

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans depend primarily on language as a tool of communication. It is evident from the spoken or written aspect. Without language, people will have difficulty communicating their ideas, mind, opinion and emotions. Nowadays, English is necessary for us. In studying English, there are four basic skills to master, that are reading, writing, listening and speaking. The study of linguistics is the scientific study of language. There are six parts of linguistics including phonetic, phonology, syntax, semantic, pragmatic and morphology.

The study of linguistics called morphology investigates word structures, especially with consideration to morphemes. It is one of the major components of grammar. According to Quinn (2016), The study of word forms and how morphemes combine to generate words is known as morphology in linguistics (p. 268). In this instance, morphology refers to the study of how things are put together, such as the construction of animals and plants or the area of linguistics that examines the structure of words. Morpheme are the smallest units of language, we will learn specifics about word structure, word structure in general, affixes, and analysis. In other words, morphology is the area of linguistics that examines the internal structure and word creation patterns. It also tries to provide norms for word production in order to understand the vocabulary of the languages' speakers. Morpheme is separated into two categories, free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme is autonomous or capable of standing alone as a word. In the

meantime, bound morphemes cannot stand alone as a term. Addition of a word's meaning can be altered through the use of morphemes. This process consists of derivation, inflection, and affixation. Derivation is the process of forming a new word from an existing one, usually by adding a prefix or a suffix. Derivational affixes are used to create new lexemes, which are items of vocabulary listed in the dictionary, by significantly modifying the base meaning of the base to which they are attached, without necessarily changing its grammatical category, they cause a shift in the grammatical class of a base as well as a possible change in meaning, and they cause a shift in the grammatical sub-class of a word without moving into a new word class. Derivational affixes are used to create new lexemes, which are items of vocabulary listed in the dictionary, by significantly modifying the base meaning of the base to which they are attached, without necessarily changing its grammatical category, they cause a shift in the grammatical class of a base as well as a possible change in meaning, and they cause a shift in the grammatical sub-class of a word without moving into a new word class. Inflection is the process of modifying a word to communicate multiple grammatical categories such as tense, case, voice, aspect, person, number, gender, mood, animacy, and definiteness. Both inflection and derivation entail attaching affixes to words, but inflection alters the form of a word while keeping the same term, whereas derivation changes the category of a word while creating a new word. Affixation is the morphological process through which bound morphemes are connected to roots or stems to reflect changes in meaning, part of speech, or grammatical relationships.

This study investigated bound morphemes especially on inflectional affixes. Inflectional morphemes subsequently, are the affixes which basically print ideal relations among linguistic components in a language. Worldview being the framework of morpheme varieties which is related with the corollary methods of varieties in the environment (Francis, 1967). Inflectional morphemes are used to indicate if a word is singular or plural, whether it is past or present tense, and whether it is comparative, possessive, or superlative. Inflectional morphemes establish variations in a word's model that only show grammatical relationships (Matthews, 1974). According to McGregor (2009), inflectional affixes are bound morphemes that offer grammatical information about sentence meaning. They do not generate new vocabulary. Different forms of the same vocabulary, adapting to the use of terminology in sentences. According to Ford, Davis & Marslen-Wilson (2010) The majority of study on the mental representation of morphology in psycholinguistics has centered on inflectional morphology. Syntactic elements like tense in verbs or number in nouns are often marked by inflectional endings. Given knowledge of the base and affix, words with inflectional affixes have fully predictable forms and meanings. The base's semantics and syntax are unaffected by inflections, and they exhibit boundless productivity by freely affixing themselves to new words. to create their inflected forms. According to some definitions above, derivational and inflectional affixes are included in the word formation process, and inflectional has the same basic meaning or does not change the meaning of the basic word, and the added word is used to follow grammar and usage rules. Inflectional

affixes in English are affixes that do not modify the word from the stem and are typically positioned further from the root than derivational affixes.

In this digital era, getting information is easier because most people can access the internet. At that time, people used to buy newspapers to read the news. Therefore, newspaper companies have created their own digital news. These companies include Indonesian newspapers such as Tempo, Jakarta Post, Tribun News, etc. In informing readers, journalists usually try to use words or phrases that attract readers to be more interested in the article. Words are usually formed with several affixations. The use of affixation is important in article writing because it can provide context of speech or information (inflectional sentences) and change the meaning and classification of words (derived affixes). Magazine is one of the trusted news sources that people usually read to dig up the latest information. According to the history of magazines, the term "magazine" comes from Arabic which means a warehouse where goods are stored. The analogy is used to describe a book that contains a lot of information. This study chose to analyze the inflectional affixes contained in the magazine because to provide understanding and broaden the reader's knowledge about the types of inflectional affixes and to know the process of forming new words.

