

DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY ROMEO AND JULIET

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to find out the types of derivational affixes in William Shakespeare's play Romeo and Juliet. Therefore, this study applied Lieber's (2009) theory to find out the types of derivational affixes. This study was conducted using qualitative research methods. The data in this study are the words that have derivational words in William Shakespeare's play Romeo and Juliet. The findings show that there are 104 data of derivational affixes which are divided into three types of derivational affixes; they are prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. There are 22 data of prefixes: dis-(2), un-(12), in-(3), en-(1), and mis-(4), while 69 data of suffixes: -ly(17), -less(3), -ness(7), -ence(3), -ance(3), -ion(8), -ish(1), -full (5), -en(3), -er/-ar(6), -wise(1), -ity(4), -fy(1), -ian(1), -hood(3), -ous(2), -age(1), and 13 data of circumfixes: un-ed (7), un-ly(1), dis-ed(3), mis-ed(1), mis-en(1).

Keywords: Morphology, Derivational Affixes, Types, Romeo and Juliet

INTRODUCTION

Humans live in a world of language. Language is a tool used by humans to engage and communicate with one another because language is required to comprehend the meaning of words and to express thoughts and information both oral and written (Aprianti & Parmawati, 2020). The best way to communicate to others is language which is the most important aspect in daily life because humans must use language to express ideas, opinions, or even a simple feeling.

The study of word structure is commonly referred to as morphology since a lot of words in English have a structure formed up of one or more morphemes (Aronoff, 2017). Therefore, the form of 'bags' comprises the root morpheme 'bag' to which is added the suffix morpheme '-s' indicating plural. There are various types of morphemes in human language, including root, affixes, prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and free/bound morphemes.

The word formation can be both derivational and inflectional. The inflection and derivation are identical since there is a process of adding affixes to them. The process of adding the affixes to existing words without altering their meaning or lexical category is known as inflection. In contrast, the process of generating new words by adding affixes combined as prefixes or suffixes to their roots, and altering their lexical category is known as derivation (e.g., care-less, paint-er, un-fair, and im-polite). The origin word, which occurs in the process of derivation, is usually called derived words (Ambarita, 2017)

Derivational affixes can change the word class and produce new words with distinct meanings within the same class. For example, by adding the prefix *mis-* to the root *deed* which is a noun, forming the word *misdeed* which is also a noun in another word, the word class is not changed as the original root (Dixon, 2014). In this study,

the writer aims to find out the types of derivational affixes in William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet* using Lieber's theory (2009).

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The study of word groups, including their formation or construction in a word's vocabulary and the various ways in which they are utilized in sentences is known as morphology (Lieber, 2009). The word elements can be morphemes such as free morphemes and bound morphemes. To put it another way, morphology is the study of how words are formed in a language.

The smallest linguistic element that contains meaning or a grammatical purpose is referred to as a morpheme. There are two categories of morphemes. The first is a free morpheme. This is a morpheme that can function as an independent word, such as *make* or *sing*. While bound morpheme is a form that, in most cases, cannot stand independently and must be joined to another form, such as *re-*, *-er*, *-ed*, or *-es*. These elements were commonly referred to as affixes. They modify a free morpheme into the following combinations: *re-* + *make*, *sing* + *-er*, *form* + *-ed*, and *teach* + *-es* (Yule, 2017). Affixes are described as elements that are inserted into words to alter their meanings. Prefixes and suffixes are affixes that are placed at the beginning or end of a word. For instance, the words *fair* and *afford* can be changed to *unfair* and *affordable* by adding the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-able* (Jackson & Amvella, 2000).

There are two significant categories of affixes: inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. Inflectional affixes are the process of connecting a word with an affix or morpheme, yet do not change the class of words (in English, it is typically found in a suffix). This process aims to form a more varied grammar. Derivational affixes are parts of bound morphemes that form new

words whose lexical identity is not the same as their base words.

