morphology

1. Definition of Morphology

The derivation of morphology made up from “*morph*” and “*-ology*”. The meaning of *morph* is shape, or form etc, and *-ology* means knowledge, study of something. Based on the origin term, morphology defines as study of word form, Kolanchery (2015, p.161) .

Morphology is a study about how structures in language, and word formation (Lestari et al., 2017). According Katamba “Study of internal

word structure is called morphology". While Todd (1987, cited in Kusumawardani, 2015, p. 33) declared " Morphology is the study of morphemes, morphemes are the smallest units in learning grammar. In linguistics, The analysis and introduction of the system word formation and linguistic units, as well as; root, base, stem, part of speech, intonation/stress, lexical word, and so forth called morphology. Based on the statements, writer presume morphology is a study of the way words constructed in a language.

2. Morphemes and Allomorph

The smallest units in a language called Morpheme. According Hayes (2010, p.13) "Morpheme is the smallest units that generates a meaning". While Zapata (2007, p.1) declared "Morphemes is the smallest units part of words and they have a meaning. Based to Haspelmath and Sims (2010), stated that morpheme is the smallest significant units of linguistic phrase that can be distinguished by segmentation; a frequently occurring subtype of morphological pattern. A morpheme can be established as the minimal meaningful unit that can not be subdivided any further (Kolanchery, 2015). A Morpheme may have more than one phonemic form, that have variants forms in linguistic. The kinds forms of morphemes called **Allomorph**. Katamba (1993, cited in Khotimah, 2012) stated "English language has many tenses and one of them is past tense". In morphology past tense has a marker into regular verb, as like as spelled *-ed*, is realized in speech by /id/ (if the verb ends in /d/ or /t/),

/d/ (if the verb ends in any voiced sound except /d/), or /t/ (if the verb ends in any voiceless sound except /t/). forth, /id/, /d/, and /t/ are classified together as allomorph of the past tense morpheme. Furthermore, allomorphs deputize similar meaning or serve similar grammatical function and they are never found on identical contexts and as same as complementary distribution.

Based on Lieber (2009), there are two types of morpheme. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. furthermore, Zapata (2007, p. 1) explained the two types of morphemes as follow:

a. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone and and has own meaning. Zapata (2007, p.1) revealed “ Those morphemes can occur alone as words and produce their meaning by themselves”. The examples: boy, girl, play. Those, Zapata has classified free morpheme into two morphemes. They are:

- 1) Lexical (content or referential) are free morphemes that used refer to a quality, thing, action or state. More, these morphemes ordinarily take the forms of verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns; e.g., *cat*, *Elisa*, *home*, *build*, *stay*, *happy*, *intelligent*, *slowly*, *always*. In fact, lexical morphemes form open class of words and they make up the larger class of morphemes in a language, i.e., a class of words similar to grow due to the compounding of new members into it.

2) Function(al) or grammatical morphemes are free morphemes that have no meaning or quietly little meaning on it, neither point grammatical connections in and between sentences. Moreover, these morphemes are deputized by verbs, auxiliary verbs, articles, demonstrative, pronouns, conjunctions, such as; *with, but, the, this, can, who, me.*

b. Bound Morpheme

Bound (or dependent) morphemes are those morphemes can not stand alone and they should be added another morpheme (generally a free morpheme) even to have a distinct meaning; e.g., -*er* in *smaller*, -*er* in *taller*, -*s* in *walks*, -*ed* in *wanted*, *re-* as in *reappear*, *un-* in *unhappy*, *undo*, -*ness* in *happiness*, -*able* in *comfortable*; -*ceive* in *conceive*, *receive*, -*tain* in *contain*, *obtain*, etc. There are two kinds of bound morphemes: bound roots and affixes. follow:

- 1) Bound Roots are bound morphemes that must added another bound morphemes to form content words to produce a lexical meaning; such as; -*ceive* in *receive*, *conceive*; -*tain* in *retain*, *contain*; *plac-* in *implacable*, *placate*; etc.
- 2) Affixes are bound morphemes that ordinary slightly change the meaning or function of a word by added to words; particular likely; -*ment* in *arrangement*, *en-* in *enlarge*; '*s* in *Elisa's*; -*s* in *plays*, -*ing* in *playing*, etc.

3. Affixes

Affix is an umbrella terms of suffixes, infixes, and prefixes. Specifically, affixes are a morpheme (root/base) that has no lexical meaning and it must added with a root morpheme to produce a meaning.

Affixes can be categories into two unsimilar manners; Based on their position in words and their function in a phrase, Zapata (2007, p.2).

Affixes based on their position can be categories into Prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. They are:

- a. Prefixes are bound morphemes that added in the beginning of root or words. Katamba (1994, cited in Chudhori, 2017) revealed “a prefix is an affix fastened in front of a root (or stem or base) such as *re- in reappear, un- unfair, and in- in income, a- in amoral*.
- b. Infixes are bound morphemes that get position in the middle of words or incorporated in a words. Based on Katamba (1994, 1994, cited in Chudhori, 2017), “ Bound morphehems that inserted within the root or stems itself. For, example; *bumili comes from root ‘buy’ (Tagalog, Philippines) Kalamzoo (name of place) Kalama-goddam-zoo and Son-in-low, gembung + -el = gelembung, geresik + -em = Gemerisik and getar + -em = gemetar in Indonesian Language (Bahasa).*

- c. Suffixes are the bound morphemes which the position in the end of the words. Katamba (1994, cited in Chudhori, 2017), said “a suffix is an affix fastened after a root (or stem or base) like *-ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, and -ed. such as, -ly in kindly, quickly, slowly, -er in faster, smaller, printer, -ist in pianist, -s in boys, -ing in playing, flying, -ed in burned, based, abused, etc.*

Affixes according to the function in the phrase or sentences, follows are:

- 1) Derivational affixes is an affixes that can change the meaning and word class of speech. Zapata (2007, p. 2) declared; “Derivational affixes are morphemes that produce a new word, generally by changing the meaning and part of speech”. Probably, it can be prefixes and suffixes. In details, derivational affixes have some characteristic. For example derivational affixes in arbitrary matter characteristic; *employ may use the different suffixes “-ment”, “-er”, “-ee” to create three nouns with various meaning (employment, employer, employee).* For instance, derivational affixes in changes part of speech word characteristic. Such as; *play (verb) added -ful = playful (adjective).*

2) Inflectional affixes are an affixes that serve a grammatical function and these affixes not change the meaning and part of speech of words. They just give a grammatical function. likely;

- Plural form such as;

-s Boys

Girls

-en Oxen

Children

-es Boxes

Glasses

- Possession, the examples;

-Elisa's book

-Jones' house

-Students' bags

- Third singular verb marker;

-Tulus always runs everyday

-She does her homework

- Tense marker, such as;

- i worked yesterday (Past Tense)

4. Root

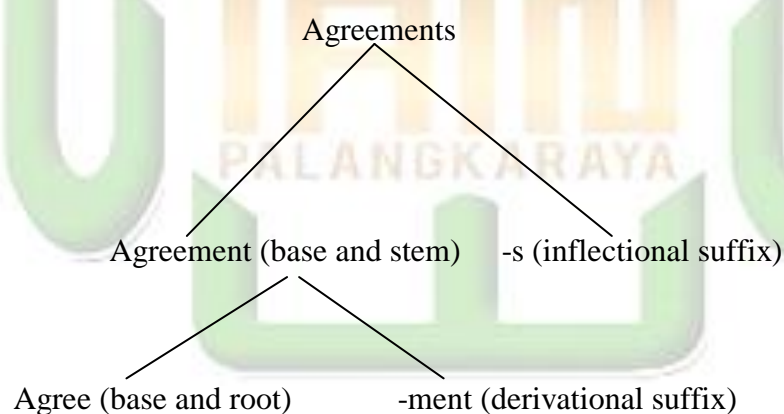
Root is a form of word that can not analyze more. In other hand, Root is a core of word. Irreducible core of a word with absolutely nothing else attached to it called a root. Roots (or bases) are the

morphemes (free or bound) that take the basic concept meaning in a word”, Zapata (2007, p.3). Roots usually form the nuclei or cores of words. Moreover, when roots are free morphemes, they make up content (and function) words by themselves, such as *book, dog, house, carry, quick, early, etc.* When roots are bound morphemes, they constitute parts of words, likely *-ceive* in *perceive*, *-tain* in *attain*, *-sume* in *presume*, etc.

5. Base

Base is a form to which an affix may be adjoined. The result is a new base. All roots is bases, but not all bases are root. Bases are same as stems but they have no lexical meaning. Related to the Katamba explanation. He said “bases are called stems just in inflectional case”.

For example:



Root = agree

Stem = agreements

Base = agree, agreements

6. Stem

Zapata (2007, p.30) constructed “stems are free roots to which derivational affixes have been attached”. In details, a stem can be a root as in; *place, dog, cat, fish* and also *a stem can be = a root + one or more derivations, such as; unconditionally, uncountable, comfortable.*

C. Narrative Text

1. Definition of Narrative Text

Narratives are stories and plots. Narrative is a essay that tell a story, expect in an interesting way, that also carry themes. Pardiyono (2007) revealed “Narrative text is the kind of text which is eligible to retell past activities or events, with the purpose to amuse and give a good value to reader. Narrative text fulfill about fantasy or event true story that has been attached kind engineering story. Based on the statements researcher presume that narrative text is a fantasy text that use to entertain the reader.

2. Social Function of Narrative Text

The social function of narrative is to entertain, to amuse, and to deal with virtual or kinds in unsimilar manner. The function of narrative text is to amuse, entertain and to deal with virtual or vicarious experience in diverse ways. Narrative affairs with problematic events which lead to discover a resolution. In fact, that narrative text has functioned to entertain or to amuse the reader and to

deal with actual or imaginative events in dissimilar ways which is represented by problem and resolution as the way to recover the problem in the past.

3. Generic Structure of Narrative Text

Anderson, M. & Anderson, K. (2003, cited in Raden Fatah, 2016) explained 3 (three) steps in constructing a narrative text. They are orientation, complication, and resolution. Meanwhile, Sulistyono (2013, p.172) revealed that narrative text has five elements. They are:

a. Orientation

Orientation is part of text that fulfills with introduction. It likely, what the text is about, what the topic is common, who is the character, time and location the stories take place.

b. Complication

In this part the reader can find the social, psychological conflict or problem that is faced by the characters. Complication or sequence of events is the main element of narrative. It also tells the reader how the character reacts in the stories.

c. Resolutions

In this element, the writer tells the reader how the character solved the problem or the character finds a resolution in solving the problem.

d. Re-orientation

The reader can find the lesson or value from the text in this parts. This element give more explanation even to make the story clear and easy to understand.

e. Evaluation

This elements can be added in orientation part. It contains the narrative started stories and tells about the time and place of the event being storied. Those elements must involves in narrative text, because it gives clearly explanation and needed sometimes, reader find more than one problem still arise or unsolved in the stories.

4. Types of Narrative Text

a. Legend

In Indonesian Dictionary, the meaning of Legend is a folklore in the past time that has related with history. Legend is a narrative of human actions that are apprehended between teller and listeners to take place in human history. Characteristicly, a legend is a short, traditional and historicized narrative showed in a conversational mode. The example of legend in narrative text are:

- 1) Sangkuriang
- 2) The Story of Toba Lake
- 3) Malin Kundang

4) The Legend of Tangkuban Perahu

b. Fairy Tale

Fairy tale is an English language term for a type of short narrative appropriate to the French phrase “conte de fee”. A fairy tale kind features such folkloric characters as fairies, goblins, elves, trolls, dwarves, giants or gnomes, and commonly magic or escalation. The examples of fairy tale in narrative text are:

- 1) Pinocchio
- 2) Cinderella
- 3) Beauty and The Beast
- 4) The Story of Rapunzel
- 5) Snow White

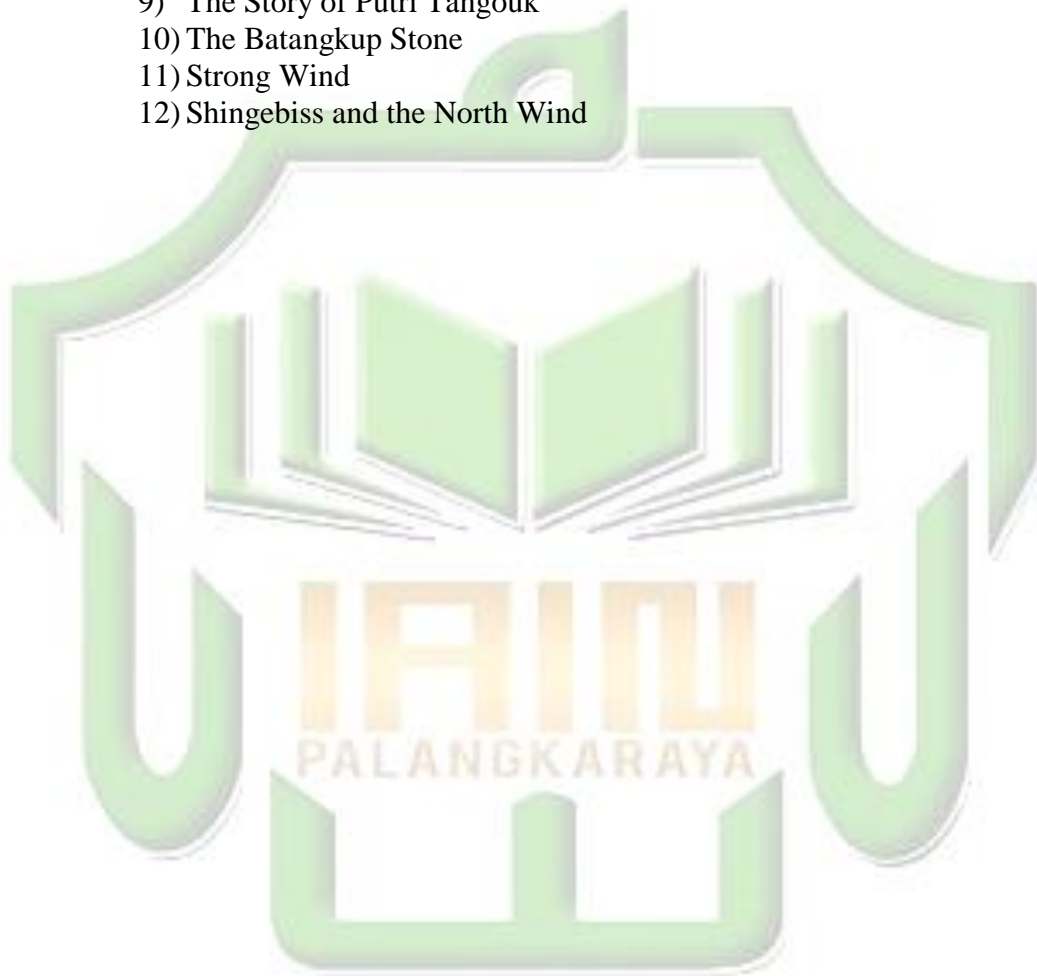
c. Fable

In Indonesian Dictionary; Fable is an Imaginary story of the past time and has been told from generation to generation. Fable is a short allegorical narrative drafting a moral values, and traditional by characters that speak and act like human beings or habitual action at the time . The example s of fable in narrative text are:

- 1) The Smartest Parrot The Ants and The Grasshopper
- 2) The Story of Monkey and Crocodile
- 3) Mouse, Deer, and Crocodile
- 4) The Smartest Parrot

The example of narrative texts in Intan Pariwara's English Book:

- 1) Malin Kundang
- 2) The Legend of Lotus
- 3) La Upe
- 4) The Origin Of Surabaya City
- 5) The Legend of Moopoo Bird
- 6) Crying Stone
- 7) White Gibbon
- 8) The Legend Nusa Island
- 9) The Story of Putri Tangouk
- 10) The Batangkep Stone
- 11) Strong Wind
- 12) Shingebiss and the North Wind



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Creswell (2012, p.293) stated “Research designs are the features that can use to collect, analyze, and interpret data using qualitative and quantitative research”. The concept of this research includes qualitative research. According to Kabir (2016, p. 202), data collection is the process of collecting and evaluating information on interesting variables in a defined systematic manner that allows one to answer specified research questions, test hypotheses, and analyze outcomes. Qualitative research is a research that generates an analysis technique which does not use statistical analysis process or any other quantitative form. The purpose of qualitative research is to explore and to get more understanding about an issue or phenomenon in detail.

The research design of this research belongs to descriptive qualitative design. Descriptive research is used to present a systematic, factual, accurate description of circumstance. In the meantime, Morse (1994, cited in Chudhori, 2017), declared ‘process of doing qualitative research provides a challenge because image organization procedures are undefined and rely on inference, insight, logic, and luck processes.

The method of this research was content analysis method. Content analysis is the study of human interactions as like books, diary,

newspapers, text messages and etc. Interpretation of what is contained (content) in a message is called content analysis. Hsieh & Shannon (2005) declared 'content analysis is a "research tool for the subjective interpretation of the content of text documents. The objective of this research is to find out the morphological construction of root, base and stem in narrative texts of Intan Pariwara English Book.

B. Subject Of The Study

The subject of this study is " Narrative texts Of Intan Pariwara's English Book at 10th Grade, Second Semester". The book has 10 narrative texts in Chapter VII and 2 narrative texts in Chapter VIII. The center of this study are on morphological construction analysis of root, base & stem in narrative texts and types of morphological process of root, base & stem in the part of speech which is found in Narrative texts of Intan Pariwara's English Book

C. Source of Data

Data source in the case of the data acquired Arikunto (2010). Based on Moleong as quoted by Arikunto (2010) stated that the researcher's accuracy is provided in the spoken or written data source of qualitative research, and the details are monitored to capture the implicit meaning of the document or thing. The source of the data should be original, but if the source is difficult to obtain, photocopy or imitation is not a problem as long as the evidence is available.

The researcher used the data sources to analyze the Morphological construction which is found in the narrative text used by the students at MA Darul Ulum Palangka Raya. According Kurniadi (2011, p.10), “the data source is the result of something that has been found in the field”. It is the outcome of respondent interview and the finding of field observation. In this research, the data source has been taken from the narrative texts of Intan Pariwara’s English Book .

D. Research Instrument

According to Creswell (2007, p. 261), “the instrument of qualitative research is the researcher itself”. This means that the instrument of this research is the researcher herself, because the researcher has purpose of deciding the focus of the study, determining source of the data, collecting the data, analyzing the data, and concluding the research .

It can be concluded that the researcher is the main instrument in the qualitative research. In addition, the other resource that can be used is the data on demotivation factors in learning English and how to resolve it.

E. Data Collection Procedure

Regarding Cresswell (2012) qualitative research has data collection procedure that The collection step includes 1) setting the limit for the research, 2) collecting the information through observations, interviews, documents, and visual materials, and 3) establishing the protocol for recording information”. In fact, the three steps used to gather the

information are observation, interview, documentation and visual materials, and determining the protocol of information record.

In this study, the researcher collected the data from Narrative texts of Intan Pariwara's English Book. The researcher have been observed and documented the data in Narrative Texts of Intan Pariwara's English Book. Furthermore, the researcher made coding to make detail analysis. In this study, the researcher adding Moran's Dimension Of Culture Code as follows :

Table 3.1 Cultural Dimension Coding

Code	Dimension
PDT	Product
PRC	Practice
PPV	Prespective
COM	Communities

Table 3.2 Example Of Cultural Dimension Coding

Code	Dimension
The King then prayed to god	01/Ch.7/P.231/PRC (No. of the data or line/Chapter/Page/Dimension)

a) Product

The products were shown in visual or written form of information. The most common products that were identified in simple mentioning was the name of places, person or the other noun.

b) Practice

The dimension of practice generally in form of dialogue and human daily life such in this case as verb.

c) Perspective

Commonly the types of perspective are philosophy, rules, and intellectual values.

d) Community

Group of people who create different language and particular practices called community.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

The researcher focus on the analysis of root, base & stem on narrative texts in English Language book of Intan Pariwara used by students at 10th grade. For instance, in analyzing the data, the researcher decided to use the theory from Krippendorff (2004) as follows:

1. Identification

Identification was conducted to define the sentences would to admit. In this step, the researcher has read the text in details, determined the roots, bases, and stems from the words.

2. Classification

Classification conducted to identify the word building process. The researcher has classified all the construction of root, base, stem and types of them in the text based on their class of speech.

3. Tabulation

In this step, the researcher made a table after classify all the root, base, stem and affixes in the texts.

4. Description

The last part is the description where the researcher described the result of the data and drawed the conclusion of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data that have been analyzed.

A. Data Presentation

This chapter was the main part of the research. The writer wanted to classify the types of morphological process of root, base & stem in the part of speech which is found in narrative texts and analyze the morphological construction on the root, base & stem that which is found in Narrative texts of Intan Pariwara's English Book. The complete discussions would describe below:

According to the 12 texts data of the narrative texts as the object of the research, the researcher presented and analyzed those data to answer the research problems in the chapter I. Those are presented in table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Distribution Of Morphological Analysis
In Narrative Texts**

No.	Narrative Text	Words & Code	Morphological Analysis
1.	Malin Kundang	Passed 02/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Root : Pass• Base : Passed• Stem : Passed
		Healthy 03/Ch.7/P.228/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Root : Health• Base : Healthy• Stem
		Getting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Root : Get

		04/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base : Getting • Stem : Getting
		Sailing 05/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Sail • Base : Sailing • Stem : Sailing
		Merchant's 05/Ch.7/P.228/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Merchant • Base : Merchant's • Stem : Merchant's
		Raided 05/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Raid • Base : Raided • Stem : Raided
		Pirates 05/Ch.7/P.228/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Pirate • Base : Pirate • Stem : Pirates
		Bravery 06/Ch.7/P.228/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Brave • Base : Bravery • Stem :
		Helped 06/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Help • Base : Helped • Stem : Helped
		Allowed 06/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Allow • Base : Allowed • Stem : Allowed
		Agreed 07/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Agree • Base : Agreed • Stem : Agreed
		Years 08/Ch.7/P.228/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Year • Base : Years • Stem : Years
		Wealthy 08/Ch.7/P.228/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wealth • Base : Wealthy • Stem
		Crews 08/Ch.7/P.228/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Crew • Base : Crew • Stem : Crews
		Worked 08/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Work • Base : Worked • Stem : Worked

		Loading 09/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	• Root : Load • Base : Loading • Stem : Loading
		Trading 09/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	• Root : Trade • Base : Trading • Stem : Trading
		Married 09/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	• Root : Marry • Base : Married • Stem : Married
		Landed 10/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	• Root : Land • Base : Landed • Stem : Landed
		Recognized 10/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	• Root : Recognize • Base : Recognized • Stem : Recognized
		Kundang's Mother 12/Ch.7/P.228/PDT	• Root : Kundang • Base : Kundang's • Stem : Kundang's
		Sadness 13/Ch.7/P.228/PDT	• Root : Sad • Base : Sadness • Stem :
		Denied 14/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	• Root : Deny • Base : Denied • Stem : Denied
		Pleased 14/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	• Root : Plead • Base : Pleased • Stem : Pleased
		Refusing 15/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	• Root : Refuse • Base : Refusing • Stem : Refusing
		Yelling 15/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	• Root : Yell • Base : Yelling • Stem : Yelling
		Ordered 16/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	• Root : Order • Base : Ordered • Stem : Ordered

		Enraged 17/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Rage • Base : Enraged • Stem : Enraged
		Cursed 17/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Curse • Base : Cursed • Stem : Cursed
		Laughed 18/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Laugh • Base : Laughed • Stem : Laughed
		Suddenly 19/Ch.7/P.228/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Sudden • Base : Suddenly • Stem :
		Wrecking 20/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wreck • Base : Wrecking • Stem : Wrecking
		Turned 21/Ch.7/P.228/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Turn • Base : Turned • Stem : Turned
2.	The Legend of Lotus	Named 01/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Name • Base : Named • Stem : Named
		Liked 02/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Like • Base : Liked • Stem : Liked
		Hours 03/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Hour • Base : Hours • Stem : Hours
		Neglected 04/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Neglect • Base : Neglected • Stem : Neglected
		Lived 05/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Live • Base : Lived • Stem : Lived
		Disturbed 05/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Disturb • Base : Disturbed • Stem : Disturbed

		Suffered 05/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Suffer • Base : Suffered • Stem : Suffered
		Illness 05/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ill • Base : Illness • Stem :
		Asked 06/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ask • Base : Asked Stem : Asked
		Unfortunately 06/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Fortune • Base : Unfortunately • Stem : Unfortunately
		Prayed 08/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Pray • Base : Prayed • Stem : Prayed
		Days 08/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Day • Base : Days • Stem : Days
		Nights 08/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Night • Base : Nights • Stem : Nights
		Sleeping 09/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Sleep • Base : Sleeping • Stem : Sleeping
		Healed 09/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Heal • Base : Healed • Stem : Healed
		Flowers 09/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Flower • Base : Flowers • Stem : Flowers
		Called 11/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Call • Base : Called • Stem : Called
		Ladies 13/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Lady • Base : Lady • Stem : Ladies

		Troops 13/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Troop • Base : Troops • Stem : Troops
		Finally 14/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Final • Base : Finally • Stem :
		Arrived 14/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Arrive • Base : Arrived • Stem : Arrived
		Animals 15/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Animal • Base : Animals • Stem : Animals
		Scared 15/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Scare • Base : Scared • Stem : Scared
		Hoped 15/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Hoped • Base : Hoped • Stem : Hoped
		Picked 16/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Pick • Base : Picked • Stem : Picked
		Amazed 18/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Amaze • Base : Amazed • Stem : Amazed
		Happiest 18/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Happy • Base : Happiest • Stem : Happiest
		Reminded 20/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Mind • Base : Reminded • Stem : Reminded
		Ignored 20/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ignore • Base : Ignored • Stem : Ignored
		Restless 21/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Rest • Base : Restless • Stem :

		Needed 21/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Need • Base : Needed • Stem : Needed
		Dying 24/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Die • Base : Dying • Stem : Dying
		Having 24/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Have • Base : Having • Stem : Having
		Swimming 24/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Swim • Base : Swimming • Stem : Swimming
		Times 25/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Time • Base : Times • Stem : Times
		Duties 25/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Duty • Base : Duties • Stem : Duties
		Disappointed 26/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Point • Base : Disappointed • Stem : Disappointed
		Surprisingly 28/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Surprise • Base : Surprisingly • Stem : Surprisingly
		Appeared 29/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Appear • Base : Appeared • Stem : Appeared
		Speechless 29/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Speech • Base : Speechless • Stem :
		Regretted 29/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Regret • Base : Regretted • Stem : Regretted
		Cured 30/Ch.7/P.231/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Cure • Base : Cured • Stem : Cured

		Parents 32/Ch.7/P.231/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Parent • Base : Parents • Stem : Parents
3.	La Upe	Lived 01/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Live • Base : Lived • Stem : Lived
		Failed 02/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Fail • Base : Failed • Stem : Failed
		Asked 03/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ask • Base : Asked • Stem : Asked
		Fishing 03/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Fish • Base : Fishing • Stem : Fishing
		Wanted 03/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Want • Base : Wanted • Stem : Wanted
		Bringing 04/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Bring • Base : Bringing • Stem : Bringing
		Hours 04/Ch.7/P.237/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Hour • Base : Hours • Stem : Hours
		Restless 05/Ch.7/P.237/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Rest • Base : Restless • Stem :
		Surprisingly 06/Ch.7/P.237/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Surprise • Base : Surprisingly • Stem :
		Talked 06/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Talk • Base : Talked • Stem : Talked
		Replied 10/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Play • Base : Replied • Stem : Replied

		Released 11/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Releas • Base : Released • Stem : Released
		Slowly 11/Ch.7/P.237/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Slow • Base : Slowly • Stem :
		Disappeared 11/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Appear • Base : Disappeared • Stem : Disappeared
		Arrived 12/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Arrive • Base : Arrived • Stem : Arrived
		Remained 15/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Remain • Base : Remained • Stem : Remained
		Used 15/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Use • Base : Used • Stem : Used
		Hoped 16/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Hope • Base : Hoped • Stem : Hoped
		Amazingly 17/Ch.7/P.237/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Amaze • Base : Amazingly • Stem :
		Seemed 17/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : See • Base : Seemed • Stem : Seemed
		Glued 17/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Glue • Base : Glued • Stem : Glued
		Cried 18/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Cry • Base : Cried • Stem : Cried
		Smiled 19/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Smile • Base : Smiled • Stem : Smiled

		Spelled 20/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Spell • Base : Spelled • Stem : Spelled
		Grateful 21/Ch.7/P.237/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Grate • Base : Grateful • Stem :
		Treated 21/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Treat • Base : Treated • Stem : Treated
		Healer 23/Ch.7/P.237/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Heal • Base : Healer • Stem :
		Sitting 25/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Sit • Base : Sitting • Stem : Sitting
		Uttered 26/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Utter • Base : Uttered • Stem : Uttered
		Recover 26/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Cover • Base : Recover • Stem :
		Healed 27/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Heal • Base : Healed • Stem : Healed
		Delighted 27/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Delight • Base : Delighted • Stem : Delighted
		Touched 29/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Touch • Base : Touched • Stem : Touched
		Wedding 31/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wed • Base : Wedding • Stem : Wedding
		Died 31/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Die • Base : Died • Stem : Died

		Wisely 32/Ch.7/P.237/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wise • Base : Wisely • Stem :
		Lived 32/Ch.7/P.237/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Live • Base : Lived • Stem : Lived
		Happily 32/Ch.7/P.237/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Happy • Base : Happily • Stem :
		Peacefully 32/Ch.7/P.237/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Peace • Base : Peacefully • Stem :
4.	Origin of Surabaya City	Lived 01/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Live • Base : Lived • Stem : Lived
		Named 01/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Name • Base : Named • Stem : Named
		Friends 02/Ch.7/P.240/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Friend • Base : Friends • Stem : Friends
		Competed 02/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Compete • Base : Competed • Stem : Competed
		Willing 04/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Will • Base : Willing • Stem : Willing
		Fighting 05/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Fight • Base : Fighting • Stem : Fighting
		Lasted 05/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Last • Base : Lasted • Stem : Lasted
		Feeling 05/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Feel • Base : Feeling • Stem : Feeling

		Tired 05/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Tire • Base : Tired • Stem : Tired
		Stopped 05/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Stop • Base : Stopped • Stem : Stopped
		Replied 08/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Reply • Base : Replied • Stem : Replied
		Looked 10/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Look • Base : Looked • Stem : Looked
		Belonged 11/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Belong • Base : Belonged • Stem : Belonged
		Asked 12/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ask • Base : Asked • Stem : Asked
		Agreement 12/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Agree • Base : Agreement • Stem :
		Answered 14/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Answered • Base : Answered • Stem : Answered
		Meaning 16/Ch.7/P.240/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Mean • Base : Meaning • Stem :
		Angrily 16/Ch.7/P.240/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Angry • Base : Angrily • Stem :
		Arrogantly 17/Ch.7/P.240/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Arrogant • Base : Arrogantly • Stem :
		Decided 19/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Decide • Base : Decided • Stem : Decided

		Satisfied 19/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Satisfy • Base : Satisfied • Stem : Satisfied
		Called 21/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Call • Base : Called • Stem : Called
		Used 21/Ch.7/P.240/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Used • Base : Used • Stem : Used
5.	The Legend of Moopoo Bird	Lived 01/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Lived • Base : Lived • Stem : Lived
		Named 01/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Name • Base : Named • Stem : Named
		Loved 01/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Love • Base : Loved • Stem : Loved
		Stayed 03/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Stay • Base : Stayed • Stem : Stayed
		Chores 03/Ch.7/P.244/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Chore • Base : Chores • Stem : Chores
		Returned 06/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Turn • Base : Returned • Stem : Returned
		Enjoyed 08/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Enjoy • Base : Enjoyed • Stem : Enjoyed
		Listening 08/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Listen • Base : Listening • Stem : Listening
		Stories 08/Ch.7/P.244/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Story • Base : Story • Stem : Stories

		Animals 09/Ch.7/P.244/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Animal • Base : Animals • Stem : Animals
		Happened 07/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Happen • Base : Happened • Stem : Happened
		Dreamed 08/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Dream • Base : Dreamed • Stem : Dreamed
		Seeing 09/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : See • Base : Seeing • Stem : Seeing
		Begged 10/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Begg • Base : Begged • Stem : Begged
		Wanted 10/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Want • Base : Wanted • Stem : Wanted
		Beloved 13/Ch.7/P.244/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : love • Base : Beloved • Stem : Beloved
		Thinking 14/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Think • Base : Thinking • Stem : Thinking
		Deeply 14/Ch.7/P.244/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Deep • Base : Deeply • Stem :
		Promised 16/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Promise • Base : Promised • Stem : Promised
		Initially 18/Ch.7/P.244/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Initial • Base : Initially • Stem :
		Getting 19/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Get • Base : Getting • Stem : Getting

		Longer 19/Ch.7/P.244/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Long • Base : Longer • Stem : Longer
		Stopped 19/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Stop • Base : Stopped • Stem : Stopped
		Amazed 20/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Amaze • Base : Amazed • Stem : Amazed
		Reminded 20/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Mind • Base : Reminded • Stem : Reminded
		Walking 20/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Walk • Base : Walking • Stem : Walking
		Sadly 20/Ch.7/P.244/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Sad • Base : Sadly • Stem :
		Looking 21/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Look • Base : Looking • Stem : Looking
		Ignored 21/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ignore • Base : Ignored • Stem : Ignored
		Warning 21/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Warn • Base : Warning • Stem : Warning
		Separated 22/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Separate • Base : Separated • Stem : Separated
		Screamed 23/Ch.7/P.244/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Scream • Base : Screamed • Stem : Screamed
		Darkness 25/Ch.7/P.245/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Dark • Base : Darkness • Stem :

		Covered 25/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Cover • Base : Covered • Stem : Covered
		Scared 25/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Scare • Base : Scared • Stem : Scared
		Frightened 26/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Fright • Base : Frightened • Stem : Frightened
		Calling 26/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Call • Base : Calling • Stem : Callling
		Changed 26/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Change • Base : Changed • Stem : Changed
		Realized 26/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Realize • Base : Realized • Stem : Realized
		Disobedience 27/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Obey • Base : Disobedience • Stem : Disobedience
		Looked 28/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Look • Base : Looked • Stem : Looked
		Called 28/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Call • Base : Called • Stem : Called
		Regretted 29/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Regret • Base : Regretted • Stem : Regretted
		Allowing 29/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Allow • Base : Allowing • Stem : Allowing
		Decided 29/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Decide • Base : Decided • Stem : Decided

		Hoped 30/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Hope • Base : Hoped • Stem : Hoped
		Arrived 30/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Arrive • Base : Arrived • Stem : Arrived
		Unfortunately 30/Ch.7/P.245/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Fortune • Base : Unfortunately • Stem : Unfortunately
		Approached 37/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Approach • Base : Approached • Stem : Approached
		Surprised 37/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Surprise • Base : Surprised • Stem : Surprised
		Remembered 38/Ch.7/P.245/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Remember • Base : Remembered • Stem : Remembered
6.	The legend of Crying Stone	Lived 01/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Live • Base : Lived • Stem : Lived
		Villagers 02/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Villager • Base : Villagers • Stem : Villagers
		Admiring 03/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Admire • Base : Admiring • Stem : Admiring
		Helped 03/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Help • Base : Helped • Stem : Helped
		Asked 04/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ask • Base : Asked • Stem : Asked
		Willing 05/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Will • Base : Willing • Stem : Willing

		Loved 05/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Love • Base : Loved • Stem : Loved
		Embarrassed 06/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Embarras • Base : Embarrassed • Stem : Embarrassed
		Walked 08/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Walk • Base : Walked • Stem : Walked
		Deepest 10/Ch.7/P.248/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Deep • Base : Deepest • Stem : Deepest
		Prayed 10/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Pray • Base : Prayed • Stem : Prayed
		His daughter's 10/Ch.7/P.248/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Daughter • Base : Daughter • Stem : Daughter's
		Legs 10/Ch.7/P.248/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Leg • Base : Legs • Stem : Legs
		Turned 10/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Turn • Base : Turned • Stem : Turned
		Tears 12/Ch.7/P.248/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Tear • Base : Tears • Stem : Tears
7.	White Gibbon	Called 13/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Call • Base : Called • Stem : Called
		Named 01/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Name • Base : Named • Stem : Named
		Wanted 02/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Want • Base : Wanted • Stem : Wanted

		Invited 04/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Invite • Base : Invited • Stem : Invited
		Places 04/Ch.7/P.248/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Place • Base : Places • Stem : Places
		Unfortunately 05/Ch.7/P.248/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Fortune • Base : Unfortunatley • Stem : Unfortunately
		Sailing 05/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Sail • Base : Sailing • Stem : Sailing
		Days 06/Ch.7/P.248/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Day • Base : Days • Stem : Days
		Passed 06/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Pass • Base : Passed • Stem : Passed
		Arrived 06/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Arrive • Base : Arrived • Stem : Arrived
		Asked 08/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ask • Base : Asked • Stem : Asked
		Married 08/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Marry • Base : Married • Stem : Married
		Rejected 08/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Reject • Base : Rejected • Stem : Rejected
		Agreed 09/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Agree • Base : Agreed • Stem : Agreed
		Saying 09/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Say • Base : Saying • Stem : Saying

		Replied 13/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Reply • Base : Replied • Stem : Replied
		Sailed 14/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Sail • Base : Sailed • Stem : Sailed
		Waited 14/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wait • Base : Waited • Stem : Waited
		Returned 15/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Return • Base : Returned • Stem : Returned
		Died 16/Ch.7/P.248/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Die • Base : Died • Stem : Died
8.	The legend of Nusa Island	Named 01/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Name • Base : Named • Stem : Named
		Lived 02/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Live • Base : Lived • Stem : Lived
		Fallen 04/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Fall • Base : Fallen • Stem :
		Fields 05/Ch.7/P.249/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Field • Base : Fields • Stem : Fields
		Needed 05/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Need • Base : Needed • Stem : Needed
		Badly 05/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Bad • Base : Badly • Stem :
		Decided 06/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Decide • Base : Decided • Stem : Decided

		Walking 06/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Walk • Base : Walking • Stem : Walking
		Days 07/Ch.7/P.249/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Day • Base : Days • Stem : Days
		Arrived 07/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Arrive • Base : Arrived • Stem : Arrived
		Looked 09/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Look • Base : Looked • Stem : Looked
		Asked 10/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ask • Base : Asked • Stem : Asked
		Cooked 11/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Cook • Base : Cooked • Stem : Cooked
		Refused 12/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Refuse • Base : Refused • Stem : Refused
		Wondered 12/Ch.7/P.249/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wonder • Base : Wondered • Stem : Wondered
		Screamed 14/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Scream • Base : Screamed • Stem : Screamed
		Scales 15/Ch.7/P.250/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Scale • Base : Scales • Stem : Scales
		Legs 15/Ch.7/P.250/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Leg • Base : Legs • Stem : Legs
		Changed 15/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Change • Base : Changed • Stem : Changed

		Getting 16/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Get • Base : Getting • Stem : Getting
		Bigger 16/Ch.7/P.250/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Big • Base : Bigger • Stem : Bigger
		Happened 17/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Happen • Base : Happened • Stem : Happened
		Dragon's egg 19/Ch.7/P.250/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Dragon • Base : Dragon's • Stem : Dragon's
		Completely 22/Ch.7/P.250/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Complete • Base : Completely • Stem :
		Changed 22/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Change • Base : Changed • Stem : Changed
		Decided 25/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Decide • Base : Decided • Stem : Decided
		Eating 25/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Eat • Base : Eating • Stem : Eating
		Meeting 26/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Meet • Base : Meeting • Stem : Meeting
		Living 31/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Live • Base : Living • Stem : Living
		Challenged 32/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Challege • Base : Challenged • Stem : Challenged
		Biggest 34/Ch.7/P.250/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Big • Base : Biggest • Stem : Biggest

		Days 36/Ch.7/P.250/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Day • Base : Days • Stem : Days
		Nights 36/Ch.7/P.250/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Night • Base : Nights • Stem : Nights
		Preparing 36/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Prepare • Base : Preparing • Stem : Preparing
		Tired 37/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Tire • Base : Tired • Stem : Tired
		Turned 40/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Turn • Base : Turned • Stem : Turned
		Attacked 42/Ch.7/P.250/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Attack • Base : Attacked • Stem : Attacked
		Slowly 47/Ch.7/P.250/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Slow • Base : Slowly • Stem :
9.	The Story of Putri Tangouk	Lived 01/Ch.7/P.252/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Live • Base : Lived • Stem : Lived
		Surprised 05/Ch.7/P.252/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Surprise • Base : Surprised • Stem : Surprised
		Remembered 07/Ch.7/P.252/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Remember • Base : Remembered • Stem : Remembered
		Shocked 09/Ch.7/P.252/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Shock • Base : Shocked • Stem : Shocked
		Hurriedly 10/Ch.7/P.252/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Hurry • Base : Hurriedly • Stem :

			Happened 11/Ch.7/P.252/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Happen • Base : Happened • Stem : Happened
			Finishing 13/Ch.7/P.252/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Finish • Base : Finishing • Stem : Finishing
			Heavily 14/Ch.7/P.252/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Heavy • Base : Heavily • Stem :
			Slipped 15/Ch.7/P.252/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Slip • Base : Slipped • Stem : Slipped
			Times 16/Ch.7/P.252/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Time • Base : Times • Stem : Times
			Refused 19/Ch.7/P.252/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Refuse • Base : Refused • Stem : Refused
			Knowing 23/Ch.7/P.252/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Know • Base : Knowing • Stem : Knowing
			Regretted 30/Ch.7/P.252/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Regret • Base : Regretted • Stem : Regretted
10.	The Stone	Batangkup	Lived 01/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Live • Base : Lived • Stem : Lived
			Named 01/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Name • Base : Named • Stem : Named
			Worked 04/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Work • Base : Worked • Stem : Worked
			Helped 05/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Help • Base : Helped • Stem : Helped

		Intended 07/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Intend • Base : Intended • Stem : Intended
		Asked 07/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ask • Base : Asked • Stem : Asked
		Ignored 09/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ignore • Base : Ignored • Stem : Ignored
		Continued 09/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Continued • Base : Continued • Stem : Continued
		Playing 09/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Play • Base : Playing • Stem : Playing
		Forced 10/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Force • Base : Forced • Stem : Forced
		Called 10/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Call • Base : Called • Stem : Called
		Listened 11/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Listen • Base : Listened • Stem : Listened
		Sadly 12/Ch.7/P.255/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Sad • Base : Sadly • Stem :
		Finished 12/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Finish • Base : Finished • Stem : Finished
		Eating 12/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Eat • Base : Eating • Stem : Eating
		Played 13/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Play • Base : Played • Stem : Played

		Cried 14/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Cry • Base : Cried • Stem : Cried
		Called 16/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Call • Base : Called • Stem : Called
		Begged 18/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Beg • Base : Begged • Stem : Begged
		Pains 19/Ch.7/P.255/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Pain • Base : Pains • Stem : Pains
		Opened 22/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Open • Base : Opened • Stem : Opened
		Replied 21/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Reply • Base : Replied • Stem : Replied
		Unfortunately 22/Ch.7/P.255/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Fortune • Base : Unfortunately • Stem : Unfortunately
		Looking 25/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Look • Base : Looking • Stem : Looking
		Arrived 26/Ch.7/P.255/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Arrive • Base : Arrived • Stem : Arrived
		Screamed 27/Ch.7/P.256/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Scream • Base : Screamed • Stem : Screamed
		Cried 30/Ch.7/P.256/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Cry • Base : Cried • Stem : Cried
		Loudly 33/Ch.7/P.256/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Loud • Base : Loudly • Stem :

11.	Strong Wind	Named 01/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Name • Base : Named • Stem : Named
		Lived 01/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Live • Base : Lived • Stem : Lived
		Wind's Sister 07/Ch.8/P.260/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wind • Base : Wind's • Stem : Wind's
		Pulling 07/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Pull • Base : Pulling • Stem : Pulling
		Girls 08/Ch.8/P.260/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Girl • Base : Girls • Stem : Girls
		Wooden 08/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wood • Base : Wooden • Stem :
		Lying 09/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Lie • Base : Lying • Stem : Lying
		Guesses 09/Ch.8/P.260/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Guess • Base : Guesses • Stem : Guesses
		Daughters 10/Ch.8/P.260/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Daughter • Base : Daughters • Stem : Daughters
		Treated 11/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Treat • Base : Treated • Stem : Treated
		Lied 13/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Lie • Base : Lied • Stem : Lied
		Remained 13/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Remain • Base : Remained • Stem : Remained

		Two Older Sisters 14/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Sister • Base : Sisters • Stem : Sisters
		Coming 14/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Come • Base : Coming • Stem : Coming
		Asked 15/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ask • Base : Asked • Stem : Asked
		Answered 16/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Answer • Base : Answered • Stem : Answered
		Youngest 22/Ch.8/P.260/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Young • Base : Youngest • Stem : Youngest
		Wearing 22/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wear • Base : Wearing • Stem : Wearing
		Covered 22/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Cover • Base : Covered • Stem : Covered
		Laughed 23/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Laugh • Base : Laughed • Stem : Laughed
		Strong Wind's Tent 24/Ch.8/P.260/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wind • Base : Wind's • Stem : Wind's
		Waited 24/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wait • Base : Waited • Stem : Waited
		Surprised 27/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Surprise • Base : Surprised • Stem : Surprised
		Wonderful 29/Ch.8/P.260/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wonder • Base : Wonderful • Stem :

		Washed 36/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Wash • Base : Washedl • Stem : Washed
		Dressed 37/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Dress • Base : Dressed • Stem : Dressed
		Clothes 38/Ch.8/P.260/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Cloth • Base : Clothes • Stem : Clothes
		Turned 41/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Turn • Base : Turned • Stem : Turned
		Leaves 42/Ch.8/P.260/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Leave • Base : Leaves • Stem : Leaves
		Remembers 43/Ch.8/P.260/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Remember • Base : Remembers • Stem : Remembers
		Meanness 44/Ch.8/P.260/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Meanness • Base : Meanness • Stem :
12.	Shingebiss and The North Wind	Birds 02/Ch.8/P.262/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Bird • Base : Birds • Stem : Birds
		Buffaloes 02/Ch.8/P.262/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Buffalo • Base : Buffaloes • Stem : Buffaloes
		Feathers 04/Ch.8/P.262/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Feather • Base : Feathers • Stem : Feathers
		Clothes 04/Ch.8/P.262/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Cloth • Base : Clothes • Stem : Clothes
		Twisted 05/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Twist • Base : Twisted • Stem : Twisted

		Living 05/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Live • Base : Living • Stem : Living
		Animals 07/Ch.8/P.262/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Animal • Base : Animals • Stem : Animals
		Named 08/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Name • Base : Named • Stem : Named
		Refused 11/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Refuse • Base : Refused • Stem : Refused
		Bleaded 13/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Blead • Base : Bleaded • Stem : Bleaded
		Lodges 16/Ch.8/P.262/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Lodge • Base : Lodges • Stem : Lodges
		Stuffed 16/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Stuff • Base : Stuffed • Stem : Stuffed
		Collected 17/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Collect • Base : Collected • Stem : Collected
		Going 17/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Go • Base : Going • Stem : Going
		Times 18/Ch.8/P.262/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Time • Base : Times • Stem : Times
		Died 20/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Die • Base : Died • Stem : Died
		Rising 20/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Rise • Base : Rising • Stem : Rising

		Asked 21/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Ask • Base : Asked • Stem : Asked
		Chopped 23/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Chop • Base : Chopped • Stem : Chopped
		Fishing 23/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Fish • Base : Fishing • Stem : Fishing
		Cooked 23/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Cook • Base : Cooked • Stem : Cooked
		Comfortable 25/Ch.8/P.262/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Comfort • Base : Comfortable • Stem :
		Stepped 27/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Step • Base : Stepped • Stem : Stepped
		Sitting 27/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Sit • Base : Sitting • Stem : Sitting
		Added 28/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Add • Base : Added • Stem : Added
		Higher 29/Ch.8/P.262/PDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : High • Base : Higher • Stem : Higher
		Becoming 31/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Become • Base : Becoming • Stem : Becoming
		Rolled 33/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Roll • Base : Rolled • Stem : Rolled
		Melting 32/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Melt • Base : Melting • Stem : Melting

		Returned 35/Ch.8/P.263/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Return • Base : Returned • Stem : Returned
		Amazed 35/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Amaze • Base : Amazed • Stem : Amazed
		Learned 38/Ch.8/P.262/PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root : Learn • Base : Learned • Stem : Learned

From the table 4.1, the researcher deduce that not all words had completed morphology role (root, base & stem). For instance, several words only had root and base.

After identification, the next process was the process of construction words. The researcher would like to show the table below:

Table 4.2 Process of Words Construction

No.	Words Construction	Affixes	
		Prefix	Suffix
1.	Pass + ed		-ed
2.	Heal + th + y		-y
3.	Get + ing		-ing
4.	Sail + ing		-ing

5.	Merchant + 's		's
6.	Raid + ed		-ed
7.	Pirate + s		-s
8.	Brave + ry		-ry
9.	Help + ed		-ed
10.	Allow + ed		-ed
11.	Agree + ed		-ed
12.	Year + s		-s
13.	Weal + th + y		-y
14.	Crew + s		-s
15.	Work + ed		-ed
16.	Load + ing		-ing
17.	Trade + ing		-ing
18.	Marry + ed		-ed
19.	Land + ed		-ed
20.	Recognize + ed		-ed
21.	Kundang + 's		- 's
22.	Sad + ness		-ness
23.	Deny + ed		-ed
24.	Plead + ed		-ed
25.	Refuse + ing		-ing
26.	Yell + ing		-ing
27.	Order + ed		-ed
28.	En + rage+ ed	-En	-ed

29.	Curse + ed		-ed
30.	Laugh + ed		-ed
31.	Sudden + ly		-ly
32.	Wreck + ing		-ing
33.	Turn + ed		-ed
34.	Live + ed		-ed
35.	Ask + ed		-ed
36.	Look + ed		-ed
37.	Cry + ing		-ing
38.	Raise + ed		-ed
39.	Big + g + er		-er
40.	Eat + en		-en
41.	Bully + ed		-ed
42.	Be + ing		-ing
43.	Child + ren		-ren
44.	Feel + ing		-ing
45.	Un + happy	-Un	
46.	Ball + s		-s
47.	En + courage	-En	
48.	Quick + ly		-ly
49.	Respect + able		-able
50.	Worry + ed		-ed
51.	Issumboshi + 's		-'s
52.	Change + ed		-ed

53.	Sheath + ed		-ed
54.	Start + ed		-ed
55.	Spirit + s		-s
56.	Reach + ed		-ed
57.	Anchor + ed		-ed
58.	Clumb + ed		-ed
59.	Rail + ing		-ing
60.	View + ed		-ed
61.	Arrive + ed		-ed
62.	Retain + er		-er
63.	Buzz + ing		-ing
64.	Yell + ed		-ed
65.	Stab + ing		-ing
66.	Put + ing		-ing
67.	Like + ed		-ed
68.	Read + ing		-ing
69.	Write + ing		-ing
70.	Study + es		-es
71.	Practice + ed		-ed
72.	Fence + ing		-ing
73.	Appear + ed		-ed
74.	Scream + ed		-ed
75.	Swallow + ed		-ed
76.	Jab + ed		-ed

77.	Demon + 's		-'s
78.	Roll + ed		-ed
79.	Jump + ed		-ed
80.	Stab + ed		-ed
81.	Remain + ing		-ing
82.	Fright + en + ed		-ed
83.	Tremble + ed		-ed
84.	Hold + ing		-ing
85.	Saw + ed		-ed
86.	Wave + ed		-ed
87.	Strange + ly		-ly
88.	Invite + ed		-ed
89.	Happy + ly		-ly
90.	Name + ed		-ed
91.	Wind + 's		-'s
92.	Pull + ing		-ing
93.	Girl + s		-s
94.	Wood + en		-en
95.	Lie + ing		-ing
96.	Guess + es		-es
97.	Die + ed		-ed
98.	Daughter + 's		-'s
99.	Treat + ed		-ed
100.	Burn + ed		-ed

101.	Lie + ed		-ed
102.	Remain + ed		-ed
103.	Sister + s		-s
104.	Come + ing		-ing
105.	Answer + ed		-ed
106.	Young + est		-est
107.	Wear + ing		-ing
108.	Cover + ed		-ed
109.	Laugh + ed		-ed
110.	Go + ing		-ing
111.	Wait + ed		-ed
112.	Surprise + ed		-ed
113.	Wash + ed		-ed
114.	Dress + ed		-ed
115.	Cloth + es		-es
116.	Leaf + es		-es
117.	Remember + s		-s
118.	Mean + ness		-ness
119.	Like + ed		-ed
120.	Hour + s		-s
121.	Neglect + ed		-ed
122.	Disturb + ed		-ed
123.	Suffer + ed		-ed
124.	Ill + ness		-ness

125.	Un + Fortunate + ly		-ly
126.	Pray + ed		-ed
127.	Day + s		-s
128.	Night + s		-s
129.	Sleep + ing		-ing
130.	Heal + ed		-ed
131.	Flower + s		-s
132.	Call + ed		-ed
133.	Lady + es		-es
134.	Troop + s		-s
135.	Final + ly		-ly
136.	Animal + s		-s
137.	Scare + ed		-ed
138.	Hope + ed		-ed
139.	Pick + ed		-ed
140.	Amaze + ed		-ed
141.	Happy + est		-est
142.	Remind + ed		-ed
143.	Ignore + ed		-ed
144.	Rest + less		-less
145.	Head + ed		-ed
146.	Die + ing		-ing
147.	Have + ing		-ing
148.	Swim + ing		-ing

149.	Time + s		-s
150.	Duty + es		-es
151.	Disappoint + ed		-ed
152.	Surprise + ly		-ly
153.	Speech + less		-less
154.	Regret + ed		-ed
155.	Cure + ed		-ed
156.	Parent + s		-s
157.	Fail + ed		-ed
158.	Fish + ing		-ing
159.	Want + ed		-ed
160.	Bring + ing		-ing
161.	Talk + ed		-ed
162.	Reply + ed		-ed
163.	Re + lease + ed	-Re	-ed
164.	Slow +ly		-ly
165.	Dis + appear + ed	-Dis	-ed
166.	Use + ed		-ed
167.	Amazing + ly		-ly
168.	Seem + ed		-ed
169.	Give + ed		-ed
170.	Cry + ed		-ed
171.	Smile + ed		-ed
172.	Spell + ed		-ed

173.	Grate + ful		-ful
174.	Treat + ed		-ed
175.	Heal + er		-er
176.	Sit + ing		-ing
177.	Utter + ed		-ed
178.	Re + cover	-Re	
179.	Heal + ed		-ed
180.	Delight + ed		-ed
181.	Touch + ed		-ed
182.	Wed + ing		-ing
183.	Wise + ly		-ly
184.	Peaceful + ly		-ly
185.	Love + ed		-ed
186.	Stay + ed		-ed
187.	Chore + s		-s
188.	Re + turn + ed	-Re	-ed
189.	Enjoy + ed		-ed
190.	Listen + ing		-ing
191.	Story + es		-es
192.	Happen + ed		-ed
193.	Dream + ed		-ed
194.	See + ing		-ing
195.	Beg + ed		-ed
196.	Think + ing		-ing

197.	Deep + ly		-ly
198.	Promise + ed		-ed
199.	Initial + ly		-ly
200.	Long + er		-er
201.	Stop + ed		-ed
202.	Walk + ing		-ing
203.	Sad + ly		-ly
204.	Look + ing		-ing
205.	Warn + ing		-ing
206.	Separate + ed		-ed
207.	Dark + ness		-ness
208.	Cover + ed		-ed
209.	Scare + ed		-ed
210.	Call + ing		-ing
211.	Realize + ed		-ed
212.	Dis + obey + di + ence	-Dis	-ence
213.	Allow + ing		-ing
214.	Decide + ed		-ed
215.	Approach + ed		-ed
216.	Remember + ed		-ed
217.	Villager + s		-s
218.	Admire + ing		-ing
219.	Will + ing		-ing
220.	Embarrase + ed		-ed

221.	Work + ed		-ed
222.	Deep + est		-est
223.	Daughter + 's		- 's
224.	Leg + s		-s
225.	Apology+ ize+ ed		-ed
226.	Tear + s		-s
227.	Intend + ed		-ed
228.	Comtinue + ed		-ed
229.	Play + ing		-ing
230.	Force + ed		-ed
231.	Listen + ed		-ed
232.	Finish + ed		-ed
233.	Eat + ing		-ing
234.	Play + ed		-ed
235.	Pain + s		-s
236.	Open + ed		-ed
237.	Loud + ly		-ly
238.	Bird + s		-s
239.	Buffalo + es		-es
240.	Feather + s		-s
241.	Twist + ed		-ed
242.	Live + ing		-ing
243.	Refuse + ed		-ed
244.	Blead + ed		-ed

245.	Lodge + s		-s
246.	Stuff + ed		-ed
247.	Collect + ed		-ed
248.	Go + ing		-ing
249.	Rise + ing		-ing
250.	Chop + ed		-ed
251.	Cook + ed		-ed
252.	Comfort + able		-able
253.	Step + ed		-ed
254.	Add + ed		-ed
255.	High + er		-er
256.	Become +ing		-ing
257.	Roll + ed		-ed
258.	Melt + ing		-ing
259.	Learn +ed		-ed
260.	Compete + ed		-ed
261.	Fight +ing		-ing
262.	Last + ed		-ed
263.	Tire + ed		-ed
264.	Belong + ed		-ed
265.	Agree + ment		-ment
266.	Mean + ing		-ing
267.	Angry + ly		-ly
268.	Arrogant + ly		-ly

269.	Satisfy + ed		-ed
270.	Place + s		-s
271.	Pass + ed		-ed
272.	Reject + ed		-ed
273.	Agree + ed		-ed
274.	Say + ing		-ing
275.	Wait + ed		-ed
276.	Shock + ed		-ed
277.	Hurry + ed + ly		-ly
278.	Sail + ed		-ed
279.	Finish + ing		-ing
280.	Heavy + ly		-ly
281.	Slip + ed		-ed
282.	Know + ing		-ing
283.	Fall + en		-en
284.	Field + s		-s
285.	Need + ed		-ed
286.	Bad + ly		-ly
287.	Wonder + ed		-ed
288.	Scale + s		-s
289.	Big + er		-er
290.	Dragon + 's		-'s
291.	Complete + ly		-ly
292.	Meet + ing		-ing

293.	Challenge + ed		-ed
294.	Big + est		-est
295.	Prepare + ing		-ing
296.	Attack + ed		-ed

From the table 4.2, the writer found the morphological process of derivational dan inflectional affixes on 13 narrative texts that used by students at MA Darul Ulum Palangka Raya. From the analysis, the researcher made a table follow to classify the words based on the class of words (CoW).

Tabel 4.3 Grouping Words Into Class of Words

No.	Root	Cow	Base	Cow	Stem	Cow
1.	Pass	V	Passed	V	Passed	V
2.	Health	N	Healthy	Adj	-	-
3.	Get	V	Getting	V	-	-
4.	Sail	V	Sailing	V	-	-
5.	Merchant	V/N	Merchant's	N	Merchant's	N
6.	Raid	V	Raided	V	Raided	V
7.	Pirate	N	Pirates	N	Pirates	N
8.	Brave	Adj/V	Bravery	N	-	-
9.	Help	V	Helped	V	Helped	V

10.	Allow	V	Allowed	V	Allowed	V
11.	Agree	V	Agreed	V	Agreed	V
12.	Year	N	Years	N	Years	N
13.	Wealth	N	Wealthy	Adj	-	-
14.	Crew	N	Crews	N	Crews	N
15.	Work	V	Worked	V	Worked	V
16.	Load	V/N	Loading	V	-	-
17.	Trade	N	Trading	V	-	-
18.	Marry	V	Married	V	Married	V
19.	Land	V/ N	Landed	V	Landed	V
20.	Recognize	V	Recognized	V	Recognized	V
21.	Kundang	N	Kundang's	N	Kundang's	N
22.	Sad	Adj	Sadness	N	-	-
23.	Deny	V	Denied	V	Denied	V
24.	Plead	V	Pleaded	V	Pleaded	V
25.	Refuse	V/N	Refusing	V	-	-
26.	Yell	V/N	Yelling	V	-	-
27.	Order	V	Ordered	V	Ordered	V
28.	Rage	N	Enraged	V	Enraged	V
29.	Curse	V/N	Cursed	V	Cursed	V
30.	Laugh	V	Laughed	V	Laughed	V
31.	Sudden	N	Suddenly	Adv	-	-
32.	Wreck	V	Wrecking	V	-	-
33.	Turn	V	Turned	V	Turned	V

34.	Live	V	Lived	V	Lived	V
35.	Ask	V	Asked	V	Asked	V
36.	Look	V	Looked	V	Looked	V
37.	Cry	V	Crying	V	-	-
38.	Raise	V	Raised	V	Raised	V
39.	Big	Adj	Bigger	Adj	-	-
40.	Eat	V	Eaten	V	-	-
41.	Bully	V	Bullied	V	Bullied	V
42.	Be	V	Being	V	-	-
43.	Child	N	Children	N	-	-
44.	Feel	V/N	Feeling	V	-	-
45.	Happy	Adj	Unhappy	Adj	-	-
46.	Ball	N	Balls	N	Balls	N
47.	Courage	N	Encourage	V	-	-
48.	Quick	Adj	Quickly	Adv	-	-
49.	Respect	V	Respectable	Adj/ N	-	-
50.	Worry	V	Worried	V	Worried	V
51.	Issumboshi	N	Issumboshi's	N	Issumboshi's	N
52.	Change	V	Changed	V	Changed	V
53.	Sheath	N	Sheathed	V	Sheathed	V
54.	Start	V	Started	V	Started	V
55.	Spirit	N	Spirits	N	Spirits	N
56.	Reach	V	Reached	V	Reached	V
57.	Anchor	V/N	Anchored	V	Anchored	V

58.	Climb	V	Climbed	V	Climbed	V
59.	Rail	V/N	Railing	V	-	-
60.	View	V	Viewed	V	Viewed	V
61.	Arrive	V	Arrived	V	Arrived	V
62.	Retain	V	Retainer	N	-	-
63.	Buzz	V	Buzzing	V	-	-
64.	Yell	V	Yelled	V	Yelled	V
65.	Stab	V	Stabbing	V	-	-
66.	Put	V	Putting	V	-	-
67.	Like	V	Liked	V	Liked	V
68.	Read	V	Reading	V	-	-
69.	Write	V	Writing	V	-	-
70.	Study	V	Studies	N	Studies	N
71.	Practice	V/N	Practiced	V	Practiced	V
72.	Fence	V/N	Fencing	V	-	-
73.	Appear	V	Appeared	V	Appeared	V
74.	Scream	V	Screamed	V	Screamed	V
75.	Swallow	V	Swallowed	V	Swallowed	V
76.	Jab	N	Jabbed	V	Jabbed	V
77.	Demon	N	Demon's	N	Demon's	N
78.	Roll	V/N	Rolled	V	Rolled	V
79.	Jump	V	Jumped	V	Jumped	V
80.	Stab	V	Stabbed	V	Stabbed	V
81.	Remain	V	Remaining	V	-	-

82.	Frighten	V	Frightened	V	Frightened	V
83.	Tremble	V	Trembled	V	Trembled	V
84.	Hold	V	Holding	V	-	-
85.	Saw	V	Sawed	V	Sawed	V
86.	Wave	V/N	Waved	V	Waved	V
87.	Strange	Adj	Strangely	Adv	-	-
88.	Invite	V	Invited	V	Invited	V
89.	Happy	Adj	Happily	Adv	-	-
90.	Name	N	Named	V	Named	V
91.	Pull	N	Pulling	V	-	-
92.	Girl	N	Girls	N	Girls	N
93.	Wood	N	Wooden	Adj	-	-
94.	Lie	V	Lying	V	-	-
95.	Guess	V/N	Guesses	V/N	Guesses	V/N
96.	Die	V	Died	V	Died	V
97.	Daughter	N	Daughter's	N	Daughter's	N
98.	Treat	V	Treated	V	Treated	V
99.	Burn	V	Burned	V	Burned	V
100.	Lie	V	Lied	V	Lied	V
101.	Remain	V	Remained	V	Remained	V
102.	Sister	N	Sisters	N	Sisters	N
103.	Come	V	Coming	V	-	-
104.	Answer	V	Answered	V	Answered	V
105.	Young	Adj/N	Youngest	Adj	-	-

106.	Wear	V	Wearing	V	-	-
107.	Cover	V/N	Covered	V	Covered	V
108.	Laugh	V	Laughed	V	Laughed	V
109.	Go	V	Going	V	-	-
110.	Wait	V	Waited	V	Waited	V
111.	Surprise	V	Surprised	V	Surprised	V
112.	Wash	V	Washed	V	Washed	V
113.	Dress	V/N	Dressed	V	Dressed	V
114.	Cloth	N	Clothes	N	Clothes	N
115.	Leave	V/N	Leaves	V/N	Leaves	V/N
116.	Remember	V	Remembers	V	Remembers	V
117.	Mean	V	Meanness	N	-	-
118.	Like	V	Liked	V	Liked	V
119.	Hour	N	Hours	N	Hours	N
120.	Neglect	V	Neglected	V	Neglected	V
121.	Disturb	V	Disturbed	V	Disturbed	V
122.	Suffer	V	Suffered	V	Suffered	V
123.	Ill	Adj	Illness	N	-	-
124.	Fortunate	Adj	Unfortunately	Adv	Unfortunately	Adv
125.	Pray	V	Prayed	V	Prayed	V
126.	Day	N	Days	N	Days	N
127.	Night	N	Nights	N	Nights	N
128.	Sleep	V	Sleeping	V	-	-
129.	Heal	V	Healed	V	Healed	V

130.	Flower	N	Flowers	N	Flowers	N
131.	Call	V	Called	V	Called	V
132.	Lady	N	Ladies	N	Ladies	N
133.	Troop	N	Troops	N	Troops	N
134.	Final	Adj	Finally	Adv	-	-
135.	Animal	N	Animals	N	Animals	N
136.	Scare	V	Scared	V	Scared	V
137.	Hope	V	Hoped	V	Hoped	V
138.	Pick	V	Picked	V	Picked	V
139.	Amaze	V	Amazed	V	Amazed	V
140.	Happy	Adj	Happiest	Adj	-	-
141.	Remind	V	Reminded	V	Reminded	V
142.	Ignore	V	Ignored	V	Ignored	V
143.	Rest	V	Restless	Adj	-	-
144.	Head	V/N	Headed	V	Headed	V
145.	Die	V	Dying	N	-	-
146.	Have	V	Having	V	-	-
147.	Swim	V	Swimming	V	-	-
148.	Time	N	Times	N	Times	N
149.	Duty	N	Duties	N	Duties	N
150.	Appoint	V	Disappointed	V	Disappointed	V
151.	Speech	N	Speechless	Adj	-	-
152.	Regret	V	Regretted	V	Regretted	V
153.	Cure	V	Cured	V	Cured	V

154.	Parent	N	Parents	N	Parents	N
155.	Fail	V	Failed	V	Failed	V
156.	Fish	N	Fishing	N	-	-
157.	Want	V	Wanted	V	Wanted	V
158.	Bring	V	Bringing	V	-	-
159.	Talk	V	Talked	V	Talked	V
160.	Reply	V/N	Replied	V	Replied	V
161.	Release	V	Released	V	Released	V
162.	Slow	Adj	Slowly	Adv	-	-
163.	Appear	V	Disappeared	V	Disappeared	V
164.	Use	V	Used	V	Used	V
165.	Amaze	V	Amazingly	Adv	-	-
166.	See	V	Seemed	V	Seemed	V
167.	Give	V	Gived	V	Gived	V
168.	Cry	V	Cried	V	Cried	V
169.	Smile	V	Smiled	V	Smiled	V
170.	Spell	V	Spelled	V	Spelled	V
171.	Grate	V/N	Grateful	Adj	-	-
172.	Treat	V	Treated	V	Treated	V
173.	Heal	V	Healer	N	-	-
174.	Sit	V	Sitting	N	-	-
175.	Utter	V	Uttered	V	Uttered	V
176.	Cover	V/N	Recover	V	-	-
177.	Heal	V	Healed	V	Healed	V

178.	Delight	V	Delighted	V	Delighted	V
179.	Touch	V	Touched	V	Touched	V
180.	Wed	V	Wedding	V	-	-
181.	Wise	Adj	Wisely	Adv	-	-
182.	Peace	N	Peacefully	Adv	-	-
183.	Love	V/N	Loved	V	Loved	V
184.	Stay	V	Stayed	V	Stayed	V
185.	Chore	N	Chores	N	Chores	N
186.	Turn	V	Returned	V	Returned	V
187.	Enjoy	V	Enjoyed	V	Enjoyed	V
188.	Listen	V	Listening	V	-	-
189.	Story	N	Stories	N	Stories	N
190.	Happen	V	Happened	V	Happened	V
191.	Dream	V	Dreamed	V	Dreamed	V
192.	See	V	Seeing	V	-	-
193.	Beg	V	Begged	V	Begged	V
194.	Think	V	Thinking	V	-	-
195.	Deep	Adj	Deeply	Adv	-	-
196.	Promise	V	Promised	V	Promised	V
197.	Initial	Adj	Initially	Adv	-	-
198.	Long	Adj	Longer	Adj	-	-
199.	Stop	V	Stopped	V	Stopped	V
200.	Walk	V	Walking	V	-	-
201.	Sad	V	Sadly	Adv	-	-

202.	Look	V	Looking	V	-	-
203.	Warn	V	Warning	V	-	-
204.	Separate	V	Separated	V	Separated	V
205.	Dark	Adj	Darkness	N	-	-
206.	Cover	V/N	Covered	V	Covered	V
207.	Scare	V	Scared	V	Scared	V
208.	Call	V	Calling	V	-	-
209.	Realize	V	Realized	V	Realized	V
210.	Obey	V	Disobedience	N	Disobedience	N
211.	Allow	V	Allowing	V	-	-
212.	Decide	V	Decided	V	Decided	V
213.	Approach	V/N	Approached	V	Approached	V
214.	Remember	V	Remembered	V	Remembered	V
215.	Village	N	Villagers	N	Villagers	N
216.	Admire	V	Admiring	V	-	-
217.	Will	V	Willing	V	-	-
218.	Embarrass	V	Embarrassed	V	Embarrassed	V
219.	Work	V	Worked	V	Worked	V
220.	Deep	Adj	Deepest	Adj	-	-
221.	Daughter	N	Daughter's	N	Daughter's	N
222.	Leg	N	Legs	N	Legs	N
223.	Apology	N	Apologized	V	Apologized	V
224.	Tear	N	Tears	N	Tears	N
225.	Intend	V	Intended	V	Intended	V

226.	Continue	V	Continued	V	Continued	V
227.	Play	V	Playing	V	-	-
228.	Force	V	Forced	V	Forced	V
229.	Listen	V	Listened	V	Listened	V
230.	Finish	V	Finished	V	Finished	V
231.	Eat	V	Eating	V	-	-
232.	Play	V	Played	V	Played	V
233.	Pain	N	Pains	N	Pains	N
234.	Open	V	Opened	V	Opened	V
235.	Loud	Adj	Loudly	Adv	-	-
236.	Bird	N	Birds	N	Birds	N
237.	Buffalo	N	Buffaloes	N	Buffaloes	N
238.	Feather	N	Feathers	N	Feathers	N
239.	Twist	V/N	Twisted	V	Twisted	V
240.	Live	V	Living	V	-	-
241.	Refuse	V	Refused	V	Refused	V
242.	Blend	V/N	Blended	V	Blended	V
243.	Lodge	V/N	Lodges	V/N	Lodges	V/N
244.	Stuff	V/N	Stuffed	V	Stuffed	V
245.	Collected	V	Collected	V	Collected	V
246.	Go	V	Going	N	-	-
247.	Rise	V	Rising	N	-	-
248.	Chop	V	Chopped	V	Chopped	V
249.	Cook	V	Cooked	V	Cooked	V

250.	Comfort	N	Comfortable	Adj	-	-
251.	Step	V	Stepped	V	Stepped	V
252.	Add	V	Added	V	Added	V
253.	High	Adj	Higher	Adj	-	-
254.	Become	V	Becoming	N	-	-
255.	Roll	V	Rolled	V	Rolled	V
256.	Melt	V	Melting	V	-	N
257.	Learn	V	Learned	V	Learned	V
258.	Compete	V	Competed	V	Competed	V
259.	Fight	V	Fighting	V	-	-
260.	Last	Adj	Lasted	V	Lasted	V
261.	Tire	V	Tired	V	Tired	V
262.	Belong	V	Belonged	V	Belonged	V
263.	Agree	V	Agreement	N	-	-
264.	Mean	V	Meaning	N	-	-
265.	Angry	Adj	Angrily	Adv	-	-
266.	Arrogant	Adj	Arrogantly	Adv	-	-
267.	Satisfy	V	Satisfied	V	Satisfied	V
268.	Place	N	Places	N	Places	N
269.	Pass	V	Passed	V	Passed	V
270.	Reject	V	Rejected	V	Rejected	V
271.	Agree	V	Agreed	V	Agreed	V
272.	Say	V	Saying	N	-	-
273.	Wait	V	Waited	V	Waited	V

274.	Shock	N	Shocked	Adj	Shocked	Adj
275.	Hurry	V	Hurriedly	Adv	-	-
276.	Sail	V	Sailed	V	Sailed	V
277.	Finish	V	Finishing	V	-	-
278.	Heavy	Adj	Heavily	Adv	-	-
279.	Slip	V	Slipped	V	Slipped	V
280.	Know	V	Knowing	V	-	-
281.	Fall	V	Fallen	Adj	-	-
282.	Field	N	Fields	N	Fields	N
283.	Need	V	Needed	V	Needed	V
284.	Bad	Adj	Badly	Adv	-	-
285.	Wonder	V	Wondered	V	Wondered	V
286.	Scale	N	Scales	N	Scales	N
287.	Big	Adj	Bigger	Adj	-	-
288.	Dragon	N	Dragon's	N	Dragon's	N
289.	Complete	Adj	Completely	Adv	-	-
290.	Meet	V	Meeting	V	-	-
291.	Challenge	V/N	Challenged	V	Challenged	V
292.	Big	Adj	Biggest	Adj	-	-
293.	Prepare	V	Preparing	N	-	-
294.	Agree	V	Agreement	N	-	-
295.	Attack	V	Attacked	V	Attacked	V

According to the table 4.3, the researcher found words which are changed in class of word. The words not only changed to become bases, but also some of them changed two times until they were changed as stems. Based on the research, the researcher made a table follow to the several rule and patterns of words in morphological process.

Table 4. 4 Rules and Patterns in Morphological process

Rules	Example of Words That Found in The Narrative Texts	Memorise
1. Drop the 'e' rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Agreed</u> <u>Agree + ed</u> • <u>Recognized</u> <u>Recognize + ed</u> • <u>Cursed</u> <u>Curse + ed</u> • <u>Decided</u> <u>Decide + ed</u> • <u>Embarrassed</u> <u>Embarrase + ed</u> • <u>Raised</u> <u>Raise + ed</u> • <u>Arrived</u> <u>Arrive + ed</u> • <u>Trembled</u> <u>Tremble + ed</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop the 'e' when adding a vowel suffix ending:-ing, -ous, -ed, -er, -est, -ise/-ize, -or, ary/ery, -ish, -ur, -ent/-ence, -age....

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Invited</u> <u>Invite + ed</u> • <u>Waved</u> <u>Wave + ed</u> • <u>Amazed</u> <u>Amaze + ed</u> • <u>Competed</u> <u>Compete + ed</u> • <u>Hoped</u> <u>Hope + ed</u> • <u>Scared</u> <u>Scare + ed</u> • <u>Ignored</u> <u>Ignore + ed</u> • <u>Used</u> <u>Use + ed</u> • <u>Separated</u> <u>Separate + ed</u> • <u>Promised</u> <u>Promise + ed</u> • <u>Realized</u> <u>Realize + ed</u> • <u>Admiring</u> <u>Admire + ing</u> • <u>Coming</u> <u>Come + ing</u> • <u>Having</u> <u>Have + ing</u> • <u>Writing</u> <u>Write + ing</u> 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusing <u>Refuse + ing</u> • Trading <u>Trade + ing</u> • Fencing <u>Fence + ing</u> • Becoming <u>Become + ing</u> • Preparing <u>Prepare + ing</u> • Living <u>Live + ing</u> • Bravery <u>Brave + ery</u> 	
2. Keep the 'e' rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places <u>Place + s</u> • Lodges <u>Lodge + s</u> • Agreement <u>Agree + ment</u> • Strangely <u>Strange + ly</u> • Unfortunately <u>Unfortunate + ly</u> • Pirates <u>Pirate + s</u> • Grateful <u>Grate + ful</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the 'e' with consonant suffixes - ly, -ment, -s, -ful, -ness
3. Double up rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bigger <u>Big + g + er</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double the end of consonant when it followed by vowel

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabbing <u>Stub + b + ing</u> • Putting <u>Put + t + ing</u> • Jabbed <u>Jab + b + ed</u> • Regretted <u>Regret + t + ed</u> • Sitting <u>Sit + t + ing</u> • Begged <u>Beg + g + ed</u> • Stopped <u>Stop + p + ed</u> • Slipped <u>Slip + p + ed</u> • Biggest <u>Big + g + est</u> 	<p>suffixes (-ing,-ed,-er, -est, -en, -ish, -ery, -y)</p> <p>Notes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the words all have 1 syllable. • They all have 1 consonant at the end of the word. • If they all have 1 vowel next to the consonant: vowel + consonant
4. Don't double up the consonant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting • Covered • Waited • Sailing • Needed • Competed • Wearing • Treated • Allowed • Loading • Trading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the stress of spelling doesn't fall on the final syllable don't double up.
5. Adding -es to the end of words makes plurals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guesses • Clothes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add -es to words ending in s / ss / sh / ch / x / z

6. Adding affixes on -y to -ies, s (irregular and regular noun rule)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies Study + es • Ladies Lady + es • Duties Duty + es • Stories Story + es 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the -y becomes "i" • Sometimes just add -s to the words such as : boys, trays, etc..
7. Change verbs to third person verbs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remembers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add suffix -s to change verbs to third person verbs.
8. Adding -s to makes plurals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places • Legs • Tears • Feathers • Lodges • Fields • Scales • Crews • Parents • Sisters • Days • Nights • Hours • Flowers • Troops • Times 	
9. Adding -es when the end of words is 'o' to make plurals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffaloes Buffalo + es 	
10. Change the Words ending in -y the "y" to "i" before suffix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Happily Happy + ly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If more than one syllable

11. Changes words that end in “ie” to “y”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lying Lie + ing 	
12. The rule in forming plurals with noun ending F gain Ves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaves Leaf + es 	

According to the table 4.4, the researcher found words which are got changed in their morphological construction . The construction of words changed by the rules in morphological construction. The rules of vowel and consonant letter, the syllable of words, the spelling which is changed the construction.

B. Discussion

Based on the analysis, the researcher found some types of morphological process of root, base & stem in the part of speech such as: noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. The analyzing of roots, bases, and stems construction in narrative texts showed that affixes changed the root becomes base and stems. Furthermore, the researcher found several rules or patterns in adding affixes into a root. The affixes not just changed the classification of words into roots, bases, and stems, but also the class of word of them. Morphological process on root, base, and stem that found as follow:

1. Prefix

A prefix is added in front of word, such as: *re-cover*, *un-happy*, *encourage*, *etc* . While in 13 narrative texts that have been analyzed, the researcher found kind of prefix appears in the narrative text. Its presented below:

a. Prefix (en-)

En- + courage (noun) = Encourage (verb)

Courage = root

Encourage = base

Encourage classified as derivational prefix where its consist of courage as root and en- as bound morpheme. Based on the analysis, The class of courage classsified as a noun and encourage as verb base. The class of word changes because prefix en- that added into the courage word. The words *courage* and prefix en- change the meaning of the word beside, from *courage* (N) means; “the ability to face danger, pain,without showing fear” into *encourage* (verb) means; “give somebody support or confidence”.

b. Prefix (un-)

Un + fortunate (adjective) + ly = Unfortunately (adverb)

Fortunate = Root

Unfortunate = Base

Unfortunately = Stem

The word *unfortunately* constructed by *fortunate* as an adjective root of word and prefix (*un-*), suffix (*-ly*) as bound morphemes. *Unfortunately* categorized as an adverb base and stem because the affixes of *un-*, *-ly* changes the class of *fortunate* as an adjective became *unfortunately* as an adverb. *Fortunate* means “lucky” and *unfortunately* has meaning as “unlucky”.

c. Prefix (*re-*)

Re + *cover* (noun) = *Recover* (verb)

Cover = Root

Recover = Base

Recover marked from *cover* (noun) as a root and *re-* as prefix and bound morpheme. The *recover* belongs to derivational affix because the prefix *re-* changes the class of noun into verb. The words *cover* and prefix *re-* change the meaning in language, from *cover* (N) means; “thing that is put over or on another thing” becomes *recover* (verb) means; “get well or get back again after an illness or lost”.

d. Prefix (*dis-*)

Dis + *obedience* (noun) = *Disobedience* (noun)

Obey = Root

Disobedience = Base

Disobedience = Stem

In this case, the prefix that attached in the word does not change the class of root, base or stem but change the meaning of word. The word

obedience means; “compliance with an order, request, or law to another’s authority”, into disobedience means; “failure or refusal to obey rules or someone in authority”.

2. Suffix

A suffix is attached in the end of base morpheme or root such as: collect + -ed, dark + -ness, comfort + -able, etc. After the analyzing, there are several suffixes which is found in 13 texts of narratives text as; -ed, -y, -ing, -ry, -ence, -s, -ness, -ly, -er, -en, -able, -es, -est, -less, -ful, -‘s. It can be seen below:

a. Suffix (-ed)

Pass (verb) + ed = Passed (adjective)

Pass = Root

Passed = Base

Passed = Stem

Passed marked from pass as a verb root and -ed as suffix. Suffix -ed belong to inflectional affixes as a tense marker where its not change the class of word and meaning of root, base, and stem. The meaning of passed is; “move or cause to move in specified direction”.

b. Suffix (-y)

Wealth (noun) + -y = Wealthy (adjective)

Wealth = Root

Wealthy = Base

The wealthy consist of wealth as noun root and –y as a suffix. Its classify as derivational affixes because process of derivation by added suffix –y changes the class of word and meaning about it. The translation of wealth (noun) is; “an abundance of valuable possessions or money”, while wealthy (adjective) means; “having a great deal of money, resources, or assets; rich.

c. Suffix (s) , ('s), (es)

- Plural marker: (s), (es)

Place (noun) + s = Places (noun)

Place = Root

Places = Base

Places = Stem

The places word belongs to inflectional suffix where its does not change the meaning and class of root, base, and stem. Suffix –s inflectional affixes as plural form in grammatical.

Leaf (noun) + es = leaves

Leaf = Root

Leaves = Base

Leaves = Stem

Leaves is irregular plural form from leaf. The construction of lea(f) changes become lea(v)e because its followed the rule in forming plurals with noun ending F gain Ves.

- Third singular marker: (s)

“He remembers”

Remember (verb) + s = Remembers (verb)

Remember = Root

Remembers = Base

Remembers = Stem

Specifically, the suffix –s in the remember is the third singular marked that still belongs to inflectional suffix.

- Possession mark: (‘s)

“Strong wind’s sister”

Wind + ‘s = Wind’s

Wind = Root

Wind = Base

Wind’s = Stem

Similar as places, the wind’s also marks to inflectional suffix because suffix –‘s included into possession in grammatical.

d. Suffix (-est) and (-er)

Young (adjective) + est = Youngest (adjective)

Young = Root

Youngest = Base

Youngest = Stem

The youngest marked from young as root and –est as bound morpheme or suffix. Suffix –est belongs to inflectional suffix involve into superlative degree marker.

Big (adjective) + er = Bigger (adjective)

Big = Root

Bigger = Base

Bigger = Stem

The bigger consist of big as root and –er as bound morpheme or suffix. Suffix –er belongs to inflectional suffix involve into comparative degree marker.

Suffix –er in different case such as;

Retain (verb) + er = Retainer (noun)

Retain = Root

Retainer = Base

The retainer belongs to derivational suffix where the suffix –er changes the class of word and meaning on the root and base. Retain means; “keep possession of” into retainer means; “ a thing that holds something in place”.

e. Suffix (-ry)

Brave (adjective) + ry = Bravery (noun)

Brave = Root

Bravery = Base

The meaning of Brave (adjective) is; “ready to face and endure danger or pain” becomes Bravery (noun) means; “courageous behavior or character”. The Bravery mark to derivational suffix that suffix -ry changes the class of word and meaning on root, and base in language.

f. Suffix (-ness)

Dark (adjective) + ness = Darkness (noun)

Dark = Root

Darkness = Base

Process of derivation by added suffix –ness that changes the class of root, base and the meaning of them. The significance of dark means; “very little light” into Darkness that means; “the partial or total absence of light, wickedness”.

g. Suffix (-able)

Comfort (noun) + able = Comfortable (adjective)

Comfort = Root

Comfortable = Base

The comfortable word marked of comfort as noun root and suffix –able as bound morpheme. It belongs to derivational suffix that changes comfort (noun) into comfortable an adjective. The meaning of comfort is; “state of being relaxed and free from pain or worry” and comfortable means; “pleasant to sit on, wear”.

h. Suffix (-ly)

Slow (adjective) + ly = Slowly (adverb)

Slow = Root

Slowly = Base

The slowly consist of slow as adjective root and –ly as derivational suffix. The meaning of slow is; “taking a long time or not fast”, into slowly (adverb) means; “at slow speed; not quickly”.

i. Suffix (-less)

Rest (verb) + less = Restless (adjective)

Rest = Root

Restless = Base

The restless classified as a derivational suffix, its changes the class of root and base in part of speech. The rest (verb) means; “relax, or do nothing”, becomes restless (adjective) means; “ unable to rest or relax”.

j. Suffix (-ful)

Grate (verb/noun) + ful = Grateful (adjective)

Grate = Root

Grateful = Base

process of derivation by attached the suffix –ful changes the class of root and base in part of speech. The meaning of grate (noun/verb) means; “a grating or reduce something to small shreds by rubbing it on grater” into an adjective as grateful means; “ feeling or showing an appreciation of kindness thankful”.

k. Suffix (-en)

Fall (verb) + en = Fallen (adjective)

Fall = Root

Fallen = Base

The fallen marked of fall as verb root and-en as derivational suffix that changes the class of root, base in part of speech and meaning of them. The fall word has been categorized a verb root means; “move downward”, into fallen (adjective) means; “subject to sin or depravity”.

1. Suffix (-ing)

Fish (noun) + ing = Fishing (noun)

Fish = Root

Fishing = Base

Occasionally, Process of derivation by attached suffix –ing, its does not change the class of root and stem in part of speech but change the meaning of word. The significance of fish is the thing that can be caught, and into Fishing means; “ the activity of catching fish”.

get (verb) + ing = Getting (Verb)

Get = Root

Get = Base

The getting word belongs to derivational affixes where its does not change the class of word.

m. Suffix (-ment)

Agree (verb) + ment = Agreement (noun)

Agree = Root

Agreement = Base

The suffix –ment changes the class of word and meaning of agree. The category of agree is verb root into agreement as noun base. The meaning of agree is; “have the same opinion”, into agreement means; “arrangement, promise or contract made with somebody, the state of sharing the same opinion”.

In addition, each derivational affixes has their own function such as:

1. Noun Formation

The types of class of root, base, and stem in part of speech changed into noun word, in case the words added by affixes as: -ness, -ry, -ment, -er, -ing. For example; sad-ness, brave-ry, agreement, retain-er, fish-ing.

2. Adjective Formation

The derivational suffix that creates new meaning and class of root, base, and stem into adjective are; -able, -en, -less, -y, -ful. From the analysis, the researcher found some example such as: comfort-able, fall-en, rest-less, welth-y, grate-ful.

3. Verb Formation

There are two kind of affixes that can creates a new meaning and class of root,base, and stem into verb. For example; prefix –en (en-courage), and suffix –en (fall-en).

4. Adverb Formation

After analyzing, the researcher only found one of kind affixes that can changes the class of word and meaning on root, base, and stem. There is suffix –ly that creates new base and stem into adverb formation such as; slow-ly, unfortunate-ly, bad-ly, etc.

Furthermore, the researcher found several rules or patterns of morphological process in adding affixes to words. They are;

1. Drop the “e” rule

The researcher has been analyzed that there were some words that drop the ‘e’ letter when adding vowel suffixes such as; -ing, -ed, -ery, -ize.

- Coming

Come + ing

- Arrived

Arrive + ed

- Bravery

Brave + ery

- Recognized

Recognize + ed

2. Keeping the “e” letter

The rule keep the “e” when the words adding with consonants suffixes as; - ly, -ment, -s, -ful.

- Strangely

Strange + ly

- Agreement

Agree + ment

- Pirates

Pirate + s

- Grateful

Grate + ful

3. Double up the consonants

Double up the end of consonant when its adding by the vowel suffixes (-ing,-ed,-er, -est)

- Stabbing

Stab + b + ing

- Regretted

Regret + t + ed

- Bigger

Big + g + er

- Biggest

Big + g + est

The rule of double up the consonant needed if the words have a single consonant, a single syllable, they have a single vowel before the consonant, and when the last syllable is stressed.

4. Don't double up the consonant

When the stressed of spelling doesn't in the last syllable and the words have more than one consonant, then don't double up the consonant such as: meeting, jumped, covered, etc.

5. Adding -es to the end of words makes plurals

For example;

- Guesses

Guess + es

Generally, the -es attached into words that ending with in s / ss / sh/ ch / x / z.

6. Adding affixes on -y to -ies, or -s

For examples:

- Studies

Study + es

- Ladies

Lady + es

- Boys

Boy + s

The rule changes the -y becomes 'i' before adding the suffixes to makes singular noun into plural noun. In the rule, there are irregular and regular noun. Sometimes the -y doesn't changes and just added the -s into the words such as; boys.

7. Add suffix -s to change verbs to third person verbs

Suffix -s changes the verbs to third verbs such as in sentence;

- She Remembers

Remembers = Remember + s

She is a pronoun that used to third person of woman/girl
and the verb make its clear by adding –s as third person verb.

8. Adding –s to makes plurals.

singular and plural noun belong to irregular and regular noun.
Regular noun have a definite pattern, while the irregular noun
changes without any rule or indefinite.

For example;

Regular nouns	Irregular noun
Places	Fish
Parents	Salmon
Lodges	Sheep
Etc.	Etc.

9. Change Words ending in –y, the “y” to “i” before any suffix

The –y changes to ‘i’ where the words have more than one
syllable same as;

Happily

Happy + ly

10. Words that end in “ie” to “y”

If the last of word is “ie”, it necessary to changes the ‘ie’ into ‘y’ before suffix. For example;

Lying

Lie (root) + ing (suffix)

11. Add –es to word ending with ‘o’ to make plurals such as;

Buffaloes

Bufallo + es

The buffalo is the root, and the –es as suffix in the word.

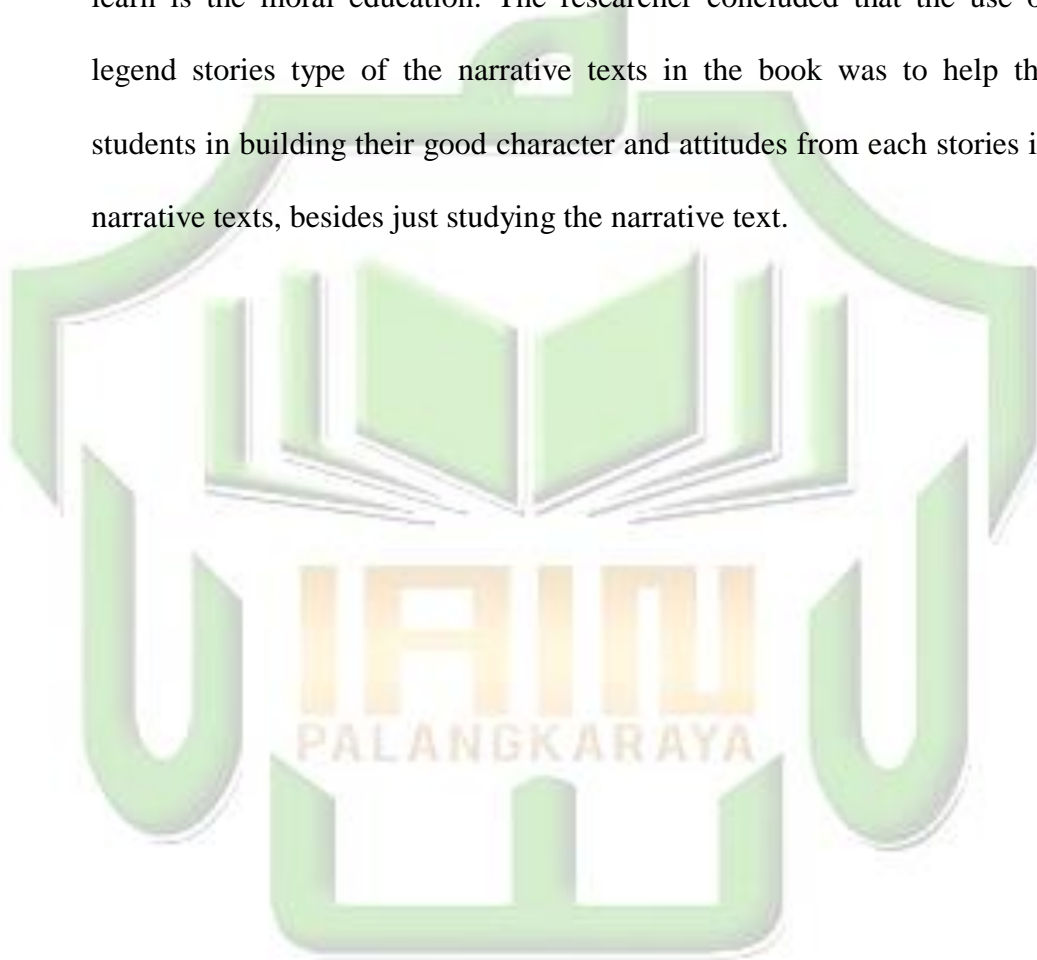
Specifically, the aim of this study is to classify and analyze the morphological process on root, base, and stem in narrative texts of Intan Pariwara’s English Book. The finding showed the differences from previous studies. Nurhayati (2015) revealed on her research about morphological process af alay variety that affixition process does not changes the meaning of alay’ words. for example: kalian + z = kalinz, manis + es = manies, aku + wh = akuwh. The suffix –z, -es, and –wh in the words only as a bound morpheme and they do not change the meaning, While in this research, the results presented the morphological process of affixes in the text changes the meaning and class of word such angry (adjective) + ly = angrily (adverb), sad (adjective) + ness = sadness (noun). The meaning of sad; “feeling sorrow” into sadness means; “the condition of being sad”. Furhermore, Actavin (2014) constructed a morphological analysis of derivational affix in short story of the happy prince. The outcome indicates that the suffix –en and –ed just create new base and

stem into verb of class of word. While in this research, the researcher found that suffix –en and –ed can be seen as adjective and verb. The suffix –en changes the root, base, and stem into adjective such as; fall (v) + en = Fallen (adjective). Besides, the suffix –ed not only changes the class of root, base, and stem became a verb but also as an adjective. For example: shock (noun) + ed = shocked (adjective). The dominant types of affixes that used in the narrative texts was suffix. The suffixes indicated as one of the language features in narrative text that is using past tense and past continuous tense. For example; suffix –ed attached as past tense marker; walk (present tense) into walked (past tense), while suffix –ing marked as past continuous tense. From the data, there were several kind of types of root, base, and stem in part of speech which is found in the research; noun, adjective, adverb, and verb.

In addition, the researcher detected there were some rule of morphological process of vowel (a,i,o,e) and consonant letters which is influence the construction of root, base and stem. There were; 1) drop the ‘e’ letter when adding vowel suffixes such as; -ing (becoming = become + ing), -ed (loved = love + ed), -ery (bravery = brave + ery), -ize (realized = realize + ed); 2) Keeping the “e” letter when the words adding with consonants suffixes as; -ly (strangely = strange + ly), -ment (agreement = agree + ment), -s (places = place + s), -ful (grateful = grate + ful). 3) Double up the consonants with vowel suffixes; –ing (stabbing = stab + b + ing), -ed (regretted = regret + t + ed), -er (bigger = big + g + er), –est

(biggest = big + g + est). The rule applied if the words have a single consonant, a single syllable, they have a single vowel before the consonant, and when the last syllable is stressed. 4) Don't double up the consonant if the stressed of spelling doesn't in the last syllable and the words have more than one consonant, then don't double up the consonant such as: meeting, jumped, covered, etc. 5) Add -es in the end of words to make plurals and the -es marked into words that ending with in s / ss / sh / ch / x / z such as; guesses (guess + es). 6) Adding affixes on -y to -ies (studies = study + es), or -s (boys = boy + s). In the rule, there are irregular and regular noun. Sometimes the -y doesn't changes and just added the -s into the words such as; boys. 7) Suffix -s to change verbs to third person verbs Suffix -s changes the verbs to third verbs such as in sentence; remembers = remember + s. 8) Adding -s to makes plurals. Plurals noun belong to irregular and regular nouns. Regular noun have a definite pattern, while the irregular noun indefinite. For example; regular noun = sisters (plural) the singular (sister) , irregular noun = fish (singular) and the plural (fish). 9) Words ending in -y, change the "y" to "i" before suffix where the words have more than one syllable such as happily = happy + ly. 10) If the last of word is "ie", changes the 'ie' into 'y' before suffix. For example; lying = lie (root) + ing (suffix). 11) Add -e s to word ending with 'o' to make plurals such as; Buffaloes = Bufallo (singular) + es (suffix). 12) the rule in forming plurals with noun ending F into V. For example; leaves (plural) = leaf (singular) + es (suffix).

From the research, The researcher only found a type of narrative texts in the book. The type is legend story. The meaning of Legend is a folklore in the past time that has related with history. The legend stories have many moral values that can be learned and it is good for children's character development. At senior high school, what important things to learn is the moral education. The researcher concluded that the use of legend stories type of the narrative texts in the book was to help the students in building their good character and attitudes from each stories in narrative texts, besides just studying the narrative text.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on findings of analysis the narrative texts in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded that there was a morphological process dealing with roots, bases, and stems in the narrative texts. For example: swallow + ed = swallowed. “Swallow” was a root, then swallowed was a base and stem; “slow + ly = Slowly. “Slow was a root dan its becomes a base after adding the suffix -ly. Moreover, several words only had root and base. Types of roots, bases and stems in part of speech changed by adding affixes such as: preffixes and suffixes. The researcher found some prefix as: -re, dis, en; and suffix such as: -ed, -ing, -ness, -ly, -s, -est, -er, -able, -less. The researcher found some types of morphological process of root, base & stem in the part of speech such as: noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. For example: read (verb) + -ing (suffix) = Reading (verb), ask (verb) + -ed (suffix) = asked (adjective), bad (adjective) + -ly (suffix) = badly (adverb), dark (adjective) + -ness (suffix) = darkness (noun), rest (verb) + -less (suffix) = restless (adjective), comfort (noun) + -able (adjective) = comfortable (adjective), -re (prefix) + cover (noun) = recover (verb), -en (prefix) + courage (noun) = encourage (verb).

In addition, The researcher found the dominant suffix in the narrative texts was used is suffix-ed, and the dominant change on class of word used in the texts is verb.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion, the researcher suggests some suggestions to support the outcome of this research.

1. For the reader

The researcher proposes that this research can be improving the reader's knowledge of morphological process especially about root, base, and stem construction. This study also can be one the readers' reference to study about morphological process about root, base and stem. The researcher hopes the readers can understand well about morphological process and construction of root, base, and stem after reading this study. They can apply this study for writing skill to make better word formation.

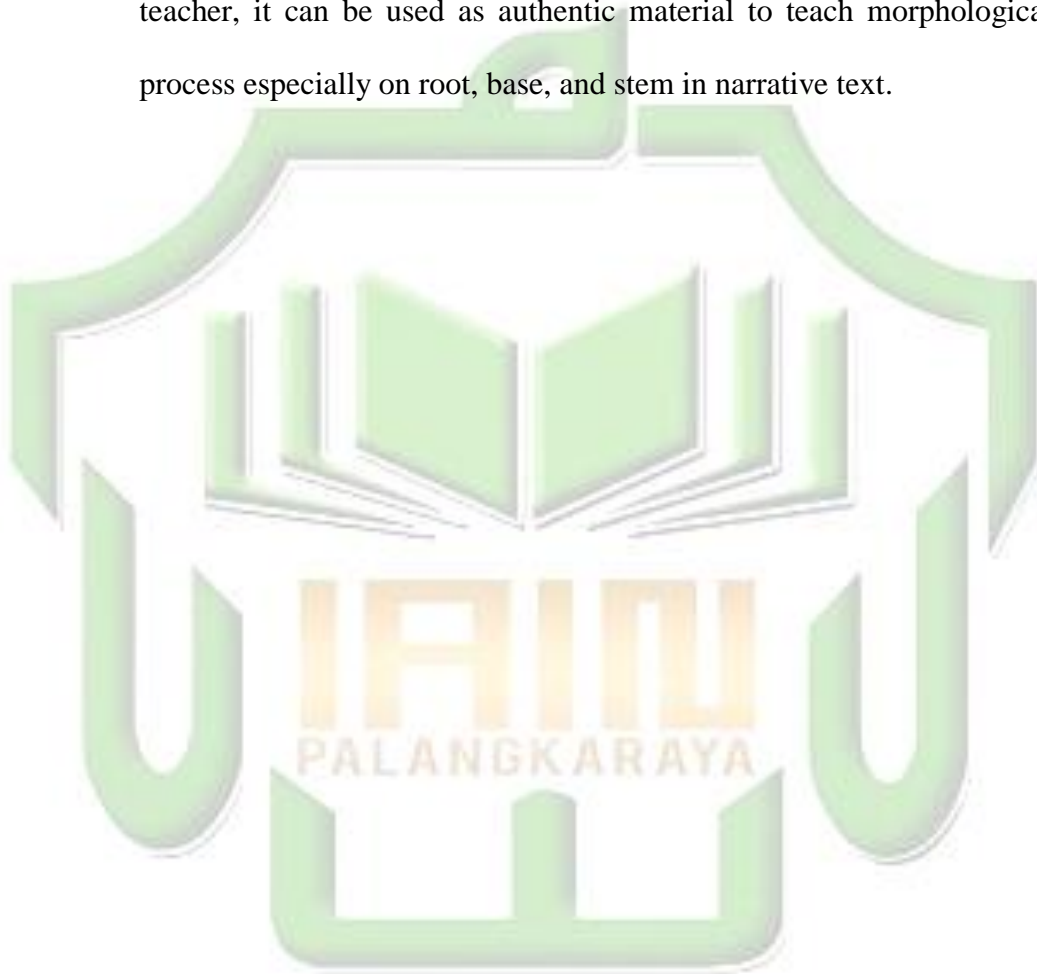
2. For other researcher

This research can be background knowledge for another researcher to conduct their study relating with morphological process on root, base and stem in narrative text. The researchers also can apply different research method to study about morphological process on root, base, and stem.

3. For the learning process

This study will help students in learning morphological construction on the root, base, and stem. In addition, theories of morphological process in this research will give new logic way to study

English Language especially in morphological process. The research will help students to promote their reading skill and vocabulary store where they able to relate and derive meanings of words that have the same root. The students can also make better word formation in a sentence, paragraph or text that may appear in the learning process. For teacher, it can be used as authentic material to teach morphological process especially on root, base, and stem in narrative text.



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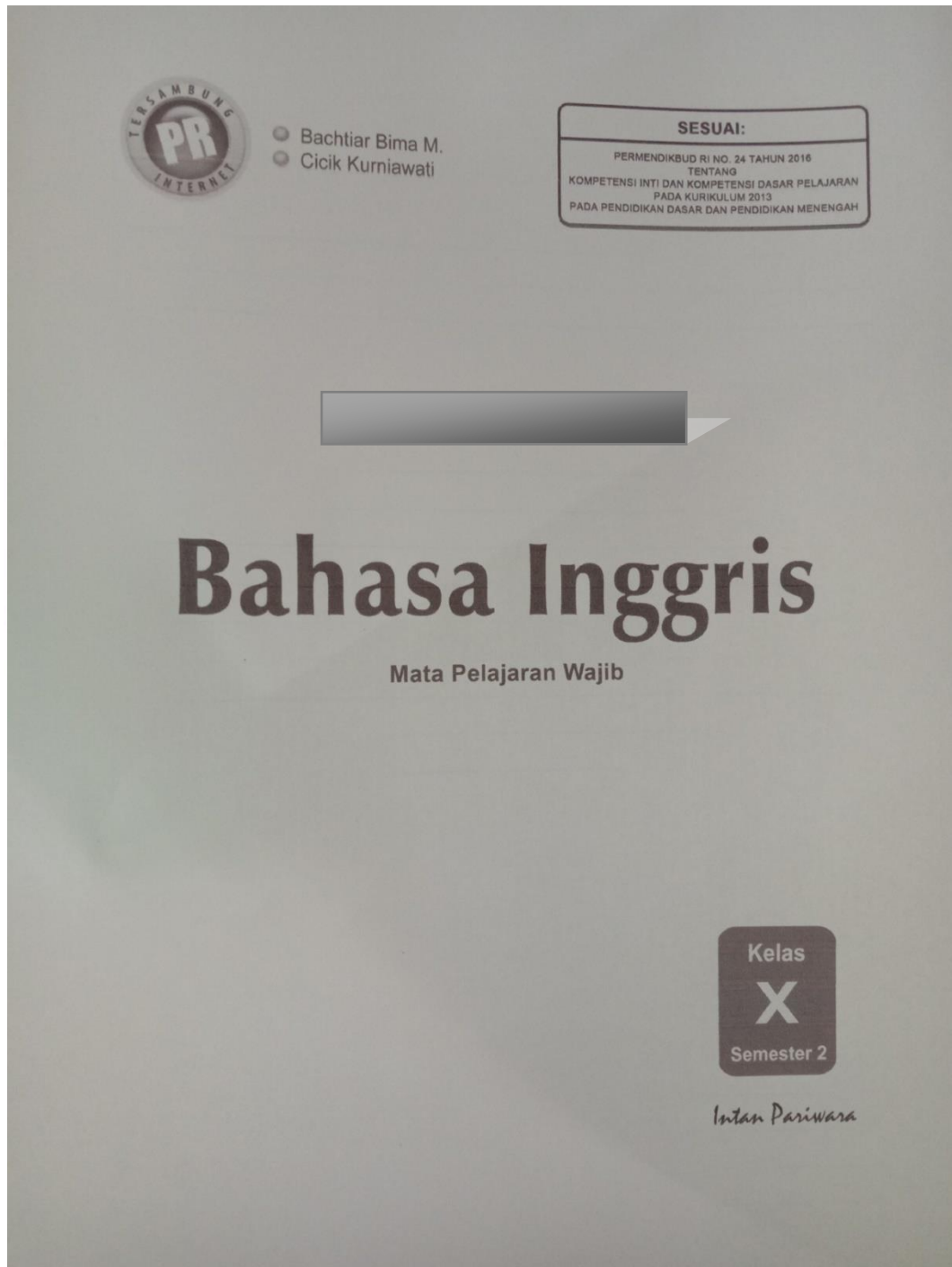
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APPENDICES

4.1 Narrative Texts Sheets.....



The example of narrative texts :

Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a small village near the beach in West Sumatra lived a woman and her son, Malin Kundang. Malin Kundang and his mother had to live hard because his father had passed away when he was a baby. Malin Kundang was a healthy, dilligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish he would bring it to his mother, or sell the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship being raided by a band of pirates. With his bravery, Malin Kundang helped the merchant defeat the pirates. To thank him, the merchant allowed Malin Kundang to sail with him. Malin Kundang agreed in the hope to get a better life. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and a lot of crews who worked loading trading goods. He was also married to a beautiful woman. When he was sailing on his trading journey, his ship landed on a coast near a small village. The local people recognized that it was Malin Kundang, a boy from the area. The news ran fast in the town; "Malin Kundang has become rich and now he is here".

An old woman, who was Malin Kundang's mother, ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She wanted to hug him to release her sadness of being lonely after a long time. When his mother came near him, Malin Kundang who was with his beautiful wife and his ship crews denied that she was his mother. She had pleaded Malin Kundang to look at her and admit that she was her mother. But he kept refusing to do it and yelling at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!" After that he ordered his crews to set sail to leave the old woman who was then full of sadness and anger. Finally, feeling enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't apologize to her. Malin Kundang just laughed and set sail. Suddenly a thunderstorm came in the quiet sea, wrecking his huge ship. He was thrown out to a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid his curse; he had turned into a stone.

IAIN
PALANGKARAYA

The Legend of Lotus

(Folklore from West Java)

Once upon a time, there was a kingdom named Umbul Wening. The king was Prabu Ranubahu. He had a very beautiful daughter. Her name was Dewi Arum. She had a strange habit. She liked to swim in a pond. She could spend hours swim-ming and forgot everything. Her parents often reminded her not to swim too long. And the king often got angry when Dewi Arum swam in the pond and neglected her duties as a princess.

Meanwhile, people lived happily. However their happy lives were disturbed when they suffered a terrible illness. And that made the king sad. He already asked the palace healer to heal them. Unfortunately the palace healer was also unable to heal the illness.

The king then prayed to god. Days and nights he asked god to heal the illness. And when the king was sleeping, he had a dream. An old man told the king that the illness could be healed with flowers in the pond. And the person who had to pick the flowers was Dewi Arum. However the pond was in Krendawahana jungle.

When the king woke up, he immediately called the princess. He told her about the dream and asked her to pick the flowers. Actually the king was not sure his daughter could go there. It was very far from the palace. The king then asked the ladies-in-waiting to accompany the princess.

After going through a very difficult journey, the princess and the ladies-in-waiting finally arrived in Krendawahana jungle. Nobody had ever been to this jungle before. Wild animals were everywhere. They all were really scared. They all hoped to find the pond soon and picked the flowers. They really wanted to leave the jungle immediately.

Finally, they found the pond. It was very beautiful. The water was very clear. For a moment, they all forgot about their mission. They were amazed by the beauty of the pond. The princess was the happiest person. She had never seen a beautiful pond like this. She swam and swam for hours. The ladies-in-waiting had tried to remind the princess. They asked her to pick the flowers and went home. Unfortunately she ignored them.

Meanwhile the king was waiting in the palace. He was very restless. He knew the people really needed the flowers to heal the illness. The king was impatient. He could not wait any longer. He then went to the jungle to follow the princess. When the king arrived at the pond, he saw the princess swimming! The king was really angry. "Dewi Arum! What are you doing here? Our people are dying and you are having fun swim-ming in the pond. I've told you many times not to neglect your duties. You are allowed to swim but you have to do your duties first. I'm really disappointed with you! You don't deserve to be the princess

and live in the palace. You deserve to live here in the pond!" said the king. He was really angry. Amazingly, the princess disappeared from the water. Later it appeared a beautiful flower. The king was surprised. He regretted what he said. But it was too late. He knew his daughter could not live with him in the palace anymore. The princess had changed into beautiful flowers. And when the king brought the flower to the palace, surprisingly everybody was cured.

La Upe

(Folktale from South Sulawesi)

A long time ago, there live La Upe with his father and stepmother. Actually La Upe was a good son, but his stepmother didn't like him. Everytime he failed to do an activity, his stepmother would hit him.

One day, his stepmother asked La Upe to go fishing. She wanted to cook fish for dinner. Soon La Upe went to the river, bringing his fishing rod. He had been in the river for hours, but he still did not catch any fish. He was ressless. Suddenly, he felt his fishing rod caught an item. Yes! He caught a big fish! Suprisingly, the fish talked to La Upe, "Please let me go. I am the king of fish. If you let me go, I will give you power. You can do whatever you want." "Really?" "Yes. You only need to say, "By the God Mercy," replied the fish. Then, La Upe released the fish. The fish swam and slowly disappeared. When he had arrived home, his stepmother asked, "Where's the fish?" "I caught a big fish, but I released it to the river," daid La Upe. "You, what?" His stepmother was so furious.

La Upe remained silent, but when his stepmother would hit him, he used the power given by the king of fish. He hoped his stepmother treat him well, "Let my stepmother get stuck to the door by the God's mercy!"

Amazingly, his stepmother was stick to the do it and could not move. It seeed that she was glued at the door. His stepmother cried, "Please help me La Upe. I promise, I will be good to you.

" La Upe smiled, "I will help you, but remember, you have to keep your promise." Then, he spelled, "Let my stepmother free by The God's mercy"

After that, his stepmother was free. She was so grateful and as her promise, she treated La Upe very well. A few days later, the king made an announcement. The prince was ill and the palace healer could not cure her. The king told his people that if a man could cure his daughter, he could be his son-in-law. Hearing the announcement, La Upe went to the palace, to heal the princess. Sitting near thr princess. La Upe uttered., "Let the princess recovered by The God's mercy!

