

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Everyone cannot live without language because languages connect oneself with others. Language as a communication system is thought to be fundamentally different from and of much higher complexity than those of other species as it is based on a complex system of rules relating symbols to their meanings, resulting in an indefinite number of possible innovative utterances from a finite number of elements.

In linguistics, morphology is the identification, analyzed description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistics units, such as root, words, affixes, part of speech intonation/stress, or implied context, Lehmann (1976) in Srijono (2006:49) states that, "Morphology is the study of morpheme, their variation, and their combination in word". Morphology is generally divided into two fields, there are inflectional morphology and lexical or derivational morphology.

In linguistics, derivation is the process of forming a new word on the basis of an existing word, e.g. *happy-ness* and *un-happy* from *happy*, or *determination* from *determine*. According to Katamba (1998: 59) derivation is motivated by the desire to create new lexical items using pre-existing morphemes and words. In the formation of *drinkable* from *drink*, or *disinfect* from *infect*, for example, we see

the formation of new words, each with its own grammatical properties". Derivation stands in contrast to the process of inflection, which uses another kind of affix in order to form grammatical variants of the same word, as with *determine/determine-s/determine-ing/determine-ed*. Generally speaking, inflection applies to all members of a part of speech (e.g., every English verb has a past-tense form), while derivation applies only to some members of a part of speech (e.g., the nominalizing suffix *-ity* can be used with the adjectives *modern* and *dense*, but not with *open* or *strong*).

In linguistics, a noun is a member of a large, open lexical category whose members can occur as the main word in the subject of a clause, the object of a verb, or the object of a preposition. A noun is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea. Nouns are usually the first words which small children learn. A noun can function in a sentence as a subject, a direct object, an indirect object, a subject complement, an object complement.

A list of derivational noun can include suffixes such as the *-ish* in *foolish*, *-ly* in *quickly*, and *ment* in *payment*. The list prefixes such as *re-* in *recount*, *pre-* in *prewash*, *mis-* in *misunderstand*, *un-* in *unnecessary*, and many more. Phenomena of derivational noun can be found in magazine, newspaper, short story, novel etc.

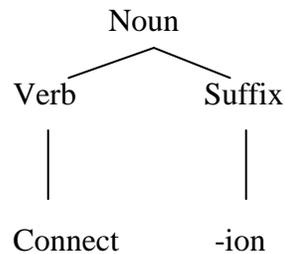
The examples of derivational noun that are found in short story of Boscombe Valley Mystery are:

a. "the west of England in *connection* with"

b. “It makes a considerable *difference* to me “

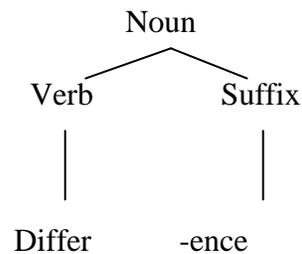
c. “he had an *appointment* of”

1. Connection



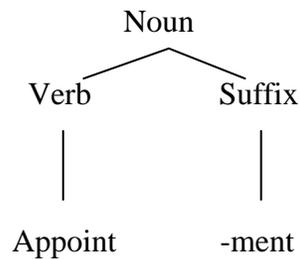
Connection consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme “connect” and the bound morpheme “ion”. Morpheme of “connect” belongs to verb category, while morpheme ‘ion’ is suffix. The –ion is derivational affix because it changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

2. Difference



Difference consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme ‘differ’ and the bound morpheme ‘-ence’. Morpheme of “differ” belongs to verb category, while morpheme ‘-ence’ is suffix. The - ence is derivational affix because it changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

3. Appointment



Appointment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme ‘appoint’ and the bound morpheme ‘-ment’. Morpheme of “appoint” belongs to verb category, while morpheme ‘-ment’ is suffix. The –ment is derivational affix because it changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

The writer chooses the title because the writer thinks derivational noun is very important to explain kind of noun in language task, because if everyone knows about the meaning derivational noun in any language task they are more interested learning the meaning of the task. Based on the phenomena above, the writer is interested in conducting a research paper entitle *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Noun in Short Story of Boscombe Valley Mystery*.

B. Limitation of Study

This research focuses on derivational noun in *Boscombe Valley Mystery* short story. Derivational analyzed in *Boscombe Valley Mystery* is in term of morphological derivational noun. The morphological derivational noun consists of affixation, suffix, prefix. The writer uses theory from *English Words* (Katamba, 1998).

C. Problem Statement

Knowing the problem is the most important part in research. Here problems are formulated as follows.

1. What are the noun forming suffixes found in short story of *Boscombe Valley Mystery*?
2. What are the morphological conditions of the derivational process in *Boscombe Valley Mystery* short story?

D. Objective the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the noun forming suffixes found in short story of *Boscombe Valley Mystery*
2. To identify the morphologically conditioned environment which happen in the derivational process.

E. Benefit of the Study

Hopefully, this research gives benefit in many aspects as follows:

1. The research can give some benefits for another researchers as the next references for further research.
2. This research can give additional reference in teaching linguistic. In addition it can be used as further references in study morphology, in particular in the short story.

F. Research Paper Organization

The organization of this research proposal is given in order to the readers are able to understand the content of the research proposal. They are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter discusses 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 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 related to the type of research, object of the study, source of the data, and method of collecting data.

Chapter IV is concerned with research result. This chapter covers discussion the finding and the analysis.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion deals with the answer oh the statement and the other finding. This chapter is also related to some suggestion for other researcher and reader.