CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of Study

Language is a communication tool for humans to communicate and express their feeling. A Language can also be called as grammatical system that perform a system that speakers purposefully exploit (Finegan and Besnier, 1989: 2). According to (Matthews, 1991:9), the grammatical words structure and the forming words rules is learned in morphology. The morphological process is forming new words process. Affixation is process in adding morphemes to words to change their meanings. When a morpheme is used in this way, it becomes known as an affix. An affix which added to the beginning of a word is prefix, an infix is an affix that is added instead of the root word, and affix that is added to the end of a root word is called a suffix.

Morpheme is the smallest unit of a language (Boey, 1975:37). Morphemes made up words. A meaningful stand-alone morpheme can function independently, which are adjectives, nouns, adverbs, prepositions, or verbs carry the semantic content in English pronunciation are called free morphemes. Meanwhile, bound morphemes such as –er and –s, cannot meaningfully stand alone and can appear in combination only. There are an inflectional and derivational morpheme in bound morpheme. Suffixes that are added to a word, accordingly, by putting a grammatical value on a word are inflectional suffixes. It can assign tenses, numbers, comparisons, or possessions.

According to Bauer, (1988:12) inflectional morpheme creates no new meaning. The morpheme does not change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached. While, derivational morphemes are suffixes that get added into a word in changing the base meaning and change the word class (Katamba, 1993: 47). Inflectional suffix is root which does not create new meaning. The function of inflectional suffixes is creating the form of a word in order to connect information of grammatical but does not change its meaning.

Derivational morpheme are base that forms a new word, the function of the derivational suffixes is creating a new word by adding suffixes to the end of the root. Derivational and Inflectional suffixes are found in many literary works such as newspapers, magazines, books, and novels. In this research, the writer chose novel to be analyzed because the writer is interested in analyzing how the word is formed. In the *Catharsis* novel by Anastasia Aemillia which has 251 pages, consist of many variety of words which have the derivational and inflectional suffixes.

The example of inflectional suffixes attached in the words found in the data source such; the first one is word "happen" becomes "happened" has the same meaning, suffix –*ed* here is changing the grammatical word (present tense to past tense). The second one is the word "direction" becomes "directions" which has the same meaning suffix –s here is changing the grammatical word (singular to plural). And the example of derivational suffixes such as *clearly* that comes from the root word *clear* and *suddenly* comes from the root word *sudden.*

This study concerned to the study of English inflectional and derivational suffixes in *Carthasis* (2015) novel and also the morphological process of the derivational suffixes. This study identified the inflectional and derivational suffixes based on the theory proposed by Katamba (1991) and analyzed the morphological process based on McCarthy (2002). The reason of this study analyzed the *Carthasis* novel because it was an interesting novel with the mystery and thriller which described about the story of a young girl named Tara Johandi who became the witness of tragic murderer in her uncle's house.

1.2   Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, two problems were analyzed. The problems of study concerning about derivational and inflectional suffixes can be formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of derivational and inflectional suffixes are found in Catharsis Novel by Anastasia Aemelia?

2. How is the morphological process of derivational and inflectional suffixes that found in Catharsis Novel by Anastasia Aemelia?

1.3   Objectives of the study

In the problem of the study, the objective of the study can be stated as follows:

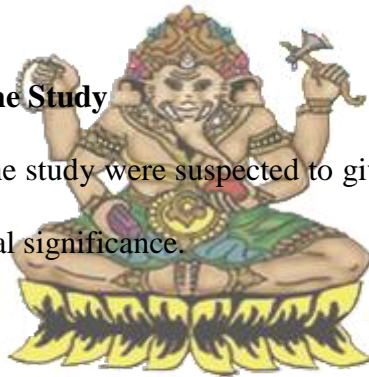1. To find kinds of derivational and inflectional suffixes found in Catharsis Novel by Anastasia Aemelia.

2. To analyze the morphological process of derivational and inflectional suffixes found in Catharsis Novel by Anastasia Aemelia.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of this research was limited by the writer which only find the kinds of derivational and inflectional suffixes and also analyze the morphological process of derivational and inflectional suffixes.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study were suspected to give significance for readers such as theoretical and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the findings of this study is to improve the readers' knowledge of morphology. Especially for the readers who want to do the same analysis. This study also useful for those who want to improve their skills in vocabulary.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the findings of this study were expected to give some references for the next researchers who interested in the study of morphology, especially in analyzing

types of suffixes such as derivational and inflectional morpheme. For lectures, this research may become a teaching contribution in vocabulary with suffixes.

