

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

A systematic about the study of language namely is Linguistics (Aitchison, 1992:11). Morphology is study of Linguistics that deals with the structure of the word in a Language. Katamba (1993) said Morphology is a study of internal structure of word. The internal structure of word in Morphology is know as Morpheme. The smallest unit of meaning about the new word constructure is called a Morpheme.

According to Srijono (2001: 50), Morphemes are categorised into three parts: free Morphemes, bound Morphemes, and zero Morphemes. Free Morphemes can be stand alone without having to be attached to other Morphemes. Bound Morpheme is a Morpheme that can not be stand alone, but should be bound to another Morphemes. However, zero Morpheme is a special case of Morphemes in Linguistics that have some meaning or semantic content. As Crowley (1995: 6) said Affixes are Morpheme that aren't free in the sense that they must be tied to the root Morpheme at all times. Affixes can improve to create a new word with one meaning into another meaning by adding Prefix and Suffix. Affixes can be devided into two types such as Derivational and Inflectional.

Based on the topic, Morphology is related to the position of words in use differently and construction. The researcher conducts research under the Title “Derivational Affixes Found In *Pet Sematary* Novel By Stephen King” which will

analyze Derivational Affixes found in *Pet Sematary* by Stephen King novels in 1983. For the example use of Prefixes, where in English (e.g. re-, im -, un-, dis, etc.) In a Prefix word can help the complexity of English have a new meaning and can be understood by readers everywhere. Understanding some examples of Prefixes or Suffixes can help find a logic to new words and meaning placed in a certain position in a sentence.

The researcher takes some examples of use Derivational that found in *Pet Sematary* novel such as in sentence:

“...of course it was **impolite**, but somehow it was okay.” (*Stephen King, Pet Sematary. p.79*)

From the sentence above the word "*impolite*" belongs in the function of class maintaining Morpheme. From adjective "*polite*" if it is positioned "not polite" then if you add the negatif Prefix "*im-*" it will become "*impolite*". The example of the sentence word "*impolite*" from root word is "*polite*" here is adjective.

Therefore, researcher conducted the research under the title “Derivational Affixes Found In *Pet Sematary* Novel By Stephen King” which analyzed the word of Derivational Affixes used in the sentence. Affixes are very interesting to analyze in order to identify types of function in the main word, make a word to change the meaning of a word, find opposite or similar meaning and quantify many Prefixes and Suffixes found in the novel. Meaning Affixes in the *Pet Sematary* novel can describe more clearly and in detail also the readers can't be confused by the lack of description in the novel content.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

In that case, there were two problems related with derivational affixes, such as:

1. What is the function of Derivational Affixes found in The *Pet Sematary*?
2. What types of Derivational Affixes are found in The *Pet Sematary*?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, the objectives can be seen as follows:

1. Analyze the function of Derivational Affixes found in the *Pet Sematary* Novel.
2. Identify the types of Derivational Affixes found in the *Pet Sematary* Novel.

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## 1.4 Limitation of the Study

Based on the objectives of the research above, the limitation of this study was Linguistics especially, Morphology that focused on types of Derivational Affixes such as Prefixes and Suffixes. The theory from Katamba (1993) was used to identify the types of Derivational Affixes and theory from Carstairs and McCarthy (2002) was used to analyze Derivational Affixes the functions found in *Pet Sematary* by Stephen King.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

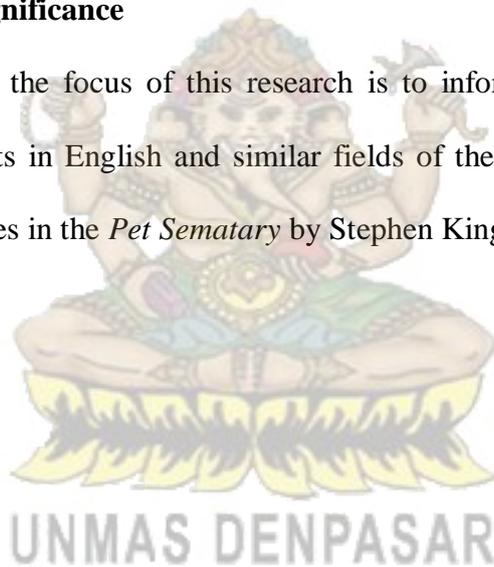
Focus on the background and problems above, the researcher can contribute theoretically and practically. The significance of this study are:

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

Theoretically, this research can help in learning affixes. This research helped in the understanding of Derivational Affixes, especially Prefixes and Suffixes those changes the class of the root or base word in part of speech.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

Practically, the focus of this research is to inform readers know all the meaningful subjects in English and similar fields of the words in the process of Derivational Affixes in the *Pet Sematary* by Stephen King.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter of the study discussed about the review of related literature, concepts, and theories. There were two thesis and one article which has been important by some researcher that discussed Derivational Affixes found in *Pet Sematary* by Stephen King.

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first review was taken from Wahyuni (2017) entitled “The Analysis of Derivational Affixes found in *Between You and Me* Novel By Lisa Hall”. In this study aims to find out analyzed Derivational process of Derivational Affixes. This study collected the data used descriptive qualitative method. The data was presented in formal and informal method. The theory used analyze the data were from Katamba (1993) and McCarthy(2002) and main theories, Lieber (2009) and Quick (1973) as supporting theories. The result of this study showed that there are 1013 types of Derivational Words. First the kinds of Derivational Affixes found in The Data are: Noun derived from Nouns has 8 types of words or 3,7% and for affixes, Noun derived from Adjective has 21 types of words or 10.1% and 5 affixes , Nouns derived from has 48% of words or 22,7% and 7 affixes, Adjective derived from Adjective has 10 types of words or 5,1% and two affixes, adjective derived from verbs has 15types of word or 7,1% and 5 affixes, Adjective derived from Nouns has 37 types of word or 10,2%and 8 affixes, Verb derived from Verbs has 12 types of words or 5,6% and 2 affixes, Verb derived from Nouns has 1 types

of word or 0,4% and 1 affixes, Verbs derived from Adjective not found, Adverbs derived from Adjective has 59 types of words or 27,9% and 1 Affixes. While the Derivational Affixes process changes of word class and change the meaning of word based found 211 types of words in the data. The affixes that belong to Suffix or : -ing, -tion, -ion, -ity, -ness, -ance/ence, -ment, -all, -ise, -ous, -able/ible, -ive, -ful, -y, -less, -ly, -er, -ship. The affixes that belong to the Prefix or: un-, im-, ex-, dis, re-.

Based on the review above, the previous study has similarities and differences with this research. The similarities of this research with the previous study or the topic which is Derivational Affixes and the theories that were used to solve the problem study purposed by Katamba (1993) and McCarthy (2002) as main theories. Meanwhile, the differences between this research and the previous study or the data source and the aimed of the study, the previous study used *Between You and Me* novel by Lisa Hall as the data while this research used *Pet Sematary* novel by Staphen King, the previous study aimed to analyze the process of Derivational Affixes meanwhile this study analyzed types and function of Derivational Affixes.

The second was similar study written by Putra's (2019) entitled "The Analysis of English Derivational Affixes Found in The Texts of Speech of Five Precidents of The World". This studying focused on; (1) types of Derivational Affixes Found in The Five texts of Precidential Speech, and (2) The Morphological process of forming new worlds found in the five texts of Precidential speech. This study collected the data used descriptive qualitative

method. The data was delivered in formal and informal method. This study used theories from Katamba (1993) as main theory and Quirk (1973) as supporting theory. The result of this study revealed that there are four types of Derivational Affixes as follows: Derived Noun, Derived Verb, Derived Adverb, and Derived Adjective. The most frequently occurring were derived nouns with 66 words, which (54%) and the most rarely occurring was derived adverb with 3 words which account (2,4%). The total data of Derivational Affixes found in the seven texts of Presidential Speech was 121 words.

