

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A language is an important tool that assists people in every country in communicating with each other. Even though they come from different countries, people can still talk to each other while trying to learn each other's language.. Every country has its own language such as Japan with its Japanese language, the Philippines with the Tagalog language, and Indonesia as well. Globally, English language has been chosen to be an international language. The existence of language is totally important for people to interact with other people (Family, Friends, and Etc). Without language, it would have been hard for people to talk about what they think, feel, or believe. According to Christianto (2019), Language has important parts like the way words sound, how sentences are structured, and what words mean. For successful communication, a speaker and a listener are needed. Language acts as a bridge, helping them understand each other. English has become an important skill for us. In English skills, there are four basic things you need to be good at speaking, reading, writing, and listening. In other definition, language is communication media. The specific study studied a language called linguistics.

Linguistics is the scientific investigation of how language works. It involves examining how languages are structured, how they are used in communication, and how they evolve over time. Linguistics looks at different parts of language, and it has various branches. The main ones are phonology, morphology, syntax,

semantics, and pragmatics, each focusing on a different part of the language. Lieber (2009), morphology is all about understanding how words are created and how languages create new words. It also looks at how words change when used them in sentences. Morphology is the branch of this study that studies word formation.

Morphology is the study of how words are put together and what makes them up. As a linguistic study, Morphology focuses on understanding words and their formation; it primarily examines the morpheme construction (Crystal, 2008). According to Lieber (2009), morphology is all about how words are made, and it also looks at how new words are created in different languages. Morphology is concerned with understanding how words can be built from morphemes in a given language. A morpheme is the tiniest part of a word that carries meaning, and words can be built using one or more of these small meaningful parts.

Morphemes come in two kinds: some are attached to other words (bound morphemes), while others can stand alone as words by themselves (free morphemes). A free morpheme is a word that can make sense all by itself. The difference between free morphemes and bound morphemes is that bound morphemes cannot be words by themselves and need to stick with free morphemes to make a complete word. They carry meaning but cannot stand alone as a word. This study focused on derivational in morphology subjects.

Morphology is interesting to analyze because this course focuses on analyzing word forms. Analyzing the morphology subject, the researcher in this study focused on finding derivational morphemes. The data source for this study come from the novel Critical Eleven by Ika Natassa, which was chosen because this

novel contains many derivational morphemes. The novel is really engaging because it explores a love story and hasn't been widely analyzed in this context before.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, some problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of derivational morphemes are found in Critical Eleven's novel?
2. How do derivational morphemes alter the meaning of a word found in Critical Eleven's novel?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of the study can be shown in the following sentence:

1. To study types of derivational morphemes found on Critical Eleven's novel.
2. To describe how the derivational morphemes alter the meaning of a word found in Critical Eleven's novel.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Limitation in the study is important because it can help make the study's boundaries and scope clear. The researcher focused on study types of derivational morphemes found on Critical Eleven novel and describe how the derivational morphemes alter the meaning of a word in Critical Eleven novel based on chapters one until ten based on the theory proposed by Fromkin et al. (2011) and Carstairs

and McCarthy (2002) . The researcher chose a selective way to gather data, focusing on complex information and avoiding repetition. This made the research process simpler and more efficient. To save time on this thesis, the researcher filtered out the significant data and included only some of it in the thesis.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study has two important aspects, namely theoretical significance, and practical significance, as further described below. The result of this study is expected to have some importance, both theoretically and practically. The goal of the research is to help advance the field of literary studies. This study can also be used as a reference for subsequent researchers and hoped to enrich the knowledge of the readers

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the discoveries from this research are intended to be helpful for students interested in learning about linguistics, particularly the part about how words are formed (morphology). The researcher hopes that this study will be helpful for people who want to get better at understanding and recognizing derivational morphemes.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the outcomes of the research will simplify students' understanding. derivational morphemes. This study may also be useful for other researchers who want to study the same thing in the future, especially in the field of linguistics, specifically the part about how words are formed (Morphology).



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter is divided into a literature review, concepts, and theoretical framework. The literature review talks about what other researchers have found in studies related to this one.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this study, the researcher looked at other written works like 2 theses and 3 articles that were written by previous researchers. These writings were used as a reference to understand more about derivational suffixes. Those can be explained below.

