

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Relevance Theories

##### 2.1.1 Morpheme

According to Katamba (2005:20) the term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest unit that has meaning or serves a grammatical function in a language. Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:16) also state that morphemes are the smaller parts of words. For example, *employee* can be analyzed as being composed of the verb *employ* and the ending *-ee*, the adjective *unhappy* can be analyzed as being derived from the adjective *happy* by attachment of the element *un-*, *decolonialization* can be segmented in to the smallest parts *de-*, *colony*, *-al*, *-ation*. Based on the example above, it can be decomposed complex words into their smallest meaningful units. These units are called morphemes, Plag (2003:10). The researcher concludes that morphemes are the smallest units in human language.

##### 2.1.2 Types of morphemes

According to Katamba (2005:26) when classify morphemes in terms of where they are allowed to appear, they fall into two major groupings. Some morphemes are capable of occurring on their own as a words, while other morphemes are only allowed to occur in combination with some other morpheme(s) but they cannot be used by themselves as independent words.

### 2.1.2.1 Free morphemes

Morphemes that are allowed to occur on their own in sentences as words are called FREE MORPHEMES, Katamba (2005:27). Further, Meyer (2009:152) also states if a morpheme is free, it can stand on its own. Based on definition above, the researcher concludes that free morphemes are morpheme that can stand alone. For example: teach, friend, happy, soon. Those are free morphemes that can be manipulated by syntactic rules and can stand alone as words.

So far, all the examples of free morphemes that function as roots are content words. Teach(verb), friend(noun), happy(adjective), and soon(adverb). However, not all free morphemes are content words. Some are employed to indicate grammatical functions and logical relationship rather than to convey lexical or cognitive meaning in a sentence. Hence such words are called function words. They include words such as the following:

Table 1

Articles:	a/an, the
Demonstratives:	this, that, these and those
Pronouns:	I, you, we, they, he, she, my, your etc
Prepositions:	in, into, on to, at, on etc
Conjunctions:	and, or, but, because, if etc

### 2.1.2.2 Bound morphemes

According to Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:18) morphemes that cannot stand on their own are called bound morpheme. Morphemes that must occur in the company of some other morphemes are called BOUND MORPHEMES, Katamba (2005:27). In similarly, Meyer (2009:152) states if it is bound, it must attached to a free morpheme. Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that bound morphemes are the morpheme that cannot stand alone. It means that those need another morpheme to create a word. For example: teach-*er*, *un*-happy, friend-*ly*. It is impossible to use the forms *-er*, *un-* and *-ly* independently.

### 1.1.3 Affixes

It is clear that many words are complex. They are made up of a root together with other morphemes. According to Katamba (2005:38) any morphemes that are appended to the root are called AFFIXES. Affixes can be attached before or after the base. In addition, Plag (2003:10) also states that affixes are all bound morphemes that attach to roots. Further, Srijono (2001:51) states affixation is a morphological process in which an affix or affixes are added to one or more free morpheme. Based on definition above, the researcher concludes that affixes are all morphemes that combine to the root that create words.

## 1.1.4 Types of Affixes

### 1.1.4.1 Prefixes

According to Katamba (2005:39) prefix is an affix that goes before the base. Further, Booij (2005:320) states Prefix is affix that attached at the left edge of a stem. Moreover, Plag (2003:98-101) argues that English prefixes can be classified, by considering their semantic meanings, into the following groups, such as:

The first is a group that quantify over their base words' meaning, forexample, 'one' (e.g. *uni-* in *unilateral* and *unification*), 'twice or two' (e.g. *bi-*, *bilateral* and *disyllabic* and *ditransitive*), 'many' (e.g. *multi-*, *multipurpose* or *multi-lateral*, and *poly-*, *polysyllabic* and *polyclinic*), 'half' (*semi-*, *semi-conscious*), 'all' (e.g. *omni-*, in *omnipotent*, *omnipresent*), 'small' (e.g. *micro-*, *micro-surgical* and *microwave*), 'large' (*macro-*, *macro-economic*), 'to excess' (*hyper-*, *hyperactive*, *hypermarket*, and *over-*, *overestimate*, *overtax*), and 'not sufficiently' (*Under-*, *undernourish*, *underpay*).

