

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section presents the theory or statement of the literature and some source about the topic that the researcher raises. It shows several theories: morphology, morpheme, derivational morphemes, affixes, prefix, suffix, and movie. For the finally, researcher explains about *Akeelah and The Bee* movie.

A. Morphology

Morphology is a field of linguistics that analyzes the structure and shape of words, primarily through the use of morpheme formation, according to Mulyadi (2019). Because they stand by addition, some words can be broken down into their smallest parts. It may come as a surprise to learn that words have structure because most people believe that words are indivisible units of meaning. Many words are morphologically simple, which is a truth. For example, the word classes of driver, speaker, and rider change from verb to noun.

Morphology, according to Stefani Jannedy, Robert Poletto, and Trace L Weldon (1994), is the study of how words are constructed and built together from smaller elements. In other words, morphology helps morphologists comprehend how words are constructed and how to identify the word classes and patterns that make up a morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest alteration in the shape of a word that corresponds to the smallest difference in the meaning or grammatical structure of the word or phrase. There are two types of morphemes: free and bound.

B. Morpheme

As previously mentioned, morpheme is the smallest unit full of meaning in a language. Like the word 'play', 'song', 'study', some of these words are examples of words that have one morpheme. They cannot be separated into several parts, because they are the smallest part of a language. The word 'play' cannot be broken down anymore, and 'play' also has its own meaning. Unlike the word 'player', this word has 2 morphemes in one word, namely 'play' and '-er'.

Morpheme can be divided into two types, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone and has its own meaning. They can be pasted with other morphemes. Free morpheme can also be divided into 2 subtypes, namely lexical morpheme and functional morpheme. Lexical morpheme is a group of morphemes consisting of nouns, verbs, and adjectives such as chair, sweep, nice. While functional morpheme consists of conjunctions, prepositions, and pronouns.

For bound morphemes themselves are morphemes that cannot stand alone, they must be attached to other morphemes. This bound morpheme is in the form of an affix. In English, there are two types of affixes, namely prefixes and suffixes. Infix is very rare in English, infix usually occurs in informal language. Prefix is an affix that is found at the beginning of a word such as 'dis' in the word 'disrespect', it can be seen here that the free morpheme 'respect' can be attached to the bound morpheme 'dis'.

C. Derivational Morpheme

Fromkin et al., (2014: 44) explained that adding derivational morphemes to a base gives it more meaning. It means that derivational morpheme creates new word and new meaning. According to Critten et al., (2014) Derivational morphemes can appear at the beginning (prefixes) or end (suffixes) of a word, causing semantic changes via changing the word's grammatical form.

So, it can be concluded that derivational morphemes are free morphemes followed by bound morphemes that can form new words and new meanings. Derivational morphemes are formed due to the addition of bound morphemes in the form of affixes in free morphemes that are called by the root or base. Affixes can be in the form of prefixes, infixes, or suffixes. However, in English rarely use infixes.

There are several derivation affix processes according to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011: 45):

1. Noun to adjective.

for example: child + ish = childish

healthy + full = healthyfull

2. Verbs to nouns.

for example: create + ion = creation

sing + er = singer

3. Adjectives for adverbs.

for example: exact + ly = exactly

4. Nouns to verbs.

for example: moral + ize = moralize

glory + ify = glorify

5. Adjectives for nouns.

for example: free + dom = freedom

specific + ity = specificity

6. Verbs to adjectives.

for example: read + able = readable

create + ive = creative

7. Adjectives for verbs.

for example: ideal + ize = idealize

en + rich = enrich

There are also derivational morphemes that cannot change the word class,
namely:

8. Noun to Noun: Friend + -ship = friendship,

human + -ity = humanity,

king + -dom = kingdom,

dis + advantage = disadvantage,

un + employment = unemployment

9. Verb to Verb: Un + do = undo,

re + cover = recover,

dis- + believe = disbelieve,

auto + destruct = autodestruct

10. Adjective to Adjective: Pink + -ish= pinkish,

il- + legal = illegal,

in- + accurate = inaccurate,

un- + happy = unhappy

In the explanation above it can be concluded that derivational morpheme can change the part of speech, and some do not change the part of speech. As the example in the picture shows, derivational morpheme that can change the part of speech is free morpheme (root) which was originally a noun turned into adjective after adding suffix. Whereas derivational morpheme which does not change the part of speech is free morpheme which was originally in the form of noun after the addition of the affix remains a noun.

