

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with word structure. Matthews (1991:3) states that, “Morphology is the branch of linguistics which is concerned with the ‘form of words’ in different uses and contraction”. In other words, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that the knowledge of the speakers of those languages. Word formation is creation of a new word, sometimes it changes the word’s meaning.

In linguistics, “if an affix changes the part of speech of the base and may have an irregular meaning, it is derivational” (Bauer, 1988:12). Derivational affix is the word-formation that creates the new meaning by adding or affixing a word which noun is derived from verb, adjective derived from adverb, and adjective derived into noun. In other words, derivational occurs when a person attaches affixation in a word together to make them one word. This change is usually called morphological processes.

Word is the most important thing in a language. Everyone knows that language as a communication used by society to work together, interacting, and to identification itself. It is impossible to imagine that a human language has no word of any kind. Word can be defined as a sound or a combination of sounds that

represents the idea in writing which symbolizes a meaning. In linguistics, there are many definitions of word.

According to Matthews (1991:208), “The simple definition of a word is the smallest unit of syntax”. The words differ from each other in both sound and meaning. It means that the word is the smallest meaning in linguistics that can stand alone without anything addition. For example word; *drink, sleep, pray, etc.* The word “drink”, “sleep”, “pray” cannot be divided into smaller units that can convey meaning when they stand alone. They are just part of a sentence that has a function to convey the meaning if they stand with other elements in a sentences.

Sentence can be divided into spoken and written. In English language, written sentence is more difficult to understand because many people only want to hear the speaker sounds. The written languages contain words that arrange a sentence and have a meaning. Therefore, the written language is more necessary in studying word formations. The words are usually can be found in dictionary, magazine, bulletin, and newspaper.

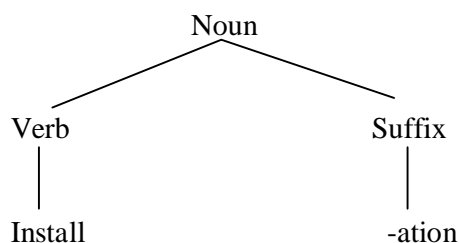
A dictionary is one of the books that explain the meaning of words in many languages. It has functions to help people to recognize the new words. Besides, a dictionary also contains informative words, various features, and vocabularies that are arranged based on alphabetical order from the first letter of a word. The dictionary usually differs from each other in both the quality of word and meaning. In general, interesting dictionary typically publishes bilingual language completed with the example of using the word in a sentence. Then, in

this study the writer uses *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* to collect and analyze the data.

Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary is a monolingual dictionary published by Oxford University Press. The dictionary is translated from one language that is English to English. As a student especially in English Department, using *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* is very useful for us. By using it, we can improve our vocabulary of English because it contains the way to pronounce a word. We can also comprehend more about the structure and grammar used in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*.

The writer is going to analyze suffix -ion and -ation found in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. The example of derivational affixes (suffix) -ion and -ation are in the following words.

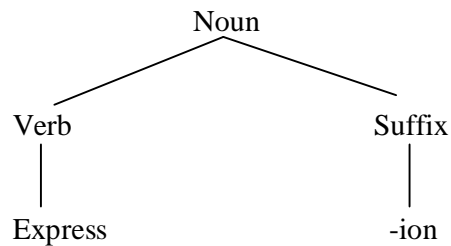
Data 1: *installation*



The word **installation** is formed from the base morpheme “**install**” and the bound morpheme suffix “**-ation**”. The category of “**install**” is a verb while “**-ation**” is suffix. Then, these morphemes, “**install**” and “**-ation**” will be changed the grammatical category from the verb into noun when they are joined. It is called derivational affix.

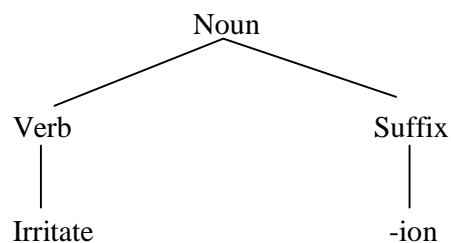
The ending of morpheme “**install**” is consonant “**l**”, and consist of two syllables. So, before a noun suffix beginning with a vowel “**-ation**”.

Data 2: *expression*



Expression consists of two morphemes. They are base morpheme “**express**” and bound morpheme “**-ion**”. Morpheme of “**express**” belongs to verb category, while morpheme “**-ion**” is suffix. Then, when these morphemes, “**express**” and “**-ion**” are joined, the derivational affixes is happened. In the word “**expression**” the grammatical category is change from verb into noun. The final sound of morpheme “**express**” is double consonant “**s**” and consists of two syllables. Therefore the noun “**expression**” is followed by vowel suffix “**-ion**”.

