CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Linguistic is the scientific study about language, it explains how language is constructed, and considers the structure of a language. Language plays as a tool for the human communication. People use the language to socialize among them, further it also can be used in other aspects like education, entertainment, politics, and many more. Good language is constructed by the sentences, and the sentences also construct by the words. Talking about words is connected by the one of the branch of linguistic.

The branch of linguistic is divided into micro linguistics and macro linguistics. Micro linguistic consists of phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic and pragmatic. While, macro linguistics relate to sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neuro linguistics, discourse analysis, computational linguistics, forensic linguistic, and applied.

This research connects with one of the branches of linguistic that is morphology. Morphology is originally meant the study of biological form. But in nineteenth-century students of language borrowed the term and applied it to the study of word-structure. According to Katamba (2005:19) Morphology is the study of the

formation and internal organization of words. So, morphology is the study about words form and how to organize the word.

Words are not the smallest unit in human language that refers to meaning or a grammatical function, but the smallest is morpheme. Morpheme is an element that creates words. There are various types of morpheme in human language, such as roots, affixes, prefixes, suffixes, infixes, inflectional affixes, and derivational affixes, free and bound morpheme. For example '*teacher*' is a word that consists of two morpheme, that is '*teach*' and suffix '*-er*'.

First type of morpheme is a root. Root is a morpheme which forms the core of words. It is the unit that can be added with other morphemes. All roots belong to one of lexical categories. They belong to the word classes of noun, verb, adjective or adverb. Here are some examples of them such as, book is a noun, love is a verb, clean is an adjective, and here is adverb.

Second, affixes, affixes are all morphemes that are not root. Affixes can be divided in to prefixes, suffixes and also infixes. Prefix is affixes that follow before the root (like *en*-in *enlarge*), while affix that follow after the root is suffix (like *–ance* in *performance*), besides affixes that place before or after the root, some are inserted inside it. Such affixes are called infixes.

Third, inflectional and derivational affixes, actually, those are as the main type of word building or word formation. Inflectional is the process of building a word, for

example '*kicks*', it consists of verb *kick* and followed by suffix *−s*, after inserted the suffix *−s,* it does not change into new word, but only change in to grammatical function, word '*kicks*' is belong to the third-person-singular. In contrast, derivational is also process of building a word, but the word that has been created; it changes in to new word. For example '*kicker*', it consists of verb *kick* and followed by suffix *−er*. It changes the lexical categories '*kicker*' is noun and '*kick*' is verb.

The last is free and bound morphemes. Now, the researcher will discuss about kinds of morpheme, these are free and bound morpheme. This is the simple explanations about them, morphemes that can stand alone are called free morpheme, while the morphemes that cannot stand alone are called bound morpheme. After all those information about words, now not only the researcher knows how to construct the word by additional some affixes, but also people can be easier to communicate among them. In oral communication, using a language has already developed in many aspects, for example in education.

English is an international language. In Indonesia, English is known as a foreign language, and it is important for Indonesian. So, learning English can start in the formal, example in the schools. Indonesia's government especially in education have been put English as the one of the subject in the school. In teaching and learning process of English, the teacher uses the textbook in the classroom.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in doing a research with the title "AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXATION IN TEXTBOOK PUBLISHED BY ERLANGGA".

1.2 Identification of the Research

There are 2 kinds of word formation process such as inflectional and derivational. Inflectional is a word formation process which changes the grammatical function. In contrast, derivational is also a word formation process which changes only the lexical categories or part of speech of words. Affixes can be used in the process of word building. Affixes are morphemes that attach to other morphemes..

Disscusing about affixes, it can be divided into prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are morphemes that attach before the root. On the other hand, suffixes are morphemes that attach after the root. The role of affixes espesially suffixes often use in word formation process (inflectional and derivatiomal). Derivational affixes especially suffixes will be identified in this research. Derivational suffixes are not only used in conversation but also in textbook.

Textbook is chosen as the object in this research. In that textbook, there are many kinds of text, like descriptive, narrative, argumentative, recount and others. The researcher chooses derivational suffixes in the textbook, because some students have problem in reading and also do not understand about words forms.

1.3 Focus of the Research

Based on the explanation above, this research focuses on the fourteen texts of thirty four that uses affixation especially derivational suffixes in "Pathway to English" textbook published by Erlangga.