Based on this phenomenon, the researcher is interested in discussing inflectional affixes in the article of Tempo's Magazine. Indonesian weekly magazine Tempo covers politics and news. The news that is provided by Tempo is law, national, business, world, sport and travel that publish every day. It was established by Goenawan Mohamad and Yusril Djalinus, and the first issue was

released on March 6, 1971. The news are published every day and give the latest news. Tempo also has a website that is <http://www.tempo.co>.

This study selected Tempo Magazines as a data source because of several reasons. The first reason is due to the daily publication of the news in English so it is easy to be accessed, so there are a lot of people who read the Tempo Magazine. Second, English Tempo Magazine is the best magazine in news and environment category in Indonesia. Third, there are a lot of words which containing inflectional affixes in English Tempo Magazine so that the researcher can analyze the use of inflectional affixes used by journalist in writing news. In this research, the researcher takes three articles in the English Tempo Magazines as an object of research to analyze the inflectional affixes. The articles are “Managing The Environment Fund”, “Persisting For The Environment” and “Silencing Environmental Activists”.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Considering the preceding context, it raised two problems of research. There are the following problems will be discussed:

1. What are the types of inflectional affixes found in the articles of English Tempo magazines?
2. How is the morphological process of creating new words in the articles of English Tempo magazines?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The researcher determines the research's purpose as follows based on the problem statement:

1. To identify the types of inflectional affixes found in the articles of English Tempo Magazines.
2. To explain the morphological process of forming new words in the articles of English Tempo Magazines.

1.4 The Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on discussing the inflectional affixation, one of the processes of linguistic word construction in English, used in the articles of English Tempo Magazines. The data source of the research are all the words that contain inflectional affixation in the three articles of English Tempo Magazines. The articles are “Managing The Environment Fund.” that was published on 21 November 2022, “Persisting For The Environment” that was published on 28 April 2020 and “Silencing Environmental Activists” that was published on 31 August 2020. These three articles were chosen because they have the same discussion theme, namely about the environment.

1.5 Significance of the Study

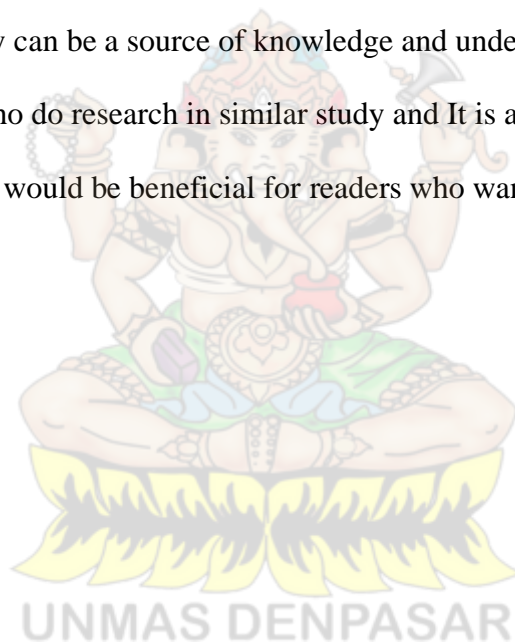
This study is expected to contribute to the relevant study both practically and theoretically.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study aims to give knowledge and understanding about morphology especially in inflectional affixes. It is also expected that this study can give a wide scope of inflectional affixes and analyze the morphological process of forming new words.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study can be a source of knowledge and understanding of literature for the readers who do research in similar study and It is also anticipated that all this investigation would be beneficial for readers who want to use this theory in learning practice.



CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE,
CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Literature Review

The review of related literature discusses previous research on the same topic used in this study. To do proper research, the writer needs ideas from some articles that are related to the research to discuss.

The first literature review written by Alotaibi (2016) entitled “The Use of Inflectional Morphemes by Kuwaiti EFL Learners”. This study examines the degree to which 100 Kuwaiti EFL students are aware of how to utilize inflectional morphemes correctly in English. It also looks into the key reasons why Kuwaiti EFL students could make mistakes. Only inflectional morphemes are the focus of this study, and the learners' proficiency levels are known. This study's findings are identical in that they represent the learners' level of inflectional morpheme as well as derivational morpheme. The commonalities between these studies are that they both examine the use of inflectional morphemes in writing, but they accomplish this by utilizing distinct data sources, specifically Instagram quotations and news magazine articles.

