

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with word structure. O’Grady (1997: 127) states that, “Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation”. Understanding word is interesting because it is an important thing for human society. It is impossible to imagine a human language that has no words of any kind. Many definitions of word have been put forward and are found in dictionaries or in linguistic textbooks.

Bloomfield (in Katamba, 1994:6) in his classic definition defined a word as “the minimum free form of a language”. The words differ from each other in both sound and meaning. It means that the word is the smallest meaning in linguistics that can stand alone without anything addition. For example word; sleep, teach, write, etc. The word “sleep”, “teach”, “write” cannot be divided into smaller units that can convey meaning when stand alone. They are just part of a sentence that has a function to convey the meaning if they stand with other elements in a sentences.

As mentioned above, bound morphemes consist of inflectional and derivational morphemes. Inflectional morphemes are those which do not create new meaning. These morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached (Bauer, 1988:12). They only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of words which they are attached to. Derivational

Morpheme is a bound morpheme that changes the form of the word classes in a sentence. The bound morpheme like –ness is called derivational morpheme. A derivational morpheme is the morpheme which produces a new lexeme from a base (Bauer, 1988:12). In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes.

With morphology the students can learn about grammar and structure of English. To understand how the shape changes in a word, the writer may understand the process of changing the word. The term morphology is Greek and made of morph- meaning ‘shape, form’, and –ology which means ‘the study of something’. According to Katamba (1993: 47) affix morphemes can be divided into two major functional categories, namely derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes.

Derivational is by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached, while inflectional does not alter the word-class of the base to which it is attached. For example, the English derivational prefix un- changing nouns into adjectives (usual ----- unusual), while the English inflectional does not change the class word and the meaning. Suffix –s in word ‘clients’ mark plural number (client ---- clients). It is commonly applied for forming various new words which are likely to be straight forward. The process is taken as the object of investigation in the study since the writer was curious about the phenomena resulted from it. To get the answer of the phenomena, the writer decides to take from facebook ‘BBC News’.

The differences between derivational and inflectional morphology are somewhat ambiguous to explain in some languages. This is also what Bybee (1985:81) stated in his book, “One of the most persistent undefinables in morphology is the distinction between derivational and inflectional morphology”. It is said so since both deal with morphemes that are usually affixes, either prefixes or suffixes.

Why the writer chooses the title because the writer thinks derivational and inflectional affixes are important to explain. By knowing about the meaning of derivational and inflectional affixes in any texts, the students can learn the English word and text easily and it makes more interest. Based on the phenomena above, the writer is interested in conducting a research paper entitled *An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional of Affixes Found in Facebook ‘BBC News’ September, 8 2017*.

B. Limitation of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer limits the analysis on derivational and inflectional affixes. This research only focuses on derivational and inflectional affixes analysis because the writer wants to know about the different of derivational and inflectional. The writer takes the data from Facebook. The data will be analyzed using morphological theory.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates the problems of study as follows:

1. What are the functions of derivational and inflectional affixes found in Facebook?
2. How are the meanings of derivational and inflectional?

D. Objective of the Study

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

1. To describe the functions of derivational and inflectional affixes found in Facebook.
2. To describe the meaning of derivational and inflectional.

E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher hopes that the research of derivational and inflectional affixes are used in Facebook is beneficial for the researcher herself and the reader in general. The benefits of the study are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of the research paper can give contribution in morphological analysis especially the derivational and inflectional affixes theories. The result of research paper can enrich the theories on the compound word especially the type and the meaning of derivational and inflectional affixes.

2. Practical Benefit

This research result can be used to add the reference for other researcher in studying derivational and inflectional affixes. The research will give benefit for the readers in order to improve their knowledge in

morphology especially derivational and inflectional affixes. Suppose the users of social media to understand the words clearly.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer uses several steps of this research to make it easier to be understood. Those steps are:

Chapter I is introduction, this consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is previous study, underlying theory, this chapter discuss the notion of morphology, derivational, inflectional, the study of morpheme.

Chapter III is research method, it deals types of the research, object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data and technique for analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion, this chapter persudes with introduction, data analysis and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.