

**AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXATION IN FAIRY TALE
“THE FROG KING, OR IRON HENRY”
BY JACOB AND WILHELM GRIMM**

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Abstract

The objectives of this research are to find out the process of affixation and to know the functions of affixes in fairy tale “The Frog King, or Iron Henry” by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. This research used qualitative method to analyze the data. Based on the data, there are two kinds of affixations found in this fairy tale which are prefix and suffix. Prefix is affixes that attach at the beginning of the word. It includes derivational affix which consists of prefix non-, re-, sur-, dis-, up-, in-, and out-. Suffix is affixes that attach at the end of the word. It consists of derivational suffix and inflectional suffix. Derivational suffix changes the grammatical categories of words which consists of suffix -en, -ion, -ly, -some, -ful. Meanwhile, inflectional suffix does not change grammatical categories of words which consists of suffix -s, -es, -'s, -ed, -en, -er, -est, and -ing. The analysis shows that prefixes and suffixes were found in 118 words. Prefixes show 13 data (11.01 %) and suffixes show 105 data (88,98 %). Here, it can be concluded that suffixes are more dominant than prefixes. Therefore, it can be stated that suffix is more productive than prefix.

Key words: Fairy Tale, Affixation, Prefix, Suffix

A. INTRODUCTION

Language has a very important role in human life. Not only being used for direct communication, but language is also used for communication in writing. Language has more than one million words that are commonly used into word by word, sentence, paragraph, and essay. Each word is formed from one or more morphemes. Furthermore, one of the most important branches of linguistics that studies about morpheme and structure of the word is called Morphology.

According to Yule (2010: 67), the term of morphology literally means the study of forms, was first used in biology, but it has also been used to designate the types of investigation that analyzes all of a language's basic elements since the middle of the nineteenth century. This is in line with the explanation given by Aronoff and Fudeman (2011: 1) that the term morphology is generally attributed to the German poet, novelist, playwright, and philosopher Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832), who coined it early in the nineteenth century in a biological context. Its etymology is Greek: *morph-* means shape and form, and *morphology* is the study of form or forms. They also states that morphology in linguistics refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deal with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. In addition, Haspelmath and Sims (2013: 1) also define morphology as a study of the internal structure

of words. Here, it is in line with what Ifadloh (2021: 1) says that morphology plays an important role in linguistics because it discusses about the structure of the words organized in a language. Therefore, language learners cannot be separated to study about morphology.

From these some opinions, it can be concluded that morphology is one of linguistics study which learn about word formation, their internal structure and how they are formed by one morpheme or several morphemes. Yule (2010: 67) says that morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. In addition, Haspelmath and Sims (2013: 1) also defines morpheme is as the smallest meaningful constituents of words that can be identified. Astuti, et al. (2021: 34) add that discussing about morphology cannot be separated to learn about morpheme as learning morpheme is learning about the form and the meaning of the words. Then, combining two or more morphemes to form a word is called a morphological process.

There are two processes of morphological process, they are concatenative which means putting morphemes together, and non-concatenative morphology which means modifying internal structure of morphemes. In other words, concatenative morphology is a way of making new words from old by adding other morpheme. One of concatenative morphological process is affixation.

By learning affixation, students are equipped not only with language skills, but also with good language analysis skills. In other words, students will know the process of forming words in English along with the affixes that form it. As a result, students will be easier to determine the meaning of words and be able to know the process of analysis and synthesis in the formation of English words.

According to Haspelmath (2002: 16), affix is such short morphemes with an abstract meaning. Meanwhile, Katamba defines (1993: 44) an affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. In addition, Stageberg (1981: 89) also states that an affix is a bound morpheme that occurs before or within or after a base. This is the same as the definition given by Plag (2002: 90) that an affix is a bound morpheme that attaches to bases. From these some opinions, it can be concluded that affixation is a process of adding a morpheme to root or other morpheme such as base. Stageberg (1981: 89) states that there are three kinds of affixes which are prefixes, suffixes and infixes.

