

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

As a tool for interpersonal communication, language is incredibly important and may be seen in both written and spoken forms. Without language, people would have a hard time expressing their ideas, thoughts, opinions, and feelings. For us, English becomes a valuable skill. The four fundamental skills of learning English are speaking, reading, writing, and listening. Languages are studied scientifically in linguistics. Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, and Semantics can be divided into subcategories of this aspect. Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words (Katamba, 1993: 5).

According to Bauer (2003), morphology can also be defined as the study of words and their structures. It is also possible to define a morpheme as the smallest meaningful component needed to form a word (Lieber 2009: 32). The smallest meaning units in a language are called morphemes. There are two categories for morphemes: bound morphemes and free morphemes. Free morphemes are those that can exist on their own or freely appear as a word. As an illustration, consider drinking, playing, writing, and so on. A root consists of free morphemes. Bound morphemes, in contrast to free morphemes, cannot function as stand-alone words. An affix is a morpheme that is bound. For an affix to generate or convey meaning, other morphemes are necessary. When paired, affix might have meaning. When

paired with other morphemes like stem, base, and root, affix can have important implications.

Based on its functional role, the bound morpheme is divided into derivational and inflectional morphemes. Word roots are connected to inflectional morphemes in order to ascertain the grammatical context of the word. Only a word's form can be altered by inflectional morphemes; they cannot alter a word's class. The meanings of inflectional suffixes are unique. Derivational morphemes often produce a new word, changing both the term's meaning and class. Affixation is the process of adding affixes to words.

In derivational morphemes, affixes are divided into three groups: suffixes, infixes, and prefixes. An affix that appears before a word is called a prefix. A suffix is a form of affix that is added to the end of a word, while an infix is an affix that is placed in the middle of a word. Four types of suffixes are distinguishable: verbal, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal suffixes. An element of morphology is an affix. Morpheme units called affixes are added to foundation words to create new words or change the meaning of existing ones. The study of morphology examines the role that affixes play in this process and how they help generate words. Because this course focuses on morphology, it is interesting to analyze word structures. Upon closer inspection, the phrase appears to be straightforward, but there is actually a lot to define and clarify. Words have multiple meanings, just like books do. Understanding how prefixes and suffixes change a base word's meaning or grammatical category is essential to learning derivational affixes. When "un-" is added to the word "happy" in English, for instance, the result is "unhappy."

Likewise, "teacher" is created when "teach" is suffixed with "-er." Acquiring knowledge of derivational affixes improves vocabulary and understanding by enabling one to identify word building patterns. A variety of word construction examples can be obtained by using the novel "Little Women" as a data source for derivational affixes. A deeper comprehension of the English language's derivational processes can be attained by examining the many situations in which prefixes and suffixes are used in the text.

A wide range of linguistic patterns are available for study thanks to the novel's diverse language and character exchanges. Louisa May Alcott's "The Little Women" is a beloved book. It chronicles the journey through adolescence and early adulthood of the four March sisters—Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy—and was first published in 1868. The narrative delves into topics of love, family, society expectations, and personal development. The novel offers an insight into the difficulties and goals of the era, set against the backdrop of the American Civil War. The story depicts the unique experiences, challenges, and victories of each sister, each with a unique personality. The novel's representation of female characters and its timeless themes have garnered recognition. The writer in this study only analyzed 16 chapter in this novel, because due limited time available or relevance to the topic

1.2 Problems of Study

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

1. What types of derivational affixes are found in “The Little Woman” novel?
2. What are the function of derivational affixes found in “The Little Woman” novel?

1.3 Objectives of Study

Based on the background and problems of the study, there are two objectives to achieve this study, those are:

1. To find out the types of derivational affixes found in “The Little Woman” novel
2. To analyze the function of derivational affixes found in “The Little Woman” novel

1.4 Limitation of Study

This research focuses on types and function of derivational affixes. The theory from Katamba (19993) used to classify the types of derivational affixes and the theory from Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) used to analyze the function of derivational affixes found in the novel “Little Woman” by Loisa May Allcot.

