Morphological Analysis of Free and Bound Morphemes in the Novel *Healing is the New High* by Vex King

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Abstract: This paper has explored the linguistic behaviors of free morphemes and bound morphemes through morphological analysis. Morphology is a linguistic study of words, and morpheme is also included inside it. A morpheme is the minimal or the smallest unit of words, and a morpheme is made up of two types, i.e., free morpheme, and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand without other words and it means they can stand alone, in the other words, free morphemes can function independently as words. And bound morpheme is the opposite, a morpheme that cannot stand alone because they need other words, and bound morpheme always function in conjunction with free morpheme or sometimes with other bound morphemes. Bound morphemes can be classified as infection and derivation. For the simple example, the free morpheme from the word "reminded" is "mind", and the bound morphemes are "re-" and "-ed". The researchers used a list of references to do this research. The research method that was used was descriptive qualitative. To gain the data the researchers used a literature review and a novel by Vex King named 'Healing Is the New High' and the researchers obtained 50 data about free morphemes and bound morphemes in total. The focus of the researchers was to conduct a free morpheme and bound morpheme analysis in the novel 'Healing is the New High by Vex King'. The results of this research were, among others, that the researchers were trying to show that a morphological analysis on free and bound morphemes is not difficult to learn, as the linguistic behaviors of free and bound morphemes can be easily identified, especially in the relation between free morphemes and bound morphemes with the process of word construction, and that morphology, free morphemes, and bound morphemes have particular linguistic behaviors for students to learn.

Keywords: bound morpheme; free morpheme; linguistic behaviors; morpheme; morphological analysis;.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Language is one of the important things in this world that we can get to know people from around the world. Everyone has their own language. Every country in this world also has its own language. Not only humans but also animals have their own language. The purpose of language is to express our feeling and to express some words that want to talk to people. According to Wibowo (2001:3), language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by the said tool) which are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communicating by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts. Language is a very important thing for humans to exchange information. Human language evolves every year. Therefore, the role of linguistics in a language is very important to be understood and applied so that human language will remain organized and awake. Also According to Lyons Johns (1981), languages are the principal communication systems used by particular groups of human beings within the specific society of which they are members.

Especially Lyons points out that language is the best communicative system of human beings by particular social groups. The role of linguistics, in general, is to explore the common language that people currently use. Linguistics and language have the same function of conveying information. The main essence of language is to communicate easily to convey feelings, moods, and attitudes. Convey factual or proportional information as part of a language transaction delivered by the message presenter (author) who is oriented to the message. A speaker or author conveys an expression (writing) clearly. However, this will have consequences for discomfort (even catastrophic) if a message cannot be well understood by the recipient (Brown and Yule, 1996: 2). Language functions transactionally have their functions and features contained in messages. Most human interactions use language. Linguistics of language tend to pay attention to the use of language in the presentation of factual and proportional information, while sociolinguistics tend to pay attention to the use of language in maintaining social relationships. This can be seen in the use of negotiations, solidarity, trade, and maintaining relations.

Linguistics in language has some parts that distinguish one another to focus on what study learn. There are five parts to Linguistics. Those are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. According to (Bauer, 2007) morphology is about the structure of words, and how words such as dislike are made up of smaller meaningful elements such as dis and like. Its etymology is Greek: morph- means 'shape, form', and morphology is the study of form or forms (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). Many experts and journals discuss linguistics and morphology. Abd. Muin (2017); Nur (2019) researched Morphology clearly with the object is a difference.

This journal is also close to morphological analysis. According to (Eviyuliwati, Dzikrika, & Hasibuan, 2018) Morphological analysis is a technique to analyze unfamiliar words with the knowledge of morphology. Morphological analysis broadly refers to the understanding of word structure as involving combinations of meaningful units known as morphemes (Kieffer & Lesaux, 2008).