The first thesis was written by Laksmi (2019) entitled “Derivational Morpheme in The Jakarta Post”. The objectives of that study were to investigate the derivational affixes realized in the articles of The Jakarta Post. Specifically, the study aimed to Identify and analyze the derivational affixes used in the articles, classify the types of affixes (prefixes and suffixes) used, examine how these affixes affected the phonological (sound), semantic (meaning), and class (grammatical category) aspects of the words. The source of data for that study was articles from The Jakarta Post published in 2019. The study focused on nine entertainment news articles from The Jakarta Post. The data collection process involved the researcher reading the articles to identify words containing derivational affixes and then classifying these words based on the types of affixes used. The study employed a descriptive qualitative method, which suggests that it aimed to provide a detailed account and analysis of the derivational affixes in the chosen articles without

manipulation of variables. The study focused on morphological aspects of the language, specifically the analysis of affixes and their effects on words. Based on the theory of Miles (1994) The findings of the study indicate that in the nine articles of The Jakarta Post, a total of 93 affixes were identified, consisting of 11 prefixes and 82 suffixes. Based on that research and Laksmi's research (2019) have specific different on the data source and the finding data analysis. On the other hand, that research focused on to investigate The types of derivational morphemes in Critical Eleven's novel and describing how the derivational morphemes alter the meaning of a word found in Critical Eleven's novel, meanwhile on the data source focused on Novel analysis.

The second study is the article that was written by Aprianti and Parmawati (2020) entitled "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on The Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga "A Star Is Born" Album". The study aimed to analyze the affixes in the lyrics of Lady Gaga's "A Star is Born" album. Specifically, the objectives of that research were to identify and categorize the forms of derivation and inflectional affixes present in the lyrics, and to determine the frequency and distribution of these affixes in the song lyrics. The data for that study consisted of the lyrics from Lady Gaga's "A Star is Born" album. The analysis focused on the lyrics of the songs within the album to identify and categorize the affixes used. The study employed a qualitative method, which suggests that it aimed to provide a descriptive analysis of the affixes found in the lyrics without manipulating variables. Qualitative analysis typically involves the interpretation and understanding of the subject matter without the use of statistical data or numerical

measurements. Based on the analysis of the song lyrics in Lady Gaga's "A Star is Born" album, the study found that various types of derivation and inflectional affixes were identified in the lyrics, The most dominant type of affix found in the album was the derivation affix. Specifically, the results indicated that 14 data points or 58.3% of the identified affixes were derivation affixes, while 10 data points, or 41.7% were inflectional affixes. The research conducted by Aprianti and Parmawati (2020) and this research differs in terms of where they get their data and what they analyze. In that research, the main focus is to investigate The types of derivational morphemes in Critical Eleven's novel and describing how the derivational morphemes alter the meaning of a word found in Critical Eleven's novel, while the data comes from analyzing the novel itself.

The third one is an article that was written by Fitria (2020) entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News from Tempo. Co". The objectives of that research were to Identify and categorize derivational and inflectional morphemes in selected news articles from Tempo.co and Understand the functions of these morphemes within the selected news articles. The data for that study consisted of selected news articles from Tempo.co. The analysis focused on the words within these articles to identify and categorize derivational and inflectional morphemes. The research used a qualitative method, suggesting that it aimed to provide a descriptive analysis of the morphemes found in the news articles without manipulating variables, the research used the theory of Gibbs (2008) to assist in solving that study's issues. Qualitative analysis typically involves the interpretation and understanding of the subject matter without the use

of statistical data or numerical measurements. Based on the analysis of the selected news articles from Tempo. co, the research found that a total of 357 morphemes were identified in the news articles, 97 data points (27.17%) were derivational morphemes, and 260 data points (72.83%) were inflectional morphemes. The research done by Fitria (2020) and the research mentioned here are not the same because they use different sources of data and study different things. In this research, the main goal is to investigate the types of derivational morphemes in Critical Eleven's novel and describing how the derivational morphemes alter the meaning of a word found in Critical Eleven's novel, while the data comes from analyzing the novel itself.

Then, the fourth is the article that was written by Kay, Adnyani (2021) entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Bound Morpheme in Magena Language; A Language Spoken in Central Sumba Regency". The aims of that study were to identify the morphological derivational bound morphemes in the Magena Language and to determine the functions of these derivational bound morphemes in the Magena Language. The data for that study were collected from five informants who speak the Magena Language. The informants were assigned to tell stories, and their spoken language was recorded. The recorded data were then used for analysis. The study used a descriptive qualitative method. This approach aims to describe and analyze the bound morphemes in the Magena Language without manipulating variables. The research focused on the morphological aspects of the language, specifically the derivational bound morphemes and their functions. based on the theory of Fromkin (2005;73) the writer revealed the following findings; The

