



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYNTACTIC FEATURES ON *JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH* NOVEL BY JULES VERNE AND *DOWN AND OUT IN PARIS AND LONDON* NOVEL BY GEORGE ORWELL AND ITS UTILIZATION AS ENGLISH TEACHING MODULE FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

**Haki Mariyam Sholikhah Suganda<sup>1</sup>,**

*Universitas Indraprasta PGRI  
Jalan Nangka No. 58 Jakarta Selatan*

**Hanna Sundari<sup>2</sup>,**

*Universitas Indraprasta PGRI  
Jalan Nangka No. 58 Jakarta Selatan*

**Nurjanah<sup>3</sup>,**

*Universitas Indraprasta PGRI  
Jalan Nangka No. 58 Jakarta Selatan*

*e-mail:hakimariyam66@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>*

*e-mail:hanna.sundari@unindra.ac.id<sup>2</sup>*

*e-mail:nurjanah@unindra.ac.id<sup>3</sup>*

**Abstract:** This research aims to analyze morphological features and syntactic features in Journey to the Centre of the Earth and Down and Out in Paris and London and its utilization as an English teaching module for Junior High School Students. The background of this research is Junior High School students not only obtaining moral value from the novel but they can obtain knowledge about morphological features and syntactic features in Journey to The Centre of The Earth Novel by Jules Verne and Down and Out in Paris and London Novel. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. This research classifies, identifies and describes morphological features namely derivation and inflection and also syntactic features namely syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination. The data collected by analyzed, identified, documentation and observation. The result of this research is discovered morphological features and syntactic features in Journey to the Centre of the earth novel and Down and Out in Paris and London novel.

**Keywords:** Morphological; Syntactic; Novel; Module

**ANALISIS MORFOLOGI DAN SINTAKSIS DALAM NOVEL JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH KARYA JULES VERNE DAN NOVEL DOWN AND OUT IN PARIS AND LONDON KARYA GEORGE ORWELL DAN PEMANFAATANNYA SEBAGAI MODUL AJAR BAHASA INGGRIS UNTUK SISWA SEKOLAH MENENGAH PERTAMA (SMP)**

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**Abstrak:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa fitur – fitur morfologi dan sintaksis yang terdapat dalam novel *Journey to the centre of the earth* karya Jules Verne dan *Down and Out in Paris and London* karya George Orwell. Latar belakang penelitian ini adalah siswa- siswa SMP (Sekolah Menengah Pertama) tidak hanya mendapatkan pesan moral yang disampaikan dalam novel saat mereka baca tetapi juga mendapatkan ilmu tentang fitur- fitur morfologi dan fitur-fitur sintaksis yang terdapat dalam novel *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* dan novel *Down and Out in Paris and London*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini untuk mengklasifikasi, mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan tentang fitur-fitur morfologi yaitu derivasi dan infleksi dan juga fitur-fitur sintaksis yaitu koordinasi syndetic dan koordinasi syndetic. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, data dikumpulkan melalui analisis dan identifikasi data, observasi dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan fitur-fitur morphology dan fitur-fitur sintaksis yang terdapat dalam novel *Journey to the centre of the earth* dan novel *Down and Out in Paris and London*.

**Kata kunci:** Morfologi; Sintaksis; Novel; Modul

## INTRODUCTION

A novel is a kind of literary work that tells a long story and it can deliver messages for readers. Novels describe characters' situations, feelings and plot. In the novel, life problems appear in the story and problems solving will be in the ending of the story. Many novels about life journey, challenge of life, social, culture and education. There are several functions of a novel. It can give education to readers. With reading novels, the readers can get knowledge and life lessons. Education is one of life's aspects that help humans to enrich science. And with reading novels, everyone can change their paradigm for the better. In addition, novels can provide entertainment for the readers. They can feel fun and happy when reading novels. Novels can help the readers find happiness because they enjoy reading novels. Novel is a literary work that contains a complex, unique, and indirect organism structure (Nurgiyantoro:2009)

Novel is a medium for conveying knowledge. The novel has a relationship with education. Novels often carry themes related to education such as social, political, economic and culture. A novel is also a source of learning and education that can teach us about moral values education, character education and also social morals education through the characters and storyline or plot that is delivered by the author. In the aspect of education, we can develop our creativity, for example we can develop our ideas after reading novels related to education. In addition, novels are also a source of learning that can teach us. Novel is made longer with a more complicated storyline (Esten:2000)