Nevertheless, it must be noted that not all derivational affixes alter the grammatical class. For instance, the affix *re-* produces the word *reconsider* which comes from the verb *consider*, but both are still verbs (Jackson & Amvella, 2000). Derivational affixes can be classified into four types namely, derivational prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes (Lieber, 2009). Derivational prefix occurs at the beginning of the root. In most cases, derivational prefixes modify a word's meaning rather than its lexical category. The derivational suffix is added after a root. Derivational suffixes typically change the lexical category of the root, for example, the suffix *-ment* changes the verb *govern* into a noun to become *government*.

An affix is an affix that is attached directly to the base form. There is one process that comes close which is referred to as infix, namely, *fuckin*. For instance, the word *absofuckinlutely* (*abso-fuckin-lutely*) is made up of the infix *fuckin* and the root. A circumfix is made up of a prefix and a suffix, if the root word has a prefix at the beginning and a suffix at the end, the combination is known as a circumfix. For instance; ***uncountable***: this word is made up of the prefix *un-*, the base word *count*, and also the suffix *-able*.

RESEARCH METHODS

The writer used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data that indicated derivational affixes in *Romeo and Juliet*'s play. Descriptive qualitative research is a study that clarifies how to comprehend the phenomena of the research topic, behavior, perception, motivation, action, and ways to describe the outcome in the form of words or sentences (Moleong, 2014). *Romeo and Juliet* is a work of literature by William Shakespeare, used by

the writer as the source of data. The words from William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet* that have derivational affixes attached are the data of this study. To gather precise information, the writer applied some steps such as: finding William Shakespeare's play Script *Romeo and Juliet*, reading the script, underlining the derivational affixes, listing the derivational affixes, and then classifying the data into prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. In analyzing the data, there are some steps that the writer had done such as identifying the data, describing the types of derivational affixes, analyzing the data, and then drawing the conclusions from the results of the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The writer explained the research of derivational affixes in William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*. Therefore, it only focuses on explanations about the types of derivational affixes that are found in *Romeo and Juliet*'s play based on Lieber's theory (2009).

Derivational Prefixes

Prefixes are affixes that appear before the root. Typically, derivational prefix changes a word's meaning instead of changing the lexical category. The writer found five suffixes from the analysis in William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*, they are prefixes *dis-*, *un-*, *in-*, *en-*, and *mis-*.

Prefix *dis-*

...which is a disgrace to them if they bear it? (R & J, p.11)

The word *disgrace* is found in the data analysis which derives from the prefix *dis-*, and the root *grace*. The prefix *dis-* means "not or the opposite" or indicates a negative meaning while the word *grace* as a noun means a quality of behavior that is polite and

pleasant (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:660). The prefix *dis-* is added to the root, which produces the new word *disgrace* as a noun, which has the meaning of the loss of other people's respect and approval because of the bad way somebody has behaved (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:427). The part of speech between the root and the new word is still the same that is from noun to noun.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Prefix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
grace	noun	dis-	disgrace	noun
praise	verb	dis-	dispraise	verb

Prefix *un-*

...this unlucky lover (R & J, p.125)

The word *unlucky* derives from two morphemes: the free morpheme *lucky* and the bound morpheme *un-*. The prefix *un-* means reverse or not. The root *lucky* as an adjective has the meaning of having good luck (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:902). The prefix is added to the root *un-*, which produces the new word *unlucky* as an adjective which means having bad luck or happening because of bad luck; not lucky (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1652). The part of speech between the root and the new word does not change, that is the same as the base form, adjective to adjective, but they have a different meaning.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Prefix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
bound	adjective	un-	unbound	adjective
lucky	adjective	un-	unlucky	adjective
rule	noun	un-	unruly	adjective
done	adjective	un-	undone	adjective
worthy	adjective	un-	unworthy	adjective

Prefix *in-*

The more I have, for both are infinite (R & J, p.79)