In order to compare Putra's thesis and this research, there were similarities and differences between this study and his study that is Putra analyzed types of Derivational Affixes and the Morphological process of forming new words found in the five texts of Presidential speech. But, in this study analyzed function of Derivational Analysis and identified types of Derivational Affixes. In addition, this study also used the same theory which is from Katamba (1993) and McCarthy (2002).

The third was an article written by Siboro and Bram (2020) entitled "Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel." This study aims of their study are to identify, describe, analyze and classify the types of Derivational Affixes in the story of Rapunzel. They used quantitative descriptive research in analyzing the data on their study. Siboro and Bram used theory of Derivational Affixes from Yule (2010). The result of analyzing data gained the Derivational Affixes found in novel are 33 words containing Derivational Affixes, Types of Prefixes such as en-, un-, and re-, and

suffixes such as -ness, -ful, -ly, -able, -ed, -ing, -ent, -ed, -less, -y, -dom, and -ous. And there were found functions of Derivational Affixes in the story of Repunzel such as adjective formation, verb formation, and adverb formation.

Siboro and Bram's article has similarity with this study was analyzed types and function of Derivational Affixes. However, the differences were Siboro and Bram's. First, article used different method, Siboro and Bram's used qualitative descriptive method and this study used qualitative method. Second, theory were used of Derivational Affixes was theory from Yule (2010) to solve the problem and this study used theory from Katamba (1993) and McCarthy (2002) and the data were used also different.

## **2.2 Concepts**

Concepts are a collection of general definitions in terms connect to the title of this study. The following are some definitions of the important terms in this study:

### **2.2.1 Affixes**

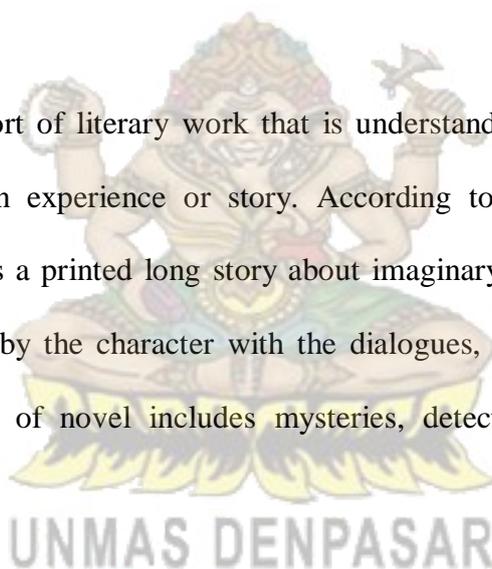
According from Katamba (1993: 44) morpheme only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base is called an Affix. Based on Yule (2006: 55) there are three types of affixes. They are called prefixes, suffixes, and the type of affix that is not normally to be found in English is infix.

### 2.2.2 Derivational Affixes

According to Katamba (1993: 45) there are three types of derivational affixes such as Prefixes, Suffixes, and Infixes. The prefix is added to the beginning of a word to change or modify its meaning, such as un-, Im-, dis-, mis-, and pre-. An infix is inserted inside root . A suffix is an affix attached after a root like, -ly, -er, -ing, -s, and -ed.

### 2.2.3 Novel

Novel is sort of literary work that is understand by reading ability with imaginative human experience or story. According to Cambridge Dictionary, novel is defided as a printed long story about imaginary character and event. In novel represented by the character with the dialogues, setting, plot, or conflict. The several types of novel includes mysteries, detective, romance, and also science fiction.