The novel conveys knowledge and message through language. Language is the main element that is very important in delivering the content of a novel the writer made. It can give inspiration to the readers, too. In novels, the author gives many points in many aspects so that the readers are able to understand with other points of view. In addition, the readers can obtain new lessons from the novel. Novels describe a situation through language. language is able to convey a message in a novel. Language plays an important role in helping novels to convey moral values. language also has word formation and sentence structure for helping understand the content of novels. Language is a very essential element in novels. The message in the novel will be delivered well through language that has good arrangement especially in word formation and structure of sentence aspect. Goldstein (2008:1) argues that language is a system of communication using sounds or symbols that enables the feeling, thoughts, ideas, and experiences.

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p-ISSN: 2615-8671

e-ISSN: 2615-868X

In this world, the use of language is very useful in various aspects of life. Language is closely related to aspects of everyday life. The use of language in various countries is very useful in interacting with other people according to the rules of language use in each country. This can be seen from the formation of words or even sentence structures used in various countries that have different rules or are in accordance with the linguistic rules that apply in each country. Language is a human communication tool to convey ideas, information and messages to other people. Language plays an important role in our life. In everyday conversations, language is needed by many people. It cannot be denied that language certainly has a big influence on humans. It helps us in everyday life. Additionally, language is used in many aspects of life. For example, in the economic, political, social, cultural and other fields. Language is also used in international relations with other countries in the world. Moreover, it is used to express interests and establish cooperation with other countries. Therefore, English is very necessary in everyday life. Language really makes life easier for humans in the world because language has many benefits that can make it easier for humans, including being able to communicate with other humans. After that, humans can also dialogue with each other in discussions to solve a problem with language. We can also get a lot of information. But every country has different language rules but the same goal is to provide information or communicate with other people in everyday life. The position of language is very important in the development of the times because. Language will follow the development of the times with new languages or sentences that are encountered like now, making the language become rich in words and sentences. Huybrets (2016) language is the building block of the human intellect

English is a language that can help people for the benefit of individuals or countries. Learning English includes vocabulary, pronunciation, speaking, grammar, reading, writing and listening. So English is very prominent in the world. Therefore, English is an international language in the world. Apart from that, it is very clear that English has an important role in our daily activities. English is one of the many languages in the world that has a very high contribution in carrying out various activities that help human life. Therefore, the study of language will involve various branches of linguistics in English, namely language, phonology, semantics, syntax, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and morphology. Phonology which studies sound, semantics which studies meaning, syntax which studies how words and morphemes combine into larger units such as phrases and sentences, sociolinguistics which studies language in society and culture and its relation to social and cultural phenomenon, psycholinguistics which studies the combination of psychology and linguistics, and morphology which studies the combination of sound meanings. Katamba (1993:19) states that morphology is the study of word structure.

There are many branches of linguistics, one of which is morphology. Morphology studies word forms or morphemes and word variations. Morphemes are lexical items that have the smallest meaning in a language. According to Katamba (1994), Morphemes are atoms with which words are built. Morphemes have two parts, namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone as a word and can have their own function. Meanwhile, bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone as a word. Therefore, bound morphemes must be constantly combined with other morphemes to form words.

In morphology, we can study there are two types of morphology, namely derivational and inflectional. Derivation is a morpheme that can form new words which sometimes change their meaning and word groups (parts of speech) can change. the examples including derivation are explanation, enjoyment, respectable, beautiful, greatly and diligently. There is a theory from plag (2002:109) says that there are types of suffixes. They are nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adverbial suffixes and adjectival suffixes. Meanwhile, inflectional is the process of forming words by adding affixes but not changing the word group in the new formation. According to Katamba (1993:47), derivational



morphemes form new words either by changing the word class that a base belongs to or by changing the base to which it is attached.

Inflectional and derivational are often found in print media or English books. Many story writers use inflectional and derivational to express their ideas in stories. We can find it in novels, poetry, articles, song lyrics, newspapers, papers, short stories. Inflectional morphology is possessive, past tense, progressive, plural, superlative, and comparative. Examples of inflection such as cooked, cooler, approached, drinks, oldest, youngest, learning, teaching, reading and so on. According to Chaer (2007:171) inflection is a word that is the same but the form is different adjusted to its grammatical category.