The second review is taken from a thesis that was written by Erlinawati (2018) entitled “Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in @TheGoodQuote’s Posts on Instagram. The problem discussed is about the commonly used inflectional and derivational affixes found in @TheGoodQuote’s Posts on Instagram. Getting the information used observation method and the data were analyzed using descriptive

content method based on theory proposed by Fromkin, et al (2014)'s and theory proposed by Lieber (2009). based on the analysis, it was founds 137 words made up of inflectional and derivational affixes, such as *-ation, -ion, -age, -ence, -er, -or, -ment, -th, -ness, -ity, -ty, -dom, -ous, -able, -ful, -y, -ish, -ive, -al, -less, -ly, en-, em-, -ize, un-, dis-, im-, -s, -er, -ing, -est, -en, -ed, -'s*. There are both similarities and distinctions in the linked literature that was used in this research. The similarity between this research and previous study are both focused on analyzing derivational and inflectional affixes. The distinction between this study and the earlier research is the data that was used in this research. The previous study utilized Instagram and this research used a news as the data source.

The third review is Setyowati (2014)'s research. The purpose of this study is to identify the derivational and inflectional affixes used in the songs on the Adele albums. Without adopting statistical analysis, the researchers in this descriptive qualitative study attempted to identify the roots and inflectional affixes of the words found in the Songs Adele Albums. All of the words with prefixes and suffixes are used as the data in this study. The data source is every word that appears at the start of an Adele album's song lyrics. The derivational and inflectional affixes discovered in Songs Adele Albums were the outcome of data analysis are *-er, -ed, -ing, -ly, -ment, -ness* as suffixes, while the inflectional affixes are *-d, -s, -ed, -ing, -es, -er, -est*. The research equation is that this study investigates the types of inflectional morphemes discovered in the sentence. This study differs in that it examines the morphological processes involved in word construction observed in inflection.

The fourth review is the article that was written by Widhiya Ninsiana (2018) entitled "An Analysis of Inflectional Affixes Error in Argumentative Writing. The study's objective is to identify the application of inflectional affixes in argumentative writing by fifth-semester English Department of IAIN Metro students. This study uses descriptive and qualitative research methods. The core data for this descriptive-qualitative study came from an argumentative writing text from the fifth semester of IAIN Metro students, while the secondary data came from other sources. Then, secondary data from archives is gathered. The Creswell model is used in this study's analysis of the data. The research's findings indicate that there are nine examples of argumentative writing that contain eight errors in the use of "-s," two errors in the use of "-es," one error in the use of "-ies," thirteen errors in the use of "-ed," three errors in the use of "-ing," and no errors in the use of "-er" or "-est. Depending on the data, the use of -ed is the first error that is frequently discovered in students' writing production, followed by the usage of -s and -es. The majority of the fifth semester English Department students at IAIN Metro lack knowledge of inflectional affixes, and many of them find it challenging to determine which affix is the right one for the word they seek. It indicates that many English Department fifth-semester students at IAIN Metro still struggle to effectively apply inflectional affixes. The study's finding is that fifth-semester English Department students at IAIN Metro need to pay attention and concentrate. This study and previous ones are comparable in that they both examine various inflectional morphemes used in writing. The distinction in this study is that it evaluates the sorts of inflectional morphemes in all sentences used in the news, then

categorizes them into inflection types and studies the process of producing these inflected sentences.

The last review by Ira Nur Apriyanti (2020)'s research. The title of this research is Affixes Analysis on the Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga "A Star is Born" Album. The method utilized in this study is to analyze the album "A Star is Born" lyrics, and the technique used to collect the data is a qualitative way of analysis. The goal of this study is to locate the sources of the inflectional and derivational affixes used in the record "A Star is Born" lyrics. The study revealed numerous varieties of inflectional affixes and derivations. Derivation affix is the most common element in a Lady Gaga album song.

From the previous studies above, The researcher is motivated to undertake the research titled "An Analysis of Inflectional Affixes in The Articles of Tempo". The objective of this study is to find out the types of inflectional affixes that are found in the article of Tempo magazines and to analyze the morphological process of forming new words formed in the articles of Tempo magazines. The previous study above, helps the researcher to understand affixes and makes the researcher easy to analyze the data of this research.

