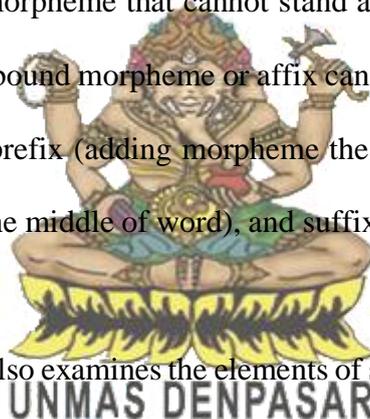**CHAPTER I**

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is very useful for humans to communicate within each other. Despite that, people have difficulties to express the feelings or their thoughts without language. Language can make people communicate with other people through the sign such as words and gestures. Therefore, language include as an expression of identity and social adaptation, and as an expression of emotions. Language generally for social communication. Its role is very important for human life because it's a tool for interpersonal communication in daily life. Without language, people cannot express themselves such as ideas, feelings, suggestions or opinions, desires, and even at the level of their thoughts. English language can represent the international language used by people when they wanted to go abroad. English is widely spoken throughout the world, not just in the United States and Australia, it is also used in other countries.

According to Lauder (2008:9) English play important role in every aspect. English had been used as a compulsory subject from around the world. Due the fact that English become an international language, English has been in demand from many circles, including elementary school students to high school students. Furthermore, there are many people continue their education to a higher level to deepen their English language. In English admittedly learn about word. The use of the words has important role that can affect the ideas or message from text itself.

Moreover, as a part of the language, the words have their rule, system and structure. Language in form written text can be analyzed through morphology.

Lieber (2009: 2) stated that morphology is word order, which includes how the new words are invented to the world's language and how the word forms differ considerably upon how they are used in sentences. In morphology there is a term morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest unit that form a word and it can be divided into two which are free morpheme and bound morpheme also known as affix. Free morpheme is morpheme that can stand alone as a word, while bound morpheme or affix is morpheme that cannot stand alone that should attach to free morpheme. Therefore, bound morpheme or affix can be divided into three based on its position which are prefix (adding morpheme the beginning of the word), infix (adding morpheme in the middle of word), and suffix (adding morpheme in the end of the word).

Morphology also examines the elements of speech, enunciation and strain, and the way the context can affect word pronunciation and meaning. Morphology can be distinguished by the typological morphology, that is a classification of language based on word use, and lexicology, which studies words and how they form language vocabulary. The reason why it is important to study derivational affixes is because when we learn a different language, especially English, we will find it difficult to comprehend the significance of the language. But if we have enough knowledge about derivational affixes, we will more easily understand and learn a language and know the languages meaning itself. Moreover, learning the

language through the internet way more easily for most of the people around the world.

Internet currently dominates the world in terms of communication, doing business, even during this covid-19 pandemic season, schools are running online and require internet. Even news reading can now be done online, and we can get important information from other countries. We can also find out how the situation and conditions of the country. BBC also known as British Broadcasting Corporation is the world's leading public service broadcaster. BBC official office located in Broadcasting House in Westminster, London. BBC known as the oldest national broadcaster around the world, founded in 1922 and with the largest number of employees in the world. BBC established by Royal Charter. It's funded by the licence fee paid by UK households.

BBC News: Entertainments and Arts Edition in 2022 is taken as the data source of this study because it contains information about the celebrities around the world based on fact and it can be read by people around the world, and it has data that is needed for this study which is derivational affixes. The derivational affixes is chosen as the topic because this topic is prominent and enticing to be analyzed by the writer. The derivational affixes can help to develop vocabulary it's from one word it can gain many words with the various the part of speech, so it's very prominent for the people to study about vocabulary especially study about the derivational affixes.
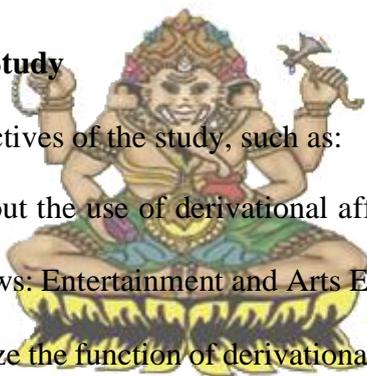
1.2 Problems of the Study

According to the background above, there were two problems found in this study. There are:

