

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In the study of linguistics, morphology is the area that focuses on determining how a word forms as a sentence. In morphology there are 3 parts that have different functions. The branch of linguistics known as morphology examines the subtle differences in word forms and how they affect word meaning and word class. Put another way, morphology is the study of the subtleties of words and the purposes of alterations in their shape, including both semantic and grammatical purposes. Morphology also studies the meaning that arises as a result of grammatical events, which are commonly called grammatical meanings or meanings. The smallest units studied by morphology are morphemes, while the largest are words. The importance of studying morphology is to know the use of affixes and suffixes and their role in words. It helps in seeing the flexibility of the language. With knowledge of morphology, we can take the meaning of a word and turn it into a number of possibilities to express their message more accurately and precisely. According to Lieber (2009:87) The term "inflection" describes a process of word construction whereby lexemes are reformed to fit into different grammatical contexts, without changing their category or creating new ones. Grammar can convey information about number (single vs. plural), person (first, second, third), tense (past, present, future), and other distinctions, as

we'll examine in more detail below. This chapter will first go over the many inflections that are present in English and other widely spoken languages, as well as more obscure languages spoken around the globe. After that, we will examine how inflection functions.

Every affix, including English prefixes and suffixes, is a bound morpheme, according to Yule (2010). Morpheme affixes can be classified into two categories: derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes, according to Katamba (1993). Derivational morphemes increase the supply of words in the language by forming new words from old words so that derivational is also often referred to as word formation. In contrast, inflectional morphemes only alter the form of words—they cannot create new words—while derivational morphemes alter the structure of words. Among the subtypes of bound morphemes that are tied to or bound from other morphemes, inflectional morphemes are incapable of standing alone. According to Crystal (2008), inflectional in morphology is a term used to refer one of two words formation processes (one of which is derivational). Instead of creating new words or forming words with different grammar (lexemes) from pre-existing words, inflectional morphemes are connected to other morphemes to determine their grammar. The two categories of affixes that contribute to word construction also bear the terms inflectional and derivational. Inflectional affixes mark grammatical relationships with affixation (prefix, suffix, and infix) such as tense, past, possession, singular and plural by not changing certain words into new words. Inflectional affixes

consists of suffixes –s/-es, -er, -est, -'s/-s' -ed, -en, and –ing. "Morphemes which derive (create) new words by either changing the part of speech (syntactic category, e.g., rip an adjective, vs. Ripen, a verb) or the meaning (happy vs. unhappy, both adjectives)," according to Sari (1988). The idea that arises from the above understanding that, derivation is a morpheme that creates a new word as well as changes its lexical meaning. the following affixes are included in the derivation: dis-, un-, -able, -ness, -er, -ish

According to Nordquist (2018), there are two main types of English suffixes. The word type to which a derivative suffix belongs is indicated, as in the case of an adverb formed by appending -ly to an adjective. Words' grammatical behavior can be inferred from inflectional suffixes, such as the -s suffix added to a noun to make it multiple. Inflectional morphemes, according to Schmid (2015), are linked to lexical stems and produce word-forms rather than new words. They deal with the markers of grammatical categories like as case, number, tense, and aspect.

There are some ways to improve our vocabulary, one of them we can read book, newspaper, short story, or novel. A book is utilized as the data source in this study since, as we all know, novels are among the literary works that help expand our vocabulary. One of Jack London's novels, "White Fang," has a lot of derivational and inflectional affixes. A novel's diverse use of language offers a thorough and reliable set of data for researching the complex ways that derivational and inflectional affixes influence language meaning and structure.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Both the researcher's primary emphasis and direction for this investigation are determined by two problems. The issues are visible in the following ways.

1. What types of inflectional and derivational affixes are found in Novel entitled "White Fang"?
2. How are the morphological processes of inflectional and derivational affixes found in Novel entitled "White Fang"?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The analysis was focused on the study of the types of inflectional and derivational suffixes. This study's goal was to identify the solutions to the problem statements. They are as follows:

1. To ascertain the kinds of derivational and inflectional affixes present in the novel "White Fang."
2. To examine how the new "White Fang" affixes, which are inflectional and derivational, differ morphologically.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research focused concentrate on the morphological process of the type inflectional and derivational affixes discovered in Novel "White Fang," taking into account the issues raised by the prior study. The data were analyzed by applying the theory proposed by Lieber (2009) and theory proposed by Fromkin, et al (2010).