This study provides a different discussion based on previous studies. In this study, the morphological processes used to form new words were analyzed in addition to the different types of inflectional affixes used in tempo magazine articles. So that readers understand the inflectional affixes used in writing and how new words are generated during the writing process using inflectional affixes.

2.2 Concepts

This study presented several terms that relate to this topic of this study. The concepts representing as following:

2.2.1 Morphology

When we study affixation, it cannot be separated from the study of word formation that is the branch of the morphological study. An area of linguistics called morphology deals with the relationship between words and the morphemes that make them up. Lieber (2009:2) defines morphology as the study of words created in the world's languages and the ways in which word forms differ depending on how they are exploited in sentences.

Booij (2005:24) characterizes morphology as the study of words' internal structure. It addresses how words are produced, their form, and their inflection (word-formation). Language structure and form, including inflection, derivation, and compound formation, are the subject of morphology, which is the study of language. The building blocks of words are known as "morphemes." Roots and affixes are the smallest units of meaning (prefixes and suffixes).

2.2.2 Inflectional

Inflectional word formation basically modifies a word's shape to make it more grammatically proper rather than altering the category of the word or creating a new lexeme (Lieber (2009:8). Inflectional morphemes modify the syntax of a word but are not responsible for creating a new word. Inflection is the change in

form that a noun, adjective, verb, or other word goes through to identify its case, gender, mood, number, voice, and so on. When a word is inflected, it expresses many meanings. Letters are added to the base form of words when they are inflected. There are eight inflectional morphemes in the English language that can signify tense such as, quantity, possession, or comparison. Inflectional morphemes in English include the bound morphemes -s (or -es);-'s ; -ed; -en; -er; -est; and -ing.

2.2.3 Affixes

A morpheme known as an affix only appears when it is joined to another morpheme or morphemes, such as a root, stem, or base. Affixes are grammatical elements that are paired with a word, stem, or phrase to produce derived or inflected forms. There are three types of affixes such as prefix, suffix, and infix (Katamba,2006:44). A prefix is an affix that is applied to the front of a word. A suffix is one that is appended at the end. An infix is a word element (a type of affix) that can be put within the basic form of a word rather than at its beginning or end to create a new word or heighten meaning.

2.2.4 News Article

An Indonesian weekly magazine called Tempo covers politics and news. The first issue was released on March 6, 1971, and it was founded by Goenawan Mohamad and Yusril Djalinus.

2.3 Theories

Theoretical foundation pertaining to the theories required to support this research. In this research, the researcher used a theory proposed by Lieber (2009) in the book entitled “Introducing Morphology” to answer all the problems in this study and support the theory proposed by Fromkin, et al (2011). Theory of bound morphemes related to affixes and classifies the types of derivational and inflectional affixes by using tree diagram model.

2.3.1 Morphological Process

Morphological process is changing a word structure to modify its meaning to fulfill its grammatical structure and communication context. Each term in our mental lexicon that has a complex morphology and an unpredictable meaning must be documented separately. This research focuses on the morphological process of inflectional affixes. For example, the word “**dog**” which is added as a suffix **-s** becomes “**dogs**” that are plural grammatical changes.

There are two types of morphological process in Affixes namely Derivational and Inflectional Process.

2.3.1.1 Derivational Process

The process of derivation involves changing an existing word into a new one, typically by adding a prefix or a suffix. Zero derivation or conversion refers to the derivational change that occurs without the inclusion of a bound morpheme (such as the use of the noun effect as a verb). Derivational morphology examines

the rules guiding the creation of new words without taking into account the particular grammatical function a word might have in a sentence.

2.3.1.2 Inflectional Process

Inflectional morphemes are morphemes that provide a word additional grammatical information. A word's category remains the same when it is inflected, and it still keeps its primary meaning. In English grammar, inflections can be observed in the genitive, plural, third-person singular, past tense, negative particle, -ing forms of verbs, comparative, and superlative forms of words.

Example:

She cleaned her house.

-ed past tense is a sign that a verb is in the past tense.