Therefore, everyone not only read the story of the novel but also they will understand the formation of words that occur in novels, short stories and so on. In the story there are many word formations. These word formations are found in the story. Not only in stories, word formation is found in various types of print media, such as newspapers. Word formation really provides education for us. Word formation gives us insight regarding linguistics or morphology. By knowing word formation, our knowledge increases. We also know more in depth about word formation. Apart from morphology, we also study linguistic aspects, namely syntax. Syntax is the study of sentence structure. Sentence structure is studied in the field of syntax so that we not only gain knowledge from morphology but we also gain knowledge from syntax. We can find this sentence structure in various kinds of digital media. Sentence structure is a series of words that form a sentence so that it has a meaning that can be understood by the reader. Chomsky (2002:1) said that syntax is the study of how words are grouped to build phrases, phrases become clauses, and clauses become sentences.

Syntax is a branch that discusses sentence structure or the arrangement of sentences so that they can be understood and understood by readers. Arranging sentences or sentence structures in accordance with the rules can provide a good structure for the context. Therefore, this research will present an understanding of sentence structure and the use of good sentences in composing them. Often found in various types of print media such as newspapers, novels and short stories, this sentence structure. Miller, (2002) states that syntax is how words are combined from words, how phrases are created clauses and how clauses stand as a sentence.

After analyzing morphology and syntax in the novel, the reader gets knowledge about morphology features, namely derivation consisting of nominal suffix, adverbial suffix, verbal suffix and adjectival suffix. Also, they obtain that related to syntax features namely syndetic syntax and asyndetic syntax. This research can be utilized as English learning material which presents knowledge related to morphology that discusses the word formation process or how the word is built and also syntax discusses sentence structure. The student can analyze and identify word structure and sentence structure in English text after learning morphology and syntax and utilized for English language teaching at grade VIII Junior High School for developing Narrative Text.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher used qualitative descriptive research in this study. The steps are to analyze, identify, describe and classify the types of derivation and inflection, sentence structures with syntactic aspects in the novels of *Journey to the centre of the earth* and "*Down and out in Paris and London*". The researcher conducts several steps to analyze the data namely make table of list for derivation, inflection words in morphology feature table and sentence structures namely syndetic coordination and syndetic coordination in syntactic feature table, categorize and put words in every types of derivation, inflection and sentence the types of coordination based on classify them, Analyze and make description about the word formation process in derivation, inflection words and sentence structure and make conclusion about the findings or results of research data. Re-checked and re-read the notes and data that had been collected in the list of both novels to ensure that the data was correct and accurate.

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## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Novel: *Journey to the Center of the Earth***

In this research, a total of 217 instances of derivation were identified in the novel *Journey to the Center of the Earth*. This total consists of 85 nouns (nominal suffixes), 38 adjectives (adjectival suffixes), 93 adverbs (adverbial suffixes), and 1 verb (verbal suffix). Regarding inflectional morphology, the study found 267 instances, including 23 plural forms, 142 past tense verbs, 90 present tense verbs, and 12 comparatives. Furthermore, the analysis of sentence structure revealed 36 examples of syndetic coordination and 4 examples of asyndetic coordination within the novel.

### **Derivation**

#### **1. Nominal suffix**

The data nominal suffix was found as many as 85 data with percentage 0,39%. The author used the nominal suffix in creating the novel. Several word formations, especially nominal suffixes used in this research. The data show word formation with

Example:

Data 1: 'connection' (page 12)

The word 'connection' is discovered in the *Journey to the centre of the earth* novel. The word connection is a nominal suffix. Connect is base or basic word. Meanwhile, -ion is the nominal suffix. So, the connect added by -ion in the word belongs to a nominal suffix.

Data 2: 'politeness' (page 16)

The word 'politeness' was discovered in the *Journey to the centre of the earth* novel. The word politeness is a nominal suffix. The root word is polite which is base or basic word. Meanwhile 'ness' is a nominal suffix. So 'polite' added by -ness creates a nominal suffix.