1. What is the use of derivational affixes found in The Articles of BBC News: Entertainment and Arts Edition?

2. What are the functions of derivational affixes found in The Articles of BBC News: Entertainment and Arts Edition?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

There are two objectives of the study, such as:

1. To find out the use of derivational affixes found in The Articles of BBC News: Entertainment and Arts Edition

2. To analyze the function of derivational affixes found in The Articles of BBC News: Entertainment and Arts Edition

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study was focus on discussing of the derivational affixes. The data source of this study are the words that contains the derivational affixes found in BBC News: Entertainment and Arts Edition. In this study, Katamba (1993 and 1994) and McCarthy (2002) theories are used by the writer to break the words into its element (derivational affixes) of the new words in BBC News: Entertainment and Arts Edition.

1.5 Significance of the Study

In accordance with the background and objectives of the research, the writer hopes that this research able to provide a very meaningful contribution both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the writer findings provide additional information to other linguistic researchers. Practically, the writer provides several benefits for certain parties.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study helps in studying affixes especially derivational affixes that can change root or base class of a part of speech. This research showed some examples of derivational affixes that found in BBC News: Entertainment and Arts Edition.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The results of this study are expected to be valuable for the lecturers, college students, and the future researchers. This research has the potential to make a major contribution to vocabulary instruction for the lecturers. This research is expected to be used by college students to evaluate the derivational affixes, the source not only from novels, books, but also from the news. The results of this study are intended to be utilized as a framework for future researchers interested in conducting the similar research.
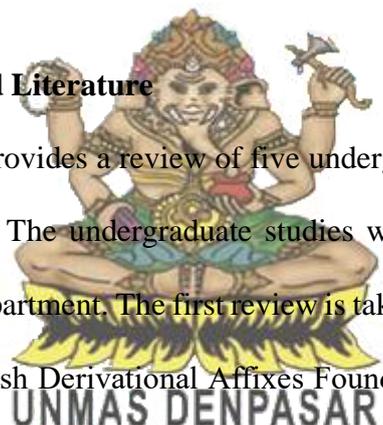
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This part of the research consists of review of relevant literature, concept, and theoretical framework. The review of related literature comprises of the review of three undergraduate studies. Concepts are made up of various basic concepts and the theoretical framework consists of the theories that are connected to the topic of the study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This section provides a review of five undergraduate studies pertaining to the topic of the study. The undergraduate studies were written by five previous students of English Department. The first review is taken from Putra (2019) entitled "The Analysis of English Derivational Affixes Found in the Texts of Speeches of Five Presidents of the World". The second review is the study conducted by Wijaya (2020) entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in World Column of The BBC News". The third review is the article conducted by Rachmadi (2021) entitled "The Function of Derivational Affixes in Novel the Hobbit". The fourth review is the article taken from Agatha (2022) entitled "Derivational Affixes Used in Selected Song Lyrics of Westlife". And the last article is taken from Meilandari (2022) entitled "The Function of Derivational Suffixes in The Novel "The Little Prince" Written by Antonie De-Saint Exupery".
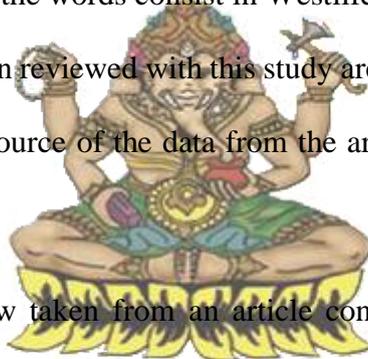
The first review entitled "The Analysis of English Derivational Affixes Found in the Texts of Speeches of Five Presidents of the World" was written by Putra (2019). In this study, Putra focused on kind of derivational affixes and the process of the derivational affixes in the text speech of Five Presidents in the world. This study using observation method to collect the data and used qualitative method to analyze the kind and the process of derivational in the text speech of Five Presidents in the world. While collecting the data, this study used these following steps: Reading the text of presidential speeches, Note taking, Classifying and selecting the derivational affixes in the text of presidential speeches. The data of derivational affixes from the text speech of Five Presidents in the world were categorized according to the theory from Katamba (1993) and Quirk (1973). This thesis makes a significant addition, Putra can get the alternative methods for determining the kind and the process of derivational affixes. There are similarities and a difference between the previous study and this study. The first review study and this study has similarities with the topic that talked about derivational affixes and also used the theory proposed by Katamba (1993). The difference between the first review study and this study is the source of the data. The first review study is using the text speech of Five Presidents in the world.