derivational bound morphemes found in the Magena Language consisted of free morphemes, including nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives. Specific derivational bound morphemes were identified, including the suffixes "-ne" (possessive of the first-person singular), "-ne" (possessive of the first-person singular), "-me" (possessive of the first-person plural), and "-ya" (referring to third-person singular as an adverb). Circumfixes "pa-" and "-gi" were found to have the function of changing the part of speech of words. The study by A.Y.A. Kay, N.L.P.S. Adnyani (2021) and that research are not the same because they use different sources of data and look at different things. This research, for example, concentrates on investigating the types of derivational morphemes in Critical Eleven's novel and describing how the derivational morphemes alter the meaning of a word found in Critical Eleven's novel using the novel as its data source.

The last one is a thesis that was written by Erlinawati (2018) entitled "Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in @TheGoodQuote's Posts on Instagram". The study focused on the analysis of derivational and inflectional affixes in quotes from @TheGoodQuote's posts on Instagram. The two main objectives of the study were to identify the most frequently occurring types of derivational and inflectional affixes in the quotes from @TheGoodQuote's Instagram posts, and to describe the processes and intended meanings associated with derivational and inflectional affixes in these quotes. The data for that study were drawn from the texts of quotes in @TheGoodQuote's posts on Instagram. The analysis focused on these textual quotes to identify and categorize derivational and inflectional affixes. The methodology used by the writer is a qualitative method to describe the types of

derivational morpheme and intended meaning found by numeric and describing text. Based on the Fromkin, et al (2014) and Lieber (2009)'s theory analysis of quotes from @TheGoodQuote's posts on Instagram, the study found the following; Out of 137 words analyzed, 62 words indicated derivations that changed grammatical classes. These included 31 for noun derivations (with affixes like -ation, -ion, -age, -ence, -er, -or, -ment, -th, -ness, -ity, -ty, -dom), 12 for adjective derivations (with affixes like -ous, -able, -ful, -y, -ish, -ive, -al, -less), 14 for adverb derivations (primarily affixed with -ly), and 5 for verb derivations (with affixes like en-, em-, -ize). Another 23 words indicated derivations without changing grammatical classes, including 10 negative derivations (affixes like un-, dis-, im-), 6 noun-to-noun derivations (with affixes -ship and -hood), 3 prepositional and relational derivations (with affixes over-, out-), and 4 quantitative derivations (with affix re-). The study also identified 52 words that demonstrated eight types of inflectional affixes. The most frequently occurring inflectional affix was -s for plural (22 words), followed by -s for third person singular (6 words), -er for comparative (6 words), -ing for present progressive (6 words), -est for superlative (4 words), -en for past participle (3 words), -ed for past tense (2 words), and -'s for possessive (3 words). The study Fitri Amalia Erlinawati is different from this research in terms of where they get their data sources and what is their goals. In this research, concentrates on investigating the types of derivational morphemes in Critical Eleven's novel and describing how the derivational morphemes alter the meaning of a word found in Critical Eleven's novel using the novel as its data source.

2.2 Concepts

Three concepts related to this topic. Concepts that are presented in this study are the concept of Morphology, the concept of morphemes, and the concept of novels.

2.2.1 Morpheme

A morpheme is like a tiny piece of meaning in a language, and words can be like puzzles made up of one or more of these pieces. These morphemes come in two kinds, there are "bound morphemes" that are stuck to other words, and there are "free morphemes" that can stand on their own. Bound morphemes are divided into 2 types, Inflectional and Derivational morphemes. In inflectional morphemes, According to Lieber (2016), when we talk about "inflection," we mean changing words in a way that doesn't create entirely new words but makes them fit better into different sentences or situations. Instead of Inflectional morphemes, the "derivational morpheme" is like a tool for making words that not only create new meanings and change the grammar of a word but can also turn a word from something positive to its opposite, which can be negative.

2.2.2 Derivational Morpheme

Fromkin et al. (2011) define, that when derivational morpheme put a special part into a word, it makes the word mean something new. Derivational morphemes are linguistic units that alter the meaning or syntactic category of a base word when affixed to it. Unlike inflectional morphemes, which primarily indicate grammatical features like tense or plurality without changing the fundamental meaning or word

class, derivational morphemes create entirely new words or change the lexical category of the base word. For example, adding "-er" to the verb "teach" forms the noun "teacher," changing the word from a verb to a noun with a new meaning (one who teaches). Derivational morphemes are crucial in expanding vocabulary and expressing nuanced meanings in language. In linguistics, an affix refers to a morpheme (the smallest unit of meaning) that is attached to a root word to create a new word or alter its meaning or grammatical function. Specifically, a prefix is an affix that precedes the root word, typically changing its meaning or indicating grammatical information such as tense or number (e.g., "un-" in "undo"). On the other hand, a suffix is an affix that follows the root word, often indicating aspects like tense, person, number, or transforming the word into a different part of speech (e.g., "-able" in "comfortable").