The topic of this journal is about Free Morphemes and Bound Morphemes. According to Richards (1985: 31), bound morpheme is a linguistic form (a morpheme) which is never used alone but must be used with another morpheme. A form that can be used on its own is called free form or free morpheme Richards (1935: 31). The researcher wants to discuss this Free and Bound Morphemes analysis in the Novel "Healing is The New High" by Vex King is because we want to analyze is there any free and bound morpheme and also the researcher wants to see the structure of the Free and Bound Morpheme that occurs in each word. This research on Free and Bound Morphemes in the novel "Healing is The New High" by Vex King is aimed at describing the morphological behaviors of Free and Bound Morphemes in the novel "Healing is The New High" by Vex King.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Linguistics

According to (Bauer, 2007) Linguistics is the word meaning relating to language as well as the word meaning relating to linguistics. (Cook, 2003) Linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to decision-making in the real world. So, Linguistics is a study of language. (Crystal, 2003) Linguistics types are divided into 6 parts there are Morphology, Phonetics, Phonology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics. In this research focus to study on the Morphology part.

Morphology

According to (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011) 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. According to (Carstairs & Carthy, 2002) Morphology is the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technical. According to (Lieber, 2004) Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences.
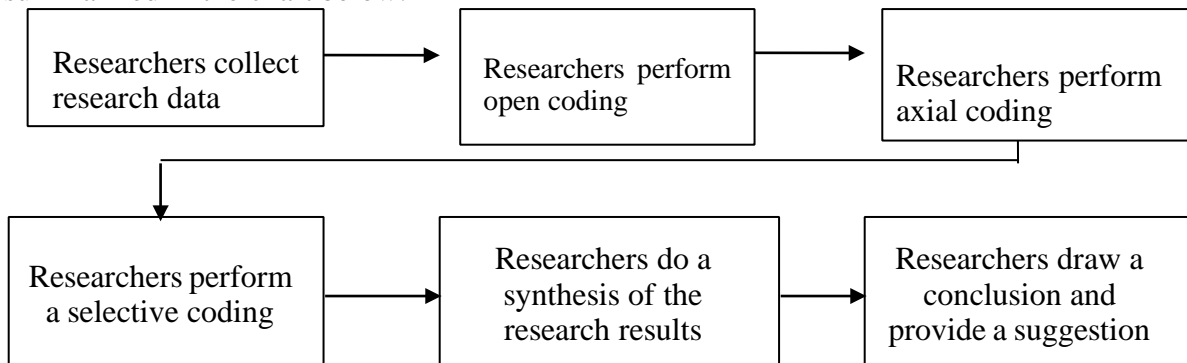
Morpheme

According to (Carstairs & Carthy, 2002) Morphemes are smaller parts of words. Morphemes can be thought of as the minimal units of morphology. Morphemes that can stand on their own are called free, and ones that cannot are bound (Carstairs & Carthy, 2002). Moreover (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011) said morphemes are a major way in which morphologists investigate words, their internal structure, and how they are formed is through the identification and study of morphemes, often defines as the smallest linguistics pieces of grammatical function. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as hand, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the –ed of looked, that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). According to (Lieber, 2004) morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted with the following stages: observation of data free and bound morphemes word, data recording, implementation of coding process, synthesis of research

results, and drawing conclusion and suggestions, with the stages of research which can be summarized in the chart below:

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┌──────────────────┐      ┌──────────────────┐      ┌──────────────────┐
│ Researchers      │─────▶│ Researchers      │─────▶│ Researchers      │
│ collect research │      │ perform open     │      │ perform axial    │
│ data             │      │ coding           │      │ coding           │
└──────────────────┘      └──────────────────┘      └──────────────────┘

┌──────────────────┐      ┌──────────────────┐      ┌──────────────────┐
│ Researchers      │─────▶│ Researchers do a │─────▶│ Researchers draw │
│ perform a        │      │ synthesis of the │      │ a conclusion and │
│ selective coding │      │ research results │      │ provide a        │
│                  │      │                  │      │ suggestion       │
└──────────────────┘      └──────────────────┘      └──────────────────┘
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In this journal we used qualitative method. Qualitative method is method to study things in their natural condition like settings and phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. We are using this method because of its elaborative nature, qualitative research can easily help researchers easier to get deeper information related to a research topic which later the information obtained can be used to determine research objectives.