UNMAS DENPASAR

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1   Review of Related Literature

In this chapter, there are two thesis and three articles which had been done by some previous researchers that described dealing with morphological process. All of these thesis have given a large contribution in writing this research. Some definitions, opinions and findings from relevant researchers are quoted as follows:

The first thesis by Ni Luh Ariyanti (2019) is entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Suffixes Found in Pollyanna Novel By Eleanor H. Porter." In this thesis there are two problems discussed such as the kinds of suffixes and the morphological process of suffixes in *Pollyanna Novel By Eleanor H. Porter*. The main theory is stated in the Katamba's book entitled *Modern Linguistic Morphology*. In this study the main data source analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The result of this study she found the 339 suffixes, first 18 suffixes or 5.8% of verbalizer suffixes such as –ize, –ing and -ary. Second 47 suffixes or 13,9% of nominalizer suffixes such as –ness, -ion, -ty, -ity, -ing, -ation, -ance. The third 60 suffixes or 17,7% of adjectivitizer suffixes such as –ful, -less, -ous, -y, -al, -ish and –ing. The fourth 214 suffixes or 63,1% of adverbializer suffixes such as -ily and –ly. The similarity between Ariyanti's study and this study is Ariyanti focused on all of the types of suffixes found in the Polyanna Novel by Eleanor H. Porter, while this study focused on all the types of suffixes which are derivational and inflectional suffixes. The differences of her study and this study are in the data

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source and the supporting theory, Ariyanti's study is used theory of Katamba as the main theory and the supporting theory, while this study used Katamba's theory as the main theory and McCharty's theory as the supporting theory.

The second one is the thesis by Luh Putu Citra Wahyuni (2017) is entitled "The Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in Between You and Me Novel By Lisa Hall". In her study there are two problems discussed such as kinds of derivational affixes and the derived process of derivational affixes in Between You and Me Novel by Lisa Hall. The main theory is stated by Katamba (1993) and McCharthy. The main data source in this study was analyzed qualitatively. In her study, she found 1013 data for the result of the study. First, 8 data as nouns derived from noun, 21 data as noun derived from adjectives, 48 data as noun derived from verbs, 10 data as ajectives derived from adjectives, 15 data as adjectives derived from verbs, 37 data as adjective derived from nouns, 12 data as verb derived from verbs, 1 data as verbs derived from nouns and the last is 59 data as adverbs derived from adjectives. The difference between Wahyuni's study and this study is Wahyuni (2017) about derivational affixes while all the type of suffixes were focused on this study. And the similarity of Wahyuni's study and this study is on the data source which is novel.

The third is the article which is related to this research. The article is entitled "Morphological Suffixes in The Article of The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper" written by Nurtiddini (2019). The collected data were identified and analyzed based on descriptive qualitative. The theory used in her research was by Todd (1987). The result of her study showed 83 data of suffixes found with 62 data are inflectional suffixes.

The other forms of derivational suffixes found are suffix –ion (4 data), suffix –ly (4 data), suffix –ment (2 data), and suffix –y (2 data). The difference of Soraya's sudy and this study is in the theory. Her study used the theory of Leiber (2009) as the main theory, while this study used Katamba's theory (1993) as the main theory. The similarity between Soraya's study and this study is focused on all of the suffixes types.
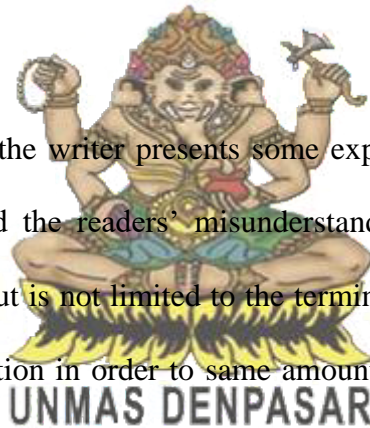
The fourth is the article is entitled "Derivational Suffixes in The Novel The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" by Kirana Putri (2022). This research purposed on describing the most frequently derivational suffixes in the novel *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* by Washington Irving. The main theory used in her research was proposed by Fromkin in his book entitled *An Introduction To Language* (2007). The result of her study showed 213 data, consists of 101 data as derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb, 51 data as derivational suffixes verb to noun,16 data as adjective to noun, 20 data as derivational suffixes verb to adjective. 23 data as derivational suffixes noun to adjective and 2 data derivational suffixes noun to verb. The difference between Putri's study and this study is she focused on the derivational suffixes meanwhile, this study was focused on all types of suffixes such as derivational and inflectional suffixes. The difference also in the theory, Putri's study used Fromkin (2007) while this study used Katamba's theory (1993) as the main theory. The similarity between Putri's study (2022) and this study is analyzing the derivational suffixes.

