

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans are social beings who cannot exist alone. Based on that, humans need a kind of tool to interact with others in the form of language. Language has an important role as a means of communication both spoken and written. English is an international language utilized for communication in a variety of fields such as social, economic, technology, and education by using word. Starting from words people can produce phrases, sentence, paragraph, and texts. In order to communicate with other people, we should understand and master the language and its elements such as vocabulary, structure, and also the position in the sentences to avoid miss understanding. Moreover, language consists of some units and the smallest meaningful unit which called as a morpheme.

This research is focused on the study of word structure and how the impact when suffix put together base, stem or root of the word. Furthermore, morphology as one of the branches in micro linguistics. According to Fromkin (2007:76) morphology is study dealing with internal structure of word and the rules by which word are form. Furthermore, Fromkin (2007:77) argues in morphology there are morphemes. Morpheme is the name for the most fundamental unit of grammatical form in the minimal linguistic unit. Moreover, morpheme can be divided into two parts such as free morphemes and bound morphemes, free morpheme like boy, desire, and gentle

are constituted by themselves, besides that, bipolar, bisexual are bound morpheme that never words by themselves but are always part of word Fromkin (2007:78).

Moreover, McCarthy (2002) stated that morphology has two branches such as inflectional morphology and derivational morphology. Katamba (1994:59) suggest derivational is the process of creating new lexemes from other lexemes. The process of word formed is called derivation, such as the word beautiful having derivation process which change from noun into adjective. Meanwhile, inflectional is the process changes grammatical function but does not build a new word. An affix only develops when fond of other morphemes such as root, stem, or base. It is clear enough, affix is bound morpheme as long as does not stand alone.

According to Katamba (1993:4), affixes are classified into three types. Firstly, prefix is an affix attached before a root, stem or base, such as re-, un- and im- for instance: imperfect. Secondly, infixes are an affix inserts into the root itself and places in the middle of two bases but did not common in English. Lastly, Suffixes is an affix attached after a root, stem or base like -ly, -er, -ing and -ed, for instance: quickly, waiter, jumped. Furthermore, according to Fromkin (2007: 86) derivational morpheme are classified into nine types, seven consist of suffix, one focused prefix and the other one have both prefix and suffix. The types such as: noun to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to adverb, noun to verb, adjective to noun, verb to adjective which can be changes the class of word and noun to noun, verb to verb, and last adjective to adjective that can be changed the meaning of word.

Derivational suffix commonly uses in written text. Furthermore, it is very hard to opposite English sentence correctly without understanding the process of word formation especially in the change class and meaning of word. The ability of understanding can be very useful for an English language activity for instance writing or reading article or book and this topic is very interesting to be analyzed.

Derivational process can be found in literary works such as magazine, book, movie, newspaper and novel. According to Encyclopedia Britannica, a novel is a created literary tale of significant length and complexity that deals creatively with human experience. This study analyzed the derivational suffixes and use a novel as data source. The novel entitled *Moby-Dick* by Herman Melville was chosen which has fantasy genre about obstacles in human life. The data were taken from this source because it contains several of derivational suffixes and also this novel become best seller novel that was published in 2023.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background that has been explained before, This research issues two problems, they are;

1. What types of derivational suffixes are found in the novel *Moby-Dick* by Herman Melville?
2. How the processes of derivational suffixes are found in the novel *Moby-Dick* by Herman Melville?

1.3 Objectives of Study

This study has two purposes to identify those are:

1. To find out the types of derivational suffixes that were found in the novel *Moby-Dick* by Herman Melville.
2. To describe the process of derivational suffixes which were found in the novel *Moby-Dick* by Herman Melville.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on discussing and answering two problems of this study. First, identifying the types of derivational suffixes and also analyzing the process of derivational suffixes found in novel *Moby-Dick* by Herman Melville. The theory by Fromkin (2007) used to identify the types of derivational suffixes and the theory based on Katamba (1993) to analyze the derivational process of suffixes.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The significance of this study providing into two perspectives, there are; theoretical significance and practical significance which explain as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study aims to give benefits to readers in terms of improve their knowledge and more conceptual deep understanding regarding derivational suffixes in certain stages and having ability to analyze.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this research is expected this study useful for the readers to comprehend the various types of derivational suffixes and acquire understanding to analyze the derivational process base on the expert. This study also expected to be references for the next researcher who will discuss this topic.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter presents the review of related literature, concept, and theories from various experts. Review of related literatures in this study used two thesis and three articles.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are some reviews from some related literature used as a reference of derivational suffixes which correlate in this study.