1.4 Research Question

Based on the focus of the problem above, the problem of this research can be formulated as the following question:

What are the derivational suffixes found in "Pathway to English" textbook published by Erlangga?

1.5 Objectives of the Problem

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this research is:

To find out the derivational suffixes in "Pathway to English" textbook published by Erlangga.

1.6 Significance of the Research

This study is useful for the following parties:

1. The Researcher

This research is useful for the researcher since the study is concerned with linguistic. This study is expected to improve the writer's knowledge in understanding about affixation, especially relate to derivational suffixes.

2. The Teacher

The researcher hopes this research could help the teacher to motivate and teach the students to improve their knowledge about affixation and make the students interested in morphology .

3. The students

The researcher hopes this research could help the students to learn and improve their knowledge about affixation.

4. The English Department of Islamic University of Riau

This study is useful for the English Department of Islamic University of Riau since it can add the collection of the literature on the way of analyzing derivational suffixes.

5. The next researcher

This study can be used as a reference for the students who want to conduct the similar study.

1.7 Assumption

Based on the formulation of the study above, the writer assumes that there are kinds of derivational suffixes found in "Pathway to English" textbook published by Erlangga.

1.8 Definitions of Key Terms

To make the title easily understood by the readers, the researcher wants to give the definition and explanation of the terms used, they are as follows:

1. **Analysis**

   Hornby A. S (1987) says that analysis is study of something by examining its part and their relationship.

2. **Affixation**

   Katamba (2005) says that affixes are any morphemes that are appended to the root.

3. **Textbook**

   Yulianti (2011) says that textbook is an instructional material which consists of content and material of subject that is well organized in written form and has a great contribution in teaching and learning process.

1.9 Grand Theories

The grand theory of affixation which used in this research is Katamba (2005) and Plag (2003). The researcher need all information such as definition of affixes, prefixes also suffixes from Katamba (2005), and kinds of derivational suffixes from Katamba (2005) and Plag (2003) to find out what kind of derivational suffixes in textbook published by Erlangga.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 The Method of Research

This study is a descriptive qualitative research. According to Ruqaiyah (2016:7) descriptive research is aimed to collect information in actual and detailed way, identifying problems and making comparisons or evaluations, and determining what

other people will do in the face of similar problems and learning from their experiences to decide future plans and decisions. Similarly, Putra (2001:32) also states that a qualitative research is designed study in analyzing its always explain and expound the data obtained from the sample, informants, and the object of research through the sentences and clauses of a language. It means that this research takes the data from informants or the object of the research by analyzing it.

In addition, Sugiyono (2016:9) explains that qualitative research methodology is research method which based on post positivism philosophy, used to observe the natural situation object, (experiment as the enemy) whereas the researcher is a key of the instrument, the data collection technique was carried out by triangulation (combination), analyze the data can be form inductive/qualitative, and the result of qualitative research stressed the significance than generalization.

1.10.2 Source of Data

According to Sugiyono (2016:225) primary source is data which directly give the data to data collector. The data is taken from the English textbook in senior high school. And source of the data is text in the textbook published by Erlangga.

1.10.3 Instrument of the Research

The research instrument of this research was the researcher himself. According to Lincoln and Guba (1986) in Sugiyono (2013:306) state that:

"The instrument of choice in naturalistic inquiry is the human. We shall see that other forms of instrumentation may be used in later phases of inquiry, but the human is the initial and continuing mainstay. But if the human instrument has been used extensively in earlier stages of inquiry, so that an instrument can be constructed that is grounded in the data that the human instrument has product"

Table 1 Suffixes (Katamba, 2005:44)

Verb → Noun		
No	Suffixes	Examples
1	*-ation*	Regulation
2	*-ant*	Protestant
3	*-ant*	lubric-ant
4	*-er*	writ-er
5	*-er*	cook-er
6	*-ing*	learn-ing
7	*-ist*	typ-ist
8	*-ion*	radiat-ion
9	*-ment*	Government
10	*-ery*	shrubb-ery
11	*-ery*	bak-ery
12	*-ee*	employ-ee
Verb → Adj		
No	Suffixes	Examples
1	*-ing*	stand-ing
2	*-ise/ize*	real-ise

3	*-ive*	act-ive
4	*-able*	read-able
5	*-ing*	sail-ing

Noun → Verb		
No	Suffixes	Examples
1	*-ate*	regul-ate
2	*-ise/-ize*	Computerize
3	*-ise/-ize*	hospital-ise

Noun → Adj		
No	Suffixes	Examples
1	*-al*	dent-al
2	*-ate*	accur-ate
3	*-ish*	child-ish
4	*-less*	fear-less
5	*-ful*	cheer-ful
6	*-(i)an*	reptil-(i) an
7	*-some*	trouble-some

Adj → Verb		
No	Suffixes	Examples
1	*-ate,*	activ-ate
2	*-ise*	civil-ise

Adj → Noun		
No	Suffixes	Examples
1	*-ness*	good-ness
2	*-ity*	timid-ity
3	*-ship*	Hard-ship
4	*-ery*	brav-ery

Adj → Adv		
No	Suffix	Example
1	*-ly*	usual-ly
Noun → Noun		
No	suffixes	Examples
1	*-aire*	milion-aire
2	*-acy*	accur-acy
3	*-er*	marin-er
4	*-ery*	jewell-ery
5	*-let*	pig-let
6	*-ling*	duck-ling
7	*-hood*	boy-hood
8	*-ship*	king-ship
9	*-ism*	femin-ism
10	*-ist*	capital-ist
Adj → Adj		
No	Suffix	Example
1	*-ish*	Pink-ish
Verb → Verb		
No	Suffix	Example
1	*-er*	chatt-er

Table 2 suffixes (Plag, 2003:86)

Nominal Suffixes		
No	Suffixes	Examples
1	-age	Coverage

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No	Suffixes	Examples
2	-al	Arrival
3	-ance (-ence/ -ancy/-ency)	Riddance
4	-ant	Defendant
5	-ce/-cy	Efficiency
6	-dom	Kingdom
7	-ee	Employee
8	-eer	Auctioneer
9	-er	Teacher
10	-(e)ry	Fishery
11	-ess	Princess
12	-ful	Cupful
13	-hood	Childhood
14	-(i)an (-ean)	Technician
15	-ing	Building
16	-ion	Colonization
17	-ism	Conservatism
18	-ist	Minimalist
19	-ity	Solidity
20	-ment	Assessment
21	-ness	Sadness
22	-ship	Friendship
Verbal suffixes		
No	Suffixes	Examples
1	*-ate*	Fluorinate
2	*-en*	Blacken
3	*-Ify*	Solidify

4	*-ize*	Hospitalize
Adjectival suffixes		
No	Suffixes	Examples
1	*-able/ible*	Readable
2	*-al*	Cultural
3	*-ary*	Legendary
4	*-ed*	broad-minded
5	*-esque*	Picturesque
6	*-ful*	Beautiful
7	*-Ic/-ical*	Economic,economical
8	*-ing*	changing weather
9	*-ish*	Childish
10	*-ive*	Explosive
11	*-less*	Speechless
12	*-ly*	Monthly
13	*-ous*	Curious
Adverbial suffixes		
No	Suffixes	Examples
1	*-ly*	hardly
2	*-wise*	lenghtwise

1.10.4 Data Collection Technique

This research uses documentation in collecting the data. According to Putra (2014:37) data collection techniques is the researcher's ways in collecting data from

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samples, informants, as well as of the object. Documentation can be form of written texts, images, or bibliography of person.

In this research, there are several steps in collecting data, those are:

1. Find the textbook published by Erlangga
2. Find the text in textbook published by Erlangga
3. Read the text
4. Identify the derivational suffixes in textbook published by Erlangga
5. Analyze the type of derivational suffixes

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2016:244) the activity in data analysis of qualitative as well as interactive and continuous until it is complete, so the data is saturated. There are three steps in activity to analyze the data, data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

a. Data reduction

Data reduction means that to summarize, choosing a basic things, to focus on the important, find the theme and the pattern. In summarize, the data which have been reduced will give clearer information, and to underestimate the researcher in doing the next data collection, and look back if it is needed. Data

reduction in this research involves the reduction of words that consists of derivational suffixes.

b. Data display

Present the data can be done in form short description, draft, relation between categories and etc. The most frequent form of data display for qualitative research is narrative text. Data display presents on derivational affixes to indicate verb, noun, adjective and adverb.

c. Conclusion drawing/verification

Conclusion drawing/verification in qualitative research is a new finding and it does not exist in past before. This finding can be description or object that before still unclear, and after doing the research be clear. After reducing and displaying derivational affixes of texts, the researcher concludes most of the words found in the texts consists of derivational affixes.