D. Affixes

Katamba (1993: 44) said that an affix is a morpheme that exists only when connected to some other morpheme, such as root or base. This affix is included in the bound morpheme because it has been explained that the affix will only be made if it is attached to another morpheme. We already know that bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand on its own, because if it stands alone then bound morpheme will have no meaning. Likewise with affix, if affix stands alone without being attached to the root, it will have no meaning. Affix can be in the form of prefix, infix, and suffix. Combining affix with free morpheme will form new words that have meaning related to free morpheme itself. That is called the affixation process, the process by which affix as bound morpheme is attached

to free morpheme. Then the result of this process is called an affix word or derived word. According to Lieber (2016: 40), affixation consists of five processes that fit into common semantic categories:

1. Personal Affixes: add the suffix –er or –ee to a noun to make it refer to people. Teachers and employees, for example.
2. Negative and Privative Affixes: to communicate anything that is not desired and to produce the sense "not." Prefixes such as un- (unhappy), in- (inactive), and -less are examples (hopeless).
3. Prepositional and Relational Affixes: to express spatial or temporal meaning. For instance, over- (overflow) and out- (outhouse).
4. Quantitative Affixes: used to indicate the amount of work needs to be done. For example, –ful (useful, handful), re- (reread), and multi- (multi-languages).
5. Evaluative affixes: It is separated into two types: The first option is diminution (to create the smaller version of the base). Micro, mini, nano, pico, -ette, -let, -ling, and –y are some of the affixes. "Booklet," for example, denotes a little book. The next step is augmentation (to create the smaller and the bigger version of the base). Hyper-, mega-, uber-, ultra-, and tera- are some of the affixes available. The word "megastore" comes to mind as an example of a large store.

E. Prefix

Katamba (1993: 44) said that a prefix, such as re-, un-, or in-, is an affix that comes before a root, stem, or base. Prefixes are letters or groups placed at the beginning of a word or root (the simplest form (base shape) of a word - it cannot be deciphered again) to modify the meaning of the word. Prefix is considered to have its own meaning if it is attached to the root or free morpheme itself. Example of prefix that attach with free morpheme as root:

Impossible = Im- as a prefix and possible as root and has meaning that almost similar with the root.

The examples in the derivational prefix are:

1. The prefix un- is used with an adjective to make a new adjective, and it is combined with a verb to form a new verb.
2. The prefix in- is linked to adjectives. 'Not' is implied by the meaning. It has no effect on the part of speech.
3. The prefix re- is added to the verb to create a new verb. 'Again' is implied by the meaning.
4. The prefix dis- is connected to verbs to create new verbs. It has numerous meanings, but the most basic is 'not.'
5. The prefix mis- is connected to the verb to create a new verb. It denotes the meaning of the word 'wrong.'
6. The prefix re- is added to the verb to create a new verb. It denotes 'before.'

As a result, those derivational prefixes have no effect on the root's part of speech (McGregor: 2015). Here is the list of prefixes according to Andrew (2002) that cited in Fitria Rayani Siregar and Novita Sari Siregar (2021):

Table 2.1
List of Derivational Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning
A-	On
A-, An-	Not
Ab-	Away from
Ad-	To toward
Ambi-	Both
Amphi-	Both
Ana-	Up, on, backward
Ante-	Before
Anti-	Against
Apo-	Of, away from

For complete list of derivational prefixes, see appendix I.

F. Suffix

Katamba (1993: 44) said that a suffix, such as -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, and -ed, is an affix that comes after a root (or stem or base). Suffix is the final letter of a word or root (the simplest form (base form) of a word - it cannot be deciphered again) to produce a new word. It can be concluded that if an affix is at the end of a word, it will be called a suffix that forms a new word.

Derivational suffixes are used in the formation of nouns, adjectives, and verbs. As follow:

1. Noun-forming suffixes turn words or morphemes into nouns. For instance, the suffix –acy might be used to denote status or quality. -al is a suffix that denotes an action or a process. -ance or –ence are adjectives that describe a state or attribute. -dom to denote a location or state of being, and -er or – or to denote someone who, -ism is a doctrine or belief, while -ist denotes a person who, –ity or –ty denotes a quality, –ment denotes a condition, –sion or –tion denotes a state of being, and –hood denotes an abstract term like child-childhood or neighbour-neighbourhood (Harris et al., 1999). The suffix –ion, on the other hand, is used to construct nouns from verbs.
2. Verb-forming suffixes, on the other hand, convert words or morphemes into verbs. For example, the suffix –ate denotes becoming, -en denotes becoming, -ify or –fy denotes making or becoming, and –ize or –ise denotes becoming.
3. Adjective-forming, suffixes that make adjectives are added to words or morphemes. For example, the suffix –able denotes the ability to do something. -al is used to show that something is related to something else. -en means "made of," -ful means "full of," and -ic means "characteristic." -ive denotes a tendency to, while -less denotes a lack of/absence. -ous means "full of," and –y is used to denote a state or possession. –er is a suffix that modifies a verb into a noun. It denotes the meaning of 'a person who performs an action,' with –ment forming nouns from some verbs. It has the connotation of 'abstract noun,' and the suffix –ness is related to adjectives that generate nouns. It denotes a state or circumstance.

4. Adverb-forming, suffixes that form adverbs transform the words or morphemes into adverbs. Consider the suffix *-ly*. As a result, those suffixes modify not only the meaning of the morpheme to which they are attached, but also the portion of speech to which it belongs (McGregor: 2015).

Here is the list of suffixes according to Andrew (2002) that cited in Fitria Rayani Siregar and Novita Sari Siregar (2021):

Table 2.2
List of Derivational Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning
-able, -ible, -ble	Implying capacity or fitness
-acious, -ation	Tending to, abounding in
-acy, -cy	State or quality
-age	Act, state of
-al	Belonging to, pertaining to
-an	Belonging to, pertaining to
-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency	State of, act of

For complete list of derivational suffixes, see appendix II.

G. Movie

A movie, often known as a motion picture, is a new kind of visual art that has emerged in the last 300 years. It is a difficult to define, complicated, exclusive art form, but the element of movie is instantaneous and global. Motion images are both an art and a means of mass entertainment, and they have a substantial sociological impact in the latter capacity. They also come from a scientific and technological background (Webster; 1981). On the screen, a movie depicts a tale or dialogue. A film created by utilizing cameras to capture images or by employing animation techniques to create images.

In movie there are many explicit contents. Explicit content could be something like a "moral of the narrative" or a socio-political perspective that the filmmaker is communicating explicitly through the characters' words and actions. People can be educated in moral, educational, social, cultural, and other values through watching movies. If we try to comprehend a film and open our minds, a film can provide us with information, education, and inspiration.

A movie is a visual medium that may educate and improve people's comprehension of a given subject. The movie is a form of media that has a significant impact on the dissemination of information as well as the delivery of messages to an audience or group of people. Because the movie shows to the

audience through imagery, the messages might be beneficial or negative depending on the audience.

Therefore, movies are the media that is most often used as a data source by previous researchers. In this case, the researcher also believes that the more people know the movie, the more curious that person will be if a topic is researched in this movie.

H. *Akeelah and The Bee*

This movie is a popular film that teachers like to use as a medium of learning. *Akeelah and The Bee* is a film that tells the story of a child who takes part in a spelling competition. Akeelah is a child who likes to play spelling games but doesn't want to develop it. Unexpectedly Akeelah was able to become the winner in this national level spelling competition. Of course, being a winner is not easy. Akeelah went through many difficulties and various problems, but she proved that she could overcome all of them.

This movie not only teaches how to spell a word, but also teaches various moral values that can be applied in everyday life. It starts with the unyielding feeling that is seen when Akeelah struggles to become a winner. Akeelah becomes a person who has high confidence when fighting tough opponents. This movie also teaches that teachers are not only in the educational environment, but teachers can be found anywhere and anytime, in the sense that everyone is a teacher. As an important addition, this movie also uses easy-to-understand language.

I. Previous Study

The first Previous study that the researcher explain is from Rugaiyah. Rugaiyah conducted a similar study in August of 2018 called "Derivational and inflectional morpheme analysis on Reading Texts of 2013 Curriculum English Textbook for the X Grade of Senior High Schools Published by Ministry of Education and Culture." In her journal, she said that language is a tool for communicating in everyday life. The user of language not only comprehends the meaning, but also considers the context in which they spoke. Aside from that, the speaker needs understand how words are formed and how the language is constructed. Because of this, morphology aids the speaker in comprehending the shape and meaning of words. Although the meaning is related to grammar and the lowest unit of language (morpheme), she is unable to locate the verb suffixes.

The second study, titled "English Morphology," was undertaken by Damatius Wagiman Adisutrisno in March of 2013. She claims that most students strive to understand English vocabulary, but that they are sometimes unable to forecast the meaning of particular terms because they are unaware that the words do not have a single meaning. The words can be made up of two or more meaning units. To put it another way, students should be aware of this by understanding the notion of morpheme in order to be able to predict the meaning of words.

In May 2020, Ira Nur Aprianti and Aseptiana Parmawati conducted "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on The Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga's "A Star Is Born" Album." They wrote in their journal that words are the

fundamental building blocks of communication. Morphology and word have a connection. By studying Morphology, a person can discover a word's complexity form, the influence of changes in form, and the meaning of that word.

Sita Maulidina, Furi Indriyani, and Tati Mardewi (2019) conducted the fourth study that the researcher found, which looked at derivational and inflectional morphemes in the Jakarta Post. The data was analyzed using a descriptive qualitative technique. According to the findings of this study, not all types of inflectional and derivational morphemes are present; there are seven types of inflectional and eight types of derivational morphemes.

I Dewa Ayu Kurnia Martini (2016) did the study, which was dubbed derivational of bound morpheme. This research looks at what derivational morphemes are, the many kinds of derivational morphemes, and the types of derivational morphemes that don't affect the part of speech.

The researcher might draw conclusions about the similarities and differences based on the previous study. The focus of this research and the prior study above is on morphological analysis. The main difference between this study and the prior study is the research object. The researcher, Elya Farkhan, describes the examining of derivational morphemes in the current study, with the movie *Akeelah and The Bee* as the object. In the first study, Rugaiyah focused on evaluating derivational and inflectional morpheme of reading texts from the Ministry of Education and Culture's 2013 Curriculum English Textbook for the X Grade of Senior High Schools. Damatius Wagiman Adisutrisno's previous study

focused on examining a specific word. The researchers, Ira Nur Aprianti and Aseptiana Parmawati, focus on evaluating the lyric of Lady Gaga's song "a star is born" in the third previous study. Jakarta Post is the object of research for Sita Maulidina, Furi Indriyani, and Tati Mardewi.