The second group consists of a number of locative prefixes such as *circum-* means 'around' (e.g. *circumnavigate*, *circumscribe*, etc.), *counter-* means 'against' (e.g. *counterbalance* and *counterexample*), *endo-* means 'internal to X' (e.g. *endocentric* and *endocrinology*), *epi-* means 'on or over' (e.g. *epiglottis* and *epicentral*), *inter-* means 'between' (e.g. *interbreed*, *intergalactic*), *intra-* means 'inside' (e.g. *intramuscular*, *intravenous*), *para-* means 'along with' (e.g. *paramedic*, *paranormal*, etc.), *retro-* means 'back or backwards' (e.g. *retroflex*, *retrospection*), *trans-* means 'across' (e.g. *transcontinental*, *transmigrate*, etc.).

The third group is temporal prefixes expressing notions like 'before' (*ante-*, *pre-*, and *fore-*, as in *antechamber*, *antedate*, *preconcert*, *predetermine*, *premedical*, *forefather*, *foresee*), 'after' (*post-*, *poststructuralism*, *postmodern*, *postmodify*), or

‘new’ (*neo-*, *neoclassical*, *Neo-Latin*). The last group consists of prefixes expressing negation (*a(n)-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *in-*, *non-*, *un-*).

Numerous prefixes do not fit into any of the four groups, however, and express diverse notions, such as ‘wrong, evil’ (*mal-*, *malfunction*, *malnutrition*), ‘badly, wrongly’ (*mis-*, *misinterpret*, *mistrial*), ‘false, descriptive’ (*pseudo-*), ‘together, jointly’ (*co-*), ‘in place of’ (*vice-*), etc. The vast majority of prefixes do not change the syntactic category of their base words; they merely act as modifiers. Furthermore, it can be observed that they generally attach to more than one kind of syntactic category (verb, adjective, or noun) and do not influence the stress pattern of their bases. In the following will be showed in more detail at the negative prefixes and two of their close relatives, *mis-* and *anti-*. The negative prefixes appear to be more complex in their distribution and behavior than most of the other prefixes and their domains overlap considerably.

a) *a(n)-*

This prefixes only occurs in Latinate adjectives. With denominal adjectives, the meaning can either be paraphrased as ‘without what is referred to by the nominal base,’ of. For example *achromatic* ‘without color,’ *asexual* ‘without sex,’ or as ‘not X,’ as in *ahistorical*, *asymmetrical*.

b) *anti-*

This polysemous prefix can express two different but related notions. In words like *anti-war*, *anti-abortion*, *anti-capitalistic*, *anti-scientific*, *anti-freeze*, *anti-glare* it can be paraphrased as ‘against, opposing,’ with denominal, deadjectival and deverbal derivatives behaving like adjectives (cf. *anti-war movement*, *are you pro-abortion or anti-abortion?*, *an anti-freeze liquid*).

c) *de-*

This prefix attaches to verbs and nouns to form reversative or privative verbs: *decolonize*, *decaffeinate*, *deflea*, *depollute*, *dethrone*, *deselect*. Very often, *de-* verbs

are parasynthetic formations, as evidenced by, for example, *decaffeinate*, for which no verb *\*caffeinate* is attested.

d) dis-

Closely related semantically to *un-* and *de-*, the prefix *dis-* forms reversative verbs from foreign verbal bases: *disassemble*, *disassociate*, *discharge*, *disconnect*, *disproof*, *disqualify*. Apart from deriving reversative verbs, this suffix uniquely offers the possibility to negate the base verb in much the same way as clausal negation does: *disagree* ‘not agree,’ *disobey* ‘not obey,’ *dislike* ‘not like.’

