

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A communicate system that consists of grammar and vocabulary to express themselves in a social group called language. In this world, there are so many languages are spoken in every single day. From the all of languages in this world, English became an international or universal language because to communicate with persons from different country mostly speak with English. According to Crystal (2009) a language becomes an international language because of the power of the people who speak it. The power based on political, military, economic, and technologies factors. For that reason, English is one of the most crucial languages for efficient international communication.

A study about phenomenon of human language called linguistics. Gleason (1995:2) states that linguistics is a science that tries to comprehend language from its internal structure viewpoint. Linguistics can be divided into two part, such as macro linguistics and micro linguistics. A study to examines language in more general perspective including sociolinguistic, pragmatics, and philosophical linguistics called Macro linguistics. While, micro linguistics is a study to examines language in more specific and particular way including phonology, syntax, semantics, and morphology.

This study discussed morphology. According to Lieber (2009:2) stated that “the study of word formation called morphology”. Followed by Katamba (1993:3) says that “the study of internal structure of word called morphology”. Learning the word formation and the internal structure became important knowledge because it has a specific meaning of each word. Morpheme are the smallest units in a language that have meaning in morphology. Basically, there are two types of morphemes such as free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone as word such as lexical (book, dog, teach) and functional (and, but, the). While bound morphemes are morphemes that can’t stand alone as word and must be combined with another morphemes to form a complete word such as derivational morpheme. According to McCarthy (2002:44) all aspect of word construction requiring affixation that are not inflectional are referred to as derivational (prefixes: dis-, un-, and suffixes -able, -ful). Meanwhile based on Lieber (2009:88), singular and plural formation can be included in inflectional word construction, which modifies the form of lexemes to fit into various grammatical situation: -s, -es, possessive: ‘s, past: -ed, progressive: -ing, comparative: -er, and superlative: -est.

Katamba (1993:41) states that roots, bases, and affixes used to create a word internal structure. Root is a word that can’t be simplified with absolutely nothing else attached to it. The part of word structure that contains in inflectional affixes called stem. Base in any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. This will appear when there are additional affixes such as derivational and inflectional. A morpheme that only appears when it is joined to another morpheme

like a root, stem, and base called affixes. Affixes can be defined as a bound derivational and inflectional element including prefixes (before root) and suffixes (after root). The morphological process of adding affixes in a word called affixation.

The use of derivational affixes can be producing new words while altering word classes, but also can classify each word according to the affixes that are utilized. There are two types of derivational affixes such as derivational prefixes (dis-, un-, in-, re-, mis-) and derivational suffixes (-ion, -ly, -ness, -er). Meanwhile, the function of derivational affixes are class changing affixes and class maintaining affixes.

This is an example of derivational suffix that found in the data source:

‘I nodded, feeling a wave of **hopeless** was over me.’
(Dreamland, chapter 67)

The word **hopeless** (adj) constructed by two morphemes there are suffix -less as bound morpheme and **hope** (verb) as a free morpheme. This is absorbing to analyzed because changing the class of word from verb into adjective.

The other example of derivational prefix that found in the data source:

‘She was dealt a really **unfair** hand.’
(Dreamland, chapter 67)

The word **unfair** (adj) constructed by two morphemes there are prefix un- as a bound morpheme and **fair** (verb) as a free morpheme. This is absorbing to analyzed because changing the meaning of word from **fair** become **unfair** by adding prefix.

These topics are interesting to analyzed because derivational affixes are important think in every single word for understanding the meaning of prefixes and suffixes and it can improve vocabulary in English grammar.

In this study, a book entitled ‘Dreamland’ by Nicholas Sparks consists of 334 pages and 68 chapters analyzed as a data source because the story written by Nicholas Sparks is a good story and consists lots of derivational affixes. In this study, used all of the chapters to analyzed and classified the types and the function of derivational affixes. Derivational affixes chosen as the topic since the researcher is fascinated about word formation and structure. Moreover, by reading and analyzing derivational affixes can help people who learn English grammatical to increase vocabularies in every word. Furthermore, derivational affixes used to created new words by altering the meaning of base or the word class.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problem can be stated as follows:

1. What are the types of derivational affixes in ‘Dreamland’ novel by Nicholas Sparks.
2. What are the function of derivational affixes in ‘Dreamland’ novel by Nicholas Sparks.
3. How are the morphological processes of derivational affixes in ‘Dreamland’ novel by Nicholas Sparks.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study, the objectives can be stated as follows:

