

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Linguistics can be broadly described as the scientific exploration of language, encompassing the study of both language in general and specific languages (Becker et al., 2006: 2). This covers a wide range of subjects, spanning the examination of words, sentences, meanings, and sounds. Linguistics also covered the social, cultural, and cognitive aspects of language use and acquisition. The language is studied in order to know how it is learned and used, and how it differs across different cultures, regions and contexts.

It is imperative to acknowledge that morphology is one of the branches of linguistics dedicated to study the structures of words and how they are formed. Morphology deals with word formation or the changes of a word from one term into another. We always use a different term of word, depends on the situation and moment, for instance, “do not” becomes “*don't*”, “*can not*” becomes *can't*, and *it is* becomes *it's*. We use contractions all the times in our daily lives unconsciously, as they make speech and writing more efficient and natural-sounding. In one hand, Lieber (2009: 2) explained the term of morphology as the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are differed depending on how they are function in sentences. In the other hand, Yule (2020: 76) stated that morphology is the study of of those basic “elements” in a language. Those basic elements are termed as morpheme. Morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Morpheme can

be distinguished into two kinds, which are free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme can exist independently, such as *new* and *tour*, while a bound morpheme is characterized by its inability to stand alone and typically attaches to other words. Examples include *re-*, *-ed*, *-ist-*, and *-s*. (Yule, 2020: 77) Morpheme also splitted into three parts, which are base, root, stem, and affix. By using all those elements, words can be created through word-formation process.

Word-formation is a process to create a new word based on the rules and theory of linguistics. Plag (2002: 12) stated that ‘word formation’ is dealing with the formation of words. In order to create a new word, affixation must happen in word-formation process. Affixation is another process to create a new word by adding an affix to a root or base to create a new word. Affixes divided into three distinguished parts, which are prefix, infix, and suffix. For the prefix, it is a bound morpheme that added in front of a root or base word, for example in the word *disable*, the prefix *dis-* is an affix that changes the meaning of the base word *able* to indicate something unable to work or cannot be used. Next one is suffix, it is a bound morpheme that located or placed at the end of a base or root, for instance as in the word *kindly*, the suffix *-ly* changes the meaning of the base word *kind* to indicate someone is doing something in a kind way. The last one is infix, but it is worth nothing that infixation is relatively rare in English, it is not as common as the other two previous affixes (Katamba, 1993: 44).

Katamba (1993: 47) mentioned that affix can be categorized into two main types based on their function, which are inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme. Inflectional morpheme is kind of affixes that are added to a base, root or word as the indicator for gramatical information such as tense, case, or number.

For example, a sentence like *I run around the yard*, the verb *run* is the present form, but if we change the sentence to *I ran around the yard*, the verb *run* is now in the past tense. The changes that happen to the verb *run* indicates that the action happened in the past. For the derivational morpheme, on the other hand, are the type of affixes that are attached to a word to create a new word with a different meaning or part of speech. For example, the addition of the suffix *-er* to the verb *explore* creates a noun *explorer*, which indicates a person that likes or has a job to explore. Another example is the addition of the suffix *-hood* to a noun *child* creates a noun *childhood* which means the state of a person when they are a child.

The use of derivational affixes in daily lives are very common, this includes in a news aswell. News is a piece of information about current events, usually presented by journalists using various media such as newspaper, television, radio, websites, or online platforms. The only purpose that news serve is to inform the public about important events that currently happens. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2023), newly received or noteworthy information, especially about recent events; a report of recent events; previously unknown information is called as news. There are many interesting source for news, one of them are called *bbc.com* owned by *BBC Departemenet*, it is responsible for gathering and broadcasting of news and current events in the UK or around the world. The website was launched on 4 November 1997, and was lead by founding editor, Mike Smartt, and his friend as the project director Bob Eggington. The website has reported the total audience of around 364 million people weekly around the world. Not only news that happening in the UK, *bbc* also provides the news reader with a global information or events that are currently happens right now.