1.5 Significance of Study

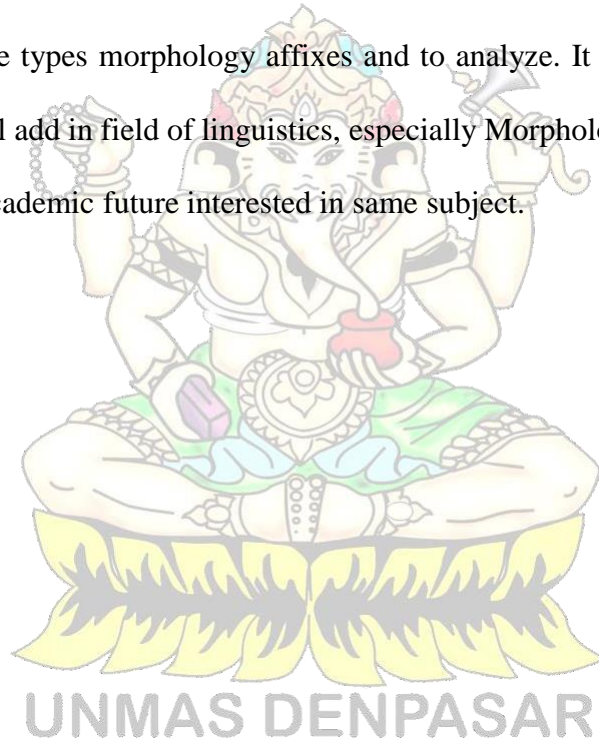
Every scientific study should have a significance of the study are divided two, theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretical, the writer expects that the final result of this research will give contribution for developing the theory in linguistic field, especially in morphology. The writer anticipates that the study will benefit to the reader or those who wants their knowledge by interpreting and recognizing in studying derivational affixes.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the writer expected that this study gives the reader better understanding the types morphology affixes and to analyze. It also to anticipated the outcomes will add in field of linguistics, especially Morphology, and will serve a reference for academic future interested in same subject.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

As a result, the chapter is divided into three separate groups: reviews of relevant literature, ideas, and theories. The prior research pertaining to this subject is explained in the literature review.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this study, five relevant literatures have been selected as references. Regarding derivational affixes, there are two thesis and three publications that serve as reviews of prior studies. These are elucidated below.

The first study is a thesis conducted by Permatasari (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in Kumon CD Text Book Level 0" This study aimed to find out the types of derivational affixes and analyze the morphological process of derivational affixes in Kumon CD Text Book Level 0. Permatasari's thesis used theory proposed by Katamba (1993) and Andrew Carstairs and McCarty (2002) in analyzing the data. That study has found two morphological processes, which are class maintaining affixes with 32 or 17.98% and class changing affixes amount to 146 or 82.02%. The similarities between Permatasari's study with the recent study are both studies use one theory proposed by Katamba (1993) to analyze the data. Then, the differences between both studies are her study use Kumon CD Text Book Level 0 as the data source, while the recent study used a novel entitled "Little Woman " as a data source.

The thesis entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in Tales from Arabian Nights Novel" by Monika (2020) is also used as a second review. The study is focused on derivational affix found in Tales from the "Arabian Nights Novel". There were two aims of this study, those are: (1) to identify types of derivational affixes found in Tales from the Arabian Nights novel, (2) to analyze the function of derivational affixes found in Tales from the Arabian Nights novel. In collecting the data, descriptive qualitative method is applied to elaborate the types and its function of derivational affixes in research method. The data are analyzed by using the theory about types of derivational affix proposed by Katamba (1993) and the theory proposed by Bauer (1983) about functions of derivational affixes. The finding of this study found totally 524 data which are divided into two types. There were 62 data of derivational prefix which consist of prefix in-, dis-, de-, un-, en-, re-, im-, pre-, mis-pro- and 462 data of derivational suffix which consist of suffix -ly, -ion, -ment, ful-, -ness, -less, -ity, -ous, -y, -able, -er, -or, -ence, -ance, -ship, -dom, -ate, -ian, -ive, -al, -ish and -ess. The data for the function, there were 13 data of class changing prefix, 432 data of class changing suffix, 49 data of class maintaining prefix and 30 data of class maintaining suffix. The previous study gives many benefits in compiling this study. However, the previous study has similarities and differences with this study. The similarities of this study with the previous study are the topic of the study which is derivational affixes and the main theory that is used to solve the problem of the study proposed by Katamba (1993).