1. To find out the types of derivational affixes in 'Dreamland' novel by Nicholas Sparks.
2. To find out the function of derivational affixes in 'Dreamland' novel by Nicholas Sparks.
3. To analyze the morphological processes of derivational affixes in 'Dreamland' novel by Nicholas Sparks.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is focused on analyzing the derivational affixes found in 'Dreamland' novel by Nicholas Sparks. The writer classified the types, identified the function and analyzed the morphological process of derivational affixes based on the theory from Katamba (1993) to classified the types of derivational affixes, to identify the function of derivational affixes used theory from McCarthy (2002), and the theory proposed by Lieber (2009) to analyze the morphological processes of derivational affixes found in 'Dreamland' novel by Nicholas Sparks.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The finding and discussion of this study expected to have significances such as theoretical significance and practical significance. The explanation of significances can be seen below:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretical significance is the advantage of the research for development of the knowledge which can be applied by other researcher to advance the knowledge. There are theoretical significances of the study proposed as follows:

1. This study is proposed to be an assistance to provide intelligence of research derivational affixes, particularly in derivational affixes that can alter the word class and meaning.
2. This study is proposed to acknowledge more deeply about derivational affixes and the morphological process in attaching in each word.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practical significance is the benefit of the research for problem solving in the society or community. There are theoretical significances of the study proposed as follows:

1. This study is proposed to be a reference for the next researcher who research derivational affixes.

2. This study is proposed to help people who are learning grammar and vocabulary.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

In this chapter presents the review of related literature, concept and theories. In review of related literature which explain the comparison between the other thesis and articles that aim to help writer to analysis this research. In concept which describe the keywords based on the title of the study. Meanwhile, in theories which classify the theories that used to analyzed the problem of the study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This chapter consist of review of related literature including two theses and three articles. The first review is taken from thesis written by Tamara (2022) entitled “An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes Found in the Motivation2study’s YouTube Video Channel”. The second review is taken from thesis written by Laitupa (2022) entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Article of Science News Magazine”. The third review is taken from article written by Agatha et al. (2022) entitled “Derivational Affixes Used in Selected Song Lyrics of Westlife”. The fourth review is taken from article proposed by Setiari et al. (2021) entitled “Derivational Affixes in ‘The Adventures of Tom Sawyer Novel”. The last review was taken from article written by Yasa et al (2021) entitled “A Study of Derivational Affixes Forming Noun in Motivating Book by Brene Brown”.

The first review is taken from thesis written by Tamara (2022) entitled “An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes Found in the Motivation2study’s YouTube Video Channel”. The first problem of this study is to find the words formed, examining the formation process in more detail, and identify the functions and meanings of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the data source. Theory from Fromkin et al. (2013) was used to analyze words formed by derivational and inflectional. According to the result, there are only 7 types of derivational morphemes, which are found 56 processes that change grammatical class. While, there were 12 processes of derivational doesn’t change grammatical class. There were 104 processes in inflectional, however there were only 6 forms were found.

There is similarity and the difference between this study with the previous study. The similarity is to find how new word formed through derivational affixes. Meanwhile, the difference is used different theory to form the new words.

The second review is taken from thesis written by Laitupa (2022) entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Article of Science News Magazine”. There are two problems were found in this study used theory from Katamba (1993). The first problem is what are the types of derivational affixes and the second problem is how to analyze the process of forming new words of derivational affixes. The finding of this study shows that there are 36 derivational affixes found in the data source. Derivational prefix found are trans-, un-, out-, under-. Meanwhile, derivational suffix found are -ly, -ion, -ment. Moreover, the finding in process of

forming new word there are noun to noun, noun to adjective, adjective to verb, adjective to adverb, verb to noun, and verb to adjective.

The study written by Laitupa (2022) gave many benefits in making this research. However, Laitupa's study has similarities and differences with this study. The similarities from Laitupa's study with this study are to found the types of derivational affixes using theory from Katamba (1993). The difference between Laitupa's study with this study is Laitupa's study used theory proposed by Katamba (1993) to identify the process of forming new word of derivational affixes, while this study used theory from McCarthy (2002) to identify the function and the way of process of forming new word.

