

Analysis of Word Classes in Short Story "Maaf" by Putu Wijaya: Morphological Studies

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Abstract: *The research aims to describe word classes that contained in the 'Maaf' by Putu Wijaya's short story. Word class is a word classification in units of language with based on the form categories, function, and meaning in the system grammatical. The function of word class is to develop sentence properly based on patterns sentence raw in order to avoid a mistake in the writing of the setence. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method by analyzing the documents that have been obtained and then explained based on word class, compared and combined to form a systematic and a whole results of the study. It can be concluded that the result of the research from 'Maaf' by Putu Wijaya's short story are (1) Noun 613 words. (2) Verb 436 words. (3) Conjunction or particle obtained 424 words. (4) Adverb 303 words. (5) Pronoun 274 words. (6) Adjektive 223 words. (7) Numerals which is only 46 words.*

Keywords : *Morphology, part of speech, short story*

INTRODUCTION

Talking about literary works, the scope is very broad, where literary works are created to convey aesthetic experiences communicatively by the author to his readers. As it is known that there are two types of literary works, namely fiction literary works containing prose, poetry, drama, short stories, novels, and so on. Then the second is non-fiction literary works which contain biographies, autobiographies, essays, and literary criticism. One of the forms of literature that is very much in demand by the public is the short story. Short story is a form and result of creative art work whose objects are humans and their lives using language as the medium and the content is only centered on one character and a certain situation where there is a peak of the problem (climax) and its solution. In addition, in short stories or short stories there are less than 10,000 words, so they tend to be short and dense, and don't take up much of our time when reading them.

Discussing the short story, of course it is necessary to know in advance about the concept of the literary work. A short story or what is usually abbreviated as "short story" is a type of literary work in the form of a fictitious phrase that tells or describes a story experienced by a character briefly with various kinds of conflicts as well as problem solving in it. Big Indonesian Dictionary (Short Story comes from 2 words, where 'Cerita' means a speech about something that can happen and 'Short' which means a story that is told relatively short or has no more than 10,000 words dominant impression and will focus on only one character. In the 10,000 words there are already story prefixes, conflicts and ways to resolve them. Therefore, of course we must be good at choosing correctly what words we will insert into the short story that we want to use. sometimes found vocabulary that is ineffective and only ends in giving the impression of being long-winded. In relation to words, short stories are certainly included in writing that cannot be separated from word class.

Word class is a grouping or classification of words with the aim of finding a system in language. As we know words are very complex forms composed of several elements, Indonesian words can consist of one or more syllables. In detail, the meaning of word class is the existence of a group of words contained in a language unit based on the categories of form, function, and meaning in the grammatical system. There are several functions contained in the use of word classes in a piece of writing, namely they can be symbols of a thought or idea, form various sentence structures, and function as forming units of meaning for a phrase, clause, or sentence.

This short story is interesting to study as a form of inventory of the word classes contained in it. By the author, the vocabulary presented is very interesting and varied. This short story contains variants of word classes that can be sorted and documented.

The research that is relevant to this research is Afria, et al. (2020) researched the Compounding Analysis in the Novel Negeri Lima Menara by Ahmad Fuadi: Morphological Studies. The results of his research show that compounding in the novel Negeri Lima Menara by Ahmad Fuadi has a combination of elements in the form of a noun (N) + noun (N); noun (N) + adjective (Adj) + noun (N); noun (N) + noun (N) + adjective (Adj); noun (N) + adjective (Adj) + adjective (Adj); noun (N) + verb (V); verb (V) + noun (N); noun (N) + adjective (Adj); adjective (Adj) + noun (N); noun (N) + adverb (Adv); adverb (Adv) + noun (N); adverb (Adv) + adjective (Adj); verb (V) + adjective (Adj); adverb (Adv) + adverb (Adv); adjective (Adj) + adjective (Adj). In addition, there are two categories of compounding, namely exocentric and endocentric. Furthermore, Afria and Virginia (2020) researched the analysis of composition in the short story "introduction to a long sleep" by Eka Kurniawan: a study of morphology. The results of the analysis concluded that there were 23 data containing elements of composition. The elements obtained 10 data that are exocentric and 13 data that are endocentric.

From the two previous studies, it can be explained that there is relevance to this research, namely morphology as a theory and concept in research. However, the difference lies in the level of the object of study such as compounding and composition. In this study only discusses the word class. Therefore, the results obtained are also different.