Data 3: 'communication' (page 12)

The word communication was discovered in the *Journey to the centre of the earth* novel. The word communication is a nominal suffix. Communicate is the base or basic word. Meanwhile 'ion' is a nominal suffix. So, 'communicate' added by 'ion' may form a nominal suffix.

Data 4: 'allowance' (page 21)

The word connection was discovered in the *Journey to the centre of the earth* novel. The word connection is nominal suffix. allow is base or basic word. Meanwhile, allowance is nominal suffix. So, the allow added by -ance in the of the word belongs to nominal suffix.

Data 5: 'excitement' (page 29)



The word excitement was discovered in the *Journey to the centre of the earth* novel. The word excitement is nominal suffix. excite is base or basic word. Meanwhile, excitement is nominal suffix. So, excite added by -ment in the word excite becomes nominal suffix.

## 2. Adjectival suffix

The data of adjectival suffix in this research are 38 with percentage 0,17 %. The author used adjectival suffix in this research to describe the characters and feeling. In short, adjectival suffix is used to describe the condition of the story of the novel.

Data 1: 'eventful' (page 9)

In the novel *Journey to the Center of the Earth*, the word eventful appears in page 9. This is a clear example of how a noun can be transformed into an adjective using a suffix. The word "event" serves as the base. The ending '-ful' is an adjectival suffix. By adding "-ful" to the noun "event," the word becomes the adjective 'eventful'.

Data 2: 'wonderful' (page 9)

The word 'wonderful' appears on page 9. This word is an adjective created through the process of suffixation. The base word is "wonder" classified as a noun. The ending "-ful" is the adjectival suffix. So, when a base word is a noun attached with the adjectival suffix, it creates a new word class an adjective.

Data 3: 'worthy' (page 14)

The word 'worthy' is found on page 14 of the novel. It is an adjective formed by adding a suffix to a base noun. The root word "worth" is a noun and the letter "-y" is an adjectival suffix. In English, adding "-y" to a noun often turns it into an adjective (like *luck* to *lucky* or *rain* to *rainy*).

Data 4: 'considerable' (page 12)

The word 'considerable' is found on page 12. This word is formed through a morphological process called derivation, where a suffix is added to a base word to change its grammatical category. In this case, the base word is the verb 'consider' attached by a suffix '-able' transforms the word into an adjectival suffix.

Data 5: 'useful' (page 20)

The word 'useful' appears on page 20. It is an adjectival suffix. The root word use belongs to a word class of verb. The ending '-ful' is adjectival suffix. So, 'use' as a verb added by '-ful' changes its word class into an adjectival suffix.

## 3. Adverbial suffix

The adverbial suffix in this research is collected as many as 93 data or 0,42%. The author of the novel uses the adverbial suffix in describing time; the situation when the conflict of the story happens.

Data 1: 'nearly' (page 17)

The word 'nearly' is used on page 17 of *the novel*. It is an adverb formed through the process of derivation. The basic word "near" is an adjective (describing a position or distance). The ending "-ly" is an adverbial suffix. In English, adding "-ly" to an adjective is the most common way to

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p-ISSN: 2615-8671  
e-ISSN: 2615-868X

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create an adverb. By attaching the adverbial suffix "-ly" to the adjective "near," the word class changes to an adverb.

Data 2: 'confidently' (page 22)

The word 'confidently' is found on page 22. It is an adverbial suffix because 'confident' as a basic word, which belongs to an adjective, receives an ending '-ly' which is an adverbial suffix. So, 'confident' added by '-ly' transforms an adjective into an adverbial suffix.

Data 3: 'seriously' (page 26)

The word 'seriously' can be seen on page 26 of the novel which is an adverbial suffix. It is a transformation from an adjective 'serious' attached by an ending '-ly' to form a new word class of adverbial.

#### 4. Verbal suffix

The data of verbal suffix 1 is only 0,004%. The author of the novel is quite seldom to describe or tell the story using the word formation of verbal suffix. There is only one word 'freshen' appearing on page 77. The adjective 'fresh' as the basic word is attached with an ending '-en' to form a verbal suffix.

### Inflection

#### 1. Plural

The words 'hammers' (data 1), 'bottles' (data 2) and 'books' (data 3) are all nouns in plural forms. The root words 'hammer', 'bottle', and 'book' are originally singular forms. They are attached with a letter 's' to change a plural form. However, it does not change their word classes and remains a noun.