The third review is taken from article proposed by Agatha et al. (2022) entitled "Derivational Affixes Used in Selected Song Lyrics of Westlife". The aims of this study are to find kinds of affixes used theory proposed by Katamba (1993) and analyze the structure of complex words used theory proposed by Booij (2007). This study shows that there are 78 data of derivational affixes were found in the data source such as im-, and mis- (prefixes) and -ize, -ion, -ness, -ly, (suffixes). From the data, shows that the most frequently occurs is derivational suffixes which consists of 76 data.

The similarity between Agatha et al (2022) article with this study is in the first problem both are find out the types of derivational affixes used theory from Katamba (1993). While, the difference is the theory that used to analyzed the data.

Agatha et al used theory from Booij to analyze the structure of morphological processes, while in this study used theory proposed by Lieber (2009).

The fourth review is taken from article written by Setiari et al. (2021) entitled “Derivational Affixes in ‘The Adventures of Tom Sawyer’ Novel”. The problems of the study is to identify the types of derivational affixes and to solve the problem of the structure of derivational affixes. This study used theories from Katamba (1993) and Fromkin et al. (2013) to analyzed the problems. Based on the result, there were found 858 data of derivational affixes. The most frequent occurs is derivational suffixes found 774 data such as suffix -al, -ant, -ing, -ive, -en, -ness. While, derivational prefixes found 84 data such as prefix en-, in-, un-, re-, dis.

There is similarity and difference between Setiari et al. study with this study. The similarity is the objectives of the study both to classify the types of derivational affixes, while the difference is the theory used to analyzed the morphological process of derivational affixes. The previous study used theory from Fromkin et al (2013) and this study used theory from Lieber (2009).

The fifth review is taken from article written by Yasa et al. (2021) entitled “A Study of Derivational Affixes Forming Noun in Motivating Book by Brene Brown”. This study focused to identify the function of derivational affixes forming noun and to analyze the types used theory by Katamba (1993) and theory from McCarthy (2002) to describe the function of affixes. This study used qualitative, quantitative, observation method in collecting the data. Based on the result there were found 4 types of prefixes forming noun and there are 13 types of suffixes

forming noun. Moreover, the functions of derivational affixes are class changing affixes and class maintaining affixes that found in this research.

There is similarity and difference between this study. The similarity is both analyze the function of derivational affixes and used same theory from McCarthy (2002). The differences are in way of collecting the data and focused the types of affixes. Yasa et al study only focused on nominal noun meanwhile this study is focused on all types of derivational affixes based on Katamba's theory.

2.2 Concepts

This chapter describe the keywords based on the title of the study. There are three concepts described below such as affixes, derivational affixes, and 'Dreamland' novel.

2.2.1 Affixes

Katamba (1003:44) says that "a morpheme that only appears when it is joined to another morpheme such as root, base, and stem called affixes". Affixes can be divided into three types, there are prefix, suffix, and infix. Prefix is an affix that comes before a root, Suffix is an affix that added to the end of a root. Infix is an affix inserted into the root itself.

2.2.2 Derivational affixes

According to Matthews (1991) “There are three kinds of affixes such as prefixes, suffixes, and infixes”. The process of affixation could be inflectional and derivational. Based on theory from Yule (2006:59), the process of forming a new English word, which is carried out by means of the English language known as derivation. Furthermore, derivational affixes always change the word class and meaning of word. The example of derivational affixes are un-, im-, pre-, -ness, and -less.

2.2.3 Novel

Novel are stories that are long enough to fill a whole book and typically feature fictional characters and events. Novel is one of the types of literature work (Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries). There are several types of novel such as mystery novels, horror or thriller novels, historical novels, romance, and many others. The world’s first novel written 1000 years ago by Murasaki Shikibu and now, novel became the best-selling written work of fiction in the world.

2.3 Theories

There are three theories used in this study. To solve the first problem of the study which is the types of derivational affixes found in ‘Dreamland’ novel by Nicholas Sparks used theory from Katamba (1993) entitled “*Modern Linguistic Morphology*”. The theory proposed by McCarthy (2002) in the book entitled “*An*

Introducing to English Morphology: Word and Their Structure” is used to identify the function of derivational affixes. The theory proposed by Lieber (2009) entitled “*Introducing Morphology*” is used to analyze the structure of word containing derivational affixes found in the data source.

2.3.1 Derivational Morpheme

Katamba (1993:47) says “Derivational morphemes used to create new words by altering the base’s meaning or the word class to which the base belongs”. There are two types of morphemes in morphology, such as bound and free morphemes.

