CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Understanding words is interesting because it plays an important role in one's live. It is impossible to imagine human society without language. And equally, it is impossible to imagine a human language that has no words of any kind. Many definitions of word have been put forward and are found in dictionaries or in linguistic textbooks. According to Bloomfield (in Katamba 1994: 11), 'a word is a minimum free'. By this he meant that the word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can be used on its own. It is a form that cannot be divided into any smaller units that can be used independently to convey meaning. For example *child* is a word. We cannot divide up into smaller units for example '*ch* 'or' *ild* 'to convey meaning when they stand alone.
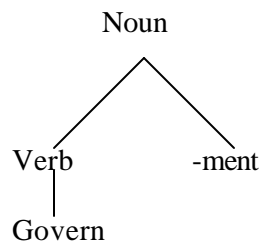
Language cannot be separated from words. As a unit of language, a word is the unity of sound and meaning. Knowing a word means knowing the sound and meaning. The speakers of language cannot determine whether the word *cat* is a word in English if they did not know the meaning. They will know when some one tells them, *cat* is a kind of animal. But, actually there is still another part of language called morpheme. A morpheme may be defined as the minimal linguistic sign, a grammatical unit in which there is an arbitrary union of sound and meaning and that cannot be analyzed. A word it self

consist of one and maybe more than one morpheme. The combination of morphemes can create the new words which are different from the base forms.

Morphology as a part of linguistics study, will explain more about word structure. The study also explains about the internal structure of word, morphemes and the rules by which words are formed. In morphology, we can find the process of word formation and how the smallest meaningful units of language called morpheme form a word.
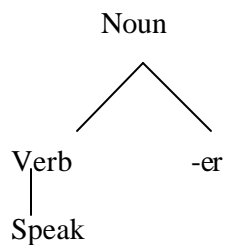
In morphology study, the process of creating a new language form can be found in the process of what we call derivation. According to Katamba (1994: 59) derivation is the process of creating new lexemes from other lexemes. The writer is going to analyze derivation process of English nouns which are found in the Jakarta post articles. The examples of derivation of English nouns are:
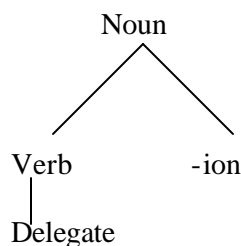
1) Government.

```
            Noun
            /  \
           /    \
        Verb    -ment
          |
        Govern
```

Government consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme 'govern' and the bound morpheme'-ment'. Morpheme 'govern' belong to a verb category, while morpheme '-ment' is suffix. *Government (n): govern (v) + -ment.* It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

2) Speaker.

```
                    Noun
                    /\
                   /  \
                  /    \
              Verb      -er
               |
             Speak
```

Speaker consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme 'speak' and the bound morpheme'-er'. Morpheme 'speak' is verb category, while morpheme '-er' is suffix. It is derivational affix, because it changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

3) Delegation.

```
                    Noun
                    /\
                   /  \
                  /    \
              Verb      -ion
               |
            Delegate
```

The word delegation is formed from the base morpheme 'delegate' and the bound morpheme suffix '-ion'. The category of 'delegate' is a verb while 'ion' is suffix. The word 'delegation' refers to person. Morpheme '–ion' has the meaning of 'some one who does what ever the verb mean'.

Morphological rules are intimately coupled with phonological rules. The application of morphological rules brings the application of phonological rules. The adding of the affix to the base can make some differences to the pattern and the pronunciation of the affixes.

Preparation = prepare + -*ion*

$$= /pri'pær/ + \text{-}ion$$

$$= ['prep?'reisy?n]$$

Suffix *–ion* changes the form become *–ation* when the suffix attached to the bases in which the end of the base in vowel (*e*).

Since there are only fewer detail studies about derivation, it is interesting for the writer to make analysis entitled "ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL PROCESS OF ENGLISH NOUNS FOUND IN THE JAKARTA POST ARTICLES."

B. Previous Study

The study of derivation process has ever been conducted by Ninik Srihartini (2005) entitled "MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE WORD IN INTERNET." On her research, she analyzed about morphological process on the word in internet. There are 17 types of new word formation. Having analyzed the types of new word formation in the words in internet, she found five types of morphological process which is commonly used. They are compounding, clipping, blending, acronym and affixation. Most of internet registers are formed by the process of compounding and blending. Related to the meaning, she identified the words in internet based on the meaning in the special dictionary of internet.

The similarity between Srihartini's research and the writer's research is that Srihartini and the writer are doing research to analyze the new word formation and they use descriptive research. The difference is that Srihartini's

research analyzed about morphological process on the word in internet and identified the words in internet based on the meaning in the special dictionary of internet, while the writer focuses on the derivation process of English noun found in the Jakarta post articles and phonological conditions in the derivation process of English nouns.

C. Problem Statement

The write formulates the problems as follows:

1. What lexical categories are there in derivational process?

2. What are the phonological conditions in the derivational process of English nouns?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To determine the derived lexical categories in derivational processes.

2. To identify the phonologically conditioned environments which happen in the derivational process.

E. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes that this research will have several benefits:

1. Theoretical benefit:

a. The reader will understand more about the process of word formation and the internal structure of derivations words.

b. The reader will get information about derivational process.

2. Practical benefit:

c. This research can also contribute to the other researchers who are interested in the study of morphology, so it will add their knowledge about derivational process.

d. Giving clear description about the meaning of each derivational process.

F. Paper Organization

The organization of this research paper is given in order to make the reader understand the content of the paper.

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter deals with the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective, benefit of the study and paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This chapter is concerned with theories of basic terminology of morphology, affixes, morphophonemic rules, word formation and lexical category.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter is concerned with the type of research, object of the study, source of data and method of collecting data.

Chapter IV is concerned with research result. This chapter cover discusses the findings and the analysis.

Chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion deals with the answer of the problem statements and the other finding. This chapter is also related to some suggestions for other researchers and readers.