The second study that had reviewed is entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in World Column of The BBC News" written by Wijaya (2020). In this study, she concentrated on the types and the morphological processes of the derivational affixes found in world column of the BBC News. This research using observation method to collected the data and analyzed the data using

qualitative method. This study using these following steps while collecting the data, there are: Selecting the news on the online version of BBC News in world column, Reading and note-taking the data that contained of derivational affixes, Classifying into their respective types of derivational affixes. This study used the theory from Fromkin's book entitled "An Introduction to Language in Ninth Edition" (2010) to solve the problems in this research. This second review study has similarities with this study, it is about the subject talked about derivational affixes and used the same data source that is BBC News. But the difference is, in this study will be taken from BBC News: Entertainment and Arts Edition.

The third review is from an article entitled "The Function of Derivational Affixes in Novel The Hobbit" which was conducted by Rachmadi (2021). This study focused to investigate the derivational affixes that found in The Hobbit's Novel written by J.R.R Tolkien. In this research belongs to descriptive qualitative method while collected and analyzed the derivational affixes from the data that has founded. He used all of the chapter in the novel to gained more of the derivational affixes. This article used these following steps to collect the data such as reading all the contents of the chapter in The Hobbit's Novel written by J.R.R Tolkien, finding and listing all the word that contains the derivational affixes. The similarity of the article that have been reviewed with this study is the topic that talked about derivational affixes. In addition, the difference between the article and this study is the article using the descriptive qualitative method while this study will be use the observation and qualitative method.

The fourth review taken from an article written by Agatha (2022) entitled "Derivational Affixes Used in Selected Song Lyrics of Westlife". This research aimed to find the derivational affixes in selected song lyrics of Westlife. This research used descriptive qualitative method to identify the types of derivational affixes and it is applied the theories from Katamba (1994) and Booij (2007). While collecting the data that taken from selected song lyrics of Westlife, she used these following steps such as searching the song's lyrics in WestlifeVEVO on Youtube, reading the lyrics, taking note in the song lyrics that contains the affixes, and classifying the kinds of the words consist in Westlife song. The similarity between the article that have been reviewed with this study are using the theory proposed by Katamba (1994). The source of the data from the article represents the difference from this study.

The last review taken from an article conducted by Meilandari (2022) entitled "The Functions of Derivational Suffixes In The Novel *"The Little Prince"* Written By Antonie De-Saint Exupery". This research is aimed to analyze the function and the processes of the derivational suffixes found in the data which is from the novel *The Little Prince*. This research used the quantitative method to identify and explain the functions and process of the derivational suffixes. Lieber (2009) and McCarthy (2002) theories are used to analyze the process of derivational suffixes. The steps used in data collection are as follows: read the novel, identify and underline the words that belong to the functions of derivational suffixes, then take notes on the words that belong to the functions of derivational suffixes, and finally classify the process of derivational suffixes. The similarity of the article and

this study are using the same theory proposed by McCarthy (2002). And the difference is the topic of the article is derivational suffixes.

Those five undergraduated studies above have the same topic of this study which is discussed about Morphological derivational suffixes and affixes. The five studies employed in this research provide a significant contribution since this study can apply the theory and adopt a fresh perspective on derivational suffixes and affixes. This study not only analyze the use of derivational affixes, furthermore the function of derivational affixes as well. In this research, hopefully can be used for anyone who wants to understand about the use and the function of Morphological derivational affixes itself.

2.2 Concepts

This part presents several basic concepts which related to topic of the study. The concepts are presented as following:

2.2.1 Affix

An affix is a set of letters added to the beginning or end of a root word that might change the meaning of the words. Katamba (1993:44) stated that an affix is a morpheme that appears only when it is attached to another morphemes such as roots, stems, or bases. An affix that comes from the beginning of the words is called a prefix, and at the end of the words is called suffix.

2.2.2 Derivation

Regarding Katamba (1993:47), derivation is the process of creating a new word out of an old word, usually by adding a prefix or a suffix. Derivational morpheme forms new word either by changing the meaning of the base to which are attached, and by changing the word class.

2.2.3 BBC News

BBC News is the British Broadcasting Corporation's operational business section in charge of gathering and broadcasting news and current events. BBC News delivers reliable global and UK news, as well as local and regional viewpoints. There's also news on entertainment, business, science, technology, and health (BBC News).