The first review used a thesis entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Used in Jakarta Post’s Articles” by Mato (2021). The purposed of this study are to analyze the types, the functions and the meaning of derivational suffixes. The data were taken from Jakarta Post’s articles. The researcher used theories proposed by Plag (2002) with the book entitled *Word-Formation in English*. Moreover, qualitative method was used in analyzing the data. The finding showed there are various types of derivational used in Jakarta Post’s articles such as nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and the last adverbial suffixes. This thesis also establishes derivational which class changing suffixes and class maintaining suffixes. The similarity between the previous study and the current study is both have the same topic namely derivational suffixes. The differences are both used different theory and data source. The previous thesis used theory from Plag (2002) and used Jakarta Post’s article while this current study used novel as data source and the theory purposed by Fromkin (2007).

The second reviews come from a thesis written by Putri (2022). The data were taken from short story “*The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* Short Story written by Washington Irvin. The writer used the theory purposed by Fromkin (2007) and the supporting theory from Plag (2003). In collecting the data descriptive qualitative method were used. Meanwhile in analyzing the data three diagram were applied. The finding showed there are types of derivational were found such as, derivational suffixes Noun to Adjective: *-ish, -ous, -ful, -ed* with 32 data (14%), derivational suffixes Noun Verb to Noun which were *-ance, -er, -ion, -ing* with 60 data (26%), derivational suffixes Adjective to Noun which was: *-ness* with 16 data (7%), derivational suffixes Verb to Adjective which was *-able* with 16 data (7%), derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb which was: *-ly* with 101 data (45%), and derivational suffixes Noun to Verb which was : *-ish* with 1 data (1%). The total result of the data was found is 226 data with the most frequent appearance suffixation is Adjective to Adverb with 45%. The similarity between the previous study to this study are both used from theory Fromkin (2007) and Plag (2003). The difference between this study and the previous study is in the data source. Short story used in previous study meanwhile this study used the novel.

The third review is an article comes from Rahmawati et al. (2021) with entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Forming Noun from Verb Found in *The Devil Wears Prada* Novel: A Morphological Study." The purpose of this research is to determine the types of suffixes employed in the formation of nouns from verbs. Plag's (2003) theory of nominal suffixes was employed by the author. Lauren Weisberger's novel "Revenge Wears Prada" that used supplied the

information. The author was gathered data by used observation. There are 236 data employing suffixes that generate nouns from verbs, with those data using the suffixes -age, -al, -ance, -ant, -ee, -er/-or, -ing, -ion, and -ment. Furthermore, in this novel, various suffixes are employed frequently in the same word to generate noun class categories from distinct word classes. The similarities between previous study and this study are both use novel as data source. The differences are the purpose of the study.

The fourth review is based from an article entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes" posted by Sagala (2019). The purpose of this study is to investigate the utilization of derivational and inflectional morphemes in lyrical "A Thousand Years" of Cristina Perri's song. The theory used is theory of derivational and inflectional morpheme by Yule (2000). Sagala's article used A Thousand Years song lyric by Cristina Perri as the data source. The data were collected from the song lyrics. In order to analyzing the data descriptive qualitative method was used. Sagala's article shows that the derivational morpheme-ly is composed of 2 words, the inflectional morpheme-s plural and -s third singular present tense, -ed past tense, -ing progressive tense, and -er comparative grade are made up of 57 words. The difference between the two studies is the data source used. The similarities both of this study was to analyzed the morphological process of derivational suffixes. The previous study used articles while this study used novel as data source.

The last review comes from the article entitled, "The Functions and Process of Derivational Suffixes Found in Antonie De-Saint-Exupery's novel "The Little

Prince" by Meilandari et al. (2022). The goals of this research are to examine the functions and processes of derivational suffixes found in Antonie De-Saint Exupery's novel *The Little Prince*. This study employed quantitative and qualitative methods to discover and explain the functions and processes of derivational suffixes. The information came from the novel "The Little Prince". The writer used Lieber (2009) and McCarthy (2002) theory to analyze the process of derivational suffixes. To discuss the findings of this study, the author employed both formal and informal method. As result, there are three function of derivational suffixes such as meaning changing lexeme, category changing lexeme and both category meaning changing lexeme formation. Three diagram was applied in this study. Moreover, the result showed the highest data is category changing lexeme formation with 197 data and the fewest both category meaning changing with 20 data. The similarities between previous study and this study are analyzing derivational suffixes. The differences both of the study are having differences purposed and using different theories. The previous article used theory proposed by Lieber (2009) and McCarthy (2002) meanwhile this study used theory purposed from Fromkin (2007) and Plag (2003).