### 2.3 Theories

This part the researcher explain some theories that used in this study. Based on the previous chapter's research problem, there are two major theories that used for analyzing and solving the problem in this study. Find types and function of Derivational Affixes in the Morphology study used theory from Katamba (1993) entitled *Modern Linguistic Morphology* and also the theory from Carstairs and McCarthy (2002) entitled *An Introducing to English Morphology: Word and Their Structure* used to support the main theory.

The theories in study be divided into three parts such as Derivational Morpheme, function of Morpheme and types of Morpheme.

### 2.3.1 Derivational Morpheme

According to Katamba (1993: 38), a kind of bound morpheme which functions by changing the word class or meaning from the base or root is called Derivational Morphemes. Sometimes the presence of Derivational Affixes (for example, -less, -turn, -in) courses a major grammatical change in the word class, that is, moving the base (for example, noun, adjective) into another word class. For example: “*He is hopeless*” The word form is hopeless(Adj), the base word is hope(N), -less(noun into an adjective).

### 2.3.2 Types of Morphemes

According to Katamba (1993: 41) there are some types of Morphology such as roots, affixes, stems, and bases.

#### 2.3.2.1 Roots

A root is the central meaning of a word. Root is used to refer to a form that cannot be analyzed further. This means that the root is the form that remains after all the affixes, both Inflectional and Derivational Affixes are removed (Chaer, 2007: 160). Roots which are capable of standing independently and not attached with another Morpheme are called free Morpheme. For examples is : dog, bag, book, table, etc.

### 2.3.2.2 Affixes

According to Katamba, (1993: 4) Affixes are Morphemes that only appear when they are linked to another Morpheme, such as root or base. There are three types of affixes: Prefixes, Suffixes and Infixes. An affix related before a root (base or stem) like *re-*, *im-*, *un-*, and *dis-* and so on. For example: *re-make*, *re-read*, *in-kind*, *un-tidy*, *dis-cover*. According to Sloat and Taylor (1978: 11) as cited from the book *Morphology* of Katamba (1993:44) suggests The only infix seen in English morphology is /-n-/, which is added before the root's last consonant in a few Latin words. Suffixes added to the end of a base word also change the meaning of the word.

### 2.3.2.3 Stems

The stem is a portion of word which inflection previous to the addition of any inflectional affixes. Example for a few should suffice from (Katamba,1993:

45) :	<u>Noun stems</u>	<u>Plurals</u>
	dog	-s
	car	-s

### 2.3.2.4 Bases

According to Katamba (1993: 45), base is any unit that can be added in any way. For example, the word '*boys*' can only have an original word base: '*boy*' noun and Inflectional "-s" plural and to Derivation '*ish*' turn into Adjective is '*boyish*'.

### 2.3.3 Function of Morpheme

Two of functions the Derivational Morphemes. Those are the class changing morphemes and the class maintaining morpheme.

#### 2.3.3.1 Class Changing Morpheme

In class changing morphemes, some affixes functioning as class changing Morphemes, this affixes is used to make an adverb out of an adjective, to form noun from adjectives and from verb, to form adjectives from verb and from noun, to form verbs from nouns and from adjectives.

##### a. Adverb Derived from Adjectives

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 48) some basic explanations of English grammar talk as though not just many, but all adverbs end in-ly. Affix-ly here indicated as a morpheme which has base classes can be changed using a function. Usually is used to form adverbs from adjectives (adverbs derived from adjectives).

Example:

Base word (Adj)	Word form
<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slowly</i>
<i>Easy</i>	<i>Easily</i>
<i>Hard</i>	<i>Hardly</i>

### b. Nouns Derived from Adjective

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 50), there are numerous nouns derived from adjectives and form verbs. Here are examples of suffixes used to derived noun from adjective:

*-ity* e.g. *equality, ferocity, sensitivity*

*-ness* e.g. *goodness, tallness, happiness*

*-ism* e.g. *radicalism, mutualism*

All of these three suffixes basically mean 'property of being X', where X is adjective. There are three suffixes for forming nouns, the most common of which is *-ness*. the nouns devided with these suffixes are not part of lexical.