The qualitative method we used in this journal to analyze the morpheme is linguistic morphology. We use this method because our title is to analyze the free morpheme and bound morpheme from the novel "Healing is the New High" and it should analyze it word by word. Analysis of linguistic morphology is a method for identifying the morpheme, structuring, and investigating the total set of possible relations contained in a word of a sentence.

The following is an example of an analysis of free and bound morphemes in a linguistic morphological manner below:

No	Data	Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme
1	Manipulation	Manipulate	-ion
2	Relationship	Relate	-ion, -ship
3	Reentering	Enter	Re-, -ing

The following are the details of the data findings from the researchers below: **Manipulation**

Manipulation consists of two morphemes. The Free Morpheme "manipulate" and the Bound Morpheme "-ion". The morpheme of "manipulate" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ion".

Manipulate(V) + "-ion" = Manipulation(N)

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Relationship

Relationship consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "relate" and two Bound Morpheme "-ion", "-ship". Morpheme of "relate" belongs to verb and with suffix "-ion" and "-ship".

Relate(V) + "-ion" + "-ship" = Relationship(N)

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Reeentering

Reentering consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "enter" and two Bound Morpheme "re-", "-ing". Morpheme of "enter" belongs to verb with prefix "re-" and suffix "-ing" . "Re-" + Enter + "-ing" = Reentering, "Re-" which means repetition and "-ing" as an action marker.

There is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.
Manipulation consists of two morphemes. The Free Morpheme "manipulate" and the Bound Morpheme "-ion". The morpheme of "manipulate" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ion".

Manipulate(V) + "-ion" = Manipulation(N)

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Relationship

Relationship consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "relate" and two Bound Morpheme "-ion", "-ship". Morpheme of "relate" belongs to verb and with suffix "-ion" and "-ship".

Relate(V) + "-ion" + "-ship" = Relationship(N)

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Reeentering

Reentering consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "enter" and two Bound Morpheme "re-", "-ing". Morpheme of "enter" belongs to verb with prefix "re-" and suffix "-ing" .

"Re-" + Enter + "-ing" = Reentering, "Re-" which means repetition and "-ing" as an action marker.

There is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From this entered word contains a few words that include some Free Morpheme and Bound Moprheme words. Theese words taking from this intro novel.

Data Findings

Based on observations after reading the book, the researcher found 50 words to be analyze.

Tabel 1 Data Finding

Data	Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme
Manipulation	Manipulate	-ion
Relationship	Relate	-ion, -ship
Reentering	Enter	Re-, -ing
Disbelief	Belief	Dis-
Unusual	Usual	Un-
Intentionally	Intent	-ion, -al, -ly
Required	Require	-ed
Improvement	Improve	-ment
Conspiratorially	Conspiracy	-er, -al, -ly

Happened	Happen	-ed
Unsettled	Settle	Un-, -ed
Exploration	Explore	-ion
Interested	Interest	-ed
Generational	Generate	-ion, -al
Plucked	Pluck	-ed
Spirituality	Spirit	-al, -ity
Trusted	Trust	-ed
Practitioner	Practice	-ion, -er
Created	Create	-ed
Argued	Argue	-ed
Limitations	Limit	-ion, -s
Whipped	Whip	-ed
Encounters	Encounter	-s
Hopeless	Hope	-less
Personally	Person	-al, -ly
Surprisingly	Surprise	-ing, -ly
Flawed	Flaw	-ed
Positivity	Positive	-ity
Disintegrating	Intergrate	Dis-, -ing
Translations	Translate	-ion, -s
Deeply	Deep	-ly
Directions	Direct	-ion, -s
Strangers	Strange	-er, -s
Responded	Respond	-ed
Reactions	Act	Re-, -ion, -s
Connection	Connect	-ion
Helpful	Help	-ful
Betrayed	Betray	-ed
Impressions	Impress	-ion, -s
Refused	Refuse	-ed
Increasingly	Increase	-ing, -ly
Reopened	Open	Re-, -ed
Communication	Communicate	-ion
Irrelevant	Relevant	Ir-
Inequalities	Equal	In-, ity, -s
Uncomfortable	Comfort	Un-, -able
Decided	Decide	-ed
Unmistakably	Mistake	Un-, -able, -ly
Unfocused	Focus	Un-, -ed
Willingness	Will	-ing, -ness

From the data finding above, the researcher analyzed them as:

Manipulation

Manipulation consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "manipulate" and the Bound Morpheme "-ion". The morpheme of "manipulate" belongs to verb with suffix "-ion". Manipulate + "-ion" = Manipulation

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Relationship

Relationship consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "relate" and Bound Morpheme "-ion", "-ship". Morpheme of "relate" belongs to verb and with suffix "-ion" and "-ship".