Katamba (1993:44) states that “Affix is a morpheme that only appears when it is joined to another morpheme such as root, base, and stem. Based on the definition, affixes are kind of bound morpheme”.

Furthermore, Katamba (1993:50) says “Derivational affixes are employed to create new lexemes by either dramatically altering the base meaning without changing its grammatical category. For example, possible (adj) into impossible (adj)”. Derivational affixes may bring a shift in the grammatical class of a base as well as a possible change in meaning for example final (adj) into finally (adv). Beside that, derivational affixes may cause a shift in the grammatical sub-class of a word without moving it into a new word-class for example friend (noun) into friendship (noun).

The example of derivational affixes:

-less : it turns from a noun into an adjective by adding suffix -less which means “lacking”.

“Sometimes the presence of a derivational affix causes a major grammatical change, involving moving the base from one word-class into another as in the case of suffix -less which turns a noun into an adjective. In other cases, derivational affixes changed its meaning without changed the word-class” (Katamba, 1993:48)

2.3.2 Types of Derivational Affixes

Katamba (1993:44) says “there are three types of affixes, such as prefixes, suffixes, and infixes”. The explanation about three types of affixes can be seen below.

a. Prefixes

Prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base. The examples of prefixes are re, un-, and in-

b. Suffixes

Suffix is an affix attached after a root. The examples of suffixes are -ing, -ly, and -ist.

c. Infixes

Infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. Infixes are very common in Semantic languages like Arabic and Hebrew.

This study focused to analyze two types of derivational affixes such as derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes without derivational infixes because very unusual in English.

According to Katamba (1993,49) there are some common derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes used in English as follows:

Table 2.1 Derivational Prefixes

Prefix	Word-class of Input base	Meaning	Word-class of output word	Example
in-	Adj	‘not’	Adj	in-accurate
un-	Adj	‘not’	Adj	un-kind
un-	V	‘reversive’	V	un-tie
dis-	V	‘reversive’	V	dis-continue
dis-	N	‘not’	N	dis-order
dis-	Adj	‘not’	Adj	dis-honest
dis-	V	‘not’	V	dis-approve
re-	V	‘again’	V	re-write
ex-	N	‘former’	N	ex-major
en-	N	‘put in’	V	en-cage

(Katamba, 1993: 49)

Table 2.2 Derivational Suffixes

Suffix	Word-class of input base	Meaning	Word-class of output word	Example
-hood	N	‘status’	N	Child-hood
-ship	N	‘state or condition’	N	King-ship
-ness	Adj	‘quality, state or condition’	N	Kind-ness
-ity	Adj	‘state or condition’ etc.	N	Sincer-ity
-ment	V	‘result or product of N doing the action indicated by the verb’	N	Govern-ment
-less	N	‘without’	Adj	Power-less
-ful	N	‘having’	Adj	Power-ful
-ic	N	‘pertaining to’	Adj	Democrat-ic
-al	V	‘pertaining to, of the kind’	Adj	Medicin-al
-al	V	‘pertaining to or act of’	N	Refus-al

-er	Adj	'agent who does whatever the verb indicates'	N	Read-er
-ly	Adj	'manner'	Adv	Kind-ly

(Katamba, 1993: 49-50)

2.3.3 Function of Derivational Affixes

There are two functions of derivational affixes such as class changing affixes and class maintaining affixes. The explanation about two functions can be seen below.

2.3.3.1 Class Changing Affixes

Class changing affixes is changing the word-class of the root or bases. There are some affixes functioning as class changing affixes, such as adverbs derived from adjectives, nouns derived from adjectives and verbs, adjectives derived from verbs and nouns, and verbs derived from nouns and adjectives.

a. Adverbs derived from adjectives

According to McCarthy (2002:48), "An experimental examination of English grammar, all adverbs end in suffix -ly. Suffix -ly described as having the ability to change the base's class. Often the suffix -ly is used to form adverbs from adjectives".

The example of adverbs derived from adjectives:

near (Adj)	→	nearly (Adv)
usual (Adj)	→	usually (Adv)

b. Nouns derived from adjectives

McCarthy (2002:50) states “There are large number and wide variety of nouns derived from adjectives. These suffixes such as -ity, -ness, and -ism are used to create nouns derived from adjectives”.