In the context of derivational morphemes, affixes play a crucial role in forming new words or altering the lexical category of existing words. They can change the meaning, part of speech, or grammatical function of the root word, thereby expanding the vocabulary and syntactic flexibility of a language. In general, derivational morphemes, tend to be affixed, such as Prefix, and Suffix. A prefix is like a small add-on you put in front of a word to change what it means (Un-, Re-, etc). On the other hand, a suffix is like a tiny piece you add at the end of a word to change its job or what it means (-ed, -s, -es, -ness, etc).

2.2.3 The types of Derivational Morpheme

Fromkin et al. (2011) define the "derivational morpheme" is like a tool for making words that not only create new meanings and change the grammar of a word

but can also turn a word from something positive to its opposite, which can be negative. Derivational morphemes are affixes that can change the meaning or the part of speech of a word. They include prefixes, which attach to the beginning of a word (e.g., "un-" in "unhappy"), suffixes, which attach to the end (e.g., "-ment" in "enjoyment"), and infixes, which are inserted within a word (though less common in English). Derivational morphemes often alter the core meaning of a word, creating new words or modifying existing ones to change their grammatical function or semantic significance. They play a crucial role in word formation and can significantly expand a language's vocabulary. This process of derivational morphemes was divided into two, such as; changing grammar class and without changing grammar class. As known as class changing morphemes and class maintaining morphemes. Several processes of derivational morpheme according to Fromkin et al. (2011):

1. Noun to adjective e.g.; beauty + ful = beautiful (from "beauty") - derivational morphemes "-ful" is added to the noun "beauty" to form the adjective "beautiful," indicating the quality or characteristic of having beauty.
2. Verb to noun e.g.; create + tion = creation (from "create") - derivational morphemes "-tion" is added to the verb "create" to create the noun "creation," which refers to the act or process of creating.
3. Adjective to adverb e.g.; quick + ly = quickly (from "quick") - derivational morphemes "-ly" is added to the adjective "quick" to create the adverb "quickly," indicating the manner in which something is done.

4. Noun to verb e.g.; guitar + ize = guitarize (from “guitar”) - The derivational morphemes "-ize" is added to the noun "guitar" to create the verb "guitarize." This verb might be used informally to mean the act of playing or treating something as a guitar, even if it's not actually a guitar.
5. Adjective to noun e.g.; happy + ness = happiness (from “happy”) - derivational morphemes "-ness" is added to the adjective "happy" to form the noun "happiness," denoting the state or quality of being happy.
6. Verb to adjective e.g.; excite + ing = exciting (from “excite”) - derivational morphemes "-ing" is added to the verb "excite" to create the adjective "exciting," indicating that something has the quality of causing excitement.
7. Adjective to verb e.g.; strong + en = strengthen (from “strong”) - derivational morphemes "-en" is added to the adjective "strong" to form the verb "strengthen," implying the action of making something stronger.

Derivation is a way in which words can change their grammatical role without actually changing their form. For example, the word "telephone" can be used as both a noun (like the object itself) and a verb (like the action of making a call). This change happens without any modification to the word's spelling or structure, and it's called conversion or zero derivation. Other examples of derivation without changing grammatical classes (Fromkin et al. (2011).

1. Noun to Noun; Guitar + -ist = Guitarist (from "guitar") - The morpheme "-ist" added to the noun "guitar" forms the noun "guitarist," representing a guitarist is a person who plays the guitar. A guitarist is someone who knows

how to play the guitar, whether for fun or professionally in a band or as a solo artist..

2. Verb to Verb; Re + mark = Remark (from "mark") - By adding the derivational morpheme "re-" to the verb "mark," you get the verb "remark," which indicates something you write that gives an opinion or thought about something.
3. Adjective to Adjective; Happy + er = Happier (from "happy") - By adding the derivational morpheme "-er," the adjective "happy" is transformed into "happier," indicating a higher degree of happiness.