Relate + "-ion" + "-ship" = Realtionship.

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Reentering

Reentering consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "enter" and Bound Morpheme "re", "-ing". The morpheme of "enter" belongs to the verb with the prefix "re-" and suffix "ing".

"Re-" + Enter + "-ing" = Reentering.Prefix "Re-" which means repetition and "-ing" as an action marker.

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Disbelief

Disbelief consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "belief" and Bound Morpheme "dis". The morpheme of "belief" belongs to a noun with the prefix "dis-".

"Dis-" + belief = Disbelief. Prefix "Dis-" means not.

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Unsual

Unusual consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "usual" and Bound Morpheme "un- ". The morpheme of "usual" belongs to the adjective with the prefix "un-".

"Un-" + usual = Unusual. Prefix "Un-" means not.

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Intentionally

Intentionally consists of four morphemes. Free Morphemes "intent" and Bound Morpheme "-ion", "-al", "-ly". The morpheme of "intent" belongs to a noun with the suffix "-ion", "al", "-ly".

Intent + "-ion" + "-al" + "-ly" = Intentionally.

By changing the word class from "noun" to "adverb" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Required

Required consists of two moprhemes. Free Morpheme "require" and Bound Morpheme "- ed". The Morpheme of "require" belongs to verb with suffix "-ed".

Require + "-ed" = Required.

There is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Improvement

The improvement consists of two morphemes. Free morpheme "improve" and Bound Morpheme "-ment". The morpheme of "improve" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ment".

Improve + "-ment" = Improvement

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Conspiratorially

Conspiratorially consists of four morphemes. Free Morpheme "conspiracy" and Bound Morpheme "-er", "-al", "-ly". The morpheme of "conspiracy" belongs to a noun with the suffix "-er", "-al", "-ly".

Conspiracy + "-er" + "-al" + "-ly"= Conspiratorially

By changing the word class from "noun" to "adjective" (conspiratorial) then becomes "adverb" (conspiratorially) then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Happened

Happened consists of two morphemes. Free morpheme "happen" and Bound Morpheme "ed". The morpheme of "happen" belongs to verb with suffix "-ed".

Happen + "-ed" = Happened.

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Unsettled

Unsettled consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "settle" and Bound Morpheme "un",

"-ed". The morpheme of "settle" belongs to verb with prefix "un-" and suffix "- ed". "Un-"

+ settle + "-ed"= Unsettled

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Exploration

Exploration consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "explore" and Bound Morpheme "-ion". The Morpheme of "explore" belongs to verb with suffix "-ion". Explore + "-ion" = Exploration

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Interested

Interested consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "interest" and Bound Morpheme "ed". The morpheme of "interest" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ed".

Interest + "-ed" = Interested

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Generational

Generational consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "generate" a Bound Morpheme "-ion", "-al". The morpheme of "generate" belongs to the verb with suffix "- ion", "-al".

Generate + "-ion" + "al" = Generational

By changing the word class from "noun" to "adjective" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Plucked

Plucked consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "pluck" and Bound Morpheme "- ed". The morpheme of "pluck" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ed". Pluck + "-ed" = Plucked

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Spirituality

Spirituality consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "spirit" and Bound Morpheme "al", "-ity". The morpheme of "spirit" belongs to the noun with the suffix "-al", "-ity.

Spirit + "-al" + "-ity" = Spirituality

By changing the word class from "noun" to "adjective" (spiritual) then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

While in the final form of the word there is no change in word class "spirit"(N) – "spirituality"(N) this is Inflectional Affix.

Trusted

Trusted consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme " trust" and Bound Morpheme "- ed". Morpheme of "trust" belongs to verb with suffix "-ed".