#### 2. Past tense

Data 1 improved page 11

The words 'improved' on page 11 (data 1), 'described' on page 16 (data 2), 'received' on page 20 (data 3) are in the forms of past tense. The letter 'd' attached on those verbs does not change the tense and remains the form of past tense.

#### 3. Present participle

Data 1 making page 14

The words "making" (page 14), "thinking" (page 25), and "entering" (page 25) are all examples of present participles. The root words of "make," "think," and "enter" are base verbs (verb 1 or present tense). The ending "-ing" is an inflectional suffix used to form the present participle. While the base word remains a verb, the addition of "-ing" allows the word to express continuous action or to function as a participle.

#### 4. Comparative

Data 1 nearer page 270

The words 'nearer' on page 270 (data 1), 'greater' on page 125 (data 2), and 'deeper' on page 99 (data 3) are comparative. The addition or ending '-er' on the basic words of 'near', 'great', and 'deep' are inflectional suffix and creates a comparative degree.

#### **Syndetic coordination**

1. Data 1: The sentence "*Hans laid out some provisions on a lump of lava, and we each supped with keen relish.*"
2. Data 2 The sentence "*Presently I felt my uncle approach, and lift me up tenderly in his arms.*"

Data 1 and 2 are compound sentences in which each consists of two independent clauses "*Hans laid out some provisions on a lump of lava*" and "*we each supped with keen relish*/" (data 1) and "*Presently I felt my uncle approach*" and "*lift me up tenderly in his arms.*" These two clauses on each data are joined by the word "and". In linguistics, this is called a coordinating conjunction because it uses a visible conjunction (and) to connect the clauses. If the conjunction were removed and replaced only by a comma or semicolon (e.g., "*Hans laid out provisions, we supped*"), it would be called *asyndetic* coordination.

#### **Asyndetic coordination**

Asyndetic coordination occurs when independent clauses are placed side-by-side without a coordinating conjunction. This technique is also implemented on this novel to create a sense of balance, speed, or strong contrast.

Data 1: The sentence "*I wholly forgot the past; I utterly despised the future.*" This sentence consists of two clauses "*I wholly forgot the past*" and "*I utterly despised the future*" separated by a semicolon (;). Because there is no conjunction (like "and") between them, the coordination is asyndetic. This structure creates a strong parallelism, emphasizing the contrast between the "past" and the "future."

Data 2: The sentence "*It simply does not exist; there is no such thing.*" There are two clauses in this sentence; "*It simply does not exist*" and "*there is no such [thing]*" Similar to Data 1, these clauses are joined asyndetically using a semicolon (;). The second clause acts as a reinforcement or explanation of the first, creating a sense of finality and logic.

#### B. Novel: "*Down and out in Paris and London*"

In this research, the derivation of *Down and out in Paris and London*" novel are 82 data consisting of 18 nominal suffix, 51 adjectival suffix, 13 adverbial suffix and zero (0) verbal suffix. Meanwhile, the inflection of data consists of 24 plural, 63 past tense, 46 present tense and 9 comparatives. Furthermore, there are 52 data of the syndetic coordination and 10 data of asyndetic coordination 10 data.

#### **Nominal suffix**

Data 1: 'happiness' (page 17)

The word 'happiness' is nominal suffix which derives from the basic word 'happy' as an adjective attached with the ending '-ness' to change the word class from adjective into a nominal suffix.

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e-ISSN: 2615-868X

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Data 2: 'arrangement' (page 70\_

The word 'arrangement' is nominal suffix. The basic word 'arrange' is a verb added by the ending '-ment' and changes the word class into the nominal suffix.

### **Adjectival suffix**

Data 1: 'hopeful' (page 40)

The word 'hopeful' is an adjective formed through derivation. It is used to describe a state of being full of expectation or desire. The word 'hope' functions as the base. While "hope" can be a verb in this morphological process. It often acts as a noun (the state of hope) to which the suffix is added. The ending '-ful' is an adjectival suffix. It is a derivational morpheme that changes the word class of the base. Therefore, by attaching the adjectival suffix '-ful' to the base word 'hope', the word class changes from a noun/verb to an adjective.