The discussion of derivational affixes proves to be a compelling subject, given its relevance to word-formation a critical aspect that significantly influences our daily linguistic interactions. This can be seen when derivational affixes are added to existing words, the speakers are able to form a new word with different meaning or different grammatical functions. Furthermore, from learning derivational affixes, we can enrich our vocabulary and improve our grammar. Nevertheless, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled “Derivational affixes found in the selected news of *BBC.com*”.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, derivational affixes is such an important aspect in dealing with word-formation in our daily linguistic interaction, hence the problems of this study can be formulated as follows:

- 1) What are the types of derivational affixes found in the selected news of *BBC.com*?
- 2) How derivational affixes function in the selected news of *BBC.com*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the data that are conducted above, the objectives of this study are mentioned as follows:

- 1) To identify the types of derivational affixes found in the selected news of *BBC.com*.
- 2) To analyse how derivational affixes function in the selected news of *BBC.com*.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Based on the data from objectives of the study above, this research will limit its scope to be just about derivational affixes. From there, derivational affixes divided into two main parts, which are derivational suffixes and prefixes. In conducting this research, entitled “Derivational affixes found in the selected news of *BBC.com*” the researcher will use two main theories to solve problems of the study mentioned above. The theory that will be used to find the types of derivational affixes found in selected news of *BBC.com* is from Katamba (1994). The second theory, which is from McCarthy (2002) will be used to compile the functions of derivational affixes found in selected news of *BBC.com*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

There are two parts in significance of the study, they are theoretical significance and practical significance, both of this type explains about the importance, relevance and the potential impact of the research being conducted to the society, other researches, and practical applications. Furthermore, theoretical and practical significance will be explained below:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study was first conducted with a hope to help readers and other researchers to understand more about morphology, especially derivational affixes. The researcher is interested on conducting this research to make the readers understand more about the types of derivational affixes and what are the functions of derivational affixes. Nevertheless, this study was conducted to expand the knowledge of the readers and future researchers.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the researcher hopes that the readers are able to improve their English in term of their knowledge about morphology, especially derivational affixes. This study also conducted with a hope that the next researchers will be interested in conducting research about derivational affixes.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter provides review of some related literature which consist of two theses and three articles from previous researcher that contains similarities and differences between this study regarding to the concepts and theories. The definitions of major terms used in this study can be found in the concepts section and the theories that guided the analysis in this study are further explained on in the theories section.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first thesis reviewed entitled “Derivational Affixes Found in the Caption of Selected Posts Of @*bawabali_official* Account on Instagram” conducted by Cahyani (2022), this study aims to serve as a valuable supplementary resource for future writers or researchers interested in pursuing further study on morphology, with a particular focus on derivational affixes. The study utilized theory from Katamba (1994) as the main theories. The study found a total of 470 data points which consist of 39 prefixes and 431 suffixes. Several differences and similarities found between previous study and the current study. The previous study used Instagram post of @*bawabali_official* as the data source while the current study used news as the main source. When examining the identified data, the theories applied in the current study is similar with those used in the current research. Specifically, Katamba's (1994) while McCarthy's (2002) theory was utilized to scrutinize the functions of derivational affixes identified in that earlier investigation. Moreover, the methods used in these studies are the same, which are qualitative descriptive and quantitative methods.

The second related literature entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilbane” is directed by Aryati (2014), the writer wish that this study will make the reader know the derivational affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. Descriptive qualitative research was the method that writer used to conduct this study. The writer uses the theory of Gleason (1980) as the theory that explains about affixes. In total, this study found 653 data which divided into 199 adjectives, 188 nouns, and 267 verbs. This previous study has several differences and similarities compared to the current study. The objectives of the previous study were to make the reader know the derivational affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. Meanwhile the current study will be focused to identify the types of derivational affixes found in selected news of *BBC.com*. The previous study used the theory conducted by Gleason (1980) while the current study will use the theory from Katamba (1994) and McCarthy (2002). The previous study used Novel as the data source meanwhile the current study will use digital news as the main data source. Not only differences, the previous study and the current study also have similarities in the method that are used to conduct the research.

