

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Previous Study

The researcher knows that this research is not the first study in linguistics field. There are some people who have written about linguistics analysis. In this study, the researcher takes previous studies from other studies. As comparison from Sa'adah (2015), *The Use of Affixation in English Translation of the Holy Qur'an in Surah As Sajda*, the researcher tried to describe derivational affixes and inflectional affixes contain in the translation of surah as sajda by Abdullah Yousuf Ali. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research to find out the derivational affixes, inflectional affixes and the root from the words in the translation of surah As Sajda by Abdullah Yousuf Ali. The researcher found that a lot of derivational affixes in surah as sajda by Abdullah Yousuf Ali, they are re-, un-, -in-, -ion, ment, -er, -ty, -ance, -ence, -ous, -y, -ed, and inflectional affixes that found in the words of translation of Surah As Sajda by Abdullah Yusuf Ali are -s, -s, -s, -ed, -en, -ed, -ing.

The second previous study comes from Actavine (2014), in her study of *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affix in Short Story of Happy Prince*. In her study she found many derivation affixes in the short story of Happy Prince. In The Happy Prince short story there are affixes used in two types, prefixes and suffixes. There are not infixes found in The Happy Prince short story. The prefix data appear in different form of prefix, such as Un-, Re-

, and Em-. While in suffix data appear in certain form, such as –or + -s, -ful, -er+ -s, -ly, -able, ship, -ment, -ing, -en, -ly + -est, -ish + -ly, and –er.

The third study comes from Nur and Kirom (2016), in their study entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement Speech by Steve Jobs*. The study expects to an investigation of derivational appends in the content of initiation discourse by Steve Jobs. This study utilized the majority of the words that were connected the information of prefix and postfix (suffix). This study discovered 69 postfixes and 9 prefixes.

B. Morphology

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, morphology is one part of the linguistics component and also divided into two meaning ways, biological scientific and linguistics. According to Nida (1969:1), Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Morphology is a linguistics area that clarifies about word forming in a language. Another definition came from Nida, Morphology is a branch of linguistics.

According to O’Grady & Dobrovolsky (1989:101), Morphology is generative transformation’s grammatical component (TTG) one that speaks word internal structure.

Bauer (1983:30) says that morphology is a branch of linguistics deals with the internal structure of word-forms.

Some definitions above have the same point that morphology is a sub discipline study from linguistics that concerns in the process of word formation.

In another words, morphology is concerned with the study of how words are formed.

C. Morpheme

1. Definition of Morpheme

According to Katamba (1994: 20), morpheme refers to the smallest, invisible units of semantics content or grammatical function which words are made up of. Morpheme could not be decomposed into smaller units, which were the meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function, like singular or plural number in the noun. Furthermore, Lieber (2009: 4) adds that morpheme is the smallest unit of language that has their own meaning. It can be concluded that morpheme is the linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form.

Morpheme is different with the word. Morphemes could not stand as a word on their own. Therefore, the concept of morphemes and the concept of words are different. Katamba (1994: 41) divided morpheme into two types. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme

2. Types of Morpheme

According to Katamba (1994: 41), morpheme divided into two types. The first of morpheme is free morpheme. Free morpheme is the morpheme that can stand alone, for example: wipe, head, bracelet, McDonald. While bound morpheme is the morpheme that could not stand alone. Bound morpheme also could be defined if it is used exclusively alongside a free morpheme, such as /-s/, /-ly/, /im-/, /un-/.

Lieber (2009: 33) adds that bound morpheme come in different varieties. They are prefixes and suffixes; the former are bound morphemes that come before the base of the word, and the latter bound morphemes that come after the base. Together, prefixes and suffixes can be grouped together as affixes.

D. Affixes

Affixes are the part of morpheme. Affixes could be added to other morpheme (base/root) which is constructing a word formation and new meaning. The explanation as follows:

1. Definition of Affixes

According to Fromkin (2013: 40) affixes are bound morpheme that may attach at the beginning, the end, in the middle, or both at the beginning and the end of a word. Rachmadie (1990: 13) adds that morpheme as the basic for words are sometimes called roots or base. Thus, morphemes such as happy, quick, tidy, print are roots. Furthermore, morpheme such as -ly, ness, un-, ir- is non roots. They are usually called affixes.

In the other word Katamba (1994: 44) states, an affix is a morpheme, which only occur when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously, by the definition of affixes are bound morphemes. No word may contain only an affix standing on its own. For example: -s or -ed or -al or even a number of affixes strong together like al-s.

For the definition above, the researcher concludes that affixes are morpheme which attaches the root/base that could not stand alone by their own.

2. Types of Affixes

There are three types of affixes. The explanations are as follows:

a. Prefixes

Katamba (1994: 44) states, a prefix is an affix attached before a root (or stem or base) like re-, un-, and in-. Prefixes occur before other morpheme. For example prefix un-, pre- (unnecessary, premeditate, prejudice), and bi- (bipolar, bisexual).

b. Suffixes

Suffixes occur by following other morpheme. According to Katamba (1994: 44), a suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, and -ed. For example: kindly, singer, typest.

c. Infixes

According to Katamba (1994: 44), an infix is an affix inserted into the roots or stems itself. Infixes are relatively rare in English, but we can find them in the plural forms of some words. For example, cupful, spoonful, and passerby can be pluralized as cupsful, spoonsful, and passersby, using “s” as an infix.

E. Inflectional Affixes

1. Definition of Inflectional Affixes

Inflectional affixes are some affixes when attach the root or base do not change the part of speech of the root and they do not create a new word.

The only have certain grammatical function (Rahmadie, 1990: 31).

2. Types of Inflectional Affixes

According to Rachmadie (1990: 31), inflectional affixes in English are indicated as follows:

a. Plural form, such as:

-s book books

Glass glasses

-en ox oxen

Child children

b. Possession, such as:

John's house, Student's shoes, Dog's tail

c. Third singular verb maker, for example:

My sister always eats an apple every morning.

Ann goes to school early.

d. Tense maker, for example:

Andre's uncle worked hard yesterday. (Past tense)

I have studied the lesson. (Past participle)

F. Derivational Affixes

The joining of affixes and root sometimes builds a word, sometimes could form a new word with a new meaning and it could change the part of speech of root, which is known as derivational affixes.

1. Definition of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes are the affixes that change the class of root or base (Rahmadie, 1990: 23). Some affixes also change the grammatical category. For example: Singer is constructed by two morphemes, they are sing (base morpheme) and er (bound morpheme). Morpheme “sing” is verb category, and -er is suffix. That is verb (sing: to make melodious sound), changes into noun (singer: person who do the act of sing).

2. Characteristic of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes have a special characteristic. According to Rachmadie (1990: 23), the characteristics of derivational affixes are:

- a. The words with which derivational suffixes combine are an arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb adorn we must add the suffix “-ment” and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb fail combines only with “-ure” to make a noun failure. Yet the employ may use the different suffixes “-ment”, “-er”, “-ee” to make three nouns with different meaning (employment, employer, employee).

- b. In many cases, but not all, derivational suffixes change the part of speech of the word to which it is added. The noun *act* becomes an adjective by addition of “-ive”, and to the adjective *active* we could add “-ate”, making it verb *activate*.
- c. Derivational suffixes usually do not close off a word, that is after a derivational suffix you can sometimes add another derivational suffix and next, if required. For example, to the word *fertilizer*.

3. The types of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes are divided into two groups, class-changing and class maintaining. Class changing derivational affixes change the word class which they are added. It creates a new word in the different part of speech. For example, the word *achieve*, the part of speech is verb. When it is added the suffix *-able* create an adjective *achievable*. However, class-maintaining derivational affixes do not change the word class but change only the meaning of the word, for example, the noun *adult* and the suffix *-hood* create another noun *adulthood*, but now it is an abstract noun rather than a concrete noun.

Class changing affixes, when added to the stems, immediately change the word class of the words, making them alternatively as a verb, a noun, an adverb, or an adjective. Therefore, derivational affixes determine or govern the word class of the stem. For instance, nouns may be derived from verb or adjective, adjective may be derived from verbs and noun, adverbs may be derived from either adjectives or noun and

verbs may be derived from noun or adjectives. English class changing are mostly suffixes.

4. The Function of Derivational Affixes

The function of certain derivational affixes is to create new base forms (new stems) that other derivational or inflectional affixes can attach too. In this study, the researcher focusing on the derivational process found in Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book. There are the functions of derivational affixes that will be analyzed.

a. Adverbs derived from adjectives

Some introductory treatments of English grammar talk as if not just many but all adverbs end in -ly. If that were true, it would be an unusual word class, all of its members being derived. In fact, simple or mono morphemic adverbs, though few in number, include some very common words (often, seldom, never, soon), and some other adverbs are morphologically complex without containing -ly (nowhere, everywhere, today, yesterday). Also, there are common adverbs that are formed by conversion: fast (as in The car was driven fast) and hard (as in They worked hard), derived from the adjective fast (as in a fast car) and hard (as in hard work).