While, the differences between this study and the previous study are the data source and the aim of the study

The next article entitled “Derivational affixes use in selected song lyric of Westlife by Agatha (2020) is used as third review. The research discussed about derivational affixes in selected song lyrics of Westlife. Her research used Descriptive qualitative methods were used to identify the kind of derivational affixes found in the data source. Her research is conducted by applying the theory Katamba (1994) about kinds of affixes and theory from Booij (2007) about the structure of complex words. The researcher found 78 data of derivational affixes in selected song lyrics of Westlife. They were categorized into prefix and suffix. Prefix category found from the data source are prefix im- and mis-. Meanwhile, suffixes found are -ly, -ize, -ship, -ish, -ion, -ness, -less, -ful, -ous, -ence, -ing, and -en. All affixes found are classified into derivational prefix are im-, and mis- and derivational suffixes are -ly, -ize, -ship, -ish, -ion, -ness, -less, -ful, -ous, -ence, -ing, and -en. The researched indicates the used of suffixes more than prefixes in Westlife selected song's lyrics. Those affixes give explanation about forming new word and new meaning in Westlife selected song's lyrics. According to explanation the study similar with Agatha's study, the similar can see the problem about to find types of derivational affixes, method used. The different here is taking data from the sources.

The article entitled “The function of derivational affixes found in HighEnd magazine” by Mahaputri (2021) is also used as review. The objectives of this research are to know the function of derivational affixes and to analyze the word

structure of derivational affixes found in HighEnd Magazine. This study focused on the function and the word structure of affixes attached in each word found in HighEnd Magazine. The magazine entitled HighEnd Magazine is used as the data source. In this research, the writer used observation method in collecting the data and qualitative method was used to analyze the data. The data were analyzed by using theory from Katamba (1993) and Carstairs and McCarthy (2002). The researcher used formal and informal method to present the result of the analyzed. There are 302 words attached by derivational affixes found in HighEnd Magazine. There are two functions of derivational morpheme they are class changing morpheme and class maintaining morpheme.

The last article entitled “The Use of Derivational Affixes in Color Magazine by Garuda Indonesia” by Sari (2020) is used as last review. This study concerned with the derivational process found in the Colors Magazine by Garuda Indonesia. The study aimed to find out the types of derivational process found in the Colors Magazine by Garuda Indonesia. Her study collected the data through library research. The researcher study used descriptive quantitative and qualitative method to describe and analyze the data. The theory proposed by Katamba (1993) is used to analyze the types of derivational process and Mc Charty’s (2002) theory was used to analyze how the function of derivational process used in her study. Formal and informal method used to present the data in her study. Based on the result, there were two types of derivational process found in the research study namely un-, en- for derivational prefixes and -able, -al, -ed, -er, -ful, -ing, -ion, -ity, -ive, -ly, -ment, -y for derivational suffixes. This study found 90 data of derivational affixes. There

are 4 data (4.4%) of derivational prefixes and 86 (95.6%) data of derivational suffixes. The study concludes that derivational suffixes was the most dominant type of derivational affixes that found in the Colours Magazine by Garuda Indonesia. The similarities between the previous study and this recent study are both analyze derivational affixes.

2.2 Concepts

The study clarified the following phrases in order to prevent the reader from misinterpreting or being confused when reading and attempting to understand the concepts employed in it.

2.2.1 Derivational Affixes

Katamba (1993:59) stated derivational is process of creating new lexemes from other lexemes. Derivational affixes is bound morpheme. Derivation is sometimes also subdivided into derivational prefix and derivational suffix which has functions to class maintaining derivation and class-changing derivation. Class maintaining process of derivation produces new lexemes which belong to the same class as the base, whereas class-changing derivation is producing lexemes which belong to different word class.

2.2.2 Affixation

Affixation in a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as root or stem or base (Katamba, 1993:44). Affixation is divided into three parts, those are prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. Prefix is an affix attached before a root or steam or base. Suffix is an affix attached after

the root or stem or base. Infix is an affix inserted into a root itself. Infixes are commonly used in Bontoc.