Data 3: *irritation*



From the tree diagrams above, it can be analyzed that a noun **irritation** is formed by the base morpheme “**irritate**” and the bound morpheme “**-ion**”. The category of “**irritate**” is a verb, while “**-ion**” is suffix. The addition of suffix “**-ion**” in the morpheme “**irritate**” can change the grammatical category from the verb into noun. It is called derivational affixes. The final silent word of morpheme “**irritate**” is “**e**”, so the suffix have to begin with a vowel “**-ion**”.

New word formations are having different entries in a dictionary, (Matthews, 1991:43). We cannot distinguish the correct meaning if we do not understand before about the derivational affix (suffix) *-ion* and *-ation* whether they change the lexical category and how it is formed. From the explanation above, the writer concludes that all of suffix *-ion* and *-ation* can change the grammatical category into noun. Therefore, the writer conducts the title “*A Morphological Analysis on Derivational Affixes (Suffix) –ion and –ation used in Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*”

B. Previous Study

This research deals with some previous researches but it has difference in some matters. The previous studies will be mentioned here to prove that this research is different from others. The first previous research is the study of morphology that has ever been conducted by Prawidyastri, a Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2011) in *An Analysis of Derivational Process of Affixes used in the Manual of Mobile Phone*. The aim of her research is to analyze the

derivational process and the meaning of derivational affixes of English words used in the manual of mobile phone. She analyzed the process and the meaning of derivational affixes in the manual of mobile phone, and then she found 26 affixes that are used in the entire data taken from that manual mobile phone, they are *un-* and *-al*, *inter-* and *al-*, *-ion* and *al-*, *-ation* and *al-*, *-ive* and *-ly*, *-ous* and *-ly*, *-al* and *-ly*, *-ial* and *ly*, *-ful* and *-ly*, *-ial* and *-ly*, *-al* and *-ly*, *-al* and *-ly*, *-un* and *-ly*, *-ic*, *-al* and *-ly*, *in-* and *-ly*, *-ial* and *-ly*, *in-* and *-ly*, *-ial* and *-ity*, *-ve* and *-ity*, *-al* and *ity*, *-ive* and *-ity*, *re-* and *-ation*, *-ize* and *-ation*, *in-*, *-ive*, and *-ity*, *-ive* and *-ate*, *in-*, and *-ate*. She also conclude that the meaning of derivational process of affixes that are adjectives forming affixes, adverb forming affixes, noun forming affixes, and verb forming affixes.

The second previous research is conducted by Triani, (UMS, 2009) it is entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns Found in the Hello Magazine Articles*. The goal of her research is to classify lexical categories of derivational process of English nouns. She analyzed the type of new derived words in the *Hello Magazine* articles. Then, she classified two types of derivational process of English nouns commonly found in the *Hello Magazine* articles. They are lexical categories of verb and adjective. She collects the data of affixes that changes their grammatical category.

The similarity of this study with the previous studies is the analysis of the new word formation, which changes the grammatical category of each word formations. The difference of this study from the previous study is the object of data analysis. The Prawidyastri's research is the words taken from manual of

mobile phone and the Triani's research is focused on derivational process of English noun in *Hello Magazine* articles, while the writer analyzes the derivational affixes (Suffix) –ion and -ation found in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*.

C. Limitation of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer limits the analysis on derivational affixes. This research only focuses on derivational affixes (suffix) -ion and -ation, because the writer wants to know about the similarities and the differences between that suffixes. The writer takes the data from *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. The data will be analyzed using morphological theory.

D. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. What are the similarities and differences between the usage of suffix –ion and -ation in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*?
2. What are the characteristics of suffix –ion and -ation in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*?

E. Objective of the Study

In carrying this research, the writer formulates the objective of the study as follows:

- a. To clarify the similarities and differences between the usage of suffix –ion and –ation in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*.
- b. To describe the characteristics of suffix –ion and –ation in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*.

F. Benefit of the Study

In this research, the writer hopes that this research gives some theoretical and practical benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical benefit

a. For the student

They will understand more about the meaning of suffix –ion and –ation and the process of word formation.

b. For the lectures

This result of the research can be used as an input in morphological analysis on derivational affixes (suffix) –ion and –ation in a dictionary.

2. Practical benefit

a. For other researcher

The result of this study can add the quantity of research especially in the study of morphology.

b. For the reader

This study will give more information to the next writers who want to discuss similar topic related to the study.

G. Research Paper Organization

The writer arranges this paper in order to make obviously of this research content. This research is divided five chapters.

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

Chapter II is the underlying theory. This chapter consists of notion of morphology, word, morpheme, affixes, word formation, and lexical categories.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter deals with type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing the data.

Chapter IV is research findings and discussion. This chapter is concerned with describing research findings and research discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.