2.3 Theories

In this study, Katamba "Morphology" (1993) and "English Words" (1994) is used as the main theory for analyzing the use of derivational affixes. The other theory to support the main theory will be proposed by McCarthy in his book entitled "An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure" (2002), which is also applied to analyze the functions of the derivational affixes. These three distinct theories structures can be divided into morpheme, the use, and the functions of derivational affixes.

2.3.1 Morpheme

According to McCarthy (2002: 16), morpheme is the tiniest component of morphology. Similarly, Katamba (1994: 20) stated that morpheme can be defined

as the smallest component in a language that contains definition or provides a grammatical component. When it comes to identifying the morphemes is based on how they can occur, they can be divided into two categories. There are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme can appear alone as a word on its own, whereas a bound morpheme cannot appear alone as a word on its own and it is required to be joined with several free morphemes. Furthermore, Katamba (1993:41) says that morphemes are include the roots, affixes, stems, and bases.

2.3.1.1 Roots

Katamba (1994: 37) stated that those roots as the morpheme that forms the word's core. They are the foundations of which the other morphemes can be attached. Although each of the affixes of a word have been eliminated, the root is the sole component that persists. Each roots are classified as the lexical word classes, such as verb, noun, adjective or adverb. as example, consider the following:
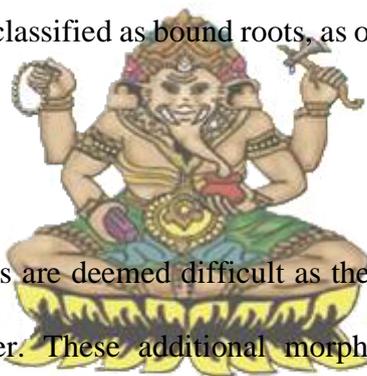
1. Verb: eat, love, bring

2. Noun: tree, light, lamp

3. Adjective: high, clean, big

4. Adverb: there, here, soon

(Katamba 1994: 37)

The amount number from the root of morphemes that can exist alone on its own, such as the instances shown, are referred as subject matter of words like verbs, noun, adjective, and adverbs. Katamba (1993: 41) says that roots are always present, perhaps with little variations in its many forms. For example, *play* is

regarded a root and appears in the set of word formations creating the lexeme *play*, which includes *play, plays, playing and played*.

Moreover, there are bound roots in which the morphemes are always bound since they are cannot occur by itself. The examples are *com-it*, *vir*-il-ity, *pred-ator and con-ceive*. The italicized part is the root, which is distinguished from the remaining part of the word, that could include an additional morpheme. However, some of the forms of which affixes are attached the words, but others are bound roots that are not words. Because *-mit, vir-, pred, and -ceive* do not have the real meanings, they are classified as bound roots, as opposed to root govern in word govern-ment.

2.3.1.2 Affixes

Plenty of words are deemed difficult as they are made up of morphemes that are linked together. These additional morphemes are known as affixes. According to Katamba (1994: 38), an affix is any morpheme that can be attached before or after the root. Affixes are classified as bound morphemes under this definition since they must be linked to other morphemes and cannot stand alone.

Affixes are classified into three categories. Prefixes, infixes, and suffixes are the three types. A prefix is an affix that comes before a root, stem, or base. For example, *un-, re-, in-*, and so on (*un-employee, re-run, in-door*). Infixes are affixes that attached in the center of a root, stem, or base, however they are rarely used in English. A suffix is an affix that comes after a root, stem, or base. For example, *-ment, -ness, -ly,* and so on (*improve-ment, sad-ness, hard-ly*).

2.3.1.3 Stems

Katamba (1993: 45) has stated that Stem is the form of a word that exist before the inflectional affixes. Those affixes for whom the occurrence is obligated by syntax, such as market of singular and plural amount through nouns, tense in verb, and etc. The example as follows:

1. Inflection of stems with derivational suffixes

    perfectionists rather than perfectsionist.

    Perfectionist is the stem of **perfectionists**.

2. Inflection of compound stems:

    Bedrooms not bedsroom.

    Bedroom is the stem of **bedrooms**.

3. Inflection of substance stems based on a derived base:

    Footballers not footsballer

    Footballer is the stem of **footballers**.

