

THE IMPACT OF MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY ON FOLKLORE LUTUNG KASARUNG TEXT FOR EFL LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

This study endeavored to portray and make sense of the morpheme in the folklore of Lutung Kasarung, the structural and functional classification of affixes and its impact of the analysis for EFL learners. This study was planned as qualitative study. This study was led on the folklore of Lutung Kasarung. The data were gathered through perusing the text of Lutung Kasarung, then, underlying the words in the text which contain morpheme, base, stem, root and affixes, after that it is revamped the information methodically. The impact of produce morphological study on folklore text for EFL learners is, improving their vocabulary, develop their knowledge of word structure, enhance their communication and writing skill. The examination was concerned about: morpheme, analysis of base, stem and root, and affixes. In first table (1) the researcher found 54 words with free and bound morphemes. In the second (2) table there are 52 words that have suffixes, 2 words has prefixes, and 1 word have prefix and suffix. Last table (3) researchers found that are 49 words called base and 5 word has suffixes called stem and the last thing all of word that total 54 words has called root.

Keywords: morphology, folklore, morpheme, affixes

INTRODUCTION

Morphology concentrates on the examples of development of words by the blend of sounds into negligible particular units of importance called morphemes (Dini, 2019). According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) morphemes is the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as 'hair', or a meaningful peaces of a word, such as the '-ed' of 'watched', that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts.

According to KBBI V, folklore means story from ancient times that has to do with historical events. Folklore is folk prose, which is considered by the owner of the story as an

event that actually happened and the folklore is secular (worldly), occurred in the not so distant past and is located in the world as we know it today (Danandjaja, 1986). Endraswara, (2013) stated that folklore can be used as an educational medium for delivering lessons to students to make the teaching and learning process.

Lutung Kasarung (lost lutung) is a Sundanese folklore that tells of a journey of Sanghyang Guruminda from Heaven who was revealed to Buana Panca Tengah (earth) by using a lutung (a type of monkey) as his form. The lutung's journey to earth to find the heart's dream princess who turns out to

be the figure of Purbasari Ayuwangi. Purbasari Ayuwangi is a princess who was expelled by her self-hating sister, Purbararang. When Purbasari was expelled from the kingdom, that's when she met the lutung and the story of them both being tested and forged was told in Lutung Kasarung. (Lutung Kasarung, Dari Bandung "Tersesat" ke Jakarta, 2021). Lutung Kasarung was first staged in 1921 in the form of Gending Karesmen with the title "Loetoeng Kasarung" organized by the regent of Bandung RA. Wiranatakusumah (Imelda, 2020). Lutung Kasarung is one of a folklore usually told to children and researchers want to re-introduce or even re-popularize the folklore of Lutung Kasarung using this study. The text of Lutung Kasarung researches take from website Indonesiantale. In this website, it provided lots of folklore from Indonesia specially from Sumatra, Jawa, Bali, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua. Also, in this website the folklore is using English as the language (Ridha, 2015).

The previous research that researcher use as a reference are Morphology of Folklore Batu Naga Lampung also used theory of Vladimir Propp. It included descriptive qualitative research method. Furthermore, in this research, from thirty-one function, the researchers found twenty-six functions

(Nursari, Subiyantoro, & Saddhono, 2020). The last research, The Morphology of the Gorontalo Folklore Perang Panipi used structural analysis research method to reveal the actors functions and their spread into the characters spheres of action. It also utilized Vladimir Propp theory, and found twelve narrative functions (Lantowa, 2021). However, from all of the reference, the application of morphological analysis can produce accurate knowledge about the whole story. So that this can help people to understand the meaning and purpose of a story delivered, such as moral values, educational facilities, and entertainment facilities.

The problem of the research is 1) how is words in the folklore text of Lutung Kasarung structured morphologically and 2) what are the impacts of this morphological study for EFL learners

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method of this study is divided into five points, which is type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. Moreover, in this research, the steps using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data,

interpreting them and finally drawing the conclusion. Qualitative descriptive study is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals (Lambert & Lambert, 2012). The method of collecting data used in this study is documentation. The method is using the following steps. The steps are (1) reading the text of Indonesian Folklore in English Lutung Kasarung, (2) underlying the sentences in the text that are contain affixes and morpheme, (3) classifying one by one the word that is contain morpheme, structural and functional affixes, and base, stem and root in the text (4) re writing. The researchers create a table, and writes again the data systematically to make it easier by the reader to understand about the

research. The last, the researchers use a technique to analyzing data by using descriptive analysis. The technique is (a)classifying the types of morphemes, affixes, and base, stem and root that found in the story, (b) explaining the function morpheme, affixes, and base, stem and root that found in the story, (c) making conclusions and suggestion based on the data analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As researchers we chose an Indonesian folklore entitled Lutung Kasarung. Researchers examine the presence of free morpheme, bound morpheme, affix, and their classification. Researchers also analyzed the existence of base, stem, and root in this fairy tales.