2.2 Concepts

Concept is an abstract idea or general description based on experience. The concept here serves to explain the broad framework of this research in order to make it easier for the writer to stay focused on the topic discussed. This concept is taken from various sources to support this research. This concept consists of derivational morpheme, suffixes, and novels as data source of this research.

2.2.1 Derivation

Derivation is a process of morpheme when it added to the base of a word such as a root or stem that can be produces meaning and a new category forms of the word. Moreover, when the addition of a morpheme occurs at the first of a word it is called a prefix and if addition is occurring after the ending base called as a suffix. In fact, this process was changed the grammatical structure of the form of word and the meaning (Fromkin, 2007: 83).

2.2.2 Suffix

According to Fromkin (2007: 78), suffix is a morpheme when occur after other morpheme and following by other morpheme. On the other hand, according to Katamba (1993: 44) suffix is an affix that attached after root, stem or base such as; -ly, -er, -ist, -ion, -able, -ive, -ate, -less, -ful, -ship and -ing and suffixes are process of placed at the end of word and produce a new word as a part of affixes process.

2.2.3 Novel

A novel, in generally, is a prose literary work. It is a work of fiction that describes a person's or character's life. The novel's plot begins with the emergence of character difficulties and concludes with problem resolution. The novel, according to Nurgiyantoro (2012: 4), is a work of fiction that provides a universe, a world with an idealized model of life, an imaginary world built via numerous plots, inherent features such as events, characterizations, settings, points of view, and others.

2.3 Theories

In producing a scientific work it is important for a researcher to choose a theory as the basis for analyzing data. In this study applied the theory put forward by Fromkin (2007) in his book entitled "An Introduction to Language". This theory is used to determine the types of derivational suffixes and the process of analyzing derivational suffixes.

2.3.1 Morphology

According to Fromkin (2007: 76) a study of internal structure of words and the rules by which words are organized is called as morphology. It consists of two morphemes, firstly *-morp* and secondly adding by suffix *-ology* which have meaning as the *science of word forms*. Morphology has important feature in learning language. Moreover, like most linguistic knowledge is mostly unconscious. Singular or more combination of morphemes are able to create a new word. Meanwhile, Katamba (1993: 3) stated that morphology is study about word-formation as well as word-structure that have function is to characterize the types of things that speakers must grasp about word structure in their language in order to mastering using them to produce or to understand the speech.

2.3.2 Affixes

Accoding to Fromkin (2007: 78) affix is a bound morpheme that drops in before, middle or after other morphemes. The affix can be divided into three firstly,

is a prefix that occurs before root or stem. Thus, *-un*, *-pre*, (*premeditate*, *prejudge*) and *-by* (*bipolar*, *bisexual*). Secondly, is a suffix, it has position after the stem or root and suffix and usually easier for us to find in some literary work such as in novel or short story. Therefore the researcher chose this as research material. Some morpheme only develop as suffixes with position morphemes *-ing*, for instance (*sleeping*, *eating*, *running*), *-er* (*singer*, *performer*, and *reader*), *-ist* (*typist*, *copyist*, and *novelist*), and *-ly* (*sickly*, *spectacularly*, and *friendly*). Lastly, is infix that had position in the middle of two bases and had 's' inserted as a plural sign, for example in the word *spoonfuls*. However, infix is very rare to find it mention only a few as example of suffixes morphemes in English Fromkin (2007:107).

2.3.3 Derivational Morpheme

Derivational morphemes are consisting of bound morpheme such as *-ify* and *-ation*. When they combine root morphemes or stems, they produce a new word with a new meaning a list of derivational morphemes as well as the rules that govern how they are attached to a root or stem. A derived word is the form appearances resulting from a derivational morpheme. Semantic meaning content has proven in derivational morphemes. In this case those are similar content of words, except they are not word. As mentioned in the previous one, when derivational morpheme attached to the root or stem, it adding the new meaning. Suffixes *-able* and *-en* produced of a grammatical class than the original word. Instance, when a verb is suffixed with *-able* in the *desire* + *able*, showed the result is an adjective. The verb adding by suffix *-en* added it become adjective for example in the word *darken*

dark + en. So, it clear enough the process of derivation morpheme can be changed the class of word or the meaning of word Fromkin, (2007:83).

2.3.4 Classification of Suffix

Suffixes perhaps divided into two types of suffixes, those are derivational suffixes and inflectional suffixes. The explanation of the type can be describes below.

2.3.4.1 Inflectional Suffixes

Fromkin (2007: 101) stated there are a lot languages have bound morphemes that have strictly grammatical function one of them is English language. This content focuses on, tense, number, gender, case and so on. Words that change form to show various meanings are known as Inflectional morphemes. The synthetic categories of words or the morphemes associated with them never change or called bound morphemes. There are eight form category of inflectional suffixes, such as :

1. Third-person singular present (-s) → He wait-**s** at home
2. Past tense (-ed) → She walk-**ed** into the shop
3. Progressive (-ing) → Ratna is cut-**ing** the paper
4. Past participle (-en) → Boby has eat-**en**
5. Plural (-s) → He ate the chocolate-**s**
6. Possesive (-'s) → Luna'**s** hair is long
7. Comparative (-er) →Sindy has short-**er** pant than Rina
8. Superlative (-est) → Sindy has the short-**est** hair

2.3.4.2 Derivational Suffixes

As claimed by Fromkin (2007:86) derivational morpheme can be formed into prefix or suffix. It can be divided into nine types of suffixes forming new word or changing the word class. Moreover, eight types can be formed as suffixes and one types formed into prefix. The explanation can be seen bellow:

1) Noun to Adjective

The process of noun to adjective can be exists when the base of word is noun and after that, adding by suffix into the base were changed class of word into adjective. The derivational suffixes here such as: -ed, -ate, -al, -ful, -ic, -like.

2) Verb to Noun

This can happen when the word root is a verb and then adding a suffix after the base of the word changes the class of the word to a noun. Those are used to change the roots form of Verb to Noun. This investigation discovered derivational suffixes like as -er, -ion, -dom, -erand -ance.

3) Adjective to Adverb

When the base of a word is an adjective, putting a suffix after the base of the word changes the word class to an adverb. The examples of derivational suffixes of Adjective to Adverb are -ly. This suffix is used to change the roots form of Adjective to Adverb.

4) Noun to Verb

When the basis of a word is an adjective, adding a suffix after the base transforms the word's class to a noun. The examples of derivational suffixes of Noun to Verb are: -ize, -ate, -ish, -n. Those suffixes are used to change the roots form of Noun to Verb.

5) Adjective to Noun

When the base of a word is a verb, putting a suffix after the base of the word changes the class of the word into an adjective. The examples of derivational suffixes of Adjective to Noun are: -ness, -ity, -ism, -ion. These are used to change the roots form of Adjective to Noun.

6) Verb to Adjective

When the base of a word is noun, putting a suffix after the base of the word changes the class of the word to verb. the examples of derivational suffixes of Verb to Adjective are: -able, -ive, -ory, -(n)y. Those are used to changing the roots form of Verb to Adjective.

7) Noun to Noun

When the base of word is noun and then adding a suffix after the base of the word still noun. It can be changes the meaning of the word. The example of suffixes Noun to Noun is: -ity, -ship such as in the word friendship.

8) Verb to Verb

Actually, not all derivational morphemes can be changing the grammatical class. It happens in this types which consist of prefix such as prefix: un- and re-, for instance in the word recover. That prefix changes the meaning of the word.

9) Adjective to Adjective

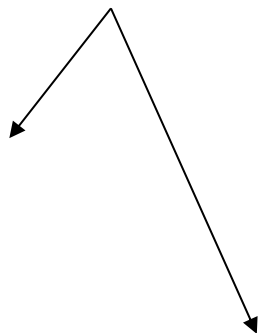
The processes of Adjective to Adjective can be exists into two types both prefix and suffix. This happened when the root of word is an adjective and adding a prefix or suffix can be change the meaning of the word. For instance, in the word pinkish, it consists of suffix -ish and inflammable that consists of prefix in-.

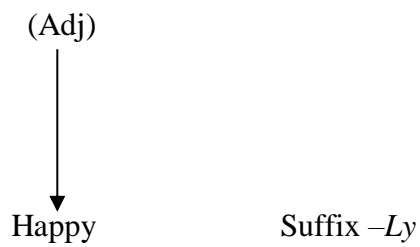
2.3.5 The Process of Derivational Suffixes

Derivational process can be done by two processes such as flat structure and tree diagram (Fromkin, 2007:84). Tree diagram were used to analyze the process of derivational suffixes in the data source. The branches point down words like branches is called three diagram. There are some points in a three diagram sprout called nodes, it's to label the word class of string (Fromkin, 2007:84). The process of using tree diagram can be seen below:

1. Adjective to Adverb

Happily (adv)





Based on the tree diagram as illustrate above, that showed happily is formed by two morphemes. They are *happy* as base morpheme and -ly as bound morpheme. Morpheme *happy* belong to adjective category and -ly is a suffix. Happily (adverb) happy (adjective) + -ly are derivational affixes when they are combined since *happily* has changed the lexical category and the meaning.