Trust + "-ed" = Trusted

There is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Practitioner

Practitioner consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "practice" and Bound Morpheme "-ion". "-er". The morpheme of "practice" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ion", "-er".

Practice + "-ion" + "-er" = Practitioner

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Created

Created consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "create" and Bound Morpheme "- ed". The morpheme of "create" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ed".

Create + "-ed" = Created

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Argued

Argued consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "argue" and Bound Morpheme "- ed". The morpheme of "argue" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ed". Argue + "-ed" = Argued

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Limitations

Limitations consist of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "limit" and Bound Morpheme "ion", "-s". The morpheme of "limit" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ion", "-s". Limit + "-ion" + "-s" = Limitations

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix. **Whipped**

Whipped consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "whip" and Bound Morpheme "- ed". The morpheme of "whip" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ed". Whip + "-ed" = Whipped

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Encounters

Encounters consist of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "encounter" and Bound Morpheme "-s". The morpheme of "encounter" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-s".

Encounter + "-s" = Encounters. Suffix "-s" as the plural marker

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

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Hopeless

Hopeless consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "hope" and Bound Morpheme "-less". The morpheme of "hope" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-less". Hope + "-less" = Hopeless

By changing the word class from "verb" to "adjective" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Personally

Personally consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme " person" and Bound Morpheme "-al", "-ly". The morpheme of "person" belongs to noun with suffix "-al", "- ly".

Person + "-al" + "-ly" = Personally

By changing the word class from "noun" to "adverb" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Surprisingly

Surprisingly consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "surprise" and Bound Morpheme "-ing", "-ly". The morpheme of "surprise" belongs to the noun with the suffix "-ing", and "ly".

Surprise + "-ing" + "-ly" = Surprisingly

By changing the word class from "noun" to "adverb" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Flawed

Flawed consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "flaw" and Bound Morpheme "-ed". The morpheme of "flaw" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ed". Flaw + "-ed" = Flawed

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Positivity

Positivity consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "positive" and Bound Morpheme "ity". The morpheme of "positive" belongs to the adjective with the suffix "-ed". Positive + "-ity" = Positivity

By changing the word class from "adjective" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Disintegrating

Disintegrating consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "integrate" and Bound Morpheme "dis-", "-ing". The morpheme of "integrate" belongs to the verb with the prefix "dis-" and suffix "-ing".

"Dis-' + integrate + "-ing" = Disintegrating. Prefix "dis-" which means not and suffix "ing" as an action marker.

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Translations

Translations consist of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "translate" and Bound Morpheme "-ion", "-s". The morpheme of "translate" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ion", "-s"

Translate + "-ion" + "-s" = Translations

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Deeply

Deeply consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "deep" and Bound Morpheme "-ly". The morpheme of "deep" belongs to the adjective with the suffix "-ly".

Deep + "-ly" = Deeply

By changing the word class from "adjective" to "adverb" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Directions

Directions consist of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "direct" and Bound Morpheme "ion", "-s". The morpheme of "direct" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ion", "-s". Direct + "-ion" + "-s" = Directions

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Strangers

Strangers consist of three morphemes. Free morpheme "strange" and Bound Morpheme "er", "-s". The morpheme of "strange" belongs to adjective with suffix "-er", "-s". Strange + "-er" + "-s" = Strangers

By changing the word class from "adjective" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Responded

Responded consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "respond" and Bound Morpheme "-ed". The morpheme of "respond" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ed". Respond + "-ed" = Responded

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Reactions

Reactions consist of four morphemes. Free Morpheme "act" and Bound Morpheme "re-", "-ion", "-s". The morpheme of "act" belongs to noun with prefix "re-" and suffix "-ion","- s".

"Re-" + act + "-ion" + "-s" = Reactions. Prefix "re-" means do again and suffix "-s" as plural marker.

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Connection

Connection consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "connect" and Bound Morpheme "-ion". The morpheme of "connect" belongs to verb with suffix "-ion".

Connect + "-ion" = Connection

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Helpful

Helpful consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "help" and Bound Morpheme "- ful". The morpheme of "help" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ful".