The word *infinite* derives from the prefix *in-*, which means not or the opposite of the root, and the original word *finite*. The original word *finite* is an adjective that means having a definite limit or fixed size (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:566). The prefix *in-* is added to the word *finite* and becomes *infinite* as an adjective that means very great or impossible to measure (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:781). The part of speech is still the same, which is adjective to adjective, but the meaning is different.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Prefix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
constant	adjective	in-	inconstant	adjective
finite	adjective	in-	infinite	adjective
corporate	adjective	in-	incorporate	verb

Prefix *en-*

What lady's that which doth enrich the hand of yonder knight? (R & J, p.53)

There is only 1 prefix *-en* used which is the word *enrich*. The word *enrich* is found in data analysis and derives from the prefix *en-* and the root *rich*. The prefix *en-* has the meaning of improving something. The word *rich* as an adjective means having a lot of money or property (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1290). The root is given the prefix *en-*, which produces the new word *enrich* as a verb, which means to improve the quality of something (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:497). The part of speech of the root and new word is different, that is from adjective to verb, and has different meanings.

Prefix *mis-*

...and let mischance be a slave to patience (R & J, p.237).

The original word *chance* is added by the prefix *mis-*, which produces the new word *mischance* and changes the meaning into another meaning. The prefix *is-* has the meaning *wrong*. It changes the word class

from a noun into a verb. The word *chance* as a noun means a suitable time or situation when you have the opportunity to do something (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:236). The new word *mischance* is a noun, which means bad luck (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:960). After the addition of the prefix, the word class does not change. The prefix *mis-* is attached to the noun and remains a noun, but the word's meaning changes.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Prefix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
Chief	adjective	mis-	mischief	adjective
fortune	adjective	mis-	misfortune	adjective
adventure	noun	mis-	misadventure	adjective
chance	adjective	mis-	mischance	adjective

Derivational Suffixes

Suffixes are the affixes that occur at the end of the root. A derivational suffix typically changes the lexical category of the root. The writer found seventeen suffixes from the analysis in William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*, they are suffixes *-ly*, *-less*, *-ness*, *-ence*, *-ance*, *-ion*, *-ish*, *-ful*, *-en*, *-er*, *-wise*, *-ity*, *-fy*, *-ian*, *-hood*, *-ous*, and *-age*.

Suffix *-ly*

...my weapon should quickly have been out. (R & J, p.9)

The word *quickly* is found in data analysis and derives from the suffix *-ly* and the root *quick*. This suffix *-ly* has the meaning 'in the manner indicated by'. The word *quick* as an adjective means done with speed, taking or lasting a short time (based on Oxford Dictionary 2015:1220). The root is added by the suffix *-ly*, which produces the new word *quickly* as an adverb, which means soon, fast, or after a short time (based on Oxford Dictionary 2015:1221). The words' meaning changed as well as their part of speech from adjective to adverb.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
quick	adjective	-ly	quickly	adverb
glad	adjective	-ly	gladly	adverb
month	noun	-ly	monthly	adverb
brief	adjective	-ly	briefly	adverb
immediate	adjective	-ly	immediately	adverb

Suffix *-less*

What art thou drawn among these heartless hinds? (R & J, p.13)

The word *heartless* (adjective) comes from the word *heart* (noun) as the base, and at the end of the word is added the suffix *-less*. This suffix *-less* has the meaning without. The word *heart* as a noun means the area of a person believed to contain feelings and emotions, particularly those related to love (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:706). The new word *heartless* as an adjective means showing no sympathy for others occurring once a month (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:707). After the addition of the suffix *-less*, the word class is changed. The suffix *-less* is attached to a noun to form an adjective and change the word's meaning.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
bound	adjective	-less	boundless	adjective
sense	noun	-less	senseless	adjective
heart	noun	-less	heartless	adjective

Suffix *-ness*

What sadness lengthens Romeo's hours? (R & J, p.23)

The word *sadness* (noun) comes from the word *sad* (adjective) as the base, and at the end of the word is added the suffix *-ness*. This suffix *-ness* has the meaning of a state or condition. The word *sad* means unhappy or expressing unhappiness as an adjective (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1322). The new word *sadness* as a noun means having a sad feeling (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1322). After

the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-ness* is attached to an adjective to form a noun and also change the word's meaning.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
bright	adjective	-ness	brightness	noun
dark	adjective	-ness	darkness	noun
sad	adjective	-ness	sadness	noun
mad	adjective	-ness	madness	noun
light	adjective	-ness	lightness	noun

Suffix *-ence*

I do beseech you, sir, have patience. (R & J, p.167)

The word *patience* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-ence* and the root *patient*. The suffix *-ence* has the meaning of an action or state. The word *patient* as an adjective means being able to deal with long waits or tolerate annoying behavior or difficulties without getting upset (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1093). The root is added to the suffix *-ence* which produces the new word *patience* as a noun which means the capacity to stay calm and tolerate a delay or other uncomfortable situations without gripping (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1093). After the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-ence* is attached to the adjective to form a noun and also change the word's meaning.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
present	adjective	-ence	presence	noun
patient	adjective	-ence	patience	noun
consequent	adjective	-ence	consequence	noun

Suffix *-ance*

As he breathed defiance to my ears... (R & J, p.17)

The word *defiance* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-*

ance and the root *defy*. The word *defy* as a verb means to ignore or disobey someone in a position of authority, a law, or a rule (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:393). The root has added the suffix *-ance* which has the meaning of an action or state, which produces the new word *defiance* as a noun which means the behavior of disobeying someone or something (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:391). After the addition of a suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-ance* is attached to the verb to form a noun and change the word's meaning.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
grieve	verb	-ance	grievance	noun
enter	verb	-ance	entrance	noun
defy	verb	-ance	defiance	noun

Suffix *-ion*

I measured his affection on my own. (R & J, p.17)

The word *affection* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-ion* and the root *affect*. The word *affect* as a verb means to bring about a change in someone or something (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:24). The root is added the suffix *-ion*, which means an action or state, that produces the new word *affection* as a noun, which has the meaning the feeling of deeply admiring or adoring and caring for someone or something (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:24). After the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-ion* is attached to the verb to form a noun and also changes the word's meaning.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
oppress	verb	-ion	oppression	noun
affect	verb	-ion	affection	noun

perfect	adjective	-ion	perfection	noun
devote	verb	-ion	devotion	noun
direct	verb	-ion	direction	noun

Suffix *-ish*

...from love's weak childish... (R & J, p.25)

There is only one suffix *-ish* used in this play, which is *childish*. The word *childish* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-ish* and the root *child*. The suffix *-ish* has the meaning *a little*. The word *child* as a noun means a young person who has not yet reached adulthood (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:248). The root is added the suffix *-ish* which produces the new word *childish* as an adjective that means related to or typical of a child (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:249). After the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-ish* is attached to the noun to form an adjective and also changes the word's meaning.

Suffix *-ful*

She's the hopeful lady of my earth. (R & J, p.27)

The word *hopeful* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-ful* and the root *hope*. The suffix *-ful* has the meaning *full of or having*. The word *hope* as a verb means to want something and believe that it will happen (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:736). The root is added the suffix *-ful*, which produces the new word *hopeful* as an adjective, which means believing that something you want will happen (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:736). After the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-ful* is attached to the verb to form an adjective and change the word's meaning.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
hate	verb	-ful	hateful	Adjective
fear	noun	-ful	fearful	Adjective
hope	verb	-ful	hopeful	Adjective
faith	noun	-ful	faithful	Adjective
power	noun	-ful	powerful	adjective

Suffix -en

... their golden sleep doth reign. (R & J, p.87)

The word *golden* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-en* and the root *gold*. The suffix *-en* has the meaning *made of*. The word *gold* as a noun means the color of gold, a chemical element, gold is a yellow precious metal used to create coins, jewelry, precious things, etc (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:654). The root is added the suffix *-en*, which produces the new word *golden* as an adjective, which means made of gold (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:654). After the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-en* is attached to the noun to form an adjective and changes the word's meaning as well.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
light	adjective	-en	lighten	verb
silk	noun	-en	silken	adjective
gold	noun	-en	golden	adjective