                                                           (Katamba 1993: 45)

2.3.1.4 Bases

Katamba (1994: 38) proposes a base is any word-form of which an affix is affixed. The processes of word formation can be broadly divided into two categories: derivation and inflection. The processes of producing a word using derivational affixes is known as derivation, whereas inflection applies inflectional affixes. Katamba (1993: 45) determined base as a portion of the word which can is attachable by any type of affix, assuming its derivational or inflectional. The addition of derivational affixes to a base usually changes the meaning or

grammatical function within the base, whereas adding inflectional affixes towards the base usually changes the structure of syntactic base.

2.3.2 The Use of Derivational Affixes

According to Katamba (1994: 40), there are two fundamental processes in the creation of new words such as derivation and inflection. These formation of words processes are caused by two types of affix morphemes: derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. It has two methods for constructing words with derivational morphemes: changing the implications or the word class of the base (Katamba, 1993: 47). The following of the use of derivational as stated by Katamba (1993: 44), there are:

2.3.2.1 Derivational Prefixes

A derivational prefix is an affix that is required to be placed at the beginning of a word to generate an additional word using a distinct meaning as well as grammatical category compared to its base. The following are some examples of derivational prefixes: *dis-(disrespectful, disagree, disapprove), in-(inactive, inevitable, indoor), un-(unhappy, uncomfortable, unblock), re-(replay, rerun, reborn),* etc. (Katamba 1994:43)

2.3.2.2 Derivational Suffixes

Derivational suffixes, which are required to be affixed at the end of the base to generate a new word with a distinct meaning or grammatical category

compared to its base, are the inverse of derivational prefixes. Katamba (1994: 44) defines the following types of derivational suffixes such as:

-ment: *improve-ment, govern-ment, pay-ment*

-ion: collect-ion, promo-tion, protect-ion

-ate: capacit-ate

-ive: support-ive, product-ive

-hood: brother-hood, child-hood, neighbor-hood

(Katamba 1994:44)

2.3.3 The Functions of Derivational Affixes

In morphology, derivational affixes serve two functions such as: class changing and class maintaining affixes.

2.3.3.1 Class Changing Affixes

Affixes with a function to modify the word class from the bases are class changing affixes. Adverb derived from adjective, noun derived from adjective, noun derived from verb, adjective derived from verb, adjective derived from noun, verb derived from noun, and verb derived from adjectives are the outline of the change. The following is a more detailed simplification:

a)   **Adverbs Derived from Adjectives**

In some basic English Grammar textbooks, all adverbs end in -ly. Actually, the suffix -ly is very common adverbs like soon, never, everywhere, nowhere. In addition, the suffix -ly denotes a morpheme that modifies the word class from its base. McCarthy (2002: 48) explains how it is frequently applied to generate an adjective to an adverb.

b)   Nouns Derived from Adjectives

McCarthy (2002: 50) stated that some suffixes can be used to create noun from adjective. The following are represent a few of suffixes used to construct adjective to noun are shown below.

1.   *-ness such as fierceness, sensitiveness, goodness, tallness*

2.   *-ity such as equality, sensitivity, purity, ferocity*

3.   *-ism: conservatism, radicalism*

All of the example above refers to the attribute of being X. in this case, X is the root of the adjective containing nouns.

(McCarthy 2002: 50)

c)   Nouns Derived from Verbs

McCarthy (2002: 51) has stated suffix is utilized to generate verb to noun. As an instance, consider the following:

1.   -ment such as commitment, development, engagement

2.   -((a)t)ion such as commission, organisation, confusion

3.   -er such as singer, organiser, grinder

4.   -al such as arrival, referral, committal

All of the prefixes above have the same functions: they construct nouns with the meaning action or outcome of Xing. Nevertheless, this cannot imply that they can be ready to interchange. For example, it contains performance but no performant or preformation. In addition, there are committal, commission, commitment, however not commitance.