TEORITIS CONCEPT

Morfology

The word morphology comes from or is taken from the word morphologie. The word morphologie itself comes from the Greek word 'morphe' which is then combined with 'logos'. Morphe means form and logos means knowledge. In the discussion, the sound [o] found between morphed and logos is a sound that usually appears between two words that are combined. Etymologically, the term morphology in Indonesian comes from the word morphology found in English. The term is formed from two morphemes, namely morph meaning 'form' and logy which means 'science' (Chaer, 2008).

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies word forms, word changes, and the impact of the changes themselves on the meaning and class of words.

Meanwhile, Ramlan (1987: 21) describes morphology as part of linguistics whose field is to investigate the intricacies of word forms, and the possibility of group changes in the meaning of words that arise as a result of changes in word form. Another understanding also states that morphology is a branch of linguistics that discusses or identifies the intricacies of word formation.

From several opinions that have been submitted by experts, it can be concluded that morphology in relation to language, this science is focused on studying and studying word forms. In addition, changes in word form and meaning (meaning) that appear as well as changes in word class caused by changes in word form can also become objects of conversation in morphology. In other words, structurally speaking objects in morphology are morphemes at the lowest level and words at the highest level. Some morphemes are free and some are bound. It is said to be a free morpheme because it can stand alone, and is said to be bound if it cannot stand alone.

Furthermore, the object of study from morphology is the form of words, all language units before turning into words, such as morphemes with various types and forms, and the process of word formation. Word formation includes several processes such as free and bound morphemes, affixes, morphophonemics, reduplication, composition, inflection, and derivation.

Word Classes

Kridalaksana (1986: 41) states that a word class is a set of words which have more or less the same syntactic behavior. A word subclass is part of a word set that behaves syntactically the same. The term word class is also called a word type in traditional grammar. Classification of words in this word class itself is nothing but to find the system in the language. The word type system itself is the principle of classifying words of a language based on a number of corresponding characteristics. In addition, some experts also explain the types of words using word class terms and some use word categories. The words put forward by the experts are verbs, adjectives, nouns, pronouns, numerals, adverbs, interrogatives, demonstratives, articulations, , prepositions, conjunctions.

A word is an element whose function is to form a sentence. Words can be formed from a morphological process which is affixation (Asification), repetition (Reduplication), and merging (Composition). While the class is the level of a group. From this explanation, we can conclude that the meaning of word class is a group of words in a language unit based on the categories of form, function, and meaning in the grammatical system.

Word classes have several very important functions in the preparation of a sentence, including being able to symbolize thoughts or ideas which initially are abstract and then become concrete. Word classes can also function to form various sentence structures. In addition, word classes also function as forming units of meaning in a phrase, clause or sentence. Word classes also play a role in shaping the style of expression so that later they are able to produce essays that can be understood and enjoyed by others.

METHODS

The type of approach used in this journal is a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach is a research process and understanding based on methodology by investigating a social phenomenon and human problem. In this approach, the researcher makes a complex picture form and examines it word for word. Furthermore, the researcher used a descriptive method, namely content analysis. The descriptive method is a method that is carried out by analyzing the data that has been collected in the form of spoken or written words directly from the observed object (Moleong, 2006:11). This research is descriptive because the purpose of this research is to describe or describe the analysis of word class in the short story “*maaf*” by Putu Wijaya.

The procedure for collecting research data uses one type of data, namely secondary data, where the secondary data used in this study is data obtained from library studies. The source of data in this study is a short story or short story entitled “*maaf*” by Putu Wijaya. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out using documentation techniques. Documentation is one method of collecting qualitative data by viewing and analyzing documents that have been made by the subject himself or by others about the subject. Documentation is a research activity by observing documents related to the topic and research objectives, where this technique itself is often referred to as historical observation.

The method of data analysis carried out through this technique is to collect and analyze documents, both written, graphic and electronic documents, in which the document in question is the short story “*maaf*” by Putu Wijaya. Documents that have been obtained are then analyzed (parsed) based on word class, compared and combined (synthesised) to form a systematic, coherent and complete study result.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research that have been analyzed show that word classes in the form of verbs, adjectives, particles, nouns, numerals, adverbs, and pronouns are found in the short story entitled “*maaf*” by Putu Wijaya. This can be seen in the following table:

Word Classes in Short Story “ <i>Maaf</i> ” by Putu Wijaya						
Verb	Adjective	Particles	Noun	Numeral	Adverb	Pronoun
436	223	424	613	46	303	274
words	words	words	words	words	words	words

a. Verb

Verbs or what are usually called verbs are words or groups of words that describe or state something whether it is about actions, events, events, existence, experiences, and circumstances. Verbs are found in several sentences quoted from the short story “*maaf*” by Putu Wijaya, including the following:

“Tiba-tiba ia **menanyakan** apakah aku tidak pernah merasa takut karena sudah **melakukan** dosa?”

