CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Morphology is the study of word structure. Many words are morphologically simple. For example, *the, fierce, desk, eat, boot, at, fee, mosquito*. The term morpheme is the smallest units of meaning (Katamba, 1993: 19). Morphemes may be free or bound, and bound morphemes are classified as either inflectional or derivational.
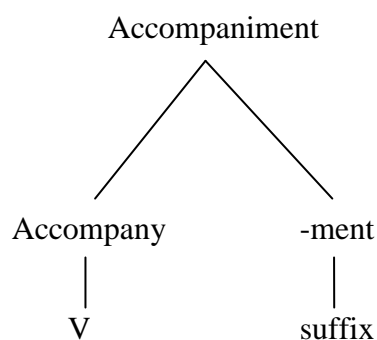
Derivational morphemes operate more directly on the meaning of a word. An example of a derivational morpheme is the –able suffix in the word laughable. This suffix adds the meaning "to be able" to the word "laugh", resulting in a new word that means "able to provoke laughter".

In this study the writer deals with analyzing derivational process suffix –ment and -ness used in Oxford English Dictionary. Derivational morphology is a process where one words is changed into another. The process takes a word stem like "national" and adds a prefix, suffix or infix to make a new word such as "international" or "nationality". The word fragments added to the stem word are called morphemes, hence morphology.

There are many common morphemes in English. Such changes in derivational morphology are used to convert nouns, adjctives and verbs into one another. For example, nouns can be converted into verbs and adjectives. It is possible for each class of word into another class of word is a sign of the flexibility of English.
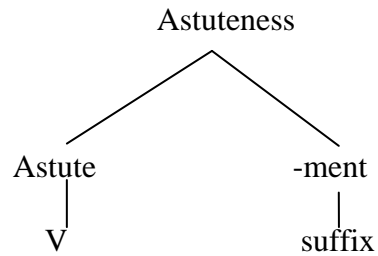
The term for converting an adjective or verb to be a noun is called normalization. This is a key part of derivational morphology. Below are the examples of the analysis on derivational process (suffix) –ment and -ness found in Oxford English Dictionary that the writer chooses.

1. Accompaniment

Accompaniment

Accompany   -ment

V   suffix

Accompaniment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "accompany" and the bound morpheme "-ment". The verb "accompany" can be converted into "accompaniment" becomes a noun. Accompaniment (n) = accompany (v), + -ment. It is derivational affix, because it changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

2. Astuteness

Astuteness

Astute   -ment

V   suffix

Astuteness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "astute" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "astute" belong to adjective category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Astuteness (n) = astute (adj), + -ness. It is derivational affix, because it changes the grammatical category from adjectives into noun.

Since there are only fewer detail studies on derivation, it is interesting for the writer to conduct a research entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Process (Suffix) –Ment and –Ness used in *Oxford* English *Dictionary* Published 2003".

B. Previous Study

To support the research, of course the writer needs some other researches that have been made by other researchers. The first research related to this study was conducted by Irawan (*UMS,* 2007) entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns Founds in the Jakarta post Articles.* The result of his study shows that first, there are some lexical categories that are changed into noun, and they are: derived lexical categories from verb and derived lexical categories from adjective. Second, there are phonological configurations in 14 bases in derivational process.

The second previous study is conducted by Naomi (2004) from Petra Christian University in her research paper entitled *A Morphological Study of Derivation in Time Magazine's Articles.* She did the research by reading the text, identifying derivations through the existing words, and numbering each line where the derived words occur. From the data collection, she described some types of derivations, types of structures of derived words as well as their phonological changes. The findings show that there are three types of derivations, namely derivational prefixation, derivational suffixation, and multiple derivations. Relating to the types of derivations, there are also found 14 structures of derived words: 3 structures relating to derivational prefixation, 4 structures relating to derivational suffixation, and 7 structures concerning multiple derivations.

The third previous study is conducted by Triana (*UMS, 2009*) entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Process of English Noun found in the Hello Magazine Articles.* In the research paper, she focuses on identifying lexical categories of derivational process of English nouns. She uses documentation and observation methods to get the data. The data are sentences containing derivational noun taken from the articles on the magazine. The object of her research is word categories in derivational process. Data and data sources are taken from the articles on the Hello Magazines articles using descriptive − qualitative research. The result of her study shows that first, there are: 90 data's of derived lexical categories from verb which consists of verb + ing (51 data's), verb + -ment (8 data's), verb + -ion (15 data's), verb + -er (8 data's), verb + - ation (7 data's), verb + - or (1 data's), and 14 data's of derived lexical categories from adjective which consists of adjective + -acy (2 data's), adjective + -ance (2 data's), adjective + -ence (1 data's), adjective + -dom (1 data's), adjective + -ity (5 data's), and adjective + -ness (3 data's).

Based on those researchers, the writer can find differences and similarities between the previous research and this research. The similarities of the first previous until the third previous study are on the focus of derivational process. Differences between first previous until third previous study and the present research is in the object of the study. The writer concerns with a morphological analysis on derivational process (suffix) −ment and −ness used in Oxford English Dictionary.

C. Limitation of Study

To focus this study, the writer limits this study about derivational process (suffix) −ment and −ness. The object of this research is *Oxford English Dictionary*. The data are analyzed using morphology theory by Katamba (1993).

D. Problem Statements

Based on the research background, the problems proposed in this research are:

1. What are the characters base that can be attached by (suffix) −ment and −ness used in Oxford English Dictionary?
2. What are the functions of the derivational processes (suffix) −ment and −ness used in Oxford English Dictionary?

E. Objectives of Study

Based on the problem statement above, objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To identify the characters of base in derivational process (suffix) −ment and −ness used in Oxford English Dictionary.
2. To describe the functions of the derivational processes (suffix) −ment and −ness used in Oxford English Dictionary.

F. Benefit of the Study

In this study the writer hopes that this research gives some benefits, namely:

1. Theoretical Benefit

   a. This research can give addition input in improving ability of morphology analysis especially derivational process.

   b. The result of the study can be used as reference in studying morphology.

2. Practical Benefit

   a. Students

   The study is hoped to enrich knowledge and experience of the writer and another students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta or the other universities. The writer hopes this study can be used as references and knowledge in derivational processes from the morphological study.

   b. Lecturers

   The writer hopes the findings of this study might be useful for additional information that can be applied as an example by the teacher in the process of teaching learning of morphology especially derivational process.

c. Other researcher

The study is hoped to enrich knowledge and experience of the other universities who have interested in the study of morphology especially derivational process.

G. Research Paper Organization

In order to make clear research, the research paper is organized by the following paper organization.

Chapter I is introduction that consists of background of the study, previous study, problem statements, objective of the study, benefit of the study, underlying theory, research method, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory that elaborates Morphology, The Study of Morpheme, Affixation, Morphophonemic Rule, and Lexical Category**.**

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

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

Chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestion.