

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

According to Wardhaugh (1977:3), “Language is a system and arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication”. O’Grady (1997:1) states that language is many things – a system of communication, a medium for thought, a vehicle for literary expression, a social institution, a matter for political controversy, a catalyst for nation building. Lehmann (1976) in Srijono (2006: 21) states that language is a system for the communication of meaning through sounds. From some definitions of what language is, the researcher can conclude that language plays a part as a device of communication. Language is a crucial matter that cannot be separated from human’s life. Language grows and evolves dynamically following the human civilization.

Language also has a close correlation to words. According to Katamba (1993:11), “A word is a minimum free form of language”. Though, Matthews (1991:208) states that a word is the smallest unit of syntax. For example the word mosquito cannot be divided into ‘mos’ or ‘quito’ to deliver the meaning when they stand alone. Yet, there is a morpheme that is also related to word. Based on Yule (2006:63), “Morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function”. Words can consist of one or two morphemes.

In linguistics, morphology is the study of word structure (Katamba,

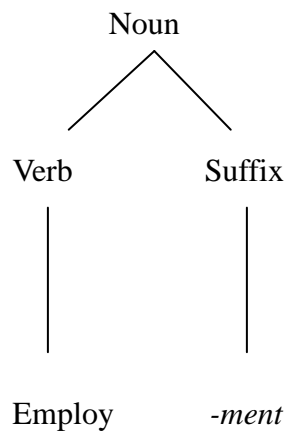
1993:19). While Matthews (1991:9) said, “Morphology is the branch of grammar that deals with the internal structure of words”. From some definitions above the researcher can conclude that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangement into words.

Morphology can be divided into two main branches, inflectional morphology and lexical or derivational morphology. According to Katamba (1993:59), “Derivational process is the process of creating new lexemes from other lexemes”. Thus, the process of how a new word can be formed is named derivation, for example words ‘beauti-fy’ and ‘beauti-ful’ derive from beauty. Instead inflection is a process that does not create a new word form but only changes the grammatical function.

Mostly, a new word can be formed by adding affixes. An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base (Katamba, 1998:56). There are three types of affixes: prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. In this research, the writer is going to analyze the derivational process by adding suffixes which can be found in Obama Speech manuscript.

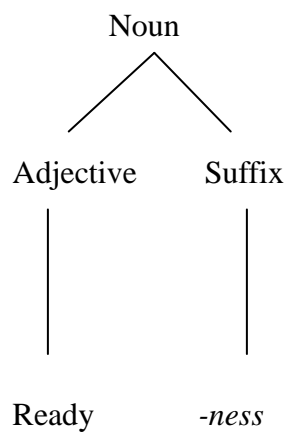
The example of derivational suffix found in Obama Speech manuscript are:

1. Employment



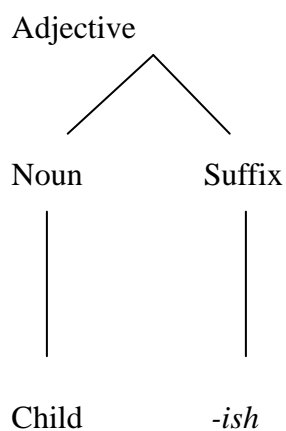
Employment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme “employ” and the bound morpheme *-ment*. Morpheme “employ” belongs to verb category, while *-ment* is an affix. Thus, *-ment* changes the lexical category of “employ” from verb into noun.

2. Readiness



Readiness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme “ready” and the bound morpheme *-ness*. Morpheme “ready” belongs to adjective category, while *-ness* is an affix. Thus, *-ness* changes the lexical category of “ready” from adjective into noun.

3. Childish



Childish consists of two morphemes. “Child” is the base morpheme, while *-ish* is the bound morpheme. Morpheme “child” belongs to noun category, while *-ish* is an affix. Thus, *-ish* changes the lexical category of “child” from noun into adjective.