Stageberg (1981: 89) defines prefixes are as bound morphemes that occur before a base, as in *import*, *prefix*, *retell*. Meanwhile, Katamba (1993: 44) defines a prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like *re-*, *un-*, and *in-*. In short, prefixes are affixes that occur before root or base. This is the same as the definition given by Yule (2010: 59) that a prefix is an affix that they can create a new word and also change the meaning of word.

Stageberg (1981: 91) states that suffixes are bound morphemes that occur after a base, like *shrinkage*, *failure*, *noisy*, *realize*, *nails*, *dreamed*. According to Katamba (1993: 44), a suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base). This is the same as the definition given by Yule (2010: 59) that suffix is an affix that added to the end of the word. From these definitions, it can be concluded that suffixes are bound morphemes attached at the end of the word. In English, only suffixes are inflectional, because they create a new form of the same word. These suffixes are *-est*, *-ing*, *-er*, *-ly*, *-es*, *-s*, and *-ed*. Suffix is also derivational if they form a new word and change the meaning. For example, suffix *-less* in word *care* (noun) becomes *careless* (adjective). This suffix changes noun become adjective.

Stageberg (1981: 90) states that infixes are bound morphemes that have been inserted within a word. According to Katamba (1993: 44), an infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. In other words, each morpheme inserted in a root is called an infix. In English, process of infixation is rarely found. In fact, infixation of sorts still happens in contemporary English. They are sometimes internal additions, such as in ‘un *get at* able’ where the preposition at of get at is kept as an infix in the -able adjective, despite the preposition is frequently dropped in similar words, such as reliable (from rely on) and accountable (from account for). However, In English, infixes are most commonly replacements, not additions. They can be found in a few noun plurals, such as the -ee- in *geese*, which replaces the -oo- in *goose*, and more often in the past tense and past participles of verbs, such as the -o- in *chose* and *chosen*, which replaces the -oo- in *choose* (Stageberg, 1981: 90).

There are three kinds of affixation; prefix, suffix and infix that commonly can be found in any texts, such as in lyric song, book/textbook, magazines, newspaper, short story, folklore, fairy tales, and so on. Through these texts, variation of these kinds of affixation in forming English words can be found. This becomes main reason to further analyze the use of affixation in a fairy tales.

According to The Oxford Dictionary of English Folklore as cited in Lepin (2012: 6) defines a fairy tale is as the usual English term for a group of oral narratives cantered on magical tests, quests, and transformation. As cited in *Merriam-Webster's online dictionary* (2022), fairy tale is defined as a story involving fantastic forces and beings in which improbable events lead to be a happy ending. From these two definitions, it can be concluded that fairy tale is an impossible narrative text story involving fantastic, powers, magic, and creatures like fairies, goblins and others that the story lead to be a happy ending. Fairy tale includes narrative text. It uses past tense as its language feature.

There are some pervious researches about affixation that have been conducted by researchers. Natalia and Wulandari (2017) conducted a research about identifying types of affixes in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The result showed that English has six types of affixes out of seven types from Lieber which are prefixes, suffixes, infixes, circumfixes, interfixes, and simulfixes. Then, Bahasa Indonesia has four types of affixes which are prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes. Here, there are four similarities of affixes that were possessed by English and Bahasa Indonesia whereby both of them have prefixes, suffixes, infixes and circumfixes. English does not own transfixes. Lastly, Bahasa Indonesia does not own interfixes, simulfixes and transfixes. Here, Natalia and Wulandari focused on the comparison of affixes which is possessed by English and Bahasa Indonesia. Next, Nurjanah, et al. (2018) conducted a research about affixation of derivational and inflectional process in narrative text. Here, they analyzed a fable. The result showed that inflectional process became the most frequently process found in the text. Here, they focused on the comparison between derivational process and inflectional process in narrative text. Fitri (2020) also conducted a research about affixes. However, she focused on derivational and inflectional morpheme in the selected news from Tempo.co. Here, the objectives of her study are to know the derivational and inflectional morphemes and to know the functions of morpheme in the selected news. The result showed that inflectional morphemes are more frequently found than derivational morphemes. Derivational morpheme changes the grammatical categories of words which consists of suffix and prefix, for example, noun-

forming suffix changes the words/morphemes to nouns in the suffix –ion, -ment, -ist, -ship and –er. The inflectional does not change the grammatical categories of words which consists of “-s, -‘s, -er, -est, -s, -ed, -ing, and –en”.