2.2.3 Novel

A novel is a fictitious work of literature that presents a realm, a setting with an idealized portrayal of life, shaped by various inherent elements like events, narratives, characters, places, perspective, and other imaginative (Nurgiantoro 2012: 4). Tarigan (2015: 167), claims that a novel is an examination of a live event that considers and describes a story in the shape, influence, bond, outcome, and destruction of human activities in life.

2.3 Theories

There are some theories used in this study, the theories taken mostly from the theory of types of morpheme by Katamba (1993) entitled *Modern Linguistics* and also the theory from Carstairs and McCarthy (2002) entitled *An Introducing to English Morphology Word and their Structure* used to support the main theory. The theoretical frameworks in this study consists of three parts such as derivational morpheme, types of morpheme, and function of morpheme

2.3.1 Derivational

Katamba (1993) defined derivational morpheme as a type of bound morpheme that modifies the word class or meaning from the base or root. A large grammatical shift can occasionally be caused by the presence of a derivational affix. This shift involves changing the base from one word class to another, as in the

example of -less, which transforms a noun into an adjective. Example: He is Hopeless.

The word form is hopeless (adj), the base is hope (n), -less turns a noun into an adjective

2.3.2 Types of Derivational

According to Katamba (1993) there are some types of derivational in morphology such as roots, affixes, stem, and base

2.3.2.1 Roots

According to Katamba (1993: 41), a root is the central idea of a sentence that is not irreducible. The part that consistently appears in all lexeme forms, albeit occasionally with slight modifications, is called the root. An alternative name for the root is a free morpheme. Since the word "work" cannot be broken down into its component pieces, it is a root. Word forms such works, worked, and working all contain the root "work" in them.

A word's root is its indispensable central component; it has no other meaning whatsoever. Many words have a root that may stand alone. Independently standing roots are referred to as free morphemes. A few examples of free morphemes include walk, cook, book, tea, and guy. Because the words stand alone and are not joined to other morphemes, they are free morphemes.

2.3.2.3 Stem

According to Katamba (1993:45), the stem of a word is the portion of the word that exists before any inflectional affixes are added. These are affixes whose

presence is needed by the syntax, such as the marker of the singular and plural number in nouns, the tense in verbs, etc

.Example: *Cats*

noun stem	plural
cat	-s

2.3.2.4 Base

Katamba (1993: 45) defines a base as any unit to which any form of affix can be appended. Affixes connected to a base can be derivational affixes that follow the meaning or grammatical category of the base, or they can be inflectional affixes chosen for syntactic reasons.

Example :	bases	inflectional	derivational
	Boys	boy	-s
	Boyish	boy	-ish

A base can be an unadorned root such as boy since it can include derivational affixes like -ish to change the noun boy into the adjective boyish, or inflectional affixes like -s to make the plural boys. All roots are bases in the order word. Only in the context of inflectional morphology are bases referred to be stems.

2.3.2.2 Affixes

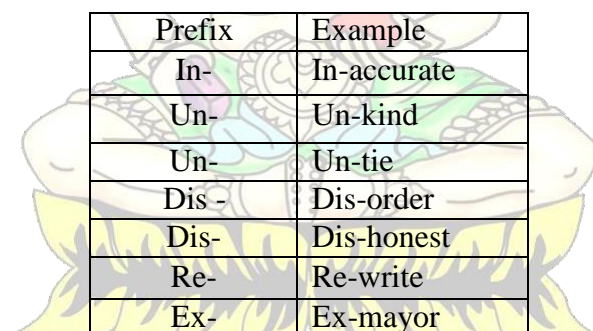
Affixes are morphemes that only appear when they are joined to another morpheme or morphemes, like a base, stem, or root (Katamba, 1993: 4). Affixes come in three varieties. Prefixes, infixes, and suffixes are what they are. An affix placed ahead of a root, stem, or base is called a prefix. For instance, re-, un-, in-, etc. (recall, unhappy, impractical).

Affixes that are affixed in the center of a root, stem, or base are known as infixes, albeit they are rarely used in English. An affix that comes after a root, stem, or base is called a suffix. For instance, -ly, -ment, -nes, etc. (happiness, establishment, and slowness). According to Katamba (1993,44), an affix is a morpheme that can only exist when paired with another morpheme or morphemes, such as a base, stem, or root. Obviously, affixes are bound morphemes by definition.