1.5 Significance of the Study

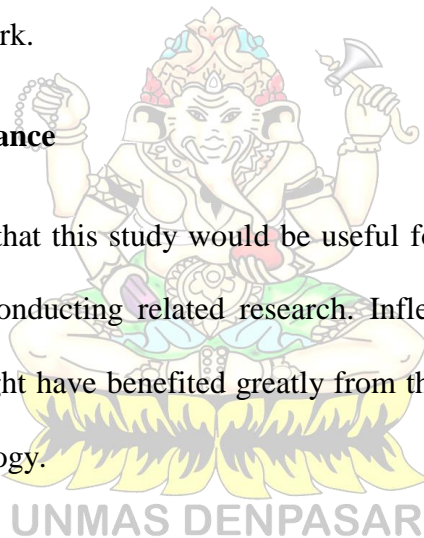
The theoretical and practical significances of the study's significance will be separated into two presentative categories.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The study provided information and insight into morphology, particularly with regard to inflectional and derivational affixes. Additionally, a broad range of affixation in the morphological inflectional and derivational affixes process was anticipated from this work.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

It was anticipated that this study would be useful for presentations and as a reference for readers conducting related research. Inflectional and derivational affixes in particular might have benefited greatly from this research's educational applications in morphology.



CHAPTER II

RIVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT AND THEORIES

2.1. Review of Related Literature

Several types of media, including novels, short stories, movies, newspapers, magazines, and songs, contain affixations that are relevant to our subject. Writing a thorough research paper requires the writer to draw ideas from relevant theses and articles. On the other hand, the literature must prevent plagiarism and overlap between earlier and current research.

Fitria (2020) titled "Derivatonal and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co" is the first literature review article. The examination reveals that the morphemes identified in Tempo.co. are derivational and inflectional. Data were gathered through document analysis, and a qualitative method based on theory put out by Hammersley (2013) was used to examine the data. Based on the analysis, it was found 357 words which consist of derivational and inflectional affixes, such us –able, -al, -ful, -cal, -ous, -s, -er, -est, ‘s, -ed, -ing, and en. The analysis of derivational and inflectional affixes is the common ground between this research and the earlier work.

The initial compilation of data was gathered. A total of 357 words have affixes like -able, -al, -ful, -cal, -ous, -s, -er, -est,'s, -ed, -ing, and en, according to Fitria's (2020) literature analysis on derivational and inflectional morphemes in chosen news from Tempo.co. The data collection involved document analysis, and

qualitative methods based on Hammersley's (2013) theory were applied. This study contributes valuable insights into the morphological aspects of language use in the analyzed news articles.

Affixation of Derivational and Inflectional Process in Narrative Text Entitled *The Ugly Duckling* is the title of the essay written by Nurjanah (2018), from which the second review is drawn. The idea put forth by Todd (1987) in (Kusumawardani, 2015:2) is the one employed in this study. A descriptive qualitative method was employed in the study. According to the research, inflectional affixes occur most frequently in texts; there were 29 processes involved in affixation formation at the beginning. Both similarities and differences can be seen in the linked literature that was used for this investigation. The parallels between this study and earlier research in the literature review that concentrated on affix analysis According to Kusumawardani (2015):2, the prior study employed theories by Todd (1987) and Hammersley (2013), respectively.

Based on Todd's (1987) theory, which was cited in Kusumawardani (2015:2), the second set of data was gathered Nurjanah, at all (2018) review on the affixation of derivational and inflectional processes in "*The Ugly Duckling*" narrative text. , employs a descriptive qualitative method. The research identifies that inflectional morphology dominates, comprising 29 instances of affixation. This finding contributes to our understanding of morphological patterns within the analyzed narrative.

The use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in Liane Moriarty's *Truly Madly Guilty* novel is the subject of the third critique, which is based on an article by Widia (2020). The mix of formal and informal methods is the main topic of this work. The obtained data by collected data are analyzed figuratively through the use of the theory stipulated, such as appearance theory by Fromkin (2007).

The third data was collected "*Truly Madly Guilty*," employs a combination of formal and informal methods descriptively analyzed, guided by morphological theory from Fromkin (2007). This study enhances our understanding of morphological aspects within the novel, providing insights into the application of inflectional and derivational suffixes.

An analysis of the derivational and inflectional Morpheme identified in the Motivation2 study's YouTube video channel is the subject of Richa Tamara's thesis, which she completed in 2022. Descriptive qualitative research was performed in this study. Words created by derivational and inflectional morphemes from the Motivational2Study channel served as the research's data set. In examining the data the investigators used Fromkin, Rodman and Hymas' theory. Documents were the primary means of data collection in this study, and investigator triangulation was employed to validate the data.