The last article is entitled "The Functions of Derivational Suffixes in The Novel The Little Prince written by Antonie De-Saint Exupery" by Vindy Meliandari (2022). This study purposed to account derivational suffixes functions. Descriptive qualitative

method to analyze the data, the theories of Lieber (2009) and McCarthy (2002). In her study, 199 data were found, consists of 20 data of meaning-changing lexeme formation of all the derivational suffixes and 179 data category-changing that were found in the data source. The difference between Meliandari's study and this study is she focused on analyzing the functions of derivational suffixes meanwhile, this study was focused on both derivational and inflectional suffixes. Meanwhile, the similarity of Meliandari's study and this study is analyzing the suffixes in the novel

2.2   Concepts

On this concept, the writer presents some explanations of related key terms. The function is to avoid the readers' misunderstanding of the explanation of the analysis. This includes but is not limited to the terminologies of the theory, in which requires sufficient definition in order to same amount of comprehension as the base supplies to the readers. Thereby, the terms that needs to be explained as follows:

2.2.1   Morphological Analysis

According to Matthews (1947: 130), morphological analysis as a linguistic source containing correspondence in words' surface and lexical forms. The operations which we have posited, may be described collectively a morphological analysis. The word "uses" for example, is derived by two process one lexical and one inflectional. Related to the derivational suffixes, according to Matthews (1974: 61) the formation
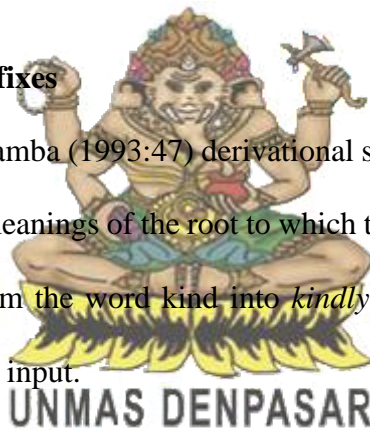
of election or generation, is a derivational form, which noun are derived from verb, by the same suffix *–ion* is derivational morpheme.

2.2.2 Suffixes

Suffix is a bound morpheme that inserted at the end of free morpheme or a root. According to Katamba (1993 : 44) suffixes *–ing, ed, ly, es, -ion,* etc. Suffixes branched into two types, which are derivational suffix and inflectional suffix.

2.2.3 Derivational Suffixes

According to Katamba (1993:47) derivational suffix are the process of forming new words in changing meanings of the root to which they are attached. A derivational suffix of *-ly* can transform the word kind into *kindly*. Here, derived word meanings changes into the opposite input.
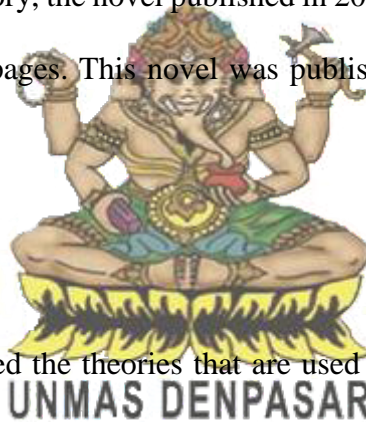
2.2.4 Inflectional Suffixes

According to Katamba (1993: 51) Inflectional morphemes are not changing meaning and it is self-explanitory that the additional affix of inflectional would not intervene in the change of meaning. It is related to the relationship between the base and the inflected word-class. Here, inflectional morphemes only change the form of its word so it can acceptable linguistically. For instance, the word of book and books are refers to the same thing. Things that differentiate both things is located to the additional information which being represented. The additional *-s* at the end of word represent the

linguistic features which related to the plurality of thing. Thus, inflectional suffixes would not change the meaning of the word.