“Tidak pernah **berusaha** untuk **memberikan** teguran atau bimbingan agar orang yang berdosa itu sadar pada perbuatan dosa.”

“Kedatangan kita **kemari** mau **menunjukkan** kepada dia bahwa meskipun kita sebenarnya yang pantas di **minta** maaf, tapi kita sudah **datang kemari**

karena dia sendiri tidak **punya** nyali untuk **minta** maaf. Ini sebuah **pembelajaran** moral kepada dia!"

b. Adjective

Adjectives or adjectives are words that are used to describe, characterize, limit and add meaning to nouns or pronouns. Adjectives are found in several sentences quoted from the short story "maaf" by Putu Wijaya, including the following:

"**Sabar**. Niat kita datang kemari **baik**, jangan kita **rusak** dengan perasaan **negatif**."

"Aku merasakannya sebagai **semacam** penghinaan kepada kemiskinan yang berserakan dimana-mana."

"**Dalam** perjalanan, istriku terus bertanya-tanya."

c. Particle

Particles or better known as task words are words that only have a grammatical meaning without having a lexical meaning, so that its meaning can be very clear if we connect it with other words. The task word also functions as a modifier in a minimal sentence until it becomes a transformation sentence. The word task is found in several sentences quoted from the short story "maaf" by Putu Wijaya, including the following:

"Lihat, nggak ada orang **yang** datang **ke** situ, **karena** semua punya harga diri."

"**Dan** memang bisa. Lihat itu penjilat-penjilatnya **yang** datang tadi. Mereka menyangka kita **ini** mau ikut-ikutan menjilat, malu!"

"**Tapi** ia sama sekali tak berkutik."

d. Noun

Nouns or nouns are words or groups of words that express a name such as the name of a person, animal, place, idea, object, activity, and character or idea. The basic function of a noun is to name something depending on its object. The nouns are found in several sentences quoted from the short story "maaf" by Putu Wijaya, including the following:

"Tentu saja **Taksu** tidak keluar-keluar, yang muncul adalah **istriku** yang sudah hendak **jalan ke tetangga**."

"Apakah aku sudah mulai punya **keluhan asam urat** atau **darah tinggi**?"

"Tidak, katanya, sudah cukup **kunjungan** sayakali ini. **Terima kasih atas penerimaan Pak Ahmat** yang begitu baik."

e. Numeral

Numeral is a word (phrase) that shows a number, a quantity in a number word, where in linguistic terms, numeralia itself states how many times an action occurs. Numeralia are also found in the short story "maaf" by Putu Wijaya, including the following:

"Bayangkan kalau hari yang begitu perkasanya menendang **semua** permusuhan yang **setahun** mapat tak ada?"

"Sudah hampir **tiga** jam aku mendengar tamu yang tidak punya perasaan dan mungkin sinting itu, menyita waktuku."

"Dan itu menyangkut nilai sampai **setengah miliar**."

f. Adverb

Adverbs or adverbs are words that are used to limit and provide more information about the verb. Adverbs are also used to explain how, where, when and why an action can occur. Adverbs are found in several sentences in the short story "maaf" by Putu Wijaya, including the following:

"Aku mulai mendapat informasi bahwa tamu itu **sudah** menjalani perjalanan yang panjang **sebelum** menemukan rumahku."

"Lalu aku putuskan **hendak** berdiri, tapi dia lebih cepat bangkit dan menahan aku."

"**Boleh** jadi lebih banyak **lagi** baku hantam di dunia yang haus darah ini."

g. Pronoun

Pronouns are words used as nouns or noun phrases, where the pronoun itself refers to a person or thing without giving or mentioning the name of the actual person or thing. In the short story Maaf by Putu Wijaya, there are several pronouns, among others, as follows:

"Betol. Dan sekarang sudah terbukti **itu** bohong! **Dia** pasti malu besar."

"**Aku** tak menjawab karena setuju."

"Tidak akan ada pikiran malu, apalagi mau minta maaf sama **kita**."

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the word class analysis that has been carried out on the short story entitled 'Sorry' by Putu Wijaya, it can be concluded that, (1) Nouns are 613 words, (2) Verb word classes are 436 words, (3) Particles or Assignment words are 424 words, (4) Adverbs are 303 words, (5) Pronouns are 274 words, (6) Adjectives are 223 words, (7) Numeralia are only 46 words.

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