CHAPTER II

LITERATUR REVIEW

This chapter is devoted to some relevant theories underlying this study. This literatur review is important because this theory canbe used as the basic of the analysis. This chapter reviews on several theories related to the research, morpheme, affixes, inflectional affixes, descriptive text and some related theories that support the analysis.

A. Morpheme

A morpheme is not identical to a word, and the principal difference between both of them is that a morpheme may or may not stand alone, whereas a word is freestanding. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of which language is composed.[1] It is a simple form that different with other form such as phonetic, syntax or semantic.[2] Morpheme also the smallest grammatical units because it cannot be separated with grammatical analysis.[3] So, the conclusion of morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of grammatical function. A single word may be composed of one or more morpheme, for example: one morpheme (cat, happy), two morpheme (cat+s, happy+ness), three morpheme (un+decide+ed, un+happy+ness, desire+able+ity), four morpheme (un+desire+able+ity).

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[1] Eugene A Nida, Morphology, (An Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1946), p.6
[2] Jos Daniel Parera, Morfology, (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1988), p.14
[3] Fathor Rasyid, Learning English Vocabulary, (Kediri: Stain Kediri Press, 2011), p. 23

Morpheme in english can be divided in two types, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Morphemes that can stand alone to function as words are called free morphemeswhile morpheme that can only be attached to another part of a word are called bound morpheme.[4]

1. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme which may be uttered alone in isolation.[5] It can stand by themselves as a single words like door, close, etc.[6] It can made up of one free morpheme or made up of two free morphemes(compuond word), like simple words (the, run, on, well) and compound words (keyboard, greenhouse, bloodshed, smartphone). So, we can conclude that free morpheme is free stand alone morpheme which does not need other morpheme to get its meaning.

Free morpheme was divided in two part of morpheme, they are content words and function words.[7] Content words (open class words) carry most of the content of the word. This morphemes carry the meaning of messages that we are

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[4] Benjamin F. Elson & Velma B. Pickett, Beginning morphology and Syntax, (Texas: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1987) p.7

[5] Eugene A Nida, Morphology, (An Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1946), p.81

[6]George Yule, The Study of Language, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985), p.60

[7]Steven Weisler and Slavoljub P. Milekic, *Theory of Language*. (MIT Press, 1999)

conveyingsuch as noun, verb, and adjective. For example: girl, boy, cat, house, sad, beauty,etc. While function words(closed class words)carrying little meaning of their own wordeven does not carrying the content of a message,but rather help the grammatical of the sentence function. This morpheme include Pronoun, article, conjunction, preposition, determiner. For example: At, on, in (preposition), I, you, we, they (pronoun), And, or, but (conjunction), A, an, the (article), That, this, these (demonstrative)

2. Bound Morpheme

Bound morphemeis a morpheme which cannot stand alone and appeared only as parts of words.[8]Bound morpheme always in conjunction with a root and sometimes with others bound morphemes.For example, un- appears only accompanied by other morphemes to form a word like the word 'unhappy'. In English, the other name of bound morpheme is affixes which divided in three parts. They are prefix, infix and suffix but there are not infixes in English, so two bound morpheme in English are prefixes and suffixes.[9]

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[8]Bahram Kaemian & Sommayyeh, *A Contrastive Linguistic Analysis of Inflectional Bound Morpheme of English, Aerbaijani and Persian Language*, International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics world 3(1) :593-614, 2014
[9]Nurul Endang S, The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Lyric of Songs Adele Album, Thesis, 2014.

Affixes are morphemes which come at the beggining or the ending of the morpheme. Prefix is a morpheme which appears before a base morpheme, for example: prefix -un in the word 'unlock', prefix –re in the word 'rearange', etc while suffix is a morpheme which following other morpheme.[10] It appeared at the end of word like suffix –er in word 'teacher', suffix -ness in word 'happiness', suffix -ist in word 'gitarist', etc.