Data 2: 'cheerful' (page 37)

The word 'cheerful' is a nominal suffix. The basic word 'cheer' as a verb is added by '-ful' and changes the word class from a verb to be an adjectival suffix.

Data 3: 'respectable' (page 12)

The word structure of "respectable" is formed by combining the verb "respect" with the adjectival suffix "-able." This is the base word and functions as a verb, meaning to regard someone or something with consideration. The adjectival suffix '-able' converts the verb into an adjective, indicating that something is worthy of respect or capable of being respected. The combination creates a new word class from a verb into an adjective.

### **Adverbial suffix**

Data 1: 'largely'

The word structure 'largely' (page 13), 'easily' (page 34), and 'deeply' (page 36) are a combination of an adjective 'large', a verb 'ease' and the adjective 'deep' and the adverbial suffix '-ly'. When the adverbial suffix '-ly' is added after these all basic words, it converts to a new word class the adverbial suffix.

### **Verbal suffix**

Verbal suffix does not appear in this novel.

### **Syndetic coordination**

1. Data 1: The sentence: *"A system of service bells ran through the hotel, and the whole staff used these for signaling to one another."* (page 83)
2. Data 2 The sentence *"He seemed to know all about hotel work, and up till midday he worked like a slave."* (page 86)

In both sentences which consist of two clauses connected using a linking word 'and' create a syndetic coordination. In these sentences, "and" serves to connect related ideas, enhancing the narrative and providing a clearer understanding of the actions and relationships within the context. This technique effectively builds complexity in the sentences while maintaining coherence.

### **Asyndetic coordination**

Data 1: The sentence “*Some of them are diseased; some of them are fifty years old.*” (page 132)

Data 2: The sentence “*What makes the work in them is not the essentials; it is the shams that are supposed to represent luxury.*” (page 134)

The two clauses in each sentence above are separated by a semicolon (;), indicating a close relationship without the use of a conjunction. The absence of a conjunction emphasizes the stark contrasts between the two conditions. The asyndetic structure emerges and creates a concise and impactful statement, highlighting the differences without unnecessary words. Thus, the use of a semicolon contributes to a rhythmic flow, allowing the reader to process each clause distinctly while recognizing their interconnection.

The analysis of the data reveals key findings in word formation and syntactic features. Specifically, the research identifies various morphological elements, including nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adverbial suffixes, adjectival suffixes, plurals, comparatives, present participles, and past tense forms. Additionally, the study examines syntactic features such as asyndetic and syndetic coordination. These findings have significant implications for English language teaching. They can be incorporated into a teaching module aimed at developing narrative text materials for Grade VIII junior high school students in their first semester. This integration will enhance students' understanding of language structure and improve their narrative writing skills.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

The whole of derivation data found in the novel *Journey to The Centre of the Earth* is 217 (0,987 %) consist of nominal suffix 85 (0,39%), adjectival suffix 38 (0,17%), adverbial suffix 93 (0,42%) dan verbal suffix (0,004%). Meanwhile, the whole of inflection data is 267 (34,35%) consist of plural 23 (0,086%), past tense 142 (0,53 %), present participle 90 (33,7 %) and comparative 12 (0,04%). While, the total data of derivation found in the novel *Down and Out in Paris and London* is 82 (0,152 %) consist of nominal suffix 18 (0,21 %), adjectival suffix 51 (0,62 %), adverbial suffix 13 (0,15%) and verbal suffix 0 (0). Meanwhile inflection 142 (0,0016%) consist of plural 24 (0,16%), past tense 63 (0,44%), present participle 46 (0,32 %), comparative 9 (0,06%).

The whole of syntactic data found in the novel *Journey to The Centre of the Earth* is 40 (1%) consisting of syndetic coordination 36 (0,9%) and asyndetic coordination 4 (0,1%). This coordination also emerges in the novel *Down and Out in Paris and London* amounting as 52 (0,99%) which consists of syndetic coordination 42 (0,80%) and asyndetic coordination 10 (0,19%).

Morphological features and syntactical features are found in the novel *Journey to The Centre of the Earth* amounting respectively as 6,05% and 0,05%. These also appear in the novel *Down and Out in Paris and London*; they are morphological features 2,8% and syntactical features 0,52%.

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p-ISSN: 2615-8671

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