(McCarthy 2002: 51)

d)   Adjectives Derived from Verbs

According to McCarthy (2002: 53), suffix *-en, -ed,* and *-ing* may construct adjectives from verbs, not just for inflection. Some of the examples for this care are provided below:

1.   The car seemed more *damaged* than the lamp-post.

2.   The party-goers sounded very *drunk*.

3.   A not very *interesting* book.

Furthermore, the subsequent suffixes are represent a few of the most commonly used suffixes to construct verbs into adjectives with their fundamental meanings:

1.   -ent, -ant 'tending to X' such as repellent, conversant, expectant

2.   -ive 'tending to X' such as repulsive, explosive, speculative

3.   -able 'able to be Xed' such as readable, watchable, reliable

e)   Adjectives Derived from Nouns

There are various suffixes that construct the adjectives from nouns, it is stated by McCarthy (2002: 53). Here are the several examples:

1.   -ful, such as meaningful, helpful, joyful

2.   -less, such as hopeless, helpless, meaningless

3.   -ish, such as waspish, selfish, boyish

Despite from the adjectives that end with -ful and -less are frequently found in pairs, there is not constantly a perfect fit. There are no words like 'penniful' or 'slothless', but it is 'penniless' and 'slothful' that appear.

f)   Verbs Derived from Nouns

McCarthy (2002: 55) says that some affixes construct the noun to the verb. These are a few instances of affixes derive the noun to the verb:

1.   -ise, such as patronise, terrorise, organise

2.   -(i)fy, such as gentrify, petrify, beautify

3.   de-, such as delouse, deforest, debug

The prefix de- has a well-known meaning 'remove X from.' While the suffixes -ise and -ify generate the verb from noun as well as adjective.

(McCarthy 2002: 55)

g)   Verbs Derived from Adjectives

Some affixes are used to construct adjective to verb. The suffixes -ify and -ise are used. Not just the suffixes -ify and -ise derived from noun to verb, yet also derive adjective to verb. The following are some examples:

1.   -ify, such as intensify, purify

2.   -ate, such as generate, replicate

3.   -en, such as weaken, deepen

4.   en- as in enfeeble, enrage

As a result, the occurrence on suffixes is more common in morphology than prefixes. The suffix *-en* is frequently found despite any prefixes. When root is the adjective of *bold* or *live*, prefix en- can be used with the suffix -en to form enliven and embolden.

2.3.3.2 Class Maintaining Affixes

McCarthy (2002: 49) claims that not every derivational process of modifying words from the bases. The words class sometimes has the same meaning as the base but also has the different meaning at times. Those affixes frequently keep the verb apart from the verb, noun separate from noun, and also the adjective separately.

a)   Verbs Derived from Verbs

The prefixes are commonly accustomed to derive verb to verb, but the most frequent and significant prefixes are re- and those with opposite or reverse meanings like dis-, un-, and de-, these are stated by McCarthy (2002: 54). Here are the several examples:

1. Entangle, believe: disentangle, disbelieve

2. Paint, enter: repaint, re-enter

3. Tie, tangle: untie, untangle

4. Compose, sensitise: decompose, desensitise

b)   Nouns Derived from Nouns

McCarthy (2002: 49) stated that nouns could be derived from nouns. Below are presented some derivational processes in English that generate

nouns with meaning, for instance, 'state of being an X', 'female X', 'inhabitant X', 'small X', 'expert on or devotee of X':

1. 'state of being an X': -hood, -ship such as priesthood, motherhood, ladyship, and kingship.

2. 'female X': -ine and -ess such as waitress, princess, and heroine.

3. 'inhabitant X': -(i)an and -er such as Glaswegian, Texan, New Yorker, and Londoner.

4. 'small X': -ie, -let, and -ette such as cigarette, booklet, droplet, and doggie.

5. 'expert on or devotee of X': -ian such as historian, logician, Marxist, and contortionist.

c) **Adjectives Derived from Adjectives**

McCarthy (2002: 52) asserts that prefixes are more prevalent in the classification of adjective derived to adjective. Furthermore, it has suffixes deriving adjective to adjective. Prefixes and suffixes used to derive adjective to adjective can be summarized follows:

1. un-, such as unhappy, unsure, unreliable, and undiscovered

2. in-, such as intangible, impossible, illegal, and irresponsible

3. -ish, such as smallish, remotish, and greenish

It is pretinent to emphasize that currently exist two works of similar adjective, each of them is negated with the prefix un- while another prefix in- or its allomorphs:

1. Tangible/intangible

2. Eatable/uneatable

3. Touchable/untouchable

4. Lawful/unlawful

5. Readable/unreadable

Moreover Katamba (1993: 47) stated that derivational affixes generate new words in two ways. First, derivational affixes create new words by changing the meaning of the base to which they are tied. Second, derivational affixes cgenerate new words by modifying the base word of word class.

UNMAS DENPASAR