

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of the most important aspect in humans live. By language, humans can communicate each other. Before we use a language, it is very important to know and understand its elements such as vocabulary, grammar, structure, and so forth. As defined by Wibowo (2001:3) language is a set of arbitrary, conventional symbols that have meaning and may articulate sounds or tools that are used by a group of people to express their feelings and thoughts. Therefore, larger units always came from smallest main unit that can be removed. And language has the smallest meaningful unit. It is called morpheme.

This research concerns with the study of word structure, how they formed which have the same definition of morphology as one of the micro linguistics branches. Morphology is study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed (Fromkin, 1991: 76). In the morphology, there is a morpheme. The linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form is morpheme. (Fromkin, 1991: 76). Morpheme consists of two types. One thing is known about particular morphemes is whether they can stand alone or whether they must be attached to a base morpheme. Those words that may constitute word by themselves called free morpheme. And words that attached with other morphemes in the beginning, the end,

or middle even both which become the parts of the words. These affixes are bound morpheme (Fromkin, 1991: 78).

According to Lieber (2009: 3) word is a stretch of letters that occurs between blank spaces. It could be also that word is one or more morphemes that can stand alone in language. In words there are two type to define a word. Words that consist of only one morpheme called simplex words. On the other hand, words that comes up with more than one morpheme called complex words.

The process of forming new words by adding suffixes is called derivational suffixes. Typically, a derivational suffix transforms words from one syntactic category into words from a different category. For instance, the English derivational suffix -ly transforms adjectives into adverbs (slow-slowly) and (network-networking) networks from word to word; in this case, the so-called suffix is changed. This could be also called class-changing. Because the proses of derivation that produces a new word by the existing word added by suffix which is able to switch over the word class.

According to Oxford Dictionary by Hornby (2008: 145), blog is a website where a single person, or persons speaking for an organization, regularly writes about current events or other topics of interest, frequently including images and links related to website the blog *2023 Nissan Z* created by CARBUZZ chosen because: it is one of updated automotive news for the new generation of famous Z car release after dozens of years, it can give more knowledge of the new car release, currently the data source about automotive is rare, the data source is interest the researcher to lift up into the

research, and it provides the data source which contains of derivational suffixes that this study analyze about the related topic.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Based from the background above, there are two problems obtained in this research. The research problems are showed below:

- 1) What types of derivational suffixes are found in the blog “2023 Nissan 400Z” by CARBUZZ?
- 2) How the process of derivational suffixes is found in the blog “2023 Nissan 400Z” by CARBUZZ?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

According to the problems found above, there are two objectives that need to be achieved in this study. The objectives of the study are:

- 1) To find out the types of derivational suffixes found in the blog “2023 Nissan 400Z” by CARBUZZ.
- 2) To analyze the process of derivational suffixes found in the blog “2023 Nissan 400Z” by CARBUZZ.

## **1.4 Limitation of the Study**

This research refers to the answer of the two problems of this study. This study aims to class changing and focus on identifying the types of derivational suffixes and the process of derivational suffixes that found in blog *2023 Nissan Z*

by CARBUZZ. The theory that used in this study are proposed from Fromkin (1991) and theory proposed by Lieber (2009).

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

In this study there are two things that wanted to be obtained, and those things will be explained below:

#### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

The purpose of this study refers to the improvement of conceptual understanding of derivational suffixes and literature field in certain levels.

#### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

The result of the study expected to be give some contribution for not just the researcher or lecturer, but also for student especially who learn in linguistic that are interested in further relevant topic especially in derivational suffixes. With this study also expected to give better understanding and additional reference to derivational suffixes material on how the process and what the impact adding derivational suffixes to other words.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

This study was supported by some of related study while making this study. The first study was taken from a thesis written by Riskia (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Deen Squad Lyric.” The research had two objectives those were to investigate the process of derivational and inflectional affixes found in the Deen Squad lyrics. The theory used were theory of Morphology proposed by Yule (2010), theory of Morphology by Booij (2005) and theory by Crowley (2007). This thesis used song lyrics by Deen Squad as the data source. The data were collected by downloading the lyrics, determining the words expression, and listening the Deen Squad lyrics. In analyzing the data quantitative and qualitative method were used. Then it was followed by identifying, classifying, calculating, and drawing the data as the procedures of the data analysis.

There are some difference found between this study and Riskia study's. In the data source, this research using song lyric's which is different from data source of this study. The method that were used in this study is similar with Riskia study's, it is using qualitative method. The theory here were different. In this study the theory that used was from Fromkin (1991) supported wit theory by Plag (2003), while Riskia study's using a theory of morphology by Yule (2010), theory of Morphology by Booij (2005), and theory by Crowley (2007).

The second one taken from the thesis written by Agung (2022) entitled “The Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow Short Story*”. The thesis aim to finding out the types of derivational suffixes and analyzing the process of derivational suffixes. The theory in Agung study’s were used the theory proposed by Fromkin (2007) and support by theory from Plag (2003). The data source in Putri study’s were taken from shrot story *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. The method that Agung study’s using is descriptive qualitative method and analyzing using tree diagram.

There are minor difference between Agung study’ and this study. The data source was totally different. Putri study’s using short story. Meanwhile in this study the data source taken from blog. But about the method there are a similarity. Agung study’s are using descriptive qualitative method, same as this study. The theory are same between Agung study’s and this study. Agung study’s are using the theory proposed by Fromkin (2007) and support by theory from Plag (2003). While in this study were used the theory from Fromkin (1991) supported theory by Plag (2003).

The third is taken from the article written by Mahendra (2017). The purpose of Mahendra’s study entitled “Derivational English Suffixes with Reference to The Jakarta Post.” The theory used is theory of morphology by Plag (2002). Mahendra’s study take the data source from new of The Jakarta Post by online via link [www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com). A qualitative method was used in analyzing the data.

The difference with this study is the data source that used. Mahendra study's data were from online news. The theory between Mahendra's study and this study also different. Mahendra study's are using the theory of morphology by Plag (2002), while this study is using the theory by Fromkin (1991) supported with theory by Plag (2003). There were also have some similarity. The method of Mahendra's study and this study is same, the qualitative method is using in both of Mahendra's study and this study. The aims of this study also similar. Both Mahendra's study and this study is to analyze the derivational suffixes.

Forth comes from an article by Setiari (2021) that aimed on identifying and analyzing the types and the process of derivational affixes. The data source that used in Setiari study's comes from a novel entitled "The Advantures of Tom Sawyer". In analyzing the data, Setiari's article used qualitative descriptive method. The theory that used in Setiari's article are propped by Fromkin et al (2013) and theory proposed by Katamba (1993).

There are minor differences between Setiari study's and this study. Focused on both are almost similar except the topic. Setiari study's focused on identifying and analyzing the types and the process of derivational affixes, while in this study will be focused on analyzing the types and the process of derivational suffixes. There also other minor differences between two studies and it was the theory. At one point Setiari study's used the theory proposed by Fromkin (2003) and this study used the theory proposed (1991). On the other hand the second theory were different. Setiari study's

used theory by Katamba (1993). The second theory in this article used supported theory by Plag (2003). The researcher also notice there are differences on data source that used in both studies. The Setiari article's used a novel as the data source while this study used blog as the data source. About the similarity between two studies, there are one point. The method that used in two studies were same, descriptive qualitative method.

Last, the fifth comes from an article by Agung (2022). Agung study's aims on identify the types and the process of derivational suffixes. The data source used in Agung study's from novel entitled "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" by Washington Irving. Agung study's using descriptive qualitative method in the study. The theory that used in Agung study's are from the theory proposed by Fromkin (2007) supported with the theory by Plag (2003).

It can be seen that there are similarity and different point in two studies. Agung study's and this study focused on same topic, identify the types and the process of derivational suffixes. The method that used in between two studies will be same. Descriptive qualitative method were used in Agung study's and this study. The theory also have similarity but different in the year. The two studies used the theory proposed by Fromkin and supported with the theory by Plag. In this point the year of the theory were different. In Agung study's used the theory proposed by Fromkin (2007). While in this study used the theory proposed by Fromkin (1991). The data source between the two studies were different. The data source that used in Agung study's from a novel. On the other hand, this study used blog as the data source.



## **2.2 Concept**

In this study, the problem was solved using three concepts with different field. There is the concept of derivational suffixes, and blog.

### **2.2.1 Derivational Suffixes**

Fromkin (1991: 83) Derivational morphemes are defined as bound morphemes such as -ify, -cation, and -arian. As seen by suffixes like -able and -ly, the form of the derived word may also belong to a different grammatical class than the original word. A derived word is one that has a derivational morpheme added to it.

### **2.2.2 Blog**

According to Hornby (2008: 145) in Oxford Dictionary, blog is a website where a person writes regularly about recent events or topics that interest them, usually with photos and links to other websites that they find interesting.