Suffix -er

...swears a prayer or two... (R & J, p.129)

The word *prayer* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-er* and the root *pray*. The suffix *-er* has the meaning *agent who does or a person*. The word *pray* as a verb means to communicate with God (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1167). The root is added to the suffix *-er*, which produces the new word *prayer* as a noun, which means

words that you speak to God in prayer to express gratitude or request help (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1167). After the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-er* is attached to the verb to form a noun and changes the word's meaning as well.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
love	verb	-er	lover	Noun
prison	noun	-er	prisoner	Noun
strange	adjective	-er	stranger	Noun
pray	verb	-er	prayer	Noun
trench	noun	-er	trencher	Noun

Suffix -wise

Less than thy love proves likewise variable. (R & J, p.77)

There is only one suffix *-wise* used in this play, that is *likewise*. The word *likewise* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-wise* and the root *like*. The suffix *-wise* has the meaning *in a manner of*. The word *like* as a verb means to enjoy something (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:876). The root is added the suffix *-wise*, which produces the new word *likewise* as an adverb that means the same; in the same way (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:877). After the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-wise* is attached to the verb to form an adverb and also change the word's meaning.

Suffix -ity

...starved with her severity... (R & J, p.25)

The word *severity* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-ity* and the root *severe*. The suffix *-ity* has the meaning *quality or state*. The word *severe* as an adjective means not being sympathetic or friendly; not smiling or expressing approval (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1372). The root has

added the suffix *-ity* which produces the new word *severity* as a noun that means the fact or circumstance that something is awful or serious (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1372). After the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-ity* is attached to the adjective to form a noun and also changes the word's meaning.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
extreme	adjective	-ity	extremity	noun
prolix	adjective	-ity	prolixity	noun
severe	adjective	-ity	severity	noun
solemn	adjective	-ity	solemnity	noun

Suffix *-fy*

...to beautify him only lacks a cover. (R & J, p.39)

The word *beautify* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-fy* and the root *beauty*. The suffix *-fy* has the meaning *to make something, to become*. The word *beauty* as a noun means an attractive person or things (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:118). The root is added the suffix *-fy*, which produces the new word *beautify* as a verb, which means to enhance the beauty of someone or something (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:118). After the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-fy* is attached to the noun to form a verb and also change the word's meaning.

Suffix *-ian*

Come, musicians, play. (R & J, p.53)

The word *musician* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-ian* and the root *music*. The suffix *-ian* has the meaning *one skilled or specializing in*. The word *music* as a noun means sounds that are structured in a way that makes them enjoyable or exciting to listen to (based on the Oxford Dictionary

2015:989). The root is added the suffix *-ian*, which produces the new word *musician* as a noun, which means a person who composes music or plays an instrument, especially as a profession (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:989). After the addition of the suffix, the word class does not change. The suffix *-ian* is attached to the noun and remains a noun but it changes the word's meaning.

Suffix *-hood*

...by my brotherhood. (R & J, p.219)

The word *brotherhood* is found in data analysis which derives from the suffix *-hood* and the root *brother*. The suffix *-hood* has the meaning *status*. The word *brother* as a noun means a boy or man who has the same parents as another individual (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:184). The root is added to the suffix *-hood*, which produces the new word *brotherhood* as a noun that means brothers' relationships (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:184). After the addition of the suffix, the word class does not change. The suffix *-hood* is attached to the noun and remains a noun.

Suffix *-ous*

...black and portentous must this humour prove...(R & J, p.19)

The word *portentous* is found in data analysis this derives from the suffix *-ous* and the root *portend*. The suffix *-ous* has the meaning *full of*. The word *portend* as a verb means a sign or warning of a future occurrence, especially one that is bad or unpleasant (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1156). The root is added the suffix *-ous* which produces the new word *portentous* as an adjective, which means important when it can be an indication or a warning of something terrible that will occur in the future (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1156).

After the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-ous* is attached to the verb to form an adjective but does not change the word's meaning.