### c. Nouns Derived from Verb

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 51), some examples of suffixes used to deriving noun from verbs:

- 1) *-ance*, e.g. *ignored, performance*
- 2) *-ment*, e.g. *commitment, establishment, development*
- 3) *-ing*, e.g. *painting, singing, building*
- 4) *-((a)t)ion*, e.g. *confusion, organization, commission*
- 5) *-al*, e.g. *refusal, arrival, referral*
- 6) *-er*, e.g. *painter, singer, organizer*

In examples of suffix number 1 until 5 have a similar function (they are a base verb) However, they are not interchangeable in any way. For the examples :

We have ‘performance’ but we do not have ‘performer’ , and also we have ‘commitment’ , ‘committal’, and ‘commision’ but we do not have ‘commitance’.

The suffixes –er in example number 6 is the most commonly used to the form of nouns in denoting a person in appropriate the verb. Affixation is not the only option to derive nouns in English. Here are non –affixes ways of deriving abstract nouns (other than conversion) are:

1. Change in the position of the stress, e.g. *nouns permit, transfer alongside verbs permit, transfer.*
2. Change in the final consonant, e.g. *nouns belief, proof, defence alongside verbs believe, prove, depend.*
3. Change in a vowel, e.g. *noun song, seat alongside verb sing, sit.*

#### **d. Adjective Derived from Verb**

According to Carstair and McCarthy (2002: 53) adjectives derived from verbs can be indicated with suffix- ing, -en, -ed, only if there any modifier or comparative before the word with these suffixes exist. These are suffixes mostly used for inflectional but these suffixes are also used for adjective derived verbs. Here are some examples of adjectives, note that there are modifiers or comparative construction show before adjectives:

“A not *interesting* book”

Note that it can't change the verb, so one can't say that the book was of great interest to me.

**e. Adjective Derived from Nouns**

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 53), Suffixes are more numerous form adjectives from nouns Here are some examples:

- 1) –ful, e.g. *joyful, hopeful, helpful, meaningful.*
- 2) –less, e.g. *joyless, hopeless, helpless, meaningless.*
- 3) –al, e.g. *original, normal, personal, national.*
- 4) –ish, e.g. *boyish, loutish, waspish, selfish.*

**f. Verbs Derived from Noun and Adjective**

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 55), there are numerous verbs derived from nouns and adjectives. Here are some examples of affixes that derived verbs from adjective:

- 1) –ise, e.g. *organize, patronize, terrorise*
- 2) –(i)fy, e.g. *beautify, gentrify, petrify*

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**2.3.3.3 Class Maintaining Morpheme**

The word classes are noun derived from noun, verb derived from verb, and adjective derived from adjective. The analysis of class maintaining Affixes and its word class presented as the following:

**a. Verbs Derived from Verbs**

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 54), verbs derived from verbs usually used Prefixes. re- are prominent and the negative or ‘reversive’ prefixes un-, de-, and dis-, as in the examples:

- 1) *Enter – re enter*
- 2) *Tangle- untangle*
- 3) *Compose – decompose*
- 4) *Sensitise – desentise*
- 5) *Entangle – disentangle*
- 6) *Believe – disbelieve*

**b. Nouns Derived from Nouns**

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 49), the Derivational process does not always change classes of the words, it can be changed only the meaning but the word class is still the same. For example :

- 1) *-ship , -hood, e.g. friendship, childhood*

**c. Adjectives Derived from Adjectives**

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 52) there are some Affixes used to derive adjectives from adjectives. The only suffix of note is *-ish*, example *greenish, smallish, remotish*. The prefix *un-* meaning 'not' is an example: *unhappy, unwrite, unlucky*.

Another negative prefix is *in-*, with allomorphs indicating *ir-*, *il-* and *im-* e.g. *irresponsible, illegal, impossible*.