## **2.3 Theories**

To produce the result with scientifically, the necessary election of the theory is a significant thing in creating a scientific research. In this case, this study is strengthened with the theory proposed by Fromkin (1991) entitled An Introduction to Language, supported with other theory proposed by Lieber (2009) to find out the types of derivational suffixes and the process of derivational suffixes.

### 2.3.1 Morphology

Morphology known as branch linguistic that analyzes word structures, particularly in relation to morphemes, the smallest linguistic elements. German Morphologie was used in 1824 to define biology as the "science of the exterior shape and interior structure of animals and plants" (1817). The term of morphology is the combination of morpho- "shape" + -logy "study of." Thus, morphology is important if learned about language. The internal structures of words, the rules, and how words can formed is a morphology (Fromkin, 1991: 76).

### 2.3.2 Morpheme

According to Fromkin (1991: 76) the most elemental unit in linguistic terms of grammatical form is morpheme. From the Greek word, word morpheme is a derived word of *morphe*, meaning of 'form, shape'; and morphemes can be thought of as the minimal units of morphology. It can be referred to internal grammatical knowledge of words. Morphemes divided into two type, there are free morpheme and bound morpheme.

### 2.2.3 Suffix

According to Fromkin (1991: 78) affix is bound morphemes that attached to words whether attach in the beginning of words, in the middle, in the end, or even in both side of words. Suffix is morphemes that occur in the end of the words. For example like -ing (following, playing), -er (player, follower), -ly (fairly, hardly), and few others of examples.

### 2.3.4 Classification of Suffixes

Many languages have bound morpheme that have grammatical structure in their own way. And such bound morpheme called inflectional morpheme. It not change the category of morphemes or words. On the other hand, derivational morpheme is the terms of forming of new words that change the category of words and morphemes. Suffixes can be classified into two types, there are inflectional suffixes and derivational suffixes. This study concerning into derivational suffixes.

#### 2.3.4.1 Derivational Suffixes

To analyze and identify the types of derivational suffixes and the process of derivational suffixes, the theory from Fromkin (1991: 86) the types of derivational suffixes are divided into six types as follows:

1. Noun to adjective

By adding multiple suffixes into a noun roots, it will be forming multiple adjectives. The examples of derivational suffixes of Noun to Adjective are: -ish, -oush, -an, -esque, -ate, -ful, and -ic. Those are used to changing the roots form of nouns to adjective.

2. Verb to Noun

Adding suffixes into a verb roots forms multiple nouns. The examples of derivational suffixes of Verb to Noun are: -al, -ance, -ation, -ence, -er, -ist. -ion, and -dom. Those are used to changing the roots form of Verb to Noun.

### 3. Adjective to Adverb

When the adjective stems form multiple adverbs by adding multiple suffixes. The examples of derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb are -ly. Those are used to changing the roots form of Adjective to Adverb.

### 4. Noun to Verb

A noun roots form multiple verbs by adding multiple suffixes. The examples of derivational suffixes of Noun to Verb are: -ize, -ate, -en. Those are used to changing the roots form of Noun to Verb.

### 5. Adjective to Noun

Multiple nouns are formed from adjective roots by adding multiple suffixes. The examples of derivational suffixes of Adjective to Noun are: -ness, -ity, -ism, -ion. Those are used to changing the roots form of Adjective to Noun.

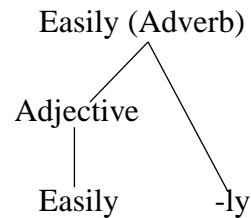
### 6. Verb to Adjective

Adding multiple suffixes into a verb roots form multiple adjective. The examples of derivational suffixes of Verb to Adjective are: -able, -ive, -ory, -(n)y. Those are used to changing the roots form of Verb Adjective.

## 2.3.5 The Process of Derivational Suffixes

In analyzing the process of derivational suffixes, the process can be analyzed by tree diagram (Lieber, 2009: 42) In words, there are internal structure that not as simple .as we see the words itself. In order to analyzing and understanding what the

internal structure that consist in the words, the tree diagram exist. Below are the example of tree diagram using word “easily”



(Lieber, 2009: 42)

There are two morphemes that formed word *easily*. They are *easy* (free morpheme) and *-ly* (bound morpheme). The class word of *easy* belong to adjective and *-ly* is a suffix. That means, *easily* (adverb) comes from word *easy* (adjective) + *-ly* (suffix). These called derivational affixes because after combining the morphemes it changes the class word category and the meaning.