Suffix *-age*

...think of marriage now... (R & J, p.39)

The word *marriage* is found in data analysis this derives from the suffix *-age* and the root *marry*. The suffix *-age* has the meaning result. The word *marry* as a verb means getting married to someone (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:925). The root is added the suffix *-age* which produces the new word *marriage* as a noun, which means the relationship that two married people have with each other legally (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:925). After the addition of the suffix, the word class changes. The suffix *-age* is attached to the verb to form a noun and has a different meaning.

Derivational Circumfix

If the root has a prefix at the beginning and a suffix at the end of the root, the combination is known as a circumfix. The writer found five circumfixes from the analysis in William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*, they are circumfixes *un-ed*, *un-ly*, *dis-ed*, *mis-en*, and *mis-ed*.

Circumfix *un-ed*

...wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied? (R & J, p.77)

The word *unsatisfied* is found in data analysis which derives from the root *satisfy*. The word *satisfy* as a verb means to make someone happy by doing or providing what they desire (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1331). The root is added to the circumfix *un-ed* which produces the new word *unsatisfied* as an adjective, which means not getting what you wanted (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1655). After the addition

of the circumfix, the word class changes. The circumfix *un-ed* is attached to the verb to form an adjective and changes the word's meaning as well.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
satisfy	verb	un-ed	unsatisfied	adjective
tangle	verb	un-ed	untangled	verb
wash	verb	un-ed	unwashed	adjective
accustom	verb	un-ed	unaccustomed	adjective
furnish	verb	un-ed	unfurnished	adjective

Circumfix *un-ly*

...forfeit of untimely death. (R & J, p.199)

The word *untimely* is found in data analysis which derives from the root *time*. The word *time* is a noun, which means the duration expressed in minutes, hours, and days (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1584). The root is added to the circumfix *un-ly* which produces the new word *untimely* as an adjective, which means occurring too quickly, earlier than what is usual, or scheduled (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1658). After the addition of the circumfix, the word's meaning changes, and the word class changes as well, from noun to adjective.

Circumfix *dis-ed*

...he should be dishonored. (R & J, p.193)

The word *dishonoured* is found in data analysis which derives from the root *honour*. The word *honor* as a verb means to show respect (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:734). The root is added to the circumfix *dis-ed* which produces the new word *dishonoured* as a noun, which means to make someone or something lose other's people respect (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:428). After the addition of the circumfix, the word class does not change. The circumfix *dis-ed* is attached to the verb to form a noun and the word's meaning changes.

Base Form	Lexical Category	Suffix	Derivational Word	Lexical Category
color	noun	dis-ed	discolored	adjective
honor	verb	dis-ed	dishonored	noun
please	verb	dis-ed	displeased	adjective

Circumfix *mis-ed*

...like a misbehaved... (R & J, p.151)

The word *misbehaved* is found in data analysis which derives from the root *behave*. The word *behave* as a verb means act (based on Oxford Dictionary 2015:122). The root is added to the circumfix *mis-ed* which produces the new word *misbehaved* as a verb, which means to behave inappropriately (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:960). After the addition of the circumfix, the word class does not change. The circumfix *mis-ed* is attached to the verb and remains a verb but change the word's meaning.

Circumfix *mis-en*

...misshapen in the conduct of them... (R & J, p.149)

The word *misshapen* is found in data analysis which derives from the root *shape*. The word *shape* is a noun, which means the form of something's outside edges or surfaces (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:1377). The root is added to the circumfix *mis-en* which produces the new word *misshapen* as an adjective, which means with an unusual or unnatural shape (based on the Oxford Dictionary 2015:962). After the addition of the circumfix, the word class changes. The circumfix *mis-en* is attached to the noun to form an adjective and change the word's meaning as well.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that there are 3 types of derivational affixes used in William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*;

prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. The writer found there are 104 total data; 22 data categorized into prefixes, 69 data categorized into suffixes, and 13 data categorized into circumfixes. There are no infixes used. Derivational prefixes are the most dominant type of derivational affixes used in Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*.

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