Help + "-ful" = Helpful

By changing the word class from "verb" to "adjective" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Betrayed

Betrayed consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "betray" and Bound Morpheme "-ed". The morpheme of "betray" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ed". Betray + "-ed" = Betrayed

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Impressions

Impressions consist of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "impress" and Bound Morpheme "-ion", "-s". The morpheme of "impress" belongs to verb with suffix "-ion", "-s"

Impress + "ion" + "-s" = Impressions. Suffix "-s" as the plural marker

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix

Refused

Refused consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "refuse" and Bound Morpheme "- ed".

The morpheme of "refuse" belongs to verb with suffix "-ed" Refuse

+ "-ed" = Refused

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Increasingly

Increasingly consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "increasing" and Bound Morpheme "-ing", "-ly". The morpheme of "increase" belongs to the verb with the suffix "ing", "-ly".

Increase + "-ing" + "-ly" = Increasingly

By changing the word class from "verb" to "adverb" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Reopened

Reopened consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "open" and Bound Morpheme "Re", "-ed". The morpheme of " open" belongs to the verb with the prefix "re-" and suffix "ed".

"re-" + open + "-ed" = Reopened

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Communication

Communication consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "communicate" and Bound Morpheme "-ion". The morpheme of "communicate" belongs to the verb with the suffix "ion".

Communicate + "-ion" = Communication

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix

Irrelevant

Irrelevant consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme " relevant" and Bound Morpheme

"Ir-". The morpheme of "relevant" belongs to adjective with the prefix "ir-". "Ir-" + relevant

= Irreleant

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Inequalities

Inequalities consist of four morphemes. Free Morpheme "equal" and Bound Morpheme "in", "-ity", "-s". The morpheme of "equal" belongs to an adjective with the prefix "in-" and suffix "-ity", "-s".

"In-" + equal + "-ity" + "-s" = Inequalities. Prefix "in-" means not and suffix "-s" as plural marker.

By changing the word class from "adjective" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Uncomfortable

Uncomfortable consists of three morphemes. Fre Morpheme "comfort' and Bound Morpheme "un-", "-able". Morpheme of "comfort" belongs to the verb with the prefix "un" and suffix "-able"

"Un-" + comfort + "-able" = Uncomfortable

By changing the word class from "verb" to "adjective" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Decided

Decided consists of two morphemes. Free Morpheme "decide" and Bound Morpheme "-ed". The morpheme of "decide" belongs to the verb with suffix "-ed". Decide + "-ed" + Decided

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Unmistakably

Unmistakably consists of four morphemes. Free Morpheme "mistake" and Bound Morpheme "un-", "-able", "-ly". The morpheme of "mistake" belongs to noun with prefix "Un-" and suffix "-able", "-ly".

"Un-" + mistake + "-able" + "-ly" = Unmistakably

By changing the word class from "noun" to "adverb" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

Unfocused

Unfocused consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "focus" and Bound Morpheme "un- ", "-ed". The morpheme of "focus" belongs to the verb with the prefix "un-" and suffix "- ed".

"Un-" + focus + "-ed" = Unfocused

If there is no change in word class, then it can be concluded that this is Inflectional Affix.

Willingness

Willingness consists of three morphemes. Free Morpheme "will" and Bound Morpheme "ing","-ness". The morpheme of "will" belongs to the verb with the suffix "-ing", "- ness".
Will + "-ing" + "-ness" = Willingness

http://publikasi.dinus.ac.id/index.php/unclle

By changing the word class from "verb" to "noun" then it can be concluded that this is Derivation Affix.

The researcher used coding after applying the qualitative method. The method used is open coding, in this stage the researcher describes the data through analysis, then examines the results obtained and places the data according to their respective category groups. After the researchers conducted data analysis, the following are the results obtained:

From the data above, the *Free Morpheme* is explained as follows:

Type of Words	Occurrence In Data	Percentage
Verb	#1, #2, #3, #7, #8, #10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #17, #18, #19, #20, #21, #22, #23, #24, #27, #29, #30, #32, #34, #36, #37, #38, #39, #40, #41, #42, #43, #46, #47, #49, #50	74%
Noun	#4, #6, #9, #16, #25, #26, #35, #48	16%
Adjective	#5, #28, #31, #33, #45	10%

Free Morpheme was obtained from the results of the analysis of the findings. The researcher then grouped the data obtained based on their respective word classes. Of all the data analyzed, the data obtained are "Verbs" with a presentation of 74% occurrence, "Noun" 16%, and "Adjective" 10%.