Affixes come in three different types: prefix, suffix, and infix (Katamba,1993).

1) Prefix

A prefix is an affix that comes before a root, stem, or base, such as re-, un-, and in- (Katamba 1993, 44),



Prefix	Example
In-	In-accurate
Un-	Un-kind
Un-	Un-tie
Dis -	Dis-order
Dis-	Dis-honest
Re-	Re-write
Ex-	Ex-mayor

2) Suffix

A suffix, such as -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, or -ed, is an affix that comes after a root, stem, or base.

Suffix	Example
-hood	Child-hood
-ship	Friend-ship
-ness	Kind-ness
-ity	Real-ity

2.3.3 Function of derivational affixes

The derivational morpheme serves two purposes. These are the class-changing and class-maintaining morphemes.

2.3.3.1 Class Changing

Certain affixes operate as class changing morphemes in class changing morphemes; these affixes are employed to form verb from noun and from adjective, in addition to forming adverb from adjective and noun.

a. Adverb Derived from Adjectives

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 48) stated that some introductory treatments of English grammar talk as if not just many but all adverbs end in-ly Affix-ly here indicated as a morpheme which has a function to change the class of the base. Usually it used to form an adverb from an adjective (adverb derived from adjective)

Example: Base (adj) word form

Slow slowly

Easy easily

b. Nouns Derived from Adjectives

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002; 50), there are numerous nouns derived from adjectives and from verbs. Here are some instances of suffixes that are used to create a noun from the adjective.

- 1)-ity: sensitivity, ferocity, equality, purity
- 2)-ness, such as kindness, tallness, and pleasure
- 3) -ism, such as conservatism or radicalism.

c. Nouns Derived from Verb

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 51), the following are some instances of suffixes that are used to turn verbs into nouns:

- 1)-ance, such as incompetence or performance
- 2)-ment, such as dedication, foundation, and growth
- 3)-ing, such as creating, singing, or painting 4)-((a)tion, such as disarray, coordination, and commission
- 5)-al, such as rejection, arrival, and referral

d. Adjective Derived from Verb

According to Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 53) Adjectives derived from verbs can be expressed with suffixes like -ing, -en, or -ed, but only if there is a modifier or comparative word that comes before the word with these suffixes. These suffixes are mostly used for inflectional verbs, but they can also be used to verbs that are derived from adjectives. The following are some instances of adjectives; you'll notice that they are preceded by modifiers or comparative constructions: “A not interesting book”. Note that it can't change the verb, so one can't say that the book was of great interest to me.

e. Adjective Derived from Nouns

Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 53) state that suffixes are more prevalent forms of adjectives that come from nouns. Here are a few instances:

- 1) -ful, as in hopeful, helpful, meaningful.
- 2) -less, as in hopeless, defenseless, and meaningless.
- 3) -al, such as initial, and national.
- 4) -ish, as in waspish, boyish, and selfish.

f. Verbs Derived from Noun and Adjective

As stated by Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 55), verbs can be generated from nouns and adjectives in many cases. The following are a few instances of affixes that turned adjectives into verbs:

- 1) -ise, such as to organize, terrorise
- 2) -(i)fy, such as gentrify, petrify, or beautify

2.3.3.1 Class Maintaining

The word classes consist of adjective derived from adjective, verb derived from verb, and noun derived from noun. The following is the examination of the word class and class preserving affixes:

a. Verbs Derived from Verbs

Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 54) state that verbs that were developed from verbs typically employed prefixes. the negative or "reversive" prefixes un-, de-, and dis-,re-, like in the examples:

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

b. Nouns Derived from Nouns

Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 49) state that the Derivational process does not always modify a word's class; it can just change a word's meaning, keeping the word class unchanged. For examples:

- 1) -ship, -hood, such as childhood or friendship

c. Adjectives Derived from Adjectives

Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 52) state that some affixes are utilized to create adjectives from other adjectives. Noteworthy suffixes only include –ish.

Example : greenish, smallish. Examples of words with the prefix un-meaning "not" are unpleasant, unwritable, and unlucky. An additional negative prefix is in-, and its allomorphs indicate ir-, il-, and -im, e.g., irresponsible illegal, and impractical.