b. Nouns derived from nouns

Not all derivational processes change word class. English has derivational processes that yield nouns with meanings such as 'small X', 'female X', 'inhabitant of X', 'state of being an X' and 'devotee

of or expert on X'. Here are some examples – though by no means a complete list, either of the affixes or of their possible meanings:

- 1) 'small X': -let, -ette, -ie e.g. droplet, booklet, cigarette, doggie
 - 2) 'female X': -ess, -ine e.g. waitress, princess, heroine
 - 3) 'inhabitant of X': -er, -(i)an e.g. Londoner, New Yorker, Texan, Glaswegian
 - 4) 'state of being an X': -ship, -hood kingship, ladyship, motherhood, priesthood
 - 5) 'devotee of or expert on X': -ist, -ian e.g. contortionist, Marxist, logician, historian
- If you think about these, you should come to agree that all or nearly all of them must count as lexical items. Many of them have unpredictable meanings (a cigarette is not merely a small cigar, and a booklet is not merely a small book; 'Brotherhood' means not 'the state of being a brother' but rather 'secret or semi-secret society'). This 'gappiness' also helps to confirm (should confirmation be needed) that these affixes are derivational rather than inflectional, even though they do not change word class.

c. Nouns derived from members of other word classes

Nouns derived from adjectives and from verbs are extremely numerous, and it should be easy to think of many other examples on the lines of those given here. Here are some suffixes used to derive nouns from adjectives:

- 1) -ity, e.g. purity, equality, ferocity, sensitivity
- 2) -ness, e.g. goodness, tallness, fierceness, sensitiveness
- 3) -ism, e.g. radicalism, conservatism

All these three suffixes mean basically ‘property of being X’, where X is the base adjective. Of the three, -ness is the most widely applicable, and the great majority of nouns formed with it are not lexical items.

Even more numerous are suffixes for deriving nouns from verbs. Here are just a few:

- 1) -ance, -ence, e.g. performance, ignorance, reference, convergence
- 2) -ment, e.g. announcement, commitment, development, engagement
- 3) -ing, e.g. painting, singing, building, ignoring
- 4) -(a)tion, e.g. denunciation, commission, organization, confusion
- 5) -al, e.g. refusal, arrival, referral, committal
- 6) -er, e.g. painter, singer, organizer, grinder

All off the suffixes in (13)–(17), -ing is the most general, and indeed all verbs can form nouns with it irrespective of whatever other suffixes they may use; but even –ing nouns may have semantic and grammatical idiosyncrasies. The suffix -er in (18) is the one most generally used for forming nouns denoting a person performing the action of the corresponding verb (agent nouns).

d. Adjectives derived from adjectives

In this category, prefixes predominate. The only suffix of note is -ish, meaning 'somewhat X', as in Greenish, Smallish, Remotish 'rather remote'. By contrast, the prefix un- meaning 'not' is extremely widespread: for example, Unhappy, Unsure, Unreliable. Because it is so common, most dictionaries do not attempt to list all un- adjectives.

e. Adjectives derived from members of other word classes

Some of the processes that derive adjectives from verbs straddle the divide between derivation and inflection in a way that we have not yet encountered. We often meet the suffixes -ed, -en and -ing, and vowel change, in passive and progressive participle forms of verbs. However, such forms of them can also be adjectives:

- 1) Not very interesting book
- 2) The party-goers sounded very drunk
- 3) The car seemed more damaged than the lamp-post.

Further suffixes that commonly form adjectives from verbs, with their basic meanings, are:

- 1) -able: breakable, readable, reliable, watchable
- 2) -ent, -ant : repellent, expectant, conversant
- 3) -ive: repulsive, explosive, speculative

Suffixes that form adjectives from nouns are more numerous.

Here are some:

- 1) -ful, e.g. joyful, hopeful, helpful, meaningful
- 2) -less, e.g. joyless, hopeless, helpless, meaningless
- 3) -al, e.g. original, normal, personal, national
- 4) -ish, e.g. boyish, loutish, waspish, selfish

f. Verbs derived from verbs

This section is unusual in that all the affixes that I will mention in it are prefixes. Most prominent are re- and the negative or 'reversive' prefixes un-, de- and dis-, as in the following examples:

- 1) paint, enter repaint, re-enter
- 2) tie, tangle untie, untangle
- 3) Compose, decompose,
- 4) entangle, believe disentangle, disbelieve

g. Verbs derived from members of other word classes

Verbs derived from nouns and from adjectives are numerous.

Some affixes for deriving verbs from nouns are:

- 1) de-, e.g. debug, deforest, delouse
- 2) -ise, e.g. organise, patronise, terrorise
- 3) -(i)fy, e.g. beautify, gentrify, petrify