

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background study, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

A. Background of the Study

Communication becomes the key of human being interaction. Wherever and whenever people come together surely they communicate each other to get their needs. Carlson (2001: 2) stated that communication is the process of delivering information from its source to a destination some distance way. It means that communication aims to help understand people better removing misunderstanding and creating clarity of thoughts and expression. Talking about communication is talking about language. Although they are not the same thing they work together.

According to O'Grady (1997:1), 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. It can be defined that language is the primary means of communication that aids in delivering of feelings or thoughts from one person to another and expressing what people think or feel through sounds and/or symbols (spoken or written words), signs, posture, and gestures that convey a certain meaning. Language plays important role in communication and it is the tool of communications. Language itself consists of the use of words in a structured and conventional way. It means that language as the words, the articulation, and the technique for combining words used and comprehended by community.

Language and word are two components which can be separated because language can be formed by connecting existing words. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, word is a speech sound or series that symbolizes and communicates a meaning usually without being divisible into smaller units capable of independent use. It means that word as a part of language which has significant

rule in forming a language. People consistently use language to assemble a sentence but they do not have idea where do really those thousands words come from. People as the user of language do not consider how the language is formed. There are thousands words utilized by people. Word especially is framed by current structure. Katamba (1993:19) stated that the study of word structure is known as morphology. According to Bauer (2012: 7) morphology is the structure of words, how word such as *dislike* is made up of smaller meaningful elements such as *dis* and *like*. Therefore morphology is the study of morpheme which has several meaning. According to O'Grady, *et.al* (1997: 119), a morpheme is the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function.

Lieber (2009: 34) stated that morphemes can be classified into two part that is a free morphemes a morpheme whose form can be a word itself, a bound morpheme a morpheme that must be attached to another element. Morpheme is divided into roots and affixes. O'Grady, *et.al* (1997: 121) defined that the root constitutes the core of the word and carries the major component of its meaning. Besides, affixes do not belong to a lexical category are always bound morphemes. According to O'Grady (1997: 123) there are three types of affixes that is an affix that is attached to the front of its base is called a prefix whereas an affix that is attached to the end of its base is called a suffix and an affix that occurs within a base is termed infixes.

In this research, the researcher is interested in analyzing morphological analysis on affixes found in speech and the response of social media. The researcher uses speech because from speech social media users can increase our knowledge, culture, science and there are many affixes. Importantly the researcher can find several of words. The researcher also uses social media users' comment because currently the easy way to communicate by using social media especially by using comment column. By using comment column the social media users is easy enough to deliver arguments, responses, or comment toward some phenomena. Both speech and social media users' comment the researcher will find how rich words are and can help us enrich the language vocabulary.

This one of example of affixes of speech and social media users' comment of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 10-11 January 2021. Based on morphological affixes, that speech and social media users' comment has many words that can be observed. This example is taken from speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 19 – 11 January 2021.

Example:

One year ago, the first death from COVID-19 was reported and WHO issued its first tranche of technical guidance.

Reported (report+ed) shows suffix *-ed*. It is kind of inflectional affixes because the suffix *-ed* does not change the word class. The word *report* is verb although it gets suffix *-ed* the word still verb.

Guidance (guide + ance) is one of forms of derivational affixes because it changes the word class from *guide* is verb into *guidance* is noun.

This example is taken from netizen's comment of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 19 – 11 January 2021.

Example:

Adeel: why does the world health organization have a snake around a pin as part of their logo LOL

Organization (organize + ion) is one of kind of derivational affixes because it changes the word class from verb into noun.

Some other researchers have studied about a morphological study. Siboro and Bram (2020) in his journal entitled *Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brother Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel* investigated about the types derivational affixes and the functions of the derivational affixes. Rugaiyah (2018) in her journal entitled *Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes: A Morphological Analysis* studied about the category of inflectional and derivational morphemes found in Reading Text of 2013 Curriculum English Textbook for the X Grade of Senior High School. Khasanah, *et.all*(2017) entitled *Derivational Morphology in English Language* discussed on the understanding of morphology and types of

morphology. Hasanah (2014) in her thesis entitled *An Analysis on the English Affixation Usage in News Column of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Monday and Sunday Edition: Vol 31, No. 337 -338, April 13rd - 14th 2014* analyzed the form of affixation and the usage of the affixation that used in the Jakarta Post Newspaper. The last, Purwaningtyas (2016) entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation process in Film Script "The Adventures of Tintin"* studied about the kind of word formation found and to find the most frequent word formation process which is often used in that film.

This study uses speech and netizen's comment of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 19 – 11 January 2021. The researcher intends to the kinds of affixes and the word classes. So the researcher conducts a research with the title **English Affixation Used by Social Media Users in Responding The Speech of WHO Director General on Opening Remark At Media Briefing on Covid-19**

B. Problem Statement

Based on the consideration, the researcher establishes some questions for completing this research, as follows:

1. What are the functions of affixes found in the speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 19 – 11 January 2021 and the responses of social media users?
2. What is the meaning of affixes in the speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 19 – 11 January 2021 and the responses of social media users?

C. Objective of the Study

Concerning with problem statement above, this research has some objectives described as follows:

1. To clarify the functions of affixes found in the speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 19 – 11 January 2021 and the responses of social media users.

2. To describe the meaning of affixes in the speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 19 – 11 January 2021 and the responses of social media users.

D. Limitation of the Study

In this research the researcher would like to focus the study in analyzing kinds of affixes and word classes' speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 19 – 11 January 2021 and the responses of social media users by using O'Grady theory (1997).

E. Benefit of the Study

After conducting this research, the researcher hopes that this research is able to be useful as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance

In this research, the research expects that this study can contribute in English studies material, especially in affixation and word class.

2. Practically Significance

Practically, the result of the study is expected to give some benefits for other researcher, and the other researcher and readers.

- a. Linguistics Lecturer

Through this research this study, hopefully will add and help the linguistics lecturer's knowledge in linguistic study especially morphology subject.

- b. Future Researcher

The researcher hope that this research can improve the knowledge and can be enriching reference for the future researcher