B. Affixes

An affix is a morpheme which follow to a word stem in order to make new word.[11]Affixes are lexical additions to the root of a word. Only root morpheme can be free, so affixes are bound.[12] The purpose of affixes is to either change the meaning or class of a word (derivational) or to modify a word to indicate its grammatical components and function of word (inflectional).[13] For the example of affixes in derivational morpheme are the suffix –ness, -ly, -ation, etc while the example of affixes in inflectional morpheme like english plural –s, past tense –ed, adjective –er, etc. So, we can conclude that affixes is the smallest element of word which may change either meaning and part of speech of the word.

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[10]Victoria Fromkin, David Blair, Petter Collins, An Introduction to Language, (Australia: Southwood Press Pty Limited, 1999), p.68
[11]https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/affix accessed in 17 April at 11.05
[12]Andrew Carstairs, Mc Charty, An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002), p.20
[13]Fathor Rasyid, English Syntactic Stucture, (New York: Pergamon Press, 1982), pp.18

Table 1.1 The Differentiation BetweenDerivational and Inflectional

Morpheme:[14]

Derivational Morpheme	Inflectional Morpheme
encodes lexical meaning	encodes grammatical categories
is not syntatically relevant	is syntatically relevant
can occur inside derivation	occurs outside all derivation
often changes part of speech	does not change part of speech
is often semantically opaque	is rarely semantically opaque
is often restricted in its productivity	is fully productive
is not restricted to suffixation	always suffixation

1. Derivational morpheme

Derivational morpheme is bound morpheme which
creating a new word and changing either meaning and part of
speech.[15] It also process by which new lexemes are generated
the language.[16] It happens when combined with a root, change
either the semantic meaning or part of speech of the affected

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[14]Plag, Ingo.Word Formation in English. (Cambridge: Cambridge university press), p.73
[15]Katamba, Modern Linguistics Morphology, (London: Macmillan, 1994), p.47
[16] Geoffrey Finch, How to Study Linguistics, (London: Macmillan Press, 1988), P.185

word. So, it can be conducted that derivational morpheme is the addition of affixes on words which change their meaning and part of speech.

Most derivational morphemes change the part of speech, for example, -ance changes the verb resemble into the noun resemblance. Note that the 'e' is deleted at the end of the verb resemble when the suffix is added. Another example in the word happiness, the addition of the suffix-ness to the root happy changes the word from an adjective (happy) to a noun(happiness). In the word teacher, the suffix -er to the root teach changes the word from anverb (teach) to a noun (teacher). The majority of derivational morphemes that don't change the part of speech are prefixes, for example, adding un- changes the meaning of the adjective happy but it is still an adjective unhappy.

2. InflectionalMorpheme

Inflectional morphemes are bound morphemes that tell tense, number, gender, possession, and so on. Inflectional morpheme deals with inflected word never changes the grammatical category of a word.[17]Inflectional morphemes modify a verb's tense, aspect, mood, person, or number, or a

[17]Andrew Carstairs, Mc Charty, An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002), p.30

noun's, pronoun's or adjective's number, gender or case, without affecting the word's meaning or class (part of speech). Examples of applying inflectional morphemes to words are adding -s to the root 'dog' to form 'dogs'. The morpheme –s is indicating the plural of the noun (dog) without changing the meaning or part of speech of the word.

There are eight inflectional morphemes in English perform grammatical function, these morpheme can be divided into three majors group.[18] They are: Noun inflection, verb inflection and adjective inflection.

a). Noun Inflections

Noun can be divided in two categories, they are number and case. For number they are singular (the amount of the noun is single subject) and plural (the amount of the noun is more than one) while for case they are possessive or not. For example:

1) –s for Plural

- They have one guitar (singular)

- They have two guitars (plural)

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[18]Akinmade Timothy Akande, *Acquisition of the Inflectional Morpheme by Nigeria Learners of English Language*, Nordic Journal of African Studies, (Nigeria: ObafemiAwolowo University, 2003), 12(3): 310-326

