

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

One of the branch of linguistics is morphology. Matthew (1974:1) argues that “morphology as the study of form of word”. Besides that morphology is the study of word formation in a particular language. It focuses especially on the internal structure of the words. So, morphology is the study of the structure of the word in particular language.

Bloomfield (in Katamba 1994:11) argues that “the word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can be used on its own”. In addition, the word is the smallest unit of spoken language which has meaning. For example are: *write*, *book*, *pencil*, *bag*, etc. The word “*write*”, “*book*”, “*pencil*”, it is cannot be divided into smaller unit when standing alone and having meaning. It is different with *dangerous* which can be divided into smaller unit there are *danger-* and *-us*.

A morpheme is the minimal meaningful units. Katamba (1993:24) argues that “morpheme is the smallest differences in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure”. It can be said that morpheme is the smallest unit of form with specific meaning. For example: *development* can be divided into two meaningful parts, there are “develop” and the suffix “ment”.

Srijono (2006:53) states that “a morphological process is a process of forming new words by modifying a morpheme or morphemes”. One of the morphological process is affix. The types of affixes are prefix, infix and suffix.

In the other hand, affix morphemes have two types namely derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes are those morphemes which produce new words, or change the function of a word. Inflectional morphemes do not create new words, but only show grammatical functions of a word.

A dictionary is reference source of words in a language, arranged alphabetically. In addition to defining the words, larger dictionaries also provide information on the spellings, pronunciation, word origins, functions, and different forms of the word. In generally, a dictionary have functions to listing of word of a language with translation into another language. In this study the writer uses *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* to collect them and analyze the data.

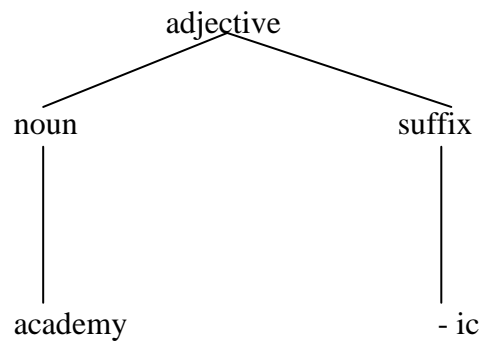
*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* is the object of the study. The writer is interested in analyzing the derivational affixes. Because affixes are necessary to learn and the writer want to provide the readers with more understanding about the characteristics and functions of suffix –ic and –al found in this dictionary.

The following is an example of derivational process in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*.

Data 1: *Academic*

(1) Academic= academy+*-ic*

Derivational affixes= noun+ suffix

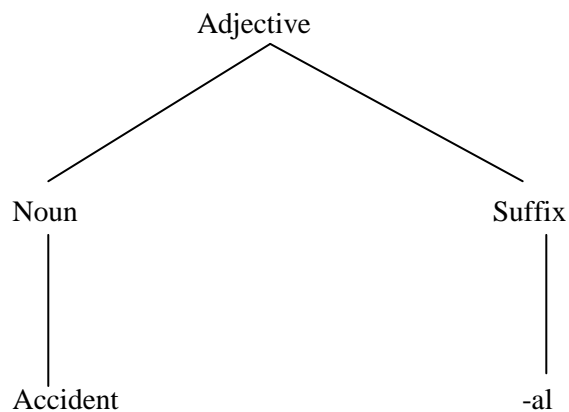


The word **academic** is formed by two morphemes. They are the base morpheme “**academy**” and the bound morpheme “**-ic**”. The morpheme “**academy**” belongs to noun category, while morpheme “**-ic**” is suffix. The addition of suffix “**-ic**” in the morpheme “**academy**” is derivational affix. When they are combined, they change the grammatical form from noun into adjective category.

Data 2: *Accidental*

(2) *Accidental* =accident + *-al*

Derivational affixes=Noun+suffix

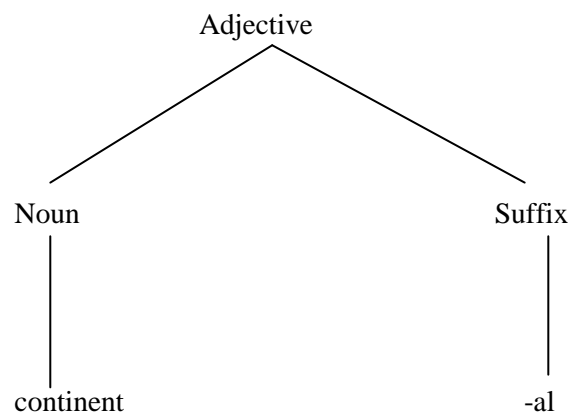


The word **accidental** is formed by two morphemes. They are the base morpheme “**accident**” and the bound morpheme “**-al**”. The morpheme “**accident**” belongs to noun category, while morpheme “**-al**” is suffix. The addition of suffix “**-al**” in the morpheme “**accident**” is derivational affix. When they are combined, they change the grammatical form from noun into adjective category.