Table 01. Morpheme

No	Word	Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme	Statement	
				Paragraph	Line
1	named	Name	-ed	1	1
2	daughters	Daughter	-s	1	2
3	confuses	Confuse	-s	1	2
4	position	Posit	-ion	1	3
5	discussed	Discuss	-ed	2	1
6	conclusion	Conclude	-ion	2	1
7	different	Differ	-ent	3	1
8	appearance	Appear	-ance	3	2
9	beautiful	Beauty	-ful	3	2
10	sisters	Sister	-s	3	2
11	goodness	Good	-ness	3	2
12	intelligence	Intelligent	-ce	3	4
13	decision	Decide	-ion	4	1

14	announced	Announce	-ed	4	1
15	resign	Sign	re-	4	2
16	beloved	Love	be-, -ed	5	1
17	unexpectedly	Expect	un-, -ed -ly	6	1
18	particularly	Particular	-ly	6	3
19	entered	Enter	-ed	8	1
20	falling	Fall	-ing	8	2
21	rubbing	Rub	-ing	9	1
22	shocked	Shock	-ed	9	2
23	becomes	Come	be-, -s	9	3
24	happened	Happen	-ed	10	1
25	sighed	Sigh	-ed	10	2
26	tumultuous	Tumult	-uous	11	1
27	tried	Try	-ed	11	3
28	believed	Believe	-ed	11	4
29	exclaim	Claim	ex-	12	2
30	crying	Cry	-ing	13	1
31	begging	Beg	-ing	13	1
32	commanding	Command	-ing	13	2
33	meets	Meet	-s	14	1
34	served	Serve	-ed	14	2
35	cured	Cure	-ed	14	3
36	friendship	Friend	-ship	14	5
37	closer	Close	-er	14	5
38	asceticism	Ascetic	-ism	15	1
39	suddenly	Sudden	-ly	15	1
40	stands	Stand	-s	15	2
41	moved	Move	-ed	16	1
42	knows	Know	-s	17	2
43	mads	Mad	-s	18	1
44	said	say	-ed	19	1
45	thunderclap	thunder	-clap	20	1
46	offers	offer	-s	20	2
47	received	receive	-ed	21	2
48	changed	change	-ed	22	2
49	incarnate	carinate	in-	22	2
50	princess	prince	-ss	22	3
51	princes	prince	-s	22	3
52	amazement	amaze	-ment	23	1
53	finally	final	-ly	24	1
54	prosperous	prosper	-ous	24	2

Based on what is listed in the table above, it can be seen that in this folklore there are 54 words consisting of 55 words having free morphemes and 52 words having bound morphemes. Based on these results, out of the 55 words contained in the table, all of them have their own free morpheme and bound morpheme. Next, from 53 words there are 18 free morphemes combine with bound morpheme -ed. Definition -ed is added to verbs to form their past tense or their past participle. The past tense refers to things that happened in the past. There are 5 words have bond morpheme -ing.. The function of adding -ing is for saying that the verb is continuous tense or that are

ongoing process of something happen. Next, there are 3 words have prefix re. The explanation of puttingre before a word that has meaning repetition or “again”.

Structural and functional classification of affixes

The researcher found affixes from the text of Lutung Kasarung Indonesian folklore story, and more detailed can be described through table 2 as follows:

Table 02. Affixes

No	Word	Prefix	Suffix	Derivational Affix	Inflectional affix	Word class	Statement	
							Paragraph	Line
1	named	-	-ed	-	-ed (tensemarker)	Verb (Past tense)	1	1
2	daughters	-	-s	-	-s (plural maker)	Noun	1	2
3	confuses	-	-s	-	-s (pluralmaker)	Verb(third person)	1	2
4	position	-	-ion	-	-ion (tense marker)	Noun (canbe place)	1	3
5	discussed	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past participle)	2	1
6	conclusion	-	-ion	-	-ion (tense marker)	Noun	2	1
7	different	-	-ent	-	-ion (tense marker)	Adjective	3	1
8	appearanc e	-	-ance	-ance(class changing)	-	Noun	3	2

9	beautiful	-	-ful	-ful (class changing)	-	Adjective	3	2
10	sisters	-	-s	-	-s (plural marker)	Noun	3	2
11	goodness	-	-ness	-ness (class changing)	-	Noun	3	2
12	intelligence	-	-ce	-	-ce (tense marker)	Noun	3	4
13	decision	-	-ion	-ion (class maintaining)	-	Noun	4	1
14	announced	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past participle)	4	1
15	resign	re-	-	-re(class maintaining)	-	Verb(intransitive/transitive)	4	2
16	beloved	be-	-ed	-be (class changing)	-ed (tense marker)	Adjective	5	1
17	Unexpectedly	Un-	-ly	-un (class changing) -ly (class changing)	-	Adverb	6	1
18	particularly	-	-ly	-ly (class changing)	-	Adverb	6	3
19	entered	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past particular)	8	1
20	falling	-	-ing	-	-ing (tense marker)	Verb(present participle)	8	2
21	rubbing	-	-ing	-	-ing (tense marker)	Verb(present participle)	9	1
22	shocked	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past particular)	9	2
23	becomes	be-	-s	Be- (class changing)	-s (plural marker)	Noun	9	3
24	happened	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past particular)	10	1
25	sighed	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past particular)	10	2
26	tumultuous	-	-ous	-ous (class changing)	-	Adjective	11	1
27	tried	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past particular)	11	3
28	believed	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past particular)	11	4
29	exclaim	-ex	-	-ex (word changing)	-	Verb(intransitive)	12	2

30	crying	-	-ing	-	-ing (tense marker)	Adjective	13	1
31	begging	-	-ing	-	-ing(tense marker)	Verb(present participle)	13	1
32	commanding	-	-ing	-	-ing (tense marker)	Adjective	13	2
33	meets	-	-s	-	-s (pluralmarker)	Verb(third person)	14	1
34	served	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past particular)	14	2
35	cured	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past simple)	14	3
36	friendship	-	-ship	-ship (class maintaining)	-	Noun	14	5
37	closer	-	-er	-er (class changing)	-	Adjective (comparative)	14	5
38	asceticism	-	-ism	-ism (class changing)	-		15	1
39	Suddenly	-	-ly	-ly (class changing)	-	Adverb	15	1
40	stands	-	-s	-	-s (pluralmarker)	Verb (third person)	15	2
41	moved	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past particular)	16	1
42	knows	-	-s	-	-s (pluralmarker)	Verb(third person)	17	2
43	mads	-	-s	-	-s (plural marker)	Adjective	18	1
44	said	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Verb (past participle)	19	1
45	thunderclap	-	-clap	-clap(class changing)	-	Noun	20	1
46	incarnate	In-	-	-in (class maintaining)	-	Adjective	20	2
47	offers	-	-s	-	-s (plural marker)	Noun	20	2
48	received	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Adjective	21	2
49	changed	-	-ed	-	-ed (tense marker)	Adjective	22	2
50	princess	-	-ss	-ss (class changing)	-	Noun	22	3
51	princes	-	-s	-	-s (plural marker)	Noun	22	3

52	amazement	-	-ment	-ment(class changing)	-	Noun	23	1
53	Finally	-	-ly	-ly (class changing)	-	Adverb	24	1
54	prosperous	-	-ous	-ous (class changing)	-	Adjective	24	2

It is very clear what is listed in this second table that there are 6 words that have prefixes and there are 52 words that have suffixes, and 2 words has prefixes. In the table there are also 1 word that have a prefix and a suffix There are also 20 words

that are found with the derivational affix and 17 words that had inflectional affixes. Based on the table above, it can be found that most of the inflectional affixes have plural and tense markers in the story of the Lutung Kasarung.

Table 03. Base, Stem and Root

No	Word	Base	Stem	Root	Statement	
					Paragraph	Line
1	named	name	name	name	1	1
2	daughters	daughter	daughter	daughter	1	2
3	confuses	confuse	confuse	confuse	1	2
4	position	posit	position	posit	1	3
5	discussed	discuss	discuss	discuss	2	1
6	conclusion	Conclusion	Conclusion	Conclusion	2	1
7	different	differ	different	differ	3	1
8	appearance	appear	appearance	appear	3	2
9	beautiful	beauty	beautiful	beauty	3	2
10	sisters	sister	sister	sister	3	2
11	goodness	good	goodness	good	3	2
12	intelligence	intelligent	intelligence	intelligent	3	4
13	decision	decide	decision	decide	4	1
14	announced	announce	announce	announce	4	1
15	resign	sign	resign	sign	4	2
16	beloved	love	beloved	love	5	1
17	Unexpectedly	unexpected	unexpectedly	expect	6	1
18	particularly	particular	particularly	particular	6	3
19	entered	Enter	enter	enter	8	1
20	falling	fall	fall	fall	8	2
21	rubbing	rub	rub	rub	9	1
22	shocked	shock	shock	shock	9	2
23	becomes	become	become	come	9	3
24	happened	happen	happen	happen	10	1

25	sighed	sigh	sigh	sigh	10	2
26	tumultuous	tumult	tumultuous	tumult	11	1
27	tried	try	try	try	11	3
28	believed	believe	believe	believe	11	4
29	exclaim	claim	exclaim	claim	12	2
30	crying	cry	cry	cry	13	1
31	begging	beg	beg	beg	13	1
32	commanding	command	command	command	13	2
33	meets	meet	meet	meet	14	1
34	served	serve	serve	serve	14	2
35	cured	cure	cure	cure	14	3
36	friendship	friend	friendship	friend	14	5
37	closer	close	close	close	14	5
38	asceticism	ascetic	asceticism	ascetic	15	1
39	suddenly	sudden	suddenly	sudden	15	1
40	stands	stand	stand	stand	15	2
41	moved	move	move	move	16	1
42	knows	know	know	know	17	2
43	mads	mad	mad	mad	18	1
44	said	say	say	say	19	1
45	thunderclap	thunder	thunderclap	thunder	20	1
46	incarnate	carnate	incarnate	carnate	20	2
47	offers	offer	offer	offer	20	2
48	received	receive	receive	receive	21	2
49	changed	change	change	change	22	2
50	princess	prince	prince	prince	22	3
51	princes	prince	prince	prince	22	3
52	amazement	amaze	amazement	amaze	23	1
53	finally	final	finally	final	24	1
54	prosperous	prosper	prosperous	prosper	24	2

In this third table, researchers found 5 words that have prefixes; *resign*, *beloved*, *unexpectedly*, *becomes* and the word *incarnate*. So, in this case could be determine those word has been categorized to be stem because they are adding from prefixes. The total of words has stem is 49 words and the other word has suffixes could be called base. The last

thing is all of 54 words has root.

Doing analysis on folklore texts can help EFL learners to improve their vocabulary, this is one of the effects of doing folklore analysis. The parcel and part of each language is the vocabulary (Tabatabaei, 2011). There are many strategies to increase learner's vocabulary and one of them is to use morphological

study on some folklore texts. According to Tabatabaei (2011) knowledge of morpheme and morphology -also known as word structure-plays an important role in learning words from context. According to Kuo and Anderson (2006), learners tend to have a larger vocabulary and better reading comprehension when they understand how words are formed by combining prefixes, suffixes, and stems.

Morphological analysis is all about the word structure. This reason made another impact of doing analysis on a folklore text can help EFL learners to develop their knowledge of word structure. According to Claravall (2016) Students could gain access to rigorous and complex texts with a lot of morphologically complex words if morphology instruction was included to help them learn about and understand word structure.

Another impact after doing analysis on a text is improving the ability to communicate in English. By doing analysis, researchers can examine more deeply the meaning of a word. According to Boonkit (2010), one of the four essential macro skills for effective language communication is speaking. For EFL speakers, pronunciation and vocabulary stands out as crucial aspects to emphasize when working to improve their

fluency in speaking English. Carrying out an analysis of a text, the researcher examines the structure of words and also the meaning of the words under study which will later help learners use these words in communicating using English in their daily activities. So that doing analysis on text can have an impact and benefit in developing skills, especially speaking English for EFL learners.

Previously, by doing analysis on folklore texts can improve foreign learners' vocabulary, which can also improve learners' speaking and writing as well. One of the communication skills that learners must learn is writing. According to Fahmi and Rachmijati (2021), one of the important skills is writing, because the learner shares and delivers their ideas from their brain into words in writing and tools of communication to express what it feels like is writing. Learners will have difficulty writing if they do not have enough vocabulary to help them write. To make a good sentence, the writer must first understand the meaning of the word.

CONCLUSION

Based on what is contained in each table the researcher can conclude the following: Each table has different results. In first table (1) the researcher found 54 words with free and bound morphemes. In

the second (2) table there are 52 words that have suffixes, 2 words have prefixes, and 1 word has prefix and suffix. Last table (3) researchers found that are 49 words called base and 5 word has suffixes called stem and the last thing all of word that total 54 words is root.

The impacts of morphological study on folklore Lutung Kasarung text for EFL learners are improving their vocabulary, develop their knowledge of word structure, enhance their communication and writing skills.

A text is built from a series of paragraphs, a paragraph is built from a series of sentences. A sentence is built from a series of words. Where the word is built from morphemes and word formations. The words in the folklore text Lutung Kasarung are built from a series of morphemes, affixes and base stem roots.

Morphological study of a text is a way when someone wants to understand the overall language structure of a story text. When performing a morphological study on a text the reader will understand more deeply about the structure of words in the text. Some word structures in a text can be found in the form of morphemes, affixes, and other types. To researchers who want to do a morphological study of a story text, the advice that can be given is to analyze the selected text as a whole. Because the story

text is usually a long text consisting of many words. Of course, we as researchers do not want to miss some words that should be underlined.

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