The third related literature entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement Speech by Steve Jobs” is written by Nur and Kirom (2016). The aim of this study is to make reader able to investigate the derivational appends in the content of initiation discourse by Steve Jobs. The method that are use in this study is descriptive qualitative method. In this case, the writer uses the theory from Lieber (2009) about morphology. All in all, the writer done a great job of solving the problem of the study, with 78 total data found which divided into 69 derivational

suffixes and 9 derivational prefixes. There are differences for both previous and current study. The source of previous study used commencement speech by Steve Jobs while current study will use digital news as the main source. In addition, the previous study used the theory conducted by Lieber (2009) about morphology meanwhile the current study will use the theory from Katamba (1994) and McCarthy (2002). Not only differences that were found between previous and current study, there is also similarities between the study, qualitative descriptive method is used for both previous and current study.

The fourth reviewed literature was conducted by Khaerunisa and Kheryadi (2022) entitled “A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Video of Barack Obama’s Speech”. The study aims to improve the readers' vocabulary and encourage them to learn about the use of derivational affixes. This study uses descriptive qualitative method as their main method. The previous writers used the theory by Rowe and Lavine (2016) about morpheme. With 63 total data found, 16 of them are prefixes and the other 47 are suffixes. Some similarities and differences found from both previous and current study. The similarities can be seen from the methodology that are used by both study, which is the Qualitative descriptive method. Meanwhile for the differences, the previous and current study used different data source and theory. The data source that previous study used was a speech video of Barack Obama, while the current study will use news as the main data source. The theories that are used by both previous and current study is also different, the previous study used theory from Rowe and Lavine (2016) about morpheme, on the other hand current study will use the theory conducted by Katamba (1994) and McCarthy (2002).

The last related literature entitled Function of “Derivational Affixes in Novel the Hobbit” was conducted by Rachmadi et al. This research aimed to find out the derivational affixes in The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien novel. This research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative descriptive method. The theory uses in this study is from Katamba (1944) about affixes. In total, there are 100 data found in this study which are divided into 27 (adjective derived from verb), 49 (noun derived from verb), 3 (verb derived from noun), and 21 (adverb derived from adjective). There are differences and similarities found both in previous and current study. The previous study used novel as the data source however the current study used news as it’s main data source. The method that are used for both previous and current study is the same, which is the qualitative descriptive method. The theory that will be used on current study the same, which is from Katamba (1994).

While each study contributes unique insights into derivational affixes, the current research distinguishes itself through its focus on news articles related to the "War in Ukraine" from BBC.com, using Katamba (1994) and McCarthy (2002) as the primary theoretical frameworks within the context of descriptive qualitative research. The comparisons and contrasts with previous studies enrich the overall understanding of derivational affixes across different linguistic contexts.

2.2 Concepts

In this sub-chapter, an analysis of specific details relevant to the title and frequently employed in this research is conducted to enhance the overall coherence of the study. The outlined concepts of this investigation are as follows:

2.2.1 Affixes

Affixes defined as a closed class of grammatical elements within the word (Rene Van Den Berg, 1989 : 42). Affixes are groups of letters that are typically added to the start or end of a root word or base word to change the meaning. Katamba (1993: 44) stated that an affix is a morpheme that becomes apparent only in connection with other morphemes. Furthermore, the affixation procedure can take place either before or after the other morpheme. It is classified as a prefix if it comes before the other morpheme (e.g., *im-* in *impatient*, *un-* in *untouch*, *dis-* in *disobey*). On the other side, it is referred to as a suffix if it comes after the other morpheme (e.g., *-ed* in *destroyed*, *-ly* in *happily*, *-ing* in *cooking*). Affixes can also occur not only at the end or beginning of a morpheme, but also inside them, but this term is not frequently used in the English language. The term is called as infix (Katamba, 1994: 38)

2.2.2 Derivational Affixes

Katamba (1993: 45) stated that derivational affix is the affix that alters the meaning or grammatical category of the base. Derivational affix is the word formation that creates a new form of meaning by adding suffix or prefix to a morpheme. Moreover, as prefix and suffix are considered to be parts of affix, classifying the derivational morphemes as derivational affixes is adequate.

2.2.3 News

Maulsbyl (1890) defined news as an accurate, unbiased account of the significant facts of a timely happening that is of interest to the readers of the newspaper that prints the account. News can be communicated in a variety of ways,

including oral communication, writing, mailing, broadcasting, technological communication, or the testimonies of observers and witnesses to the occurrences. William G. Bleyer stated that news is anything timely that interests a number of people; and the best news is that which has the greatest interest for the greatest number.

