

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of Study**

In linguistics, “morphology is the study of the formation and internal organization of word” (Katamba, 1997:30). Matthews (1991:3) states that, “Morphology is the branch of linguistics which is concerned with the ‘form of word’ in different uses and construction”. Morphology can be defined as “a branch of linguistics that concerned with analyzing the structure of words. The morphology of a given word is its structure or form” (Baldick, 2001). In other word, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies pattern of word formation and internal organization, and attempts to formulate the rules of contruction of word to know the knowledge of the speakers of those languages. Word formation is creation of a new word, sometimes it changes the word’s meaning.

Yule (2006:57) states that, “The most common word-formation process is called derivational”. Derivational is accomplished by means of a large number of small ‘bits’ of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. Derivational suffix is the word-formation that have to be added to the end of the word.

Word is the important thing in language. Everyone knows that language as communication used by society. Word can be defined as a sound or a

combination of sounds that representation in writing which symbolizes a meaning.

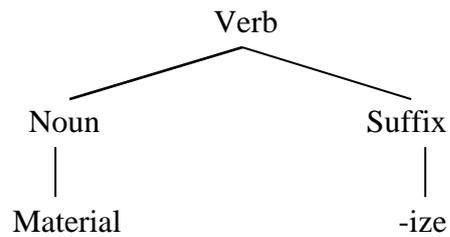
According to Srijono (2010:49), “Words are the smallest free form found in language”. It means that the words can be stood by itself. For example word; train, boy, woman, etc. The word “train”, “boy”, “woman” cannot be divided into smaller units that can convey meaning when they stand alone.

The written languages are more needed in study of word-formation. The written languages are usually can be found in magazine, newspaper, bulletin, etc.

A short story is a brief work of literature. The story can be obtained from personal story or narrative story. The short story can take form of book and also written in magazine. In our life, we have many stories that be our experienced. It can be topic of short story. In this study, the writer uses short stories.

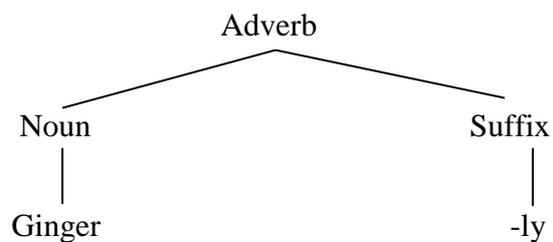
In the short story, we can get many words to analyze about derivational suffixes. So the writer chooses short story to analyze derivational suffixes. She also likes to read short story or novel, so she thinks analyzing short story to make a research. The example of derivational suffixes are in the following sentences.

Datum 1: The music took on the fluid but powerful tones of the ocean as the melody really started to materialize.



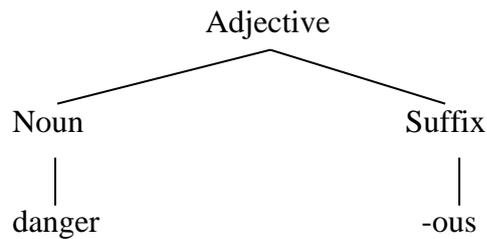
The word materialize is formed from the base morpheme “material” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ize “. The category of “material” is a noun while “-ize “ is suffix. Suffix “-ize” changes the grammatical category from noun into verb. It called derivational suffix of verb

Datum 2: The small sloop was making a series of very short tacking maneuvers as it made its way gingerly up the narrow channel.



The word gingerly is formed from the base morpheme “ginger” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ly“. The category of “ginger” is noun while “-ly“ is suffix. Suffix “-ly” changes the grammatical category from noun into adverb. It is called derivational suffix of adverb.

Datum 3: She was kneeling in the boat’s compact cockpit watching carefully ahead for any telltale clues on the water that dangerous rocks lay just out of sight below the surface.



The word dangerous is formed from the base morpheme “danger” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ous“. The category of “danger” is a noun while “-ous“ is suffix. Suffix “-ous” changes the grammatical category noun into adverb. It is called derivational suffix of adjective.

Morphology concerns with the examination of meaningful unit that make up sentences (Srijono, 2010:47). In morphology, there are affixes that contain of suffix. All of words can be added suffix that the first category is adjective, noun or verb into different categories in the second after added by suffixes. We cannot distinguish the correct meaning if we do not understand before about the derivational suffix whether they change the lexical category and how it is formed. From this problem, the writer wants to analyze the forms of derivational suffixes in short stories.

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

In this research, the writer limits on the analysis of word formation, which changed the grammatical category in short story, because there are many word formations that found in the short story. This research only focuses on derivational suffixes. The writer takes the data from short stories.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the background of the study and the limitation above, the researcher formulates the problem study as follows :

1. What are the forms of derivational suffixes in short stories?
2. What are the function of derivational suffixes in short stories whether they change the grammatical category or not?

### **D. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem statements mentioned above, the researcher formulates the objective of the study in the following:

1. To describe the form of derivational suffixes in short stories.
2. To describe the functions of derivational suffixes in short stories whether they change the grammatical category or not.

### **E. Benefit of the Study**

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

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

## **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 which consists of the background of study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory related to previous study, the notion of morphology, word, morpheme, affixes, word formation, and lexical category.

Chapter III is research method which presents type of research, object of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV contains conclusion and suggestion and the last part is bibliography and appendix.