Based on the explanation above, this study still has its own novelty since this study has different focus from the previous studies. It focuses on the affixation process and the functions of affixes found in the selected text. Then, the object of the study is a fairy tale “The Frog King, or Iron Henry” that absolutely has different words from the object of the previous studies. It has two objectives which are to find out the process of affixation and to know the functions of affixes found in a fairy tale “The Frog King, or Iron Henry”. Therefore, it is written by entitled “an analysis of affixation in fairy tale “The Frog King, or Iron Henry” by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm.”

B. METHOD

This research applies qualitative method. According to Taylor, Bogdan and Devault (2016: 7), qualitative methodology refers to the broadest sense to research that produces descriptive data-people’s own written or spoken words. Descriptive data are all data that are written by using words in detail. Hammersley (2013: 12) states that qualitative research tends to adopt a flexible and data-driven research design, to use relatively unstructured data, to emphasize the essential role of subjectivity in the research process. This means qualitative research focus more on creating and developing descriptions and explanations than on testing hypotheses that have already been defined.

Technique of collecting data in this research uses document analysis. It means that the texts such as book/textbook, magazines, newspaper, short story, folklore, fairy tales, and so on are used to collect the data. In this research, the data were collected from the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry” by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, translated by Jack Zipes, with illustrations by Andrea Dezso. It was chosen since it is one of the famous children’s fairy tales in the world. In addition, the story presented is very interesting for the readers so it was decided to choose this story for the analysis.

Technique of analyzing data in this research uses three steps, they are reading and understanding data, displaying data, and making conclusion. First, the data were read to find out affixation that was realized in this text. Second, the data analysis was displayed into a table. Third, conclusion was made based on the result of analyzing the data descriptively.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This part presents result and discussion of this research. The result and discussion are elaborated as follows.

1. Result

Based on the result of this research, some affixations were found such as prefixes and suffixes which were realized in the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry”. However, there was not any infix found in the analyzed data. The descriptions are as follow:

1.1. Prefixes

Prefixes are affixes that occur before root or base of the word. They can create a new word and also change the meaning of word. The following table shows prefixes that are used in the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry”

PREFIXES FOUND IN THE TEXT

No	Prefix	Meaning	Word	Number
1	Non-	Not	Non-sense	1
2	Re-	Again	Remain, return	2
3	Sur-	Over or above	Surface	1
4	Dis-	Reverse or remove	Disgrace, distressed, distance	3
5	Up-	Make or move higher	Upstairs	2
6	In-	Location in-	Inside	2
7	Out-	Location out-	Outside	2
Total Prefixes				13

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there were 13 words of prefixes that were found in the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry.” The table shows that prefix non-, re-, sur-, dis-, up-, in-, out- includes derivational affixes. They form a new word and change the meaning.

- 1) Prefix non-, for example, the word non-sense. This word has a root or base form ‘sense’ and added by the prefix non- to be non-sense.
- 2) Prefix re-, for example, the word remain. This word has a root or base form ‘main’ and added by the prefix re- to be remain. The word return has a root or base form ‘turn’ and added by the prefix re- to be return.
- 3) Prefix sur-, for example, the word surface. This word has a root or base form ‘face’ and added by the prefix sur- to be surface.
- 4) Prefix dis-, for example, the word disgrace. This word has a root or base form ‘grace’ and added by the prefix dis- to be disgrace. The word distressed has a root or base form ‘stress’ and added by the prefix dis- and suffix -ed to be distressed. The word distance has a root or base form ‘tance’ and added by the prefix dis- to be distance.
- 5) Prefix up-, for example, the word upstairs. This word has a root or base form ‘stairs’ and added by the prefix up- to be upstairs.
- 6) Prefix in-, for example, the word inside. This word has a root or base form ‘side’ and added by the prefix in- to be inside.

- 7) Prefix out-, for example, the word outside. This word has a root or base form 'side' and added by the prefix out- to be outside.

1.2. Suffix

Suffixes are affixes that occur at the end of root or base of the word. They are inflectional, because they create a new form of the same word. Suffix is also derivational if they form a new word and change the meaning. For example, suffix –less in word care (noun) becomes careless (adjective). This suffix changes noun become adjective.

1.2.1. Derivational Suffix

Suffix that creates a new word and change the meaning is called derivational suffix. The following table shows inflectional suffixes that are used in the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry.”

DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX FOUND IN THE TEXT

No	Suffix	Function	Word	Number
1	-en	Adjective	golden	6
2	-ion	Noun	companion	2
3	-ly	Adverb	miserably, quickly, bitterly, really, nearly,	6
4	-some	Adjective	handsome	1
5	-ful	Adjective	faithful, dreadful,	4
Total derivational suffixes				19

Based on the table above, there were 19 words of derivational suffixes that are found in the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry.” The table shows that suffix -en, -ion, -ly, -some, -ful include derivational affixes. They create a new word and change the meaning.

- 1) Suffix –en, for example, the word golden. This word has a root or base form ‘gold’ and added by the suffix -en to be golden.
- 2) Suffix –ion, for example, the word companion. This word has a root or base form ‘company’ and added by the suffix -ion to be companion.
- 3) Suffix –ly, for example, the word miserably. This word has a root or base form ‘miserable’ and added by the suffix –ly to be miserably. The word quickly has a root or base form ‘quick’ and added by the suffix -ly to be quickly. The word bitterly has a root or base form ‘bitter’ and added by the suffix -ly to be bitterly. The word really has a root or base form ‘real’ and added by the suffix -ly to be really. The word nearly has a root or base form ‘near’ and added by the suffix -ly to be nearly.
- 4) Suffix –some, for example, the word handsome. This word has a root or base form ‘hand’ and added by the suffix –some to be handsome.
- 5) Suffix –ful, for example, the word faithful. This word has a root or base form ‘faith’ and added by the suffix –ful to be faithful. The word dreadful has a root or base form ‘dread’ and added by the suffix -ful to be dreadful.

1.2.2. Inflectional Suffix

Suffix that creates a new form of the same word is called inflectional suffix. The following table shows inflectional suffixes that are used in the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry.”

INFLECTIONAL SUFFIX FOUND IN THE TEXT

No	Suffix	Meaning	Word	Number
1	-s, -es	plural	<i>Fingers, clothes, jewels, pearls, hands, steps, horses, feathers, harnesses, wishes, bands, times.</i>	17
2	-'s	Possessive	<i>Prince's, Henry's.</i>	3
3	-ed	Past tense	<i>delighted, stretched, rolled, horrified,, responded, minded, dipped, dived, picked, called, promised, knocked, cried, opened, slammed, replied, retrieved, believed, obeyed, hopped, followed, ordered, helped, wanted, carried, cherished, arrived, accompanied, distressed, learned, turned, wrapped, traveled, released.</i>	47
4	-en	Past participle	<i>Fallen, forgotten, eaten.</i>	3
5	-er	comparative	<i>Nearer</i>	1
6	-est	superlative	<i>Youngest</i>	3
7	-ing	progressive	<i>Grieving, weeping, coming, thumping, standing, setting, bursting, cracking, breaking, springing.</i>	12
Total Inflectional Suffixes				86

Based on the table above, there were 86 words of inflectional suffixes that are found in the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry.” The table shows that suffix –s, -es, -‘s, -ed, -en, -er, -est, and -ing include inflectional affixes. They create a new form of the same word.

- 1) Suffix –s and -es, means plural, for example the word fingers. This word has a root or base form ‘finger’ and added by the suffix -s to be fingers. The word clothes have a root or base form ‘clothe’ and added by the suffix -s to be clothes. The word jewels have a root or base form ‘jewel’ and added by the suffix -s to be jewels. The word pearls have a root or base form ‘pearl’ and added by the suffix -s to be pearls. The word hands have a root or base form ‘hand’ and added by the suffix -s to be hands. The word steps have a root or base form ‘step’ and added by the suffix -s to be steps. The word horses have a root or base form ‘horse’ and added by the suffix -s to be horses. The word feathers have a root or base form ‘feather’ and added by the suffix -s to be feathers. The word harnesses

have a root or base form 'harness' and added by the suffix -es to be harnesses. The word wishes have a root or base form 'wish' and added by the suffix -es to be wishes. The word bands have a root or base form 'band' and added by the suffix -s to be bands. The word times have a root or base form 'time' and added by the suffix -s to be times.

- 2) Suffix -'s, means possessive, for example the word prince's. This word has a root or base form 'prince' and added by the suffix -'s to be prince's. The word henry's have a root or base form 'henry' and added by the suffix -'s to be henry's.
- 3) Suffix -ed, means verb, for example the word delighted. This word has a root or base form 'delight' and added by the suffix -ed to be delighted. The word stretched has a root or base form 'stretch' and added by the suffix -ed to be stretched. The word rolled has a root or base form 'roll' and added by the suffix -ed to be rolled. The word horrified has a root or base form 'horrify' and added by the suffix -ed to be horrified. The word responded has a root or base form 'respond' and added by the suffix -ed to be responded. The word minded has a root or base form 'mind' and added by the suffix -ed to be minded. The word dipped has a root or base form 'dip' and added by the suffix -ed to be dipped. The word dived has a root or base form 'dive' and added by the suffix -ed to be dived. The word picked has a root or base form 'pick' and added by the suffix -ed to be picked. The word called has a root or base form 'call' and added by the suffix -ed to be called. The word promised has a root or base form 'promise' and added by the suffix -ed to be promised. The word knocked has a root or base form 'knock' and added by the suffix -ed to be knocked. The word cried has a root or base form 'cry' and added by the suffix -ed to be cried. The word opened has a root or base form 'open' and added by the suffix -ed to be opened. The word slammed has a root or base form 'slam' and added by the suffix -ed to be slammed. The word replied has a root or base form 'reply' and added by the suffix -ed to be replied. The word retrieved has a root or base form 'retrieve' and added by the suffix -ed to be retrieved. The word believed has a root or base form 'believe' and added by the suffix -ed to be believed. The word obeyed has a root or base form 'obey' and added by the suffix -ed to be obeyed. The word hopped has a root or base form 'hop' and added by the suffix -ed to be hopped. The word followed has a root or base form 'follow' and added by the suffix -ed to be followed. The word ordered has a root or base form 'order' and added by the suffix -ed to be ordered. The word helped has a root or base form 'help' and added by the suffix -ed to be helped. The word wanted has a root or base form 'want' and added by the suffix -ed to be wanted.
- 4) Suffix -en, means participle, for example the word fallen. This word has a root or base form 'fall' and added by the suffix -en to be fallen. The word forgotten has a root or base form 'forget' and added by the suffix -en to be forgotten. The word eaten has a root or base form 'eat' and added by the suffix -en to be eaten.
- 5) Suffix -er, means comparative, for example the word nearer. This word has a root or base form 'near' and added by the suffix -er to be nearer.

- 6) Suffix –est, means superlative, for example the word youngest. This word has a root or base form ‘young’ and added by the suffix –est to be youngest.
- 7) Suffix –ing, means progressive, for example the word grieving. This word has a root or base form ‘grieve’ and added by the suffix –ing to be grieving. The word weeping has a root or base form ‘weep’ and added by the suffix -ing to be weeping. The word coming has a root or base form ‘come’ and added by the suffix -ing to be coming. The word thumping has a root or base form ‘thump’ and added by the suffix -ing to be thumping. The word standing has a root or base form ‘stand’ and added by the suffix -ing to be standing. The word setting has a root or base form ‘set’ and added by the suffix -ing to be setting. The word bursting has a root or base form ‘burst’ and added by the suffix -ing to be bursting. The word cracking has a root or base form ‘crack’ and added by the suffix -ing to be cracking. The word breaking has a root or base form ‘break’ and added by the suffix -ing to be breaking. The word springing has a root or base form ‘spring’ and added by the suffix -ing to be springing.

2. Discussion

Related to the result above, there are some processes of affixation which were found in the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry.” They were prefixes and suffixes while infix was not found in this text. Prefixes were related to the process of forming new words by adding affixes or bound morphemes to a word. They include derivational morphemes. Meanwhile, suffixes include inflectional morphemes because they create a new form of the same word without changing the meaning of the word. In other words, they do not change the class of words. The following table shows total words of prefixes and suffixes that are used in the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry.”

AFFIXATION IN FAIRY TALE “THE FROG KING, OR IRON HENRY”

Aspect	Affixation	
	Prefix	Suffix
Total	13	105
Percentage	11,01 %	88,98 %

The table above shows that there were two kinds of affixation found in the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry,” meanwhile infix was not found in this text. This is because infix is rarely found in English words. It is in line with the opinion given by Yule (2010: 59) who states that infix is not normally used in English, but it is found in some other language.

From 118 data that are found in the fairy tale, there were 105 data of suffixes and 13 data of prefixes. It shows that suffixes are more dominant than prefixes found in this fairy tale. Furthermore, it can be seen in detail related to the comparison of inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme found in suffixes. There were 86 data of inflectional suffixes and 19 data of derivational suffixes. This is because inflectional is more common than derivational. As stated by Schmid (2015: 4) that inflectional is more productive than derivational. Inflectional can be attached to most members of a

particular class, such as verb, noun or adjective, whereas derivational tend to be more limited with regards to their scope.

The most commonly found affix is suffix –ed. Suffix –ed includes inflectional suffixes. They create a new word of the same word. It means that they do not change the class of word. Suffix –ed means a past tense verb. Tenses or verbs forms used in narrative text are past tenses. This is what caused suffix –ed to be found more in the fairy tale.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the result and discussion above, it can be concluded that there were two kinds of affixes found in this fairy tale which are prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are bound morphemes that occur before a base, as in *import*, *prefix*, *retell*. Suffixes are bound morphemes attached at the end of the word. Infixes are bound morpheme attached in the middle of the word. Based on the results of analysis, there are 118 data affixations that are found in the fairy tale entitled “The Frog King, or Iron Henry.” There are 105 data or 88,98 % suffixes and 13 data or 11,01 % prefixes. In suffixes, there are 86 data inflectional suffixes and 19 data derivational suffixes. It shows that suffixes are the most dominant affixes found in this fairy tale.

Prefix non-, re-, sur-, dis-, up-, in-, and out are used in the fairy tale. Prefixes include derivational morphemes. Prefix non- means not. Prefix re- means again. Prefix sur- means over or above. Prefix dis- means reverse or remove. Prefix up- means make or move higher. Prefix in- means location. Prefix out- means location. There are two suffixes that are used in the fairy tale which are derivational suffix and inflectional suffix. Derivational suffixes include suffix -en, -ion, -ly, -some, and -ful. Inflectional suffixes include suffix -s and -es means plural, suffix -‘s means possessive, suffix -ed means verb, suffix -en means participle, suffix -er means comparative, suffix -est means superlative, and suffix -ing means progressive.

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