2.3 Theories

Theory is an essential matter on writing a scientific study, as a result of the scientific analysis that is conducted using the data. There are 2 theories that selected as the main theories to analyse the data. The first one is the theory from Katamba (1994) entitled *English Words* was adopted to identify the types of derivational affixes found in the news. Moreover, McCarthy's (2002) theory, entitled *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*, was utilized in this analysis to examine the roles of derivational affixes. This study encompassed four theoretical frameworks, delving into morphology, morphemes, various types of derivational affixes, and the functions associated with them.

According to Katamba (1994: 3) morphology is a term for the study of word formation or word structure. Furthermore, according to Ramlan (1978: 2), morphology constitutes a component of linguistics aimed at discussing or acquiring knowledge about the intricacies of word structure, encompassing the impacts of alterations in word class structure and word meaning. Furthermore, the understanding about morphology according to Verhaar (1996: 97), stated that the morphology is the branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units. Martin Haspelmath (2002: 1) define morphology as the study of

internal structure of words. Oxford dictionary stated that morphology is the forms of words, studied as a branch of linguistics.

2.3.1 Morpheme

Smaller parts of words often called as morpheme; this was stated by McCarthy (2002: 16). Moreover, another definition was taken from Katamba (1994: 20) to conduct this theoretical framework, he stated that morpheme is used to refer to the smallest unit that has meaning or serves a grammatical function in a language. When it comes to classification, morphemes are distinguished into two types, free morpheme and bound morpheme. As per Katamba (1994: 27), morphemes that can stand alone as words in sentences are termed as free morphemes, whereas morphemes that necessitate being accompanied by other morphemes are referred to as bound morphemes. Furthermore, Katamba (1994: 41) stated that morpheme divided into four parts, that are roots, affixes, stems, and bases.

2.3.1.1 Roots

Katamba (1993: 41) define a root as a irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. Whether it has no suffix or prefix, a root can stand on its own, this happened because roots are the base form of a word itself. When all affixes are removed from a word, the remain element that left is a root. Katamba (1994: 37) stated that all roots fit within one of the four-word classes including nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives, so it is safe to say they belong to all lexical categories. Considered as examples:

Table 2.1 Roots

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Plane	Walk	Evil	There

Chair	Drink	Dirty	Now
Desk	Smile	Small	Then
Banana	Give	Red	Here
Hat	Touch	High	Very

Katamba (1994 : 42)

From the table above, the large amount of root morphemes that have the qualification to stand independently on their own, without any affixes or components added to it like the examples above are termed as the content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs). According to Katamba (1993: 41) roots are constantly appear in present form, possibly with some modification, in the various manifestations of a lexeme. For example, *take* is considered a root and also appear in the set of formation of words generating the lexeme *take*, which can be *take*, *takes*, *taking*, *taken*.

There are also root types that called as bound roots. This root always occurs with some other word-building element attached to them, Katamba (1993: 42). For instance, *per-mit*, *per-ceive*, *pred-ator*, *sed-iment*. The italicised element is the root and detached from the rest of the word which in a particular way may consist of one or more morpheme.

2.3.1.2 Affixes

The other variant of morphemes is considered as affixes. According to Katamba (1994: 38) any morphemes that are appended to the root are called as affixes. Many words in English are deemed complex because they combine morphemes to make some form of new words. From the previous definition, it classifies affixes as bound morphemes since they must be connected to other morphemes and cannot stand alone. Affixes can be attached before or after the base

form of a word or can be called as root. "By taking the word 'cook' as an example, we can create lexical item by appending -ing, resulting in 'cooking' which represents either the activity or the present form of the word 'cook.' Affix that is appended after the base word is called as suffix, while an affix that goes before the base is called as prefix as stated by Katamba (1994: 39). There is another kind of affixes called as infix, this type of affixes considered as a word element (a specific kind of affix) that can be added to the middle of word's base form rather than its beginning or ending. In English, however, infix is regarded as uncommon.