2.2.5 Catharsis Novel

According to Mario Klarer (1998: 144) novel is the eighteenth century prose fiction which developed in England. Chatarsis novel is the English version of katarsis novel that written in Indonesian Language by Anastasia Aemilia. Chatarsis is considered as a thriller story, the novel published in 2019 with English version consists of 64 chapters and 250 pages. This novel was published by PT. Greamedia Pustaka Utama.

2.3 Theories

This part explained the theories that are used in this study. There were some theories used in this research. The main theory is proposed by Katamba in his book entitled *Modern Linguistic Morhology* published in 1993 and Matthews in his book entitled *Morphology* (1991) as the theories to analyze the suffixes. The theory of morphological process of derivational suffixes used the theory proposed McCarthy (2002) which mentioned in the book entitled *An Introduction to English Morphology*.

2.3.1 Theory of Morphology

Morphology is the study of internal linguistic word structure which mainly focused on its formation. It is mainly analyzed how certain subparts of words can be

formulated into the new forming words. Here, these subparts namely morpheme. According to Katamba (1993:19) states that morphology is focus on analyzing morpheme and their combination in forming words. With these explanation, morphology defined as the field of linguistic study that attempted to analyzed morphemes and its different forms, including the process of formulating certain word into new form of words.

2.3.1.1 Morpheme

According to Katamba (1993:24) the definitions of morpheme is the smallest units of meaning. In his book (1993: 41-44) morphemes are devided into free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is root which is capable to stand independently while bound morpheme is incapable of accuring in isolation and occur with other word-building element attaching them. Based on the explanation of Katamba, can be concluded that morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning or piece of a word that contributes meaning to a word and devided into free morpheme and bound morpheme.

2.3.1.2 Root

According to Katamba (1993 : 41) the irreducible core of a word with absolutely nothing else attached to it is known as root. It is the originate word, a part that always exist regardless certain modification that formulate the root into another form of lexeme. For instance, the word *jump* is a root for another words of *jump,*

jumping and *jumped.* It explained that the existence of root also appeared in the new formulated words that instantiate the new form of *Jump*.

2.3.1.3 Stem

According to Katamba (1993: 45) stem is a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes.

a. Noun stem   Plural

b. Book (stem)   -s

c. Singer (stem)   -s

2.3.1.4 Base

According to Katamba (1993 : 45) any unit which affixes of any kind can be added is a base. For example A root *boy* can be a base since it can have attached to it inflectional affixes like *-s* to form the plural *boys* or derivational affixes like *ish* to turn the noun boy into the *adjective boys*.

2.3.2   Morphological Process

Katamba (1993:52) states that suffixation is the formation of new words by adding suffixes to roots, base or stem. (e.g base of custom (noun) add suffix *-ary* becomes customary (adjective), by addition of suffix *-ary* into the base of custom it is called the suffixation, where the process added of suffix *-ary* into the base of custom it is change the word class of the word (noun becomes adjectives). So in this case, we

can say that suffix *-ary* is a suffix forming adjective. Moreover, the semantic role of suffixes may only contribute as a small portion of the primary function. Suffixes tend to change the word class, but also add certain attached meaning into the roots or basic words. In another words, suffixation refers to the morphological process that navigate a bound morpheme to be attached at the end of a stem. Here, the kind of affix involved is called a suffix.

2.3.2.1 Kinds of Derivational Suffixes

Derivational suffixes formulate new meaning from its original word. They are used to create the new words or meaning. The adjective of serious that is added by *–ly* and pointed produces the adverbs *seriously* and *pointedly*. The basic meaning of words kind and kindly is not the same. Suffix *–ly* is changing adjective to adverb. In this case, the basic word is changing.
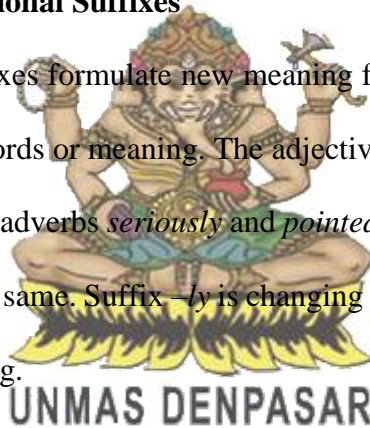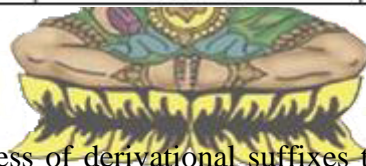
Table 2.1 The Kind of Derivational Suffixes