From the analysis of the *Bound Morpheme* as affixes, there are data below:

Bound Morpheme	Data	Percentage
Prefix	12	15,2%
Suffix	67	84,8%
Total	**79**	**100%**

Type of Affix	Total Amount
Inflectional	25
Derivational	26

Bound Morpheme was found from the results of data analysis findings in the form of prefixes and suffixes. The researcher found 15.2% of prefixes and 84.8% of suffixes with a total of 79 affixes. From the results of the affixation, it was found that the Inflectional Affix did not change the word class and the Derivational Affix changed the word to another word form.

There are also some words with more than two morphemes, undergoing derivational and inflectional changes at the same time.

The following table shows the change in word class from derivational affix:

Type of Words	Word Class Change	Occurrence In Data	Total
Verb	Verb - Noun	#1, #2, #8, #18, #21, #30, #32, #36, #39, #43, #50	42,3%
	Verb - Adjective	#24, #,37, #46	11,5%
	Verb - Adverb	#41	3,9%
Noun	Noun - Adjective	#9, #14, #16	11,5%
	Noun - Adverb	#6, #25, #26, #48	15,4%
Adjective	Adjective - Noun	#28, #33, #45	11,5%
	Adjective - Adverb	#31	3.9%

The derivational affix found from the analysis of the data findings, the researcher then grouped the data which was then described in a table using the coding method. The researcher found a total of 26 derivational affixes, then grouped the results of the analysis according to the changes in word class that occurred so that the results obtained were: changes in the word class "Verb" with an occurrence percentage of 57.7%, then changes in the word class "Noun" with an occurrence percentage of 26.9 %, and changes in the word class "Adjective" with the percentage of occurrences of 15.4%.

DISCUSSION

Based on findings, researchers explain what linguistics is according to Matthews (1997) linguistics is a scientific study of language. In this case, linguistics is a science that deals with language and the study of language itself. Crystal (2003) in his book entitled The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language divides linguistic types into 6 parts there are: Morphology, Phonetics, Phonology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics. The research focuses on morphological studies.

In morphology, there is a study of morpheme, a small part that has meaning and also functions grammatically. Lieber (2004) morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words. This leads to the sense that a morpheme is a part of the word that can form the word itself.

This study focuses on the analysis of morphemes found in the novel "Healing is the New High" by Vex King. According to Lieber (2004) morpheme has two types there are Bound Morpheme and Free Morpheme. Researchers found 50 words in the novel "Healing is the New High" by Vex King to be analyzed and then explained in the form of Bound Morpheme and Free Morpheme. The researcher also grouped the findings that had been analyzed based on the

function of the Bound Morpheme in the form of affixes, where there were Derivational and Inflectional affixes. The final result of this research is in the form of grouping word classes and categorizing based on changes in word-class after Free Morpheme gets Bound Morpheme in the form of affixes.

CONCLUSION

Free and Bound morpheme is one of the linguistics parts, especially in Morphology studies. Some people have not known about this topic. We as a researcher decided to bring this topic so that people know what free and bound morpheme is. Also, we bring this topic data from the Novel "Healing is The New High" By Vex King because we can know that there are some free and bound morphemes that occur in this Novel. Meanwhile, this book is familiar to some people who have interested in reading. The researcher found 50 data in this novel. The data found are words that have their own meaning. The data changes the meaning, and grammar, and also there are some words that change the word class after adding either prefix or suffix.

From the results of the study, the researcher provides suggestions to related research based on the case, as follows: Further researchers should give more data about free and bound morphemes not only from Novels but also from other literary works; further researchers should give more related journals from the topic and case that will be researched. People will be more understanding of free and bound morpheme and more understanding to analyze it in every literary work.

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