Data 3: *Continental*

*Continental*=continent+ -al

Derivational affixes=Noun+suffix



The word **continental** is formed by two morphemes. They are the base morpheme “*continent*” and the bound morpheme “-al”. The Morpheme “*continent*” belongs to noun category, while morpheme “**-al**” is suffix. The addition of suffix “**-al**” in the morpheme “**accident**” is derivational affix. When they are combined, they change the grammatical form from noun into adjective category.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer is interested in analyzing the morphological study of derivational in dictionary. Thus, this research is entitled “*A Morphological Study of Derivational Process(Suffix) –ic and –al Used in Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary.*”

## **B. Previous Study**

There are three researchers who have conducted similar studies related to A Morphological Study of Derivational. The first is Astri (UMS:2011), entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Process of Affixes Used in The Manuals of Mobile Phone*. This study aimed at answering two problems. The problems are: (1) How are the derivational processes of English words used in the manuals of mobile phone and (2) What are the meanings of the derivational process of affixes of English words used in the manuals of mobile phone. This research uses documentation methods to get the data. The type of her research is descriptive qualitative. The objectives are identifying and analyzing how are the derivational process and the meaning of derivational process of English words used in the manuals of mobile phone. The data are words taken from the manuals of mobile phone. The results of this study show that first , there are 26 affixes used in the manuals of mobile phone: 1. un- and –al, 2. inter- and -al, 3. -ion and -al, 4. –ation and –al, 5. –ive and –ly, 6. –ous and –ly, 7. –al and –ly, 8. –ial and –ly. 10. ful – and –ly, 11. –ial and –ly, 12. -al and –ly, 13.un – and -ly , 14. Ic, -al, and –ly, 15. in- and –ly, 16. –ial and –ly, 17. in- and –ly, 18. -ial and –ity, 19. –ive and –ity, 20. -al and –ity, 21. –ive and –ity, 22. re- and –ation, 23.-ize and –ation, 24. in-, -ive, and –ity, 25. –ive and –ate, and 26. in – and –ate. In addition, from the 26 affixes mentioned, the most common affixes in the data are –ial and -ly. Second, the meaning of derivational of process of affixes that are adjective forming affixes, adverb forming affixes, noun forming affixes, and verb forming affixes.

The second is Irawan (UMS:2007), entitled *Analysis of Derivational Process of English nouns found in The Jakarta Post Articles*. The result of this study is aimed at answering the two problems. The problems are: (1) What lexical categories are there in derivational process, and (2) What are the phonological conditions in the derivation process of English nouns. This research uses documentation and observation methods to get the data. The type of her research is descriptive qualitative. The data are words taken from the articles on the newspaper. The writer concerns with three articles which are entitled: “*Hamas PM urges unity deal with Abbas as*” truce holds”, *China preparing national plan for climate change*” and “*Editor calls for democracy in china*”. To answer those problems, this research employs morphological analysis. The objectives are Identifying and analyzing the new derived words whether or not they have changed based on syntactical category. Analyzing the new derived words whether or not they have phonological changes based on phonological condition. The result of this study shows that first, there are some lexical categories that are changed into noun, the y are: derived lexical categories from verb and derived lexical categories from adjective. Second, there are phonological configurations in 14 bases in derivational process.

The last is Triyani (UMS:2009), entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns Found in The Hello Magazine Articles*. The focus of this study is identifying lexical categories of derivational process of English nouns. This research uses documentation and observation methods to get the data. The type of her research is descriptive qualitative. The objectives are identifying and analyzing lexical categories of derivational process. The data are sentences containing derivational nouns taken from the articles on the magazine. The writer concerns with three articles which is entitled: “*My side Career As a Women Watcher, Must be Improved, and How to make Decisions*”. To answer that problem, this research employs morphological analysis. The object of this

research is word categories in derivational process. Data and source taken from the articles on the Hello Magazine Article, using descriptive – qualitative research because does not use numbering. The result of this study shows that first, there are 104 data's of lexical categories that are changed into noun, they 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), 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), adjective +- dom (1 data), adjective +- ity (5 data's), adjective +- ness (3 data's).

The similarity of previous study is analyzing the new word formation. Then the difference from previous study on the object research. The writer focuses on the objectives explaining and analyzing of the characteristics and functions in derivational process of suffix –ic and –al in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*.

### **C. Limitation of the Study**

To focus this study, the researcher limits this study in derivational process (suffix) –ic and –al. The object of this research is *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. The data is analyzed using morphology theory by Katamba 1994.

### **D. Problem Statement**

The problem statement is necessary for the research, The researcher formulates the problems as follow.

- a. How are the characteristics of suffix –ic and –al in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*?
- b. What are the functions of suffix –ic and –al in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*?

### **E. Objective of the Study**

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

- a. To Explain the characteristics of suffix –ic and -al in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*.
- b. To describe the functions of suffix –ic and –al in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*.

### **F. Benefit of the Study**

The researcher hopes that this research can give benefit as follows:

#### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

- a. Students

The writer hopes that this result can be used as references and knowledges in derivational process (suffix)-ic and –al in dictionary from the morphological study..

- b. Lecturers

The writer hopes that this study can be useful for additional information and suggestion that can be applied by the lectures in the process of teaching learning of derivational process (suffix) –ic and –al.

#### **2. Practical Benefit**

- a. Other Research

This Study is hoped to be the reference by other university students interested in linguistic study on the text based on the morphological processes.

- b. The writer

The result will be useful for the writer and can adding reference to make innovation for the morphological processes.



## **G. Research 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 involves the background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This chapter consists of definition of morphology, notion of word, definition of morpheme, the classification of morphemes, derivational and inflectional morphemes, types of morphemes, affixation, phonology rules and lexical category.

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

Chapter IV concerns with research result. This chapter covers discusses the finding 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 suggestion for other researchers and readers.