Suffix	Word Class of Input Base	Meaning	Word Class of Output Base	Example
-hood	N	'status'	N (abs)	Child-hood
-ship	N	'state or condition'	N (abs)	King-ship
-ness	Adj	'quality, state or condition'	N (abs)	Kind-ness
-ity	Adj	'state or condition'	N (abs)	Sincer-ity
-ment	V	'result or product of N doing the action indicated by the verb'	N	Gover-ment
-less	N	'without'	Adj	Power-less
-ful	N	'having'	Adj	Power-ful
-ic	N	'pertainig to'	Adj	Democrat-ic
-al	N	'pertaining to, of the kind'	Adj	Medicin-al
-al	V	'pertaining to or act of'	N (abs)	Refus-al
-er	V	'agent who does whatever the verb indicates'	N	Read-er
-ly	Adj	Manner	Adv	Kind-ly

(Katamba, 1993: 49-50)

The derived process of derivational suffixes this study used the theory from McCarthy (2002) entitled *An Introduction To English Morphology*. According to his book (2002:44), the derivation term is used in all of the word structure aspect involving suffixiation must be derivational, not inflectional. There is a role play in the suffix *–er* in the derived word *dancer* which shows that the word dancer is noun.

The following are types of creating the new words derivation by McCarthy (2002: 48-55)

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives

In this types, the Adverbs derived from adjectives changes the word class of the root words. For instance, the word *dioecious*. This word is listed in the English

dictionary. Despite of that, the changes form *dioeciously* would not be input into English dictionary as the constituent meaning are manifested from the root word of dioecious. This then explained the correlation between lexemes and lexeme items that both words are classified as different word class. It is different as lexeme, but not from its lexical items. It would be an unusual word class all of the members being derived if that were true.

2. Nouns derived from nouns

According to McCharty (2002) not all of the derivational processes change word class. English has derivational processes that yield nouns with meanings such as 'small X', 'female X', 'inhabitant of X', 'state of being an X', and 'devotee of or expert on X'. The examples – through by no means a complete list, either of the suffixes or of their possible meanings: *-let, -ette, -ie, -ess, -ine , -er, -(i)an, -ship, -hood, -ist, -ian*

Some of the examples above represent different meaning. For instance, the word cigarette is not simply represent a small cigar, and a booklet is not refers as a small book; brotherhood mainly refers to the 'secret or semi-secret society' rather than referring the literal meaning of being a brother that run the same blood.
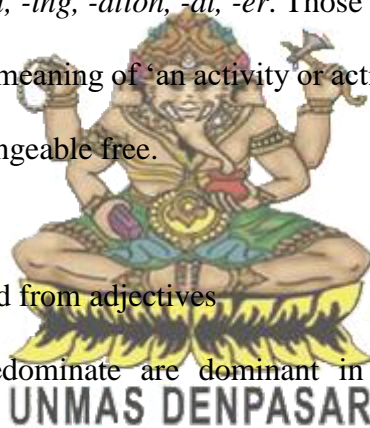
3. Noun derived from members of other classes

    A. Nouns derived from adjectives

To identify noun that derived from adjective is quite easy to be identified as the forms visible to be find out. The below examples show the suffixes form in nouns that derived from adjectives: -ity, -ness, -ism.

    B. Nouns derived from verbs

Here are also several examples which indicated the nouns that derived from verbs: *-ance, -ence, -ment, -ing, -ation, -al, -er*. Those suffixes are mutually functional as they form the abstract meaning of 'an activity or action that result of Xing', but they are certainly not interchangeable free.

4. Adjectives derived from adjectives

The prefixes predominate are dominant in this part. The suffix *-ish* is 'somewhat X', as in smallish, 'rather remote'. Meanwhile, the prefix un- is 'not' extremely widespread: for example, unsure. However, that un- can be prefixed to all adjectives. Negative prefix is also *in-*, with allomorphs indicated by the variant spellings *il-, ir-* and *im-*, as in intangible, *illegal, irresponsible,* and *impossible.*