2.3.1.3 Stems

According to Katamba (1994: 47), the term "stem" refers to the portion of a word that is added before any inflectional affixes. A word may contain both derivational and inflectional affixes. But that can only be occur if derivational affixes are added first before the inflectional affixes. A new lexeme can be inflected after derivation to ensure that it has the correct grammatical structures. This principle is also employed for the compound stem. Below are the examples from Katamba (1994: 47)

- a) Inflection of stems with derivational suffixes:

De-regul-at(e)-*ed* (not de-regul-ed-ate))

Derugalate is the stem of *deregulated*.

- b) Inflection of compound stems:

Wind-surf-ing (not wind-*ing*-surf)

Windsurf is the stem of *windsurfing*.

- c) Inflection of compound stems (including a derived base)

Trouble-shoot-er-s (not trouble-s-shoot-er)

Troubleshooter is the stem of *troubleshooters*.

2.3.1.4 Bases

Katamba (1993: 45) stated that every unit that's capable of having affixes of any kind applied to it is referred as a base. Affixes joined to a base can be inflectional affixes chosen for grammatical reasons or derivational affixes that change the meaning or the word class of the base. The process is called derivation if derivational affixes occur on the base meanwhile it called inflection if it used the inflectional affixes. Adding derivational affixes typically alters the meaning or grammatical classification of the base., whereas inflectional affix addition mainly serves as syntactic purposes.

Moreover, Katamba (1993: 45) conveyed that all roots are bases and bases are only termed as stems in the context of inflectional morphology. Take this an example, the root *quick* can be classified as base when it is used to create some new form of derivation, by employing suffix *-ly* to make *quick-ly*, that has a meaning 'moving as fast as possible' or adding suffix *-er* to make *quick-er*, which has a meaning of 'moving twice as fast'. The foundations in roads, governments, and schoolboys are considered stems because they are accompanied by the plural inflectional suffix "-s." Additionally, the internal composition of these stems varies: "road" is a basic root, "government" is a compound with the derivational suffix "-ment," and "schoolboy" is also a compound word (Katamba, 1994: 47).

2.3.2 Types of Derivational Affixes

According to Katamba (1994: 40), in the order of word-forming processes, it falls into two major categories, there are derivation and inflection. Derivational and

inflectional morphemes are the two primary categories of affix morpheme, which are emphasized in these kinds of word-building processes. Derivational morphemes can be used to create words in two distinct manners: either by modifying the base word's meaning or its word class (Katamba, 1993: 47). According to Yule (2010: 59) stated that derivation process distinguished into two part which are the prefix and suffix.

2.3.2.1 Derivational Prefixes

Prefix is a type of derivational affixes that must be appended in the beginning of a base form of words or before the root to create a new word or to change the grammatical category from the base. According to Katamba (1994: 42) the following examples would be the main types of derivational prefixes:

Table 2.2 Derivational Prefixes

Prefixes	Meaning	Examples
<i>be-</i>	around	beset, besmear, becloud
<i>co-</i>	together	co-operate, co-habit, co-opt
<i>ex-</i>	former	ex-miner, ex-wife, ex-pilot
<i>mis-</i>	wrongly, badly	misunderstand, misread, misinform
<i>mal(e) -</i>	badly	malcontent, malpractice, malefactor
<i>re-</i>	again	re-think, re-take, re-play
<i>un-</i>	negative	unhappy, uncomfortable, uncool
<i>dis-</i>	negative (with adjectives)	dishonest, dishonourable, discomfortable
<i>dis-</i>	negative, reversive	disallow, disagree, dislike
<i>in-</i>	negative	inarticulate, inactive, inevitable
<i>un-</i>	reversive	undo, unpack, unravel

Katamba (1994 : 42)

2.3.2.2 Derivational Suffix

Unlike derivational prefixes that appended before the morpheme, suffixes are the type of derivational affixes that are attached to the end of a base word to

produce a new term with a new meaning. The interpretations of derivational suffixes as described by Katamba (1994: 44) are shown below.

Table 2.3 Derivational Suffixes

Suffixes	Meaning	Examples
Verb to Noun		
<i>-ation</i>	derives nouns action from verbs	regulation, foundation, simulation
<i>-ant</i>	someone performing the action described by the verb; a tool utilized for executing the action specified by the verb.	inhabitant, celebrant, protestant, lubricant, stimulant, intoxicant
Suffixes	Meaning	Examples
Verb to Noun		
<i>-er</i>	individual engaging in the action denoted by the verb; a tool employed to carry out the action indicated by the verb.	teacher, runner, writer, cooker, strainer, drainer
<i>-ing</i>	the execution of the action conveyed by the verb.	learning, writing, reading
<i>-ist</i>	Creating agent nouns from verbs, referring to individuals who perform the action denoted by 'x.'	cyclist, typist, copyist
<i>-ion</i>	generating nouns representing the state or action derived from verbs.	erosion, radiation, promotion
<i>-ment</i>	the outcome or output resulting from the verb's action; the tool utilized in executing the verb's	pavement, appointment, payment
<i>-ery</i>	creating nouns indicating the location where the specified verb's action occurs	piggery, orangery, shrubbery, bakery, brewery, refinery
<i>-ee</i>	individual experiencing the action indicated by the verb	employee, detainee, internee
Verb to Adjective		
<i>-ise/-ize</i>	to cause the effects suggested by the adjective	realise, neutralise, fertilize, immunize
<i>-able</i>	able to be x-ed	readable, manageable, do-able
<i>-ive</i>	performance of the action signified by the verb	active, indicative, productive
Noun to Verb		
<i>-ate</i>	derives verb from nouns	regulate, donate, capacitate
<i>-ise/-ize</i>	to bring about the effects indicated by the nouns; placing in the location or state specified by the noun	colonise, computerise, hospitalise, terrorise

Noun to Adjective		
<i>-al</i>	pertaining to x	dental, recreational, traditional
<i>-ish</i>	possessing the (undesirable) nature, qualities, or character of x	loutish, freakish, childish
<i>-ate</i>	derives adjectives denoting state	intimate, accurate, obdurate
<i>-less</i>	without x	joyless, careless, fearless
<i>-full</i>	filled with x	joyful, careful, fearful
<i>-(i)an</i>	associated with whatever the noun indicates	dominican, suburban, canadian
<i>-some</i>	form adjectives from verbs, having quality x	troublesome, tiresome, quarrelsome
<i>-ity</i>	forms a noun expressing state or condition	banality, purity, antiquity

Suffixes	Meaning	Examples
Noun to Adjective		
<i>-ship</i>	state or condition of being x	hardship
<i>-ness</i>	forming a noun expressing a particular state or condition	goodness, fairness, darkness
<i>-ery</i>	having the property indicated by the adjective	bravery, trickery, chicanery
Adjective to Adverb		
<i>-ly</i>	forms adverbs from adjectives	usually, busily, loudly
Noun to Noun		
<i>-aire</i>	to be possessed of x	millionaire, doctrinaire, solitaire
<i>-acy</i>	form a noun describing the quality, state, or condition derived from another noun or adjective	advocacy, intimacy, accuracy
<i>-er</i>	an individual practicing a trade or profession associated with the noun.	mariner, geographer, footballer
<i>-let</i>	derives a diminutive noun	piglet, islet, droplet
<i>-ery</i>	creating nouns denoting a general collective sense, such as "-ware" or "stuff."	machinery, jewellery, pottery
<i>-ship</i>	the state or condition of being x	kingship, craftsmanship,
<i>-hood</i>	quality, state, rank of being x	boyhood, priesthood, sisterhood
<i>-ling</i>	derives a diminutive noun from another noun	princeling, foundling, duckling

<i>-ism</i>	forming nouns that represent the names of theories, doctrines, or practices	feminism, capitalism, structuralism
<i>-ist</i>	adherent to some -ism, a protagonist for x, an expert on x	feminist, structuralist, capitalist
Adjective to Adjective		
<i>-ish</i>	possessing the characteristic of being somewhat x	narrowish, pinkish, blueish
Verb to Verb		
<i>-er</i>	provides a sense of regularity or repetition to verbs.	chatter, patter, flutter

2.3.3 Function of Derivational Affixes

There are two functions of Derivational Affixes in Morphology. On one hand, it is used as the class changing affixes and on the other hand it is used as class maintaining affixes.