"Amazingly, the princess was healed! The king was very delight and asked, "Thank you very much. May I know how you could heal my daughter?" La Upe told the king about his family and the king of fish. The king was so touched and said, "I think you will be a good husband for my daughter."

Then the king held a great wedding party for La Upe and his daughter. Years later, the king died and La Upe became the new king. He led the kingdom wisely so that people lived happily and peacefully.

The Origin Of Surabaya City

Once upon a time, there lived a shark named Sura and crocodile named Baya. They lived in the eastern part of Java. They were friends, but they often competed for food. If they were hungry, they would be ferocious and greedy. One day, they found a buffalo and fought to have it. Neither of them was willing to surrender, so the fighting lasted for a long time. Feeling tired, they stopped fighting. "Let's stop fighting and make an agreement. I will stay on land and you will stay in water. We should stay and search for food in our own territory," said Baya. "O.K. I agree with you," replied Sura. After that, they lived in peace. They never fought for food any longer.

One day, Sura could not find food in the sea, so it secretly looked for it in a river. Baya knew that and it was very angry because the river belonged to its territory, on land. "Hi, Sura. Why didn't you keep your promise? You should look for food in the sea. We have made an agreement that we will look for food in our own territory, right?" asked Baya. "You said that my territory was in water. Doesn't a river contain water too? It means that I can search for food in the river," answered Sura. "That's nonsense. The river consists of water, but it is on land, so you should stay away from the river.

Otherwise, I'll chase you from here, meaning that we will fight," said Baya angrily. "That's not a big problem. Let's see who is more powerful," replied Sura arrogantly. Afterwards, Sura and Baya fought. Feeling tired, they stopped their fighting. It's no use to fight anymore.

Finally, Sura decided to return to the sea. Meanwhile, Baya was satisfied since it could defend its territory. Since that day, the area was called Surabaya. The picture of Sura and Baya's fight is used as the symbol of Surabaya municipality.



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The Legend of Moopoo Bird

(Folklore from North Sulawesi)

A long time ago in Minahasa lived an old man with his grandson. The grandson's name was Nondo. The old man loved Nondo very much. He was a nice and diligent boy. When his grandfather went to the jungle to collect some fire woods, Nondo stayed at home. He always did the household chores.

Nondo always wanted to join his grandfather to the jungle. However, his grandfather did not allow him. Nondo was limped. He could not walk well. His grandfather always went to jungle in the morning and returned home in the afternoon. In the evening, just before bedtime, the grandfather always told Nondo anything that happened in the jungle. Nondo really enjoyed listening about the animals in the jungle. Nondo always dreamed of going to the jungle and seeing the animals. On one morning, Nondo could not hold his feeling anymore. He begged to his grandfather. He really wanted to go to the jungle and see the animals. "Please, Grandpa. Let me join you. Just this time, please," Nondo begged.

The old man did not want to disappoint his beloved grandson. After thinking deeply, he then said, "You can join me this time. But you have to be near me, okay? I will bring the woods, so I cannot see you all the time." Nondo was so happy. He promised to his grandfather that he would always be near him. Nondo could not wait to see the animals. Then, they left the house. And finally they arrived at the jungle. At first, Nondo was able to walk near his grandfather.

However soon, the distance was getting farther. Every time Nondo saw an animal, he always stopped for a moment. He was really amazed. The grandfather always reminded Nondo not to stop walking. Sadly, Nondo was so happy looking at the animals. He ignored his grandfather's warning. Soon, Nondo was lost in the jungle. He was separated from his grandfather. "Grandpa! Grandpa! Where are you? Grandpa, don't leave me here," Nondo screamed. Slowly, darkness covers the forest. Nondo was really scared. The sounds of the animals really frightened him. He kept on calling his grandfather.

Meanwhile, the grandfather just realized that his grandson was lost. He looked for Nondo and called out his name. But still he could not find Nondo. The grandfather was really sad. He regretted to let Nondo join him. The grandfather decided to go back home. He hoped Nondo would already arrive at home. Unfortunately, Nondo did not come home yet.

In the morning, the grandfather went to the jungle again. He wanted to find Nondo. And when he arrived in the jungle, he saw a bird. The bird made a strange sound. It said, "Moo poo... Moo po..." The grandfather was really curious. He never heard a bird make a sound like that. He looked at the bird carefully, and again the bird said, "Moo poo..." Then he felt very strange. He felt that the bird said, "Opoku... Opoku..." It means "My grandpa... My grandpa..." Being really curious, he approached the bird. He was very surprised because the bird was limped.

The grandfather cried. He remembered his grandson. He was sure that his grandson had changed into a bird. Since then, people named the bird as Moopoo bird. It can be found in Minahasa, North Sulawesi.

Crying Stone

Once upon a time, in a small village in Borneo Island, there lived a mother and her daughter. The daughter was popular among villagers due to her beauty, but she didn't behave well. She always spent time in front of the mirror admiring her beauty. She never helped her mother, even often hurt her heart.

One day, the girl asked her mother to buy her a new gown. Her mother didn't have a lot of money, but she was willing to buy her daughter a new gown. She loved her daughter so much. Along the way to the market, the girl asked her mother to walk behind. Her mother was so poor and ugly that she was embarrassed if people saw them together. On their way home, the girl still walked

in front of her mother. Passers-by asked whether the woman behind the girl was her mother, she said that the woman was her servant. The mother was very sad and in her deepest heart, she prayed to God to punish her daughter. Suddenly, her daughter's legs turned into a stone.

The girl realized her mistake and apologized to her mother, but it was too late. Slowly, her body also turned into a stone. The girl had become a stone, but tears were still seen, which was why the stone was called Batu Menangis.



White Gibbon

Once upon a time, there was a rich merchant named Nahkoda Baginda. His daughter, Putri Julian, was very beautiful and she only wanted to marry a nobleman. In her sleep, Putri Julian always dreamt of a handsome young man named Sutan Rumandung. That's why, Nahkoda Baginda held a party and invited young men from many places, to look for Sutan Rumandung. Unfortunately, Sutan Rumandung was sailing and did not attend the party.

Days passed and finally Sutan Rumandung arrived at Tiku Beach. He was invited by Nahkoda Baginda to have a small party. When Sutan Rumandung and Putri Julian met, they fell in love each other. Nahkoda Baginda asked them to get married, but Sutan Rumandung rejected. He would sail and look for a lot of money first. Putri Julian agreed. Before saying goodbye, they made a promise. "I will always wait for you here. I will never marry another man. Otherwise, I will change into a gibbon," promised Putri Julian. "I will also keep my promise. I will never marry another girl. If I do, my ship will sink and I will die in the sea," replied Sutan Rumandung.

After that, Sutan and his crew sailed. Putri Julian always waited for him. Everytime a ship came closer, she was always anxious whether it was Sutan Rumandung's. However, Sutan Rumandung never returned and Putri Julian waited for him until she died.

The Batangkep Stone

Once upon a time, in a small village in Sambas, West Kalimantan, there lived a widow named Mak Minah. She had three children, her two sons named Utuh and Ucin and her daughter named Diang.

Every day, Mak Minah always went to a forest to collect firewood. She sold the wood to the market and used the money for their daily needs. She always worked alone. Her three children were lazy. They never helped her do anything. It was already late in the evening. Mak Minah did not feel well. On her arrival from the market, she intended to go to the bed immediately. Dinner was not ready yet, so she asked her three children to help her. "Utuh, Ucin and Diang, please help me prepare the dinner. I am sick," said Mak Minah. Those three children ignored their mother and continued playing in the front yard. Mak Minah then forced herself to prepare the dinner. When it was ready, she called her children to have dinner. At this moment they listened to Mak Minah. Sadly, after they

The Legend Nusa Island

A long time ago there was a man named Nusa, he was a farmer. He lived with his wife and his brother. Nusa and his brother were very diligent farmers. Nusa and other farmers in the village were sad because the rain had not fallen for a very long time. Their rice fields were dried. They needed water. Nusa then decided to ask his family to move to another place. After walking for three days, they finally arrived in a new place. It was very fertile. They had a lot of water because there was a river there. After they arrived, Nusa looked for something to eat. Later he brought a very big egg. He asked his wife to cook the egg. After it was cooked, he asked his wife and his brother to eat the egg.

However, they refused to eat. They were not sure with the egg. It was very big, Nusa did not care because he was so hungry. After he ate, then he slept. In the morning Nusa screamed in pain. His wife and brother immediately came to him. They were surprised to see what happened to Nusa. His body was full of scales. His legs changed into a tail. His body was getting bigger. "What happened to me?", He said. "Was it because of the egg I ate last night? Oh my God! Maybe it's a dragon's egg. Now I have changed into a dragon." Nusa then asked his wife and brother to move him to the river. He could not walk and move his body on the land. Slowly they tried to pull Nusa's body. Finally they succeeded. "Please forgive me, I cannot live with you anymore. I will live in this river, go home and tell people about me. Ask them to be careful with what they eat" said Nusa.

Later, Nusa disappeared into the river. Nusa had completely changed into a dragon. He ate fish. All the fish were scared. Nusa ate a lot of fish. The fish had to do something. They had to stop Nusa from eating them. They then held a meeting. "I have an idea," said a small fish. "Just be prepared to attack the dragon when I give you all the sign." The small fish then came to Nusa. He said, "Master, there is another dragon live in the river. The dragon is bigger and more powerful than you are. He challenges you to fight", said the small fish to Nusa. "Oh yeah, Hmmm I'm the biggest dragon and the most powerful dragon. I will fight him!" said Nusa. In days and nights Nusa was preparing the fight. He was always thinking about his enemy. He could not sleep. He was very tired. When Nusa was sleepy, the small fish screamed. "Master! Your enemy was behind you!" Nusa turned his big body very fast. His tail was still in front of him. He thought his tail was his enemy. He attacked and bit his own tail and he screamed. Suddenly, the small fish said, "Attack!" Then, all the fish attacked Nusa. They all bit Nusa's body. Nusa tried to save his life. He swam to the river side. But it was too late. He was very weak. Finally, he died. His body slowly changed into an island. People then named the island as Nusa Island.

The Story of Putri Tangouk

Once in a village in Jambi lived a farmer with a wife, Putri Tangouk. They had a small rice field, but their harvests were always abundant. One morning, Putri Tangouk would cook rice. She was very surprised when she did not find rice in her kitchen. She remembered that she had taken rice from the barn and put it in the kitchen. Soon, Putri Tanga went to the barn. She was shocked when she could not find rice there. Then, she hurriedly told her husband about what had happened. Putri Tangouk and her husband went to the rice field to pick rice. After finishing their work, they returned home.

On the way home, rain fell heavily and the road became slippery. Putri Tangouk slipped several times. Then, she had an idea. She told her husband to throw the rice on the road so they could step on it. Although initially her husband refused, he did it. He spread rice on the road, so they didn't slip. On their arrival at home, Putri Tangouk and her husband went to the barn. They were very surprised knowing that the barn was full of grass. At night, Putri Tangouk had a dream. An old man came to her and said that he was the rice she had thrown away on the road. He told her that God was angry at her and would not give her a lot of rice. Putri Tangouk was shocked. She woke up and regretted for what she had done.



Strong Wind

Once there was a great warrior named Strong Wind. He lived with his sister in a tent by the sea. Strong Wind was able to make himself invisible. His sister could see him, but no one else could. He had said he would marry the first woman who could see him as he came at the end of the day.

Many women came up to his tent to watch for him. When his sister saw him coming, she would ask, "Do you see him?" Each girl would answer, "Oh, yes! I see him!" Then Strong Wind's sister would ask, "What is he pulling his sled with?" And then the girls would answer, "with a rope" or "with a wooden pole."

Then Strong Wind's sister would know that they were lying, because their guesses were wrong. A chief lived in a village. His wife had died, and he had three daughters. One was much younger than the other two. She was gentle, kind and beautiful, but her sisters were jealous of her and treated her badly. They cut off her long black hair and they made her wear rags. They also burned her face with coals so that she would be ugly. They lied to their father that she did these things to herself. But she remained calm and gentle. The two older sisters also went to try and see Strong Wind. When he was coming, Strong Wind's sister asked them, "Do you see him?" "Oh, yes! I see him!" Each of them answered. "What is his bow made out of?" asked Strong Wind's sister. "Out of iron," answered one. "Out of wood," answered the other. "You have not see him," said Strong Wind's sister. Strong Wind himself heard them and knew that they had lied. They went into the tent, but still they could not see him. They went home very sad.

One day the youngest daughter went to try and see Strong Wind. She was wearing rags, and burn covered her face. People laughed at her, but she kept going. When she got to Strong Wind's tent she waited. When Strong Wind was coming, his sister asked the girl, "Do you see him?" "No," the girl answered. "I don't see him." Strong Wind's sister was surprised because the girl had told the truth. "Now do you see him?" asked Strong Wind's sister. "Yes," answered the girl. "Now, I do see him."

He is very wonderful." "What is his bow made of?" asked Strong Wind's sister. "The rainbow," answered the girl. "And what is the bowstring made of?" asked Strong Wind's sister. "Of Stars," answered the girl. Then Strong Wind's sister knew that the girl could really see him. He had let her see him because she had told the truth. "You really have seen him," said Strong Wind's sister. Then the sister washed the girl, and all the burns went away. Her hair grew long and black again. The sister dressed the girl in fine clothes. Strong Wind came and the girl became his wife. The girl's two older sisters were very angry, but Strong Wind turned them into aspen trees. Ever since that day, the leaves of the aspen tree always tremble with fear wherever he comes near, because they know he remembers their lying and meanness.

Shingebiss and the North Wind

Long ago, the People could not stay in their northern homes all year round. It was pleasant in the summer, cool and breezy. But in the fall they knew they would have to go south like the birds, like the buffalo. Because of Old Man North Wind. Old Man North Wind's headdress was not made of feathers, but of icicles. His clothes were made of ice and snow. And the features of his face were fierce, twisted with hate for other living things.

When he came down from the far north country and blew his frosty breath — Pah! (I strike the strings hard here, rather than make a mouth noise) — everything froze. There was no more food. The animals who could not sleep through the winter had to go south. The People went, too. But one year a young woman of the tribe, whose name was Shingebiss, said "It's not fair that we have to leave our homes because of Old Man North Wind! He's just a creature like the rest of us. I'm not afraid of him." And she sang. The other People said, "No, Shingebiss, you must not stay. You will freeze. You will starve! Come south with us." But Shingebiss refused. "I have ideas for ways to stay warm and find food. I want to try them. I'm not afraid." And she sang.

The other people pleaded with her, but she was stubborn. So they said goodbye. They were sure that they would never see her alive again. When they had gone south, Shingebiss began to work. She built a new kind of lodge, not open and breezy like the summer lodges of the People, but with double walls — which she stuffed with dry grass and moss, to keep out the cold and wind. Then she collected great piles of dry wood, so that she could keep her fire going at all times.

Then Old Man North Wind came down from the far north country. He blew his frosty breath — Pah! — and everything died. Everything was still... except for the smoke rising from Shingebiss' lodge. "What is this?" he asked. "Who is this, who dares to defy me? They can't live without food." He blew his frosty breath — Pah! — on the lakes and streams. Thick ice covered them. But Shingebiss just walked out onto the ice and chopped holes. She went ice fishing! She took her fish home to her lodge, cooked them and ate them. She was warm and comfortable, Old Man North Wind blew around and around Shingebiss' lodge, but she just built up her fire and was warm and comfortable. "So," said Old Man North Wind, "I will come inside." And he stepped in the door. Shingebiss was sitting by her fire, with her back to the door, but she felt the chill when Old Man North Wind came in. She added more wood to the fire and Old Man North Wind came closer. He sat down next to her! But she just added more wood. The flames rose higher, and higher. Old Man North Wind began to notice that his headdress of icicles was drooping. His clothes of ice and snow were becoming soggy, and full of holes. Drops of water ran down his face. "What is this? It can't be tears, because I never cry. This can only mean that I'm — melting!!!" Old Man North Wind ran out of Shingebiss' lodge and rolled in the snow until he was cold again. "This Shingebiss," he said, "she is too strong for me." In the spring, when the People returned, they were amazed to find Shingebiss alive and well. "We thought you would freeze and starve! We thought we would find nothing but your bones!" Shingebiss said, "I have learned ways to keep warm, and ways to find food. I can teach them to you. But you can't stay here if you're afraid."