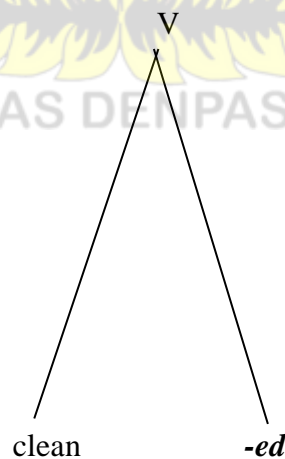


Figure 2. 1 Tree diagram inflectional affixes

Based on the word structure above, word “clean” is a verb which is attached by the suffix *ed-* become “cleaned”. It also does not change the word class but changes the grammar of the word. If a word is added by *-ed*, the grammar of word “clean” changes from the infinitive net root to the past tense, which expresses an activity that took place in the past.

2.3.2 Morpheme

Words are constructed from morphemes, which are the smallest meaningful units. Some of the morphemes can stand alone as free morphemes but not as bound morphemes. A morpheme cannot be divided into smaller components that either stand alone as meaningful words or signify grammatical functions like singular and plural numbers. There can be one or multiple morphemes in a single word. Morphemes cannot be subdivided without losing or changing their meaning.

2.3.3 Free Morpheme

One that can stand alone is referred to as a free morpheme. For example: *eat, date, weak, etc.* Importantly, although they do not have to have other morphemes on them, free morphemes may occur with other bound morphemes associated with them. The two types of free morphemes are lexical morphemes and grammatical/functional morphemes. Lexical morphemes can be meaningful on their own. There are several of these morphemes, such as the word *cat*. Because it can stand alone and retain its meaning, this word is a lexical morpheme. Grammatical/functional morphemes include the words "and," "but," "or," "after,"

"that," "the," and "she." Functional words like as pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and determiners are included in these morphemes. "Catfish" is an example of combining two free morphemes, "cat" and "fish," to form a new compound word.

2.3.4 Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is a morpheme that is unable to function as a word on its own, Lieber (2009:33). Bound morphemes, as opposed to free morphemes, must be attached to another morpheme to form a word. Bound morphemes include both derivational and inflectional morphemes. Bound morphemes come in different varieties, those are prefixes and suffixes. The first type of morpheme is bound and comes before the word's base, while the second type is bound and comes after the base. A letter or collection of letters called a prefix is used to create a new word, for the examples are *-im, -un, -non, -pre, -il, -in, -ir, -mis, -dis, -re, -pro, -out, -over, -de, -sub, -up, etc.* Suffixes are letters that are appended to the end of words to produce new words, usually in separate word classes. Examples are *-age, -cy, -al, -ar, -dom, -ee, -er, -hood, -ion, -ism, -ist, -ice, -logy, -ment, -ness, -or, -ship, -en, -sion, -tion, etc.*

2.3.5 Affixes

Affixes are grammatical elements that are added at the beginning or end of a word to change its inflection or meaning. Affixes are general terms for prefixes and suffixes. Adding an affix to a root word or phrase changes its meaning by creating a derivative or inflectional form. Affixes can be thought of as snippets of

words that can be attached to other words to create new meanings or change the word parts of a word. Prefixes and suffixes are the two different kinds of affixes. Prefixes are the first letters of a root word. Root words receive suffixes at the end. Inflectional and derivational suffixes are two categories of suffixes. Inflectional affixes are affixes that inflect a word and give it new meanings.

English Inflectional Affixes according to Formkin, et al (2011).

- a) **-s** third-person singular present is the suffix *-s* or *-es* which, when used after a singular third-person subject, is typically appended to the present-tense verb's basic form.

Example : *She wait-**s** at home.*

- b) **-ed** past tense is a sign that a verb is in the past tense.

Example : *She clean-**ed** her house.*

- c) **-ing** progressive is exhibits the present participle, refers to acts that are now currently happening or that are in progress.

Example : *The ships are sail-**ing***

- d) **-en** past participle is the present perfect and past perfect are created using the connecting verb have in the main verb phrase formula.

Example : *Jhon has got-**en** the winner.*

- e) **-s** plural is added to the noun's singular form, although certain nouns also have irregular plural morphemes.

Example : *She ate the donut-**s**.*

- f) **'s possessive** is the ending 's' of nouns is used to indicate possession in the possessive case, also known as the genitive case.

Example : *Dina's skin is white.*

- g) **-er** comparative is attached to adjectives to show a comparative form.

Example : *Lia has long-er hair than Ceren.*

- h) **-est** superlative is an indicator of the superlative form of adjectives

Example : *Jack has the long-est hair.*