2) –s (for possession)

     - There is a hero<u>e's</u> picture (singular)

     - There is a hero<u>es'</u>pictures (plural)

b). Verb Inflections

Verbs are divided in finitife or infinitive form. Finitive verb is a verb which indicate an action in past or present time. While infinitive verb is verb with no inflection which begins with the word to or participles. Participles divided in two types, they are present participles (on going action) and past participles (completed action). Inflectional morphemes uses four suffix in verb inflection, they are the suffix –s (present tense / 3rd singular person), the suffix –ed (past tense), the suffix –ing (present participle), and the suffix –en/ed (past participle). For example:

     - Iis work<u>**s**</u>in bank (the suffix –s for 3rdsingular person)

     - Iis walk**<u>ed</u>** in the yard (the suffix –ed for past tense)

     - Iis is play**<u>ing</u>** guitar at her room (the suffix -ingfor present participle)

- Iis has tak**en** the guitar to her bedroom (the suffix en/ed for past participle)

c). Adjectival inflections

Adjective can be dividein three forms, they are positive, comparative and superlative adjective. Adjective which end with one syllable or vowel, they have the suffix (-er) inflection for comparative like (smart<u>er</u> and shor<u>er</u>) and the suffix (-est) inflection for superlative like (smart<u>est</u> and short<u>est</u>). But, for the word which end with two or more syllable will have the beginning 'more' fore comparative like (more beautiful) and the most for superlative like (the most beautiful).

In adjective inflection, There are special word which has different comparative and superlative form like (good, better, best) and (bad, worse, worst). Inflectional morpheme use the suffix –er for indicating comparative and –est for indicating superlative. For example:

- Iis has long**er** hair than maya (–erfor comparative)
- Iis's hair is the long**est** in her class (–estfor superlative)

C. Errors and Mistakes

Mistake and errormean something that is done incorrectly or wrong. They are synonyms, but the difference between these two words is in the context that they are used in.Errors is more formal than mistakes. Student can correct mistakes by themselves while student can not correct errors by themselves and it needs explanation.[19]

> "Errors are defined as any deviation from selected norm of language performance, no matter what the characteristic or causes of the deviation might be. They are those parts of conversation or composition that deviate from some selected norm of mature language performance" (Dulay et al., 1982:138-139)

Errors are systematic while mistakes are accidental. Error in English can be defined as deviation of systematic structure in grammar or any aspects of English.[20] while mistakes could be caused by several things such as a slip as the result of a brief moment's inattention, tiredness or stress. Errors occur when the learner does not understand well or does not know what is the correct because errors reflect the knowledge of the learner. For examplein the sentence 'Heni <u>do</u> her homework'. It is an error because the right one is 'Heni <u>does</u> her homework'. This in kind of grammatical errors because of the using of unappropriate tenses.

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[19]Jeremy Harmer, *The Practice of English Language and Teaching*, (Cambridge: Pearson Education Limited, 2007) Pg. 137
[20]H. Douglas Brown, *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching*, (USA: Prentice Hall, 1987) P.170

D. Errors in Inflectional Affixes

Errors in inflectional affixes consider to be the most common errors which appeared in students english skills especially in writing skill. Errors in inflectional affixes appeared when students cannot use inflectional affixes in correct form. There are eight inflectional affixes based Akande's theory (suffix –s for plural form, suffix –s for possession, suffix –s for 3rd singular person, suffix –ed for past tense, suffix –ing for past progressive, suffix –en/ed for past participle, suffix –er for comparative, and suffix –est for superlative).[21]