The example of nouns derived from adjectives:

Suffix -ity	→	purify
Suffix -ness	→	goodness
Suffix -ism	→	radicalism

c. Nouns derived from Verb

As indicated by McCarthy (2002:51), not only nouns can be derived from adjectives. Beside that, there is noun derived from verbs. Here are some suffixes used to derived noun from verb such as suffix -al, -er, -ance, -ing, and -ment

The example of nouns derived from verbs:

Suffix -ance	→	performance
Suffix -ment	→	announcement

Suffix -ing	→	painting
Suffix -ion	→	confusion
Suffix -al	→	refusal
Suffix -er	→	painter

d. Adjectives derived from verbs

McCarthy (2002:53) says “Suffix -ed, -en, and -ing used to indicate adjective derived from verb. It can be possible if a modifier precedes the term with these suffixes for comparison. These suffixes are frequently used in inflectional, but they can also be used in derivational for adjectives derived from verbs. Here are some suffixes that are comparison construction show before adjectives.

A not very *interesting* book

Beside that, there are some suffixes that frequently turn verbs into adjectives, such as:

Suffix -able	→	breakable
Suffix -ent	→	repellent
Suffix -ive	→	repulsive

e. Adjectives derived from nouns

As indicated by McCarthy (2002:53) “Some suffixes convert some nouns into adjectives. Here are some suffixes used to derived adjectives from nouns such as suffix -ful, -less, -al and -ish”.

The example of adjectives derived from nouns:

Suffix -ful → joyful

Suffix -less → joyless

Suffix -al → original

Suffix -ish → waspish

f. Verbs derived from nouns

McCarthy (2002:55) says “there are several verbs derived from nouns and adjectives”.

The example of verbs derived from nouns:

Suffix -ise → organize

Suffix -(i)fy → beautify

Furthermore, according to McCarthy (2002:55), some common verbs are also created by changing the final voiceless consonant of a noun to a voiced one, possibly with a change in vowel as well.

Nouns

Verbs

Bath	Bathe
Breath	Breathe
Wreath	Wreathe

g. Verbs derived from adjectives

McCarthy (2002:55) states “Various suffixes and prefix can derive verbs from adjectives. Here are some suffixes and prefix used to derived verbs from adjectives such as suffix -ise, -ify, -ate, -en and prefix en-”.

Suffix -ise	→	nationalise
Suffix -ify	→	intensify
Suffix -ate	→	generate

2.3.3.2 Class Maintaining Affixes

McCarthy (2002:49) says “Not all derivational processes change the word class. Class maintaining affixes, which change a word’s meaning without reclassifying it, are another function of derivational affixes. There are some affixes used to maintain the word class of its base, such as nouns derived from nouns, adjectives derived from adjectives, and verbs derived from verbs”.

a. Nouns derived from nouns

According to McCarthy (2002:49), nouns with meanings like ‘small X’, ‘female X’, ‘inhabitant of X’, ‘state of being an X’ and ‘devotee of or expert on X’ are produced by derivational processes in English. Here are some examples of nouns derived from nouns.

‘small X’ (-let, -ette, -ie)

e.g. cigarette

‘female X’ (-ess, -ine)

e.g. heroine

‘inhabitant of X’ (-er, -(i)an)

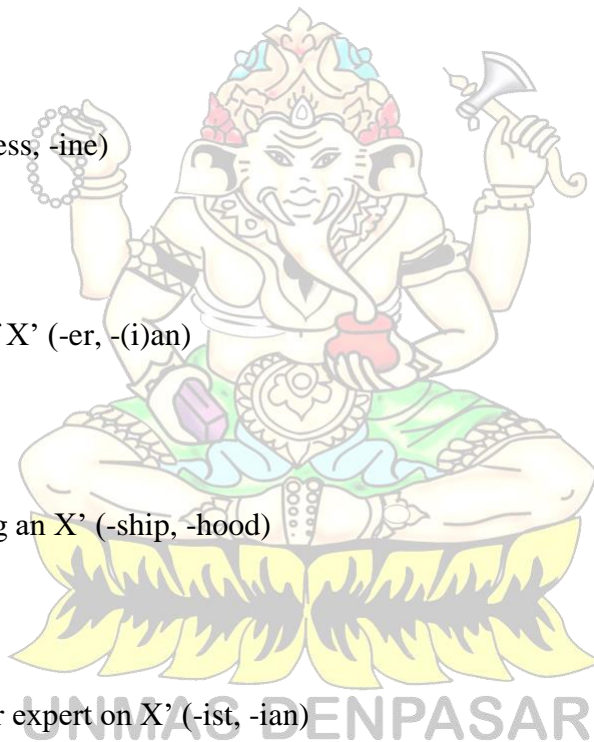
e.g. Londoner

‘state of being an X’ (-ship, -hood)

e.g. kingship

‘devotee of or expert on X’ (-ist, -ian)

e.g. contortionist



b. Adjectives derived from adjectives

According to McCarthy (2002:52) “Prefixes predominate in adjectives derived from adjectives. The only notable suffix is suffix -ish. Here are some examples of suffix -ish in adjectives derived from adjectives”.

Suffix -ish → greenish

Furthermore, McCarthy (2002:52) says “The other affixes which a part of adjectives derived from adjectives is prefix un-, in-, il-, ir- and im-”. Here are some examples:

Prefix un- → unhappy

Prefix in- → inedible

Prefix il- → illegible

Prefix ir- → irresponsible

Prefix im- → impossible

c. Verbs derived from verbs

McCarthy (2002:54) states that “The peculiarity of verbs derived from verbs is that all the affixes are prefixes. The prefixes re-, un-, de-, and dis- are the most prominent”. The examples of verbs derived from verbs such as:

Prefix re- → repaint

Prefix un- → untie

Prefix de- → decompose

Prefix dis- → disentangle

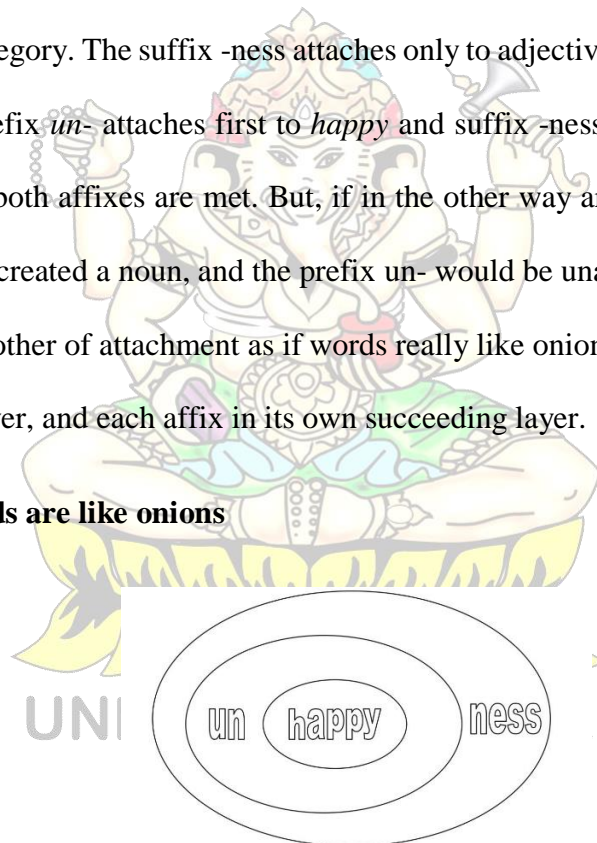
2.3.4 Morphological Processes

Lieber (2009:37) states that because words have layers from innermost to outermost, they resemble onions more than necklaces. The example of word like unhappiness. It can be divided into three morpheme such as:

Unhappiness : un- (prefixes) happy (adj) -ness (suffix)

Happy is an adjective, and prefix *un-* attaches to adjectives but does not changed their category. The suffix *-ness* attaches only to adjectives and makes them into nouns. If prefix *un-* attaches first to *happy* and suffix *-ness* attaches next, the requirements of both affixes are met. But, if in the other way around, suffix *-ness* would have first created a noun, and the prefix *un-* would be unable to attach. That be represent the other of attachment as if words really like onions, with the base in the innermost layer, and each affix in its own succeeding layer.

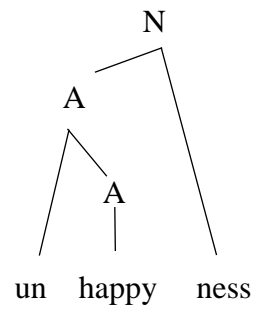
Figure 2.3 Words are like onions



Lieber (2009:38)

However, some of the linguists prefer to show these relationships as ‘tress’.

The data analyzed by used tree diagram because easier to see the constituent.



Lieber (2009:38)