Richa Tamara's (2022) thesis utilized descriptive qualitative research to analyze This constitutes the fourth set of data that was collected. Utilizing Fromkin, Rodman, and Hymas' theory for analysis, the study investigates words formed by these morphemes. Data collection is done by document analysis, and

data validation is done through researcher triangulation. In light of Motivation2Study's content, this research offers insightful information about the application of morphological aspects.

The fifth review is taken from a thesis by Riana Rizkia (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Deen Squad Lyrics”. In order to find pertinent information, this study technique looked into the procedures for examining, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data (Salkind, 2013). Data analysis seeks to extract information from the data using logical and analytical reasoning.

Five data points were gathered. In order to achieve Salkind's (2013) goal of finding relevant information, Riana Rizkia's (2020) thesis uses a research technique that includes procedures including data inspection, purification, transformation, and modeling. In order to derive significant conclusions from the lyrics of Deen Squad that have been studied, this study's data analysis applies logical and analytical reasoning. The linguistic study of lyrical content benefits greatly from this technique, which improves comprehension of derivational and inflectional morphemes.

The methods used to obtain the data—the observational approach and the descriptive qualitative method used to analyze the data in these three articles and two theses—were comparable. Concerning the outcome that arises from responding to word class changes, all third results are comparable. When discussing the differences between these, there are additional variations. Concepts

Affixes, derivational, inflectional, movie, and White Fang are the five main components of concept that are discussed here. One can observe those that come after.

2.2. Affixes

A morpheme that only appears in conjunction with another morpheme or morphemes, such as a stem, base, or root, is called an affix. Affixes come in three varieties: prefix, suffix, and infix. Katamba (2006): 44

2.2.1. Derivational Affixes

The complexity of deduction is equivalent to that of inflectional. "Lexeme formation processes that either change syntactic category or add substantial meaning or both," according to Lieber (2009), are described. As for inflectional words, they are those that alter their form to make it more appropriate for various grammatical contexts, without changing their category or producing new lexemes.

2.2.2. Inflectional Affixes

As defined by Lieber 2009: 88 "inflectional corresponds to word formation that remains in the same category and does not create a new lexeme, but rather changes the form of lexeme so that they fit into different grammatical background information".

2.2.3. Novel

Definition of novels are imaginative work of fiction. As an imaginative work, works of fiction offer various human and humanitarian problems, life, and living (Hasniati,2018). The word novelist, which means new, is the root of the Latin word *novellus*, which means novel. According to Tarigan (2000), 164, it can be considered novel in contrast to literary works like poetry and drama.

2.2.4. White Fang – Jack London

Jack London wrote a book titled *White Fang*, which chronicles the travels of a white-fang wild dog. White fang, having been raised in the wild, has many difficulties, one of which is interacting with people. An American Indian begins to domesticate him. and afterwards had to deal with the demands of society. The narrative highlights the themes of animal-human bonding, nature-nurture conflict, and survival. The central theme of this captivating tale is White Fang's evolution from a ferocious animal to a devoted friend.

UNMAS DENPASAR

2.3. Theories

Theories are necessary in terms of writing a scientific study. A good theory is the theory which has relationship and connection to the topic of the study as well as to the problems that will be discussed later in the study. In accordance to the strengthened by the theory proposed by Fromkin, at al *An Introduction to Language* (2007)

2.3.1. The Theory of Morphology

The study of words' internal structure and the laws that govern word formation is known as morphology, according to Fromkin (2007). A combination of the two morphemes morph and ology makes up the word morphology itself. What is meant by the suffix -ology is "science of" or "branch of knowledge concerning "The science of (word) forms" is how morphology is defined. A language's morphology is a component of our grammatical understanding of it. Much like the majority of linguist information, this knowledge is typically implicit. Morpheme combinations can make up a single word. (Fromkin, 2007: 41).

2.3.2. Morpheme

A morpheme can be represented by a single sound, as in the meaning "without," as in amoral and asexual, or by a single syllable, as in the meanings of child and ish in child + ish, according to Fromkin (2007: 42). Some morphemes have more than one syllable, like in camel and lady, which have two syllables each. Furthermore, water; either by three syllables, as in crocodile and Hackensack, or by four or more syllables, as in onomatopocia, apothecary, and hallucinogenic. An arbitrary combination of a sound and a meaning (or grammatical function) that cannot be further examined is called a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of language. The term "linguistic sign" is frequently used to describe me; this is not the same as the sign used in sign languages. This

may be a simple definition, but it will fit our purposes for now. There are one or more morphemes in every word in every language.