For example: 'Able to load 20 <u>motorcycle</u>' and 'there are many <u>flower</u>'. These two sentences are the errors in inflectional affixes especially in the suffix –s on plural. The word 'flower' and 'motorcycle' should be 'flowers' and 'motorcycles' because it indicated plural. Others example of errors in inflectional affixes are 'pair of <u>photos</u> president' (this sentence is error in inflectional affixes especially in the suffix –s for possession. The word 'photos president' should be 'president's photo' because they are indicate possession and the subject have to use the suffix –s in the end of the word), and 'The caterpillar <u>eat</u> the nectar' (this sentence is error in inflectional affixes especially in the suffix –s for 3rd singular person he, she, it. The word 'eat' should be 'eats' because the

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[21]Akinmade Timothy Akande, *Acquisition of the Inflectional Morpheme by Nigeria Learners of English Language*, Nordic Journal of African Studies, (Nigeria: ObafemiAwolowo University, 2003), 12(3): 310-326

subject of the sentence is include 3ʳᵈ singular person 'it') and many others errors in inflectional affixes which cannot mention one by one.

E. Descriptive Text

Descriptive text is a text which says what a person or a thing is like.[22] It is a text which indicated all senses, so the subject can be described accurately how to looks like, how it sounds, how it tastes, how it feels, and how it smells.[23] It also a type of written text paragraph, in which has specific function to describe about living and non living thing and the purpose is to make the reader understand well about the object that described.[24] From these definition, we can conclude that descriptive text it a text which describe something clearly in order to make the reader feels the object which described visually.

They are five types of descriptive writing paragraph:[25]

1. Describing process, it is a description of the process to make something. It explained the first process until the end of the process clearly end explain the necessity of support the process.

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[22]https://pakgupuh.wordpress.com/2011/08/12/description-text accesed on 18 April at 07.00

[23]Syukur Saud et al, Learning Devices Development on Descriptive Writing for Foreign Language Based on Berlos' SMCR Communication Model of Secondari School Students, *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, Vol 5(5) pp 1033-1041, 2014

[24]Pardiyono, Teaching Genre Based Writing, (Yogyakarta: CV Andi Offset, 2007) p.34

[25]Tiur Asih Siburian, Improving Students' Achievement on Writing Descriptive Text Through Think Pair and Share, *International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World,* Vol 3 (3), pp 30-43, 2013

2. Describing event, it is a description of an event in detail so the reader can imagine the real condition of the event even the readed does not join with the event.

3. Describing personality, it is a description of persons' personality. physical characteristic, emotional characteristic, intelectual and moral characteristic. So it described person in detail.

4. Describing place, it is a description of situation in particular place. like the color of the place, the texture of the place, the view beside the place and other description about the place in detail.

5. Describing object, it is a description of physical characteristic of the object. The writer will explain the object which described in detail in any aspect.

Descriptive text has specific generic structure and language feature to difference it with other type of text. There are two generic structure in decriptive text:[26]

1. Identification

Identification is first paragraph on descriptive text which identify something which described in general. This

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[26]Otong Setiawan Djuharie, Essay Writing (Bandung: CV Yrama Widya, 2009), p.153

paragraph identifies the character to be described and sometimes contains objects' name, objects' type, and others.

2. Description

Description is second paragraph on descriptive text which describe something which in detail like characteristics of the object so the reader could get better understanding and clear description about the object in detail.

While the language feature of the descriptive text are:[27]

1. Focus on one specific object

Descriptive text always focus in one particular object in order to make the reader understand better about the object which described, so with reading the descriptive text about the particular object they can imagine the object without know the real object.

2. Use simple present tense

Pattern:

(+) S + V1+s/es

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[27]http://hudriatulhotimah.blogspot.co.id/2015/03/descriptive-text-material-1.html accessed in 17 April 2017 at 10.00

example: Iis eats banana

(-) S + do/does + not + V1

example: I do not like swimming

(?) Do/does + S + V1 + ?

example: Does iis go to market?

3. Use adjective

Descriptive text always use adjective form in order to make the reader easy to understand word by word which explained by the writer like black hair, long dress, pink skirt and other adjective form that help the reader understand better about the text.