

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation. Matthews (1991:3) states that, “Morphology, therefore, is the simply a term for that branch of linguistics which is concerned with the ‘form of words’ in different uses and contraction”. Lehmann (1976) in Srijono (2001:49) stated that “Morphology is the study of morphemes, their variation, and their combination in words”. Word formation is creation of a new word, sometimes it changes the word’s meaning.

Bauer (1988:12) said that derivational affixes are part of morphology lesson. In linguistics, derivational affix is the word-formation that creates the new meaning and part speech by addition. For example; the affixes which form noun that obtained from verb, adverb that obtained from adjective, verb that obtained from adjective, and adjective that obtained from noun. “If an affix changes the part of speech of the base, it is derivational” (Bauer, 1988:12). Affixes are divided into three kinds. They are prefix, infix, and suffix. A prefix is placed at the beginning of a word to modify or changes its meaning. An infix is inserted within a root or stem. A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like *-ly*, *-er*, *-or*, *-ist*, *-s*, *-ing* and *-ed*. For example: *kind-ly*, *wait-er*, *book-s*, *walk-ed*, etc (Katamba, 1994:44).

Many kinds of suffixes can be found in a newspaper. Newspaper is one of written media and it is a publication of what issued daily or weekly. It includes local and international news stories, advertisements, announcements, opinions, cartoons, sports, news and television listings. By reading newspaper, the readers could know the events that happen every day. Then, the writer chooses The Jakarta Globe newspaper, because it is one of the newspapers that uses English Language. There are some derivational affixes which can be found in The Jakarta Globe.

There are several suffixes (-er, -or) in Jakarta Globe news paper like; *singer, rapper, manager, customer, consumer, dancer, leader, producer, grower, offender, officer, enforcer, writer, legislator, director, auditor, governor, investor, editor, perpetrator, visitor, inspector, professor, etc .*

The example of derivational affixes (suffix -er, -or) are:

a) *Singer*

Singer: Sing + er

Derivational affixes (suffix -er): noun + -er

Singer (noun)



Sing (verb) *er* (doer)

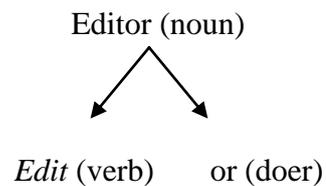
Singer is constructed by two morphemes, they are *sing* (base morpheme) and *er* (bound morpheme). Morpheme “*sing*” is verb category, and *er* is suffix. *Singer* (Noun): *sing* (verb) + *er* is derivational affixes when they are combined, because *singer* has changed the meaning and change the

grammatical category. That is verb (sing: to make melodious sound), changes into noun (singer: person who do the act of sing).

b) Editor

Editor: Edit + or

Derivational affixes (suffix –or): verb + -or



Editor is constructed by two morphemes, they are edit (base morpheme) and or (bound morpheme). Morpheme “edit” is verb category, and or is suffix. Editor (Noun): edit (verb) + or is derivational affixes when they are combined, because *editor* has changed the meaning and change the grammatical category. That is from verb (edit: the act of correcting) changes into noun (editor: person who do the act of correcting)

Based on the reason above, the writer conducts a research entitled: **A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes (suffix) –er and –or in the Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012**

B. Previous Study

There are some previous researches that have differences in some matters. This previous study will be explained here to describe that this research is different from others.

The first research was conducted by Triani (UMS, 2009) entitled *An Analysis 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 are in the Hello Magazine article. The data are sentences containing derivational nouns taken from the articles on the magazine. The writer concerns with three articles which are entitled: “My side Career As a Women Watcher, Must be Improved, and How to make Decisions”. To answer that problem, this research uses morphological analysis. The object of this research is word categories in derivational process. Data and data source are taken from the articles in the Hello Magazine using descriptive qualitative research because it does not use numbering. The result of this study shows that first, there are 104 data of lexical categories that are changed into noun, they are: 90 data of derived lexical categories from verb which consists of verb +-ing (51 data), verb +-ment (8 data), verb +-ion (15 data), verb +- er (8 data), verb +-ation (7 data), verb +- or (1 datum), and 14 data of derived lexical categories from adjective which consists of adjective + -acy (2 data), adjective +- ance (2 data), adjective +- ence (1 datum), adjective +-dom (1 datum), adjective +- ity (5 data), adjective +- ness (3 data).

The other research that has related to the research was conducted by Harlinanto (UMS, 2008) entitled *An Analysis of Noun Forming affixes in Time Magazine Issued on January 7, 2008*. On that research, he employs the morphological analysis. The objectives are identifying and analyzing noun

forming affixes based on syntactical category. There are six affixes that form noun: (a) *-ion*, (b) *-ation*, (c) *-ment*, (d) *-er*, (e) *-ness* and (f) *-ity*. His research uses descriptive qualitative research. The results of this study show those two lexical categories that are changing into noun; noun forming affixes from verb to noun and forming affixes from adjectives to noun. The assimilation process influences the sound segment of the root. Therefore, there occurs omission to prevent redundancy of word sound. In addition, from the six affixes mentioned, the most common affix in the data are *-ion*.

Based on the study above, there are similarities and differences. The similarities of this study with previous study are both use morphological analysis. The differences are on the data source, the first researcher on the previous study above uses *Hello Magazine Articles*. The second researcher on the previous study above uses *Time Magazine Issued on January 7, 2008* as the data source as the data source. The writer uses Jakarta Globe News Paper November 1-7, 2012 as data source. The writer focuses on the affixes; especially suffix (-er and -or). Then, the first researcher on previous study above focuses on the analysis of derivational process of English nouns. and the second researcher on the previous study above focuses on noun forming affixes.

C. Limitation of the Study

In this research paper, the writer just focuses on the suffix (-er and -or), because the writer just wants to know differences and similarities the usage of suffix -er and -or in words.

D. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena explained on the background of this study, the writer formulates the following problems.

1. What are the characteristics suffix -er and -or in *the Jakarta Globe Newspapers November 1-7, 2012*?
2. What are the similarities and differences of suffix -er and -or in *the Jakarta Globe Newspapers November 1-7, 2012*?

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the problems above, the writer formulates the objective of the study in the followings.

1. To classify the characteristics suffix -er and -or in *the Jakarta Globe Newspapers November 1-7, 2012*.
2. To clarify the similarities and differences suffix -er and -or in *the Jakarta Globe Newspapers November 1-7, 2012*.

F. Benefit of the Study

This research is conducted in order that it gives theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Benefit

In theoretical benefit, the research finding can be used by the students and the lectures.

a. The Students

- 1) The students would be easier in understanding of the differences between suffix -er and -or.

b. The lectures

- 1) The research can be used by lecturer as reference and input when teaching English, especially derivational affixes (suffix er-and-or).

2. Practical Benefit

In practical benefit, the research finding can be used by the other researcher and author.

a. Other researcher

The other researcher can get information that needed in their research by the result of this research about derivational affixes suffix -er and -or.

b. Author

The author can get the larger knowledge and experience about derivational affixes (suffix -er and -or).

G. Research Paper Organization

This research paper consists of five chapters: Chapter one, introduction; consists of background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research paper organization.

The second chapter, underlying theory's, consists of notion of morphology, notion of morpheme, notion of word, notion of affixes, notion of derivation.

The third chapter, research methods, consists of type of research, object of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data.

The analysis in the fourth chapter consists of research finding and discussion.

Last chapter describes about conclusion and suggestion.