Based on the evidence above, the writer conducts a research paper entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffix in Obama Speech*. The writer assumes the topic is very fascinating to examine further. Since knowing more about derivational suffix will help everyone learns English easily. It will make pupils understand English words and the meaning comprehensively, and improving their vocabulary.

B. Previous Study

The first research was conducted by Chairul (2013) entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes (Suffix) –Er and –Or in the Jakarta Globe Newspapers November 1-7, 2012*. The goals of the study are to classify the characteristics suffix –er and –or and to clarify the similarities

and differences of suffix *-er* and *-or*. The finding on this study shows that the usage of suffix *-er* and *-or* have similarities in the function grammar category. When the word category likes noun, verb and adjective are followed by suffix *-er* and *-or*, the grammatical category will change into noun category, and the differences between suffix *-er* and *-or* are related to the characteristic of each suffix. Secondly, the characteristic of suffix *-er*. The suffix following the verb morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 38 data, consonant [y]: 5 data, [t]: 10 data, [d]: 12, [n]: 6 data, [p]: 5 data, [w]: 5 data, [k]: 10 data, [m]: 2 data, [h]: 5 data, [l]: 5 data, [g]: 1 datum, the suffix following noun morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 4 data, consonant [y]: 3 data, [t]: 1 datum, [n]: 4 data, [k]: 2 data, [m]: 4 data, [l]: 2 data, [f]: 1 datum, the suffix following the adjective morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 4 data, consonant [d]: 2 data, [n]: 4 data. Then the characteristic of suffix *-or*: the suffix following the verb morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 26 data, consonant [t]: 10 data, [n]: 1 datum, [s]: 2 data, [d]: 1 datum, the suffix following noun morpheme with final letter consonant [t]: 2 data, [s]: 1 datum, the suffix following adjective morpheme with final letter consonant [t]: 1 datum.

The second research was conducted by Septyana (2011) entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Process of Affixes Used in the Manuals of Mobile Phone*. The goals of the study are to describe the derivational process and to explain the derivational affixes. The finding of this study shows that 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*. Then, the meaning of derivational of process of affixes that are adjective forming affixes, adverb forming affixes, noun forming affixes, and verb forming affixes.

The third research was conducted by Febti (2009) entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns Found in the Hello Magazine Articles*. This research paper focuses on identifying lexical categories of derivational process of English nouns. The finding 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).

Based on the previous researches above, the similarity of this research to the previous study is discussing morphology, especially about derivational process. While the differences are on the data source and the objectives of the

study. The first researcher uses the Jakarta Globe Newspaper articles as a data source, the second researcher uses the manuals on mobile phone as a data source, and the third researcher uses The Hello Magazine articles as a data source. While the writer uses Obama Speech as a data source. Hence, the writer conducts a research paper entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffix in Obama Speech*.

C. Limitation of the Study

In this research paper, the writer only focuses on the derivational suffix that changes the lexical category. Since there are many derivational suffix found in Obama speech.

D. Problem Statement

Knowing the problem is the most important part in research. The followings are the research problems.

1. What are the lexical categories of derivational suffix found in Obama Speech?
2. What are the meaning of derivational suffix found in Obama Speech?

E. Objective of the Study

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

1. To classify the lexical categories of derivational suffix found in Obama Speech.

2. To describe the meaning of derivational suffix found in Obama Speech.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes this study will provide value for anyone who reads it.

1. Theoretical Benefits

This study contributes to the science of morphology especially about derivational suffix.

2. Practical Benefit

In practical benefit, the research finding can be used for the future researchers and English teachers.

a. To future researchers

The research paper can be used as reference for future researcher to do new study of morphology in different subject.

b. English teacher

The English teacher can used this research paper as references to teach derivational suffix clearly.

G. Research Paper Organization

This research paper consists of five chapters: Chapter one is introduction. This chapter is covering 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 two is the underlying theory. This chapter consists of notion of morphology, the study of morpheme, notion of word, word formation, notion of affixes, kind of derivational suffix, and lexical category.

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

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

Chapter five deals with conclusion and suggestion.