one morpheme boy

desire morph ("to change form")

two morphemes	boy + -ish
	desire + -able
	morph + -ology

three morphemes boy + -ish + -ness

four morphemes

desire + -able + -ity

gentle + man + -li + ness

un+ desire + able + ity

more than four un + gentle + man + li + ness

anti + dis + establish + ment + ari + an + -ism

2.3.3. Affixes

A morpheme that comes before or after other morphemes is called an affix, according to Fromkin (2007: 48). Consequently, prefixes include u n-, pre- (premeditate, prejudge), and bi- (bipolar, bisexual). Prior to other morphemes, they appear. Certain morphemes are only seen after other morphemes as suffixes. Suffix morphemes in English include -ing (sleeping, sleeping, skating, climbing), and -er (singer, performance, reader). To name a few, -ist (typist, pianist, novelist, linguist), and -ly (manly, sickly, friendly).

2.3.4. Inflectional Morpheme

English inflectional morphemes come after derivational morphemes within a word, according to Fromkin (2007: 51). In order to create the impossible *commit + s + ment*-commitment, one cannot reverse the order of affixes to the derivationally complicated word *commit x ment*. However, one may add a plural ending to form *commit + ment + S*. One more way to distinguish inflectional morphemes from derivational morphemes is that the former are productive, meaning they may be applied freely to almost any suitable basis, with the exception of irregular shapes like *feet*, which are not *feet*. Most nouns take an *-s* inflectional suffix to form a plural, but only some nouns take the derivational suffix *-ize* to form a verb: *idolize*, but not *picturize*. Compared to many languages of the world, English has relatively little inflectional morphology. Some languages are highly inflected. In East Africa, Swahili is a language that is commonly spoken. Multiple morphemes can be used to inflect verbs. For example, the word "nimepiga" (*ni + me + pig + a*) means "he has hit something." Two inflectional prefixes—*ni*, which means "one," and *me*, which means "completed action"—as well as an inflectional suffix—*a*, which is an object agreement morpheme—combine to form the verb root *pig*, which means "hit." Even the more familiar European languages have far more inflectional endings than English. The inflectional ending of a verb varies according to the subject of the phrase in the Romance languages, which are languages derived from Latin. According to Fromkin (2007), the Italian verb *parlare*, which means "to speak," demonstrates how the verb is inflected to agree in person and number with the subject.

2.3.5. Types of Affixation

An affix is a grammatical component that is joined to a word, stem, or phrase to generate prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes, among other copied and modified forms. According to McCarthy (2002: 141), "Affixation is a process of adding an affix" Attach as a bound morpheme to take up residence on bases. It takes more than merely joining two morphemes to form an affixation. Derivational and inflectional analysis of word construction are the two primary areas of concentration rather than merely merging the two.

2.3.6. Derivational Affixes

Word meaning can be changed via derivative affixes, which help to modify said meaning. For example, the word "garden" became "garden-er" when the suffix "-er" was added, changing its significance from "garden" (noun) to "gardener" (noun), although in an entirely separate setting.

According to Fromkin et al (2010), there are a few different kinds of derivational affixes.

- 1) Noun to Adjective : -ish, -ous, -an, -esque, -ate, -sul, -ic
- 2) Verb to Noun : -al, -ance, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion
- 3) Adjective to Adverb: -ly
- 4) Noun to Adverb: -ize, -ate, -en,
- 5) Adjective to Noun : -ness, -ity, -ism, -dom
- 6) Verb to Adjective : -able, -ive, -ory, -y

Certain derivational suffixes don't result in a change in grammatical class Prefixes are ineffective.

1. Noun to Noun

friend+-ship

human+-ity

king +-dom

New Jersey +-ite

vicar +-age

Paul+-ine

America+-n

humanit +-arian

mono-+ theism

dis-+ advantage

ex-+ wife

auto-+ biography



2. Verb to Verb

un-+do

re-+ cover

dis- + believe

auto- + destruct

3. Adjective to Adjective

pink +-ish

red+-like

a-+ moral

il-+ legal

in-+ accurate

un-+ happy

semi-+ annual

dis-+ agreeable

sub-+ minimal

2.3.7. Inflectional Affixes

By adding an affix, you can change the number, tense, or person of a sentence, but inflectional affixes cannot change the meaning. English Inflectional

- a) -s third-person singular present

She wait-s at home

- b) -ed past tense

She wait-ed at home

- c) -ing progressive

She is eat-ing the donut

- d) -en past participle\

Mary has eat-en the donuts

- e) -s plural

She ate the donut-s

- f) -'s possessive

Disa's hair is short.

g) -er comparative

Disa has short-er hair than Karin.

h) -est superlative

Disa has the short-est hair.