2.3.3.1 Class Changing Affixes

In this function, affixes is used to change the class of a morpheme of it's bases. The change can be described as adverb derived from adjective, nouns derived from adjectives, nouns derived from verbs, adjectives derived from nouns, adjectives derived from verbs, verbs derived from nouns, verbs derived from adjectives. Moreover, the explanation for each class changing features will be explained below:

a) Adverb Derived from Adjectives

McCarthy (2002: 48) stated that in the early stages of English grammar learning all adverbs end with *-ly*. Despite from that, adverbs that are commonly used everyday situation such as *often, never, seldom, soon, nowhere, everywhere, yesterday, today* do not attached with the

suffix *-ly*. Moreover, the suffix *-ly* can be used to indicate a class changing morpheme of its base. It is commonly used to derive an adjective to adverb. Take example below as reference:

Example:	<u>Base (Adj)</u>	<u>Wordform</u>
	<i>hard</i>	<i>hardly</i>
	<i>kind</i>	<i>kindly</i>
	<i>careful</i>	<i>carefully</i>

b) Nouns Derived from Adjectives

According to McCarthy (2002: 50), he stated that some suffixes are capable to form nouns from adjectives. The example to support those statement will be presented below:

- 1) *-ity*, as in the words *ferocity*, *sensitivity*, *purity*, *equality*
- 2) *-ness*, as in the words *goodness*, *fierceness*, *sensitiveness*, *tallness*
- 3) *-ism*, as in the words *radicalism*, *conservatism*

From all the examples above are basically mean the 'property of being X', where X is the base adjective (Katamba, 2002: 50)

c) Nouns Derived from Verbs

McCarthy (2002: 51) stated that there are some suffixes are applied to form a noun from verb. The example will be shown below:

- 1) *-ance*, *-ence*, as in the words *performance*, *reference*, *convergence*, *ignorance*

- 2) *-ment*, as in the words *announcement, commitment, engagement, development*
- 3) *-ing*, as in the words *painting, singing, ignoring, building*
- 4) *-((a)t)ion*, as in the words *denunciation, organisation, confusion, commission*
- 5) *-al*, as in the words *refusal, referral, comittal, arrival*
- 6) *-er*, as in the words *painter, grinder, organiser, singer*

From all examples above, suffixes 1-5 all have the same function (they form abstract nouns meaning ‘activity or result of X-ing’). Nevertheless, it does not mean that they are interchangeable freely. Take the suffix *-ance* as example, while *performance* exists, there are no corresponding forms like *performment* or *performation*, there is also *commitment, committal*, and *commission* but no *committance*. The suffix *-er* on the other hand, is one of the most generally used for forming a noun that derived from verbs. This suffix is used to indicate a person for performing some certain action of specific verb (agent nouns). On the other hand, there are also suffix *-ist* and *-ant* as in the words *therapist* and *informant*.

d) Adjectives Derived from Nouns

According to McCarthy (2002: 53), there are many suffixes that can derived adjectives from nouns. Below are the example to support that statement:

- 1) *-ful*, as in the words *joyful, hopeful, meaningful, helpful*
- 2) *-less*, as in the words *joyless, hopeless, meaningless, helpless*
- 3) *-al*, as in the words *original, personal, national, normal*

- 4) *-ish*, as in the words *boyish*, *waspish*, *selfish*, *loutish*

If we take a look at the examples above, the suffixes *-ful* and *-less* seem to come in pairs, but in some occasion, they are not always have the exact match. For example, we have *slothful* but not *slothless* and *penniless* but not *penniful*.

e) Adjectives Derived from Verbs

McCarthy (2002: 53) stated that suffixes like *-able*, *-ent*, *-ive* are commonly used to form adjectives from verbs. The example will be presented below:

- 1) *-able*, as in the words *breakable*, *reliable*, *watchable*, *readable*
- 2) *-ent*, as in the words *repellent*, *conversant*, *expectant*
- 3) *-ive*, as in the words *explosive*, *repulsive*, *speculative*

From those examples above, the suffix *-able* has a meaning of 'able to be Xed', *-ent* has a meaning of 'tending to X', *-ive* 'tending to X'.

f) Verbs Derived from Nouns

According to McCarthy (2002: 53), he stated that there are numerous affixes that derived verbs from nouns. Those affixes are *de-*, *-ise*, *-(i)fy*, the examples for each of the affixes will be shown below:

- 1) *de-*, as in the words *deforest*, *delouse*, *debug*
- 2) *-ise*, as in the words *organise*, *patronise*, *terrorise*
- 3) *-(i)fy*, as in the words *gentrify*, *petrify*, *beautify*

Suffix *-de* at (1) has a meaning of ‘remove X from’. Furthermore, the suffix *-ise* and *-(i)fy* at (2) and (3) has a function to not only derived verbs from nouns, but also from adjectives.

g) Verbs Derived from Adjectives

According to McCarthy (2002: 55), there are several affixes used to derived Verbs from Adjectives. Furthermore, he explained that not only the suffix *-ise* and *-ify* used to derived verbs from nouns, but also from adjectives. The examples can be seen below:

- 1) *-ise*, as in the words *nationalise* and *tenderise*
- 2) *-ify*, as in the words *purify* and *intensify*
- 3) *-en*, as in the words *tighten*, *loosen*, *weaken*,
- 4) *en-*, as in the words *enslave*, *enrage*, *enthroned*

In addition, the suffix *-en* usually capable to appear without prefixes. Meanwhile, for the prefix *en-* with the suffix *-en* there are an occurrence where they are being combined into one, as in the words like *bold* and *live* become *embolden* and *enliven*.

2.3.3.2 Class Maintaining Affixes

Not only changing the class of a word, derivational affixes also have the function of keeping or maintaining the grammatical class when forming new words. In other words, they allow you to derive new words while ensuring that these words still belong to the same grammatical category as the base word.

a) Adjectives Derived from Adjectives

McCarthy (2002: 52) stated that a lot of prefixes are involved in this category. The only suffix used in this part is *-ish* which has a meaning ‘somewhat X’, as in *smallish*, *remotish*, and *greenish*. The affixes that derive adjectives from adjectives can be seen as follows:

1) *un-*, which means ‘not’ is undoubtedly very popular

e.g. *unhappy*, *unreliable*, *unsure*

2) *in-*, with allomorphs indicated by the variant spelling including *im-*

, *ir-*, and *il-*

e.g. *impossible*, *irresponsible*, and *illegal*

It is essential to acknowledge that some pairs of adjectives have similarity in meaning, but one of them is made to negative form by adding the prefix *un-* and the other by adding prefix *in-* or one of its allomorphs to be negated. The examples to support that statement will be shown below:

a) *lawful/unlawful* *legal/illegal*

b) *readable/unreadable* *legible/inlegible*

c) *touchable/untouchable* *tangible/intangible*

d) *eatable/uneatable* *edible/inedible*

b) Verbs Derived from Verbs

McCarthy (2002: 54) stated that in this part is not like any other part or unusual, because all the affixes that are involved are prefixes. The

most dominant one are *-re* and the negative or ‘reversive’ prefixes *un-*, *de-*, and *dis-*. Below are the examples:

- a) *compose, sensitive* *decompose, desensitive*
- b) *tangle, tie* *untangle, untie*
- c) *enter, paint* *re-enter, repaint*
- d) *entangle, believe* *disentangle, disbelieve*

c) Nouns Derived from Nouns

According to McCarthy (2002: 49), he explained that nouns are capable of deriving it self from another nouns. In English, there are some ways to create a new nouns by adding certain prefixes or suffixes that convey meaning such as ‘inhabitant of X’, ‘female X’, ‘small X’, ‘devotee of or expert on X’ and ‘state of being an X’.

Below are the examples:

- a) ‘Inhabitant of X’: *-er, -(i)an*
e.g. *New Yorker, Texan, Londoner*
- b) ‘female X’: *-ess, -ine*
e.g. *waitress, heroine, princess*
- c) ‘small X’: *-let, -ette, -ie*
e.g. *droplet, cigarette, doggie*
- d) ‘devotee of or expert on X’: *-ist, -ian*
e.g. *Marxist, contornist, logician, historian*
- e) ‘state of being an X’: *-hood, -ship*
e.g. *motherhood, priesthood, ladyship, kingship*