

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of study

Indonesia becomes one of several countries that develop English as a foreign language. In the newest Indonesian education curriculum 2013, English is taught as a subject material that should be learned to start from junior high school up to university. It is proved that learning foreign language in this case English is necessary for Indonesia as the developing country.

Learning a foreign language means learning vocabulary. It is important to master vocabulary when we learn a foreign language. If we have a lot of vocabulary, it is easier for us to learn and understand the meaning of the new word we learned. According to Napa (1991:6), vocabulary is one of the components of language and that no language exists without words. Therefore, vocabulary is the important part that should be master by the language learner who learn a new language. In the other hand, when we talk about vocabulary we also talk about words. Words particularly formed by current structure. The study of word structure is known as morphology (Katamba, 1993:19). In morphology we will study about morpheme. Morpheme has several meaning. Katamba (1993:19) states that, morpheme is the smallest units of meaning.

According to Srijono (2001: 50), morphemes classified into three parts, there are bound morphemes, free morphemes, and zero morphemes. Morphemes divided into roots and affixes. Root is a part of a word structure which is left when all affixes have been removed. In addition, affixes are bound

morphemes. Crowley (1995: 6) adds that affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme. They are limited in number, though their numbers vary from language to language. There are two kinds of affixes. They are derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. According to Rachmadie (1992: 23) affixes that can change the part of speech of the root or base are derivational affixes.

In addition, derivational affixes are some morpheme derive or create new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech. When the readers are able to identify derivational affixes they will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly.

There are many ways to enrich our vocabulary. For example, reading a book or novel, listening foreign song, and watching movie. The researcher suggests that the best way to enrich vocabulary is by listening and reading. In this study, the researcher analyzes Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book. The researcher uses this book because the book is a guidebook for English language teacher. As English teacher to be, this book is recommended to increase the way to teach English in the classroom. we can increase our knowledge. Specially in chapter 3 of the book, it tells about classroom activities. So, we can increase not only about affixes but also about learning teaching.

Based on the background above, the researcher interested to do the study entitled "Morphological Analysis on Derivational Affixes Found in Jim Scrivener's "*Learning Teaching*" Book.

B. Research Questions

1. What types of derivational affixes found in Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book?
2. What are the functions of those derivational affixes in Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book?

C. Objective of the Study

1. To know the types of derivational affixes found in Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book.
2. To know the functions of the derivational affixes in Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book.

D. Scope and Limitation

To make this research more effective, the researcher makes scope and limitation. The scope of this study is morphological analysis on derivational affixes in Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book. Therefore, the limitation of this study is only for describing the kinds and functions of derivational affixes found in Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book. Other possible aspects will not be parts of this study.

E. Significance of the Study

The result of the study is to give precious contribution to teachers, lecturers, university students and future researchers. For the teachers and lectures, this study might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary. Derivational affixes are some morpheme derive or create new

words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech. When the readers are able to identify derivational affixes they will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly. For university students, this study hopefully can be used to study both the affixes; derivational and inflectional, the result of this study is expected to be a previous study for those who are interested in doing similar field of study.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Morphology

Morphology is a study of words, how they are formed and their relationship to other words in the same language.

2. Morphological Analysis

Morphological Analysis is the analysis of morphology in various fields.

3. Affixes

Affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme.

4. Derivational affixes

According to Fromkin and Rodman (1998:76) bound morpheme like –ify ‘to make or become’ and –ation ‘nominal’ are called derivational affixes. When they are added to root morpheme or stems a word is derived.

5. Jim Scrivener's "*Learning Teaching*" Book

The book for language teacher. Mostly, it is a guide to methodology, to what might work in the classroom.