2.2.4 Novel

A novel is like a long story that tells you about a person's life and the people they interact with. The novel focuses on describing each character and what makes them unique. It's written in a fancy way with words, and the main goal is to be enjoyable while sharing a made-up tale that has characters, a place where it happens, conversations, things happening, problems, exciting moments, and how everything gets sorted out in the end. It's a fun book that tells a big, imaginative story. However, the important things in a story are the experiences and life challenges, but the story should stay interesting, have a logical structure, and be artistically pleasing. (Wellek & Warren, 1948;212).

2.2.4.1 Critical Eleven

"Critical Eleven" is an interesting love story about Ale, a successful businessman, and Anya, a talented architect, who meet by chance on a flight from

Jakarta to New York. Even though Ale and Anya have different lives and jobs, they are strongly attracted to each other. The story is all about their relationship and how they deal with the difficulties of being in a long-distance relationship. There's a crucial moment when Ale has to leave Anya for eleven days on a business trip, and it becomes a big test of their love and how strong their connection is, which changes their relationship.

Ale and Anya meet on a flight from Jakarta to Sydney. During the flight, they engage in a conversation that sparks an immediate connection between them. This flight becomes the first critical eleven minutes of their relationship, setting the stage for their love story. After their initial meeting, Ale and Anya's relationship quickly evolves. They fall deeply in love and eventually get married. However, their relationship faces challenges as they struggle to balance their demanding careers and personal lives. The story explores the highs and lows of their marriage, including moments of happiness, misunderstandings, and heartache.

One of the major turning points in the story is the loss of their unborn child. This tragedy deeply affects both Ale and Anya, leading to a period of emotional distance and conflict. They must navigate their grief and find a way to reconnect and heal their relationship.

2.2.4.2 Ika Natassa

Ika Natassa is an author from Indonesia, and she's famous for writing stories about modern life. Her books often talk about love, relationships, and how people change and grow. Some of her popular books, like "Critical Eleven," are "A Very

Yuppy Wedding" and "Antologi Rasa." People like Ika Natassa's writing because it's full of feelings, and they can connect with it. She has a lot of fans who enjoy her stories. Her books are mostly about love and drama in today's world, which many people can relate to because they show how relationships can be complicated and how people change and learn from them.

2.3 Theories

The theory helps this study case make sense of the scientific data. The theories were employed to answer the problems encountered in this study. Fromkin et al. (2011) proposed the leading theory in their book *An Introduction to Language* which was utilized to examine the problem of this study observed in the data and the second one is the theory from Carstairs and McCarthy's book (2002; 73) entitled "*An Introduction to English Morphology; Words and Their Structure*" that purposed to help answering the problem by using morphemes combining form. This discussion utilized a Labelled and Bracketing method, drawing from McCarthy's (2002) and Lieber's (2009) theories, to evaluate the functions of the derivational morphemes identified in the data. The researcher was developing their theory to answer both problem and classified the data based on Oxford Learner's Dictionaries.

2.3.1 Morphology

Morphology is all about studying how words are put together and what makes up their basic parts. When linguists study morphology, they're mainly interested in figuring out how words are created, especially by looking at the pieces

that make them. According to Crystal (2008), morphology looks closely at how these pieces, called "morphemes," come together to form words. Lieber (2009) adds that it's also about understanding how new words are invented in different languages. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the study of the structure and formation of words in a language. It focuses on understanding how words are formed from smaller units called morphemes, which are the smallest meaningful units of language. Morphology explores the rules and patterns that govern how morphemes combine to form words, as well as how those words can be modified to create new meanings or grammatical forms.

In linguistic terms, morphology distinguishes between different types of morphemes: roots, prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Roots are the core elements of words that carry the main lexical meaning, while prefixes and suffixes are added to roots to modify their meaning or grammatical function. Infixes, though less common in many languages, are inserted within a root to create derived forms. By analyzing these morphological processes, linguists can uncover important insights into how languages structure and convey meaning through their word forms.

2.3.2 Root, Stem, and Base

The words "root," "stem," and "base" are used to talk about different parts of a word. Although people might define these terms a bit differently, they usually mean the following.

- I. Root; This is like the heart of a word, and you can't break it down any further. It's the part that's left when you take away all the extra pieces like prefixes or suffixes. For e.g, in the word "untouchable" the root is "touch."

- II. Stem; The stem is a bit like the core of a word that still has some structure, but it can be broken down further when we're talking about how words change. It's what's left when you remove inflectional pieces like endings. For example, in "untouchable," the stem is "untouchable."
- III. Base; A base is like a word's starting point, and you can add different parts to it, like prefixes or suffixes. It can be either a root (the unbreakable core) or a stem (a part that can be broken down more). For example, "touchable" can be a base, and you can add "un-" to make it "untouchable."