5. Adjective derived from members of other word classes

    A. Adjectives derived from verbs

The processes that derive adjectives from verbs straddle the divide between derivation and inflection in a way that have not yet encountered. the suffixes *-ed, -en*
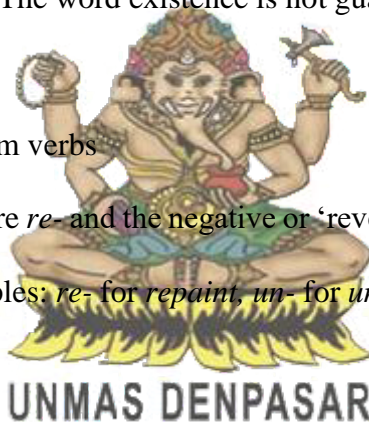
and *-ing,* and vowel change, in passive and progressive participle forms of verbs. Suffixes that form adjectives from verbs, with basic meanings, are: *-able*, *-ent, -ant, -ive*.

B. Adjective derived from nouns

Suffixes that form adjectives from nouns are more numerous: *-ful, -less, -al, -ish.* Appear in pairs adjectives in *-ful* and *-less* the correspondence is not exact: *penniless* but not 'penniful'. This conclude that, even when the potential word meaning may be easily guessable. The word existence is not guaranteed.

6. Verbs derived from verbs

Most prominent are *re-* and the negative or 'reversive' prefixes *un-*, *de-* and *dis-* as in the following examples: *re-* for *repaint, un-* for *untie, de-* for *desensitize,* and *dis-* for *disbelieve*.

7. Verbs derived from members of other word classes

A. Adjectives derived from nouns

Some affixes for deriving verbs from nouns are: *de-, -ise, -ify*. It is clearly identifiable the meaning for *de-* at *deforest*, namely 'remove X from'. However, neither *-ise* nor *-ify* has a clear cut meaning apart from its verb-forming function, the suffixes *-ise* and *-ify* also can derive verbs from adjectival bases, as in *nationalise*, *tenderise*, intensify, and purify. The suffix *-ate* shows the same sort of ambivalence. Words such as *rotate* and *replicate* clearly contain a root and a suffix.

2.3.2.2 Kinds of Inflectional Suffixes

Inflectional suffixes do not change the meaning of the origin of word. The properties associated with no changes the meaning can said to be inflectional. Inflectional suffixes cannot be used to create the new word or meaning but more as a statement of grammatical category. Example of inflectional suffixes "-s"

a. *Amber has a **dog** (singular)*

b. *John has three **dogs** (plural)*

The meaning of the words *pen* and *pens* is the same. Suffix *-s* is changing singular to plural. In this case the word basic meaning does not change.
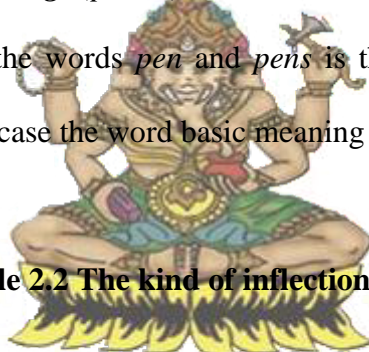
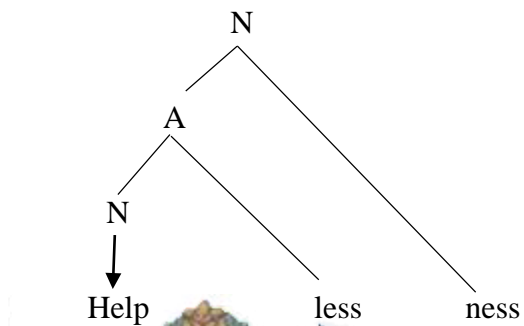**Table 2.2 The kind of inflectional suffixes**

Suffixes	Stem	Fuction	Example
-s	N	plural	Book-s
-s	V	3rd person singular present	Sleep-s
-ed	V	Past tense	Walk-ed
-ing	V	Progressive	Walk-ing
-er	Adj	Comparative	Tall-er
-est	Adj	Superlative	Tall-est

(Katamba, 1993: 51)

2.3.2.3 Tree Diagram

According to McCarthy, (2002:73) there are three types to represent the word structure such as flat structure, tree diagram, and labelled bracketing. In this study, the

researcher used the tree diagram structure to analyze the data. Tree diagram is the point downwards branches or roots. Nodes are the points in a tree diagram from which sprouted branches.

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              N
             / \
           A    \
          / \    \
         N   \    \
         |    \    \
        Help  less  ness
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(McCarthy, 2002:73)