e) in-

This negative prefix is exclusively found with Latinate adjectives and the general negative meaning ‘not’: *incomprehensible*, *inactive*, *intolerable*, *implausible*, *illegal*, *irregular*.

f) mis-

Modifying verbs and nouns (with similar bracketing problems as those mentioned above for *dis-*), *mis-* conveys the meaning ‘inaccurate(ly), wrong(ly)’: *misalign*, *mispronounce*, *misreport*, *misstate*, *misjoinder*, *misdemeanor*, *mistrial*.

g) non-

When attached to adjectives this prefix has the general meaning of ‘not X’: *non-biological*, *non-commercial*, *non-returnable*. In contrast to *un-* and *in-*, negation with *non-* does not carry evaluative force, as can be seen from the pairs *unscientific* vs. *non-scientific*, *irrational* vs. *non-rational*.

h) un-

*Un-* can attach to verbs and sometimes nouns (mostly of native stock) to yield a reversative or privative (‘remove X’) meaning: *unbind*, *uncork*, *unleash*, *unsaddle*, *unwind*, *unwrap*. The prefix is also used to negate simple and derived adjectives: *uncomplicated*, *unhappy*, *unsuccessful*, *unreadable*.

#### **1.1.4.2 Suffixes**

Suffix is also the process in affixation, if it appears after the root/stem, it is a suffix, Booij (2005:29). According to Katamba (2005:39) an affix that is appended after the base is called suffix. Moreover, Suffix means some bound morphemes which are must be added before the central meaningful element of the words Plag (2003:10). For examples: *kick-s*, *teach-er*, *happi-ness*, *fear-less*, the italics are suffixes that attached to the root. Based on definition and examples above, the researcher concludes that suffix is a morpheme that attached after the root or another morpheme.

#### **1.1.5 Types of word-building**

##### **1.1.5.1 Inflection**

According to Katamba (2004:41) inflection is driven by the requirement to form a word with the appropriate form in a particular grammatical context. Futher, Meyer (2009:153) states inflections are one type of grammatical morpheme, a morpheme that indicates some kind of grammatical relationship. Additionally, Crane, Yeager, and Whitman (1981:98) state an inflectional morpheme indicates certain grammatical properties associated with nouns and verbs, such as gender, number, case, and tense. Based on definition above the researcher concludes that inflection is the process of word building by attaches some affixes. Additional affixes on the root does not change the lexical categories but only grammatical function. Here some examples :

[1] He *plays* football every Sunday

The word '*plays*' in that sentence is derived form *play* and suffix *-s*. It should added suffix *-s* because in simple present tense, if the subject is 3rd singular person should attach *es/s*.

[2] He *played* football lastweek

The word '*played*' in that sentence is derived form *play* and suffix *-ed*. it should added suffix *-ed* because the sentence is simple past tense.

[3] He is *playing* footbal now

The word '*playing*' in that sentence is derived form *play* and suffix *-ing*. It should added suffix *-ing*, because the sentence is present participle.

[4] He bought two *books* yesterday

The word '*books*' in that sentence is derived form *book* and suffix *-s*. It should added suffix *-s*, because it as a noun plural marker.

[5] He is *taller* than his brother

The word '*taller*' in that sentence is derived form *tall* and suffix *-er*. It should added suffix *-er*, because it is grammatical function for comparative adjective.

[6] He is the *tallest* in his family

The word '*tallest*' in that sentence is derived form *tall* and suffix *-est*. It should added suffix *-est*, because it is grammatical function for superlative adjective.



### 1.1.5.2 Derivation

According to Katamba (2005:41) derivation is motivated by the desire to create new lexical item using pre-existing morpheme and words. In addition, Meyer (2009:154) also explains derivational morphemes can change the meaning of a word or its part of speech. Moreover, Crane, Yeager, and Whitman (1981:98) state a derivational morpheme is one that is added to a root (that is, a word) to form a new word that differs, usually, in its part-of-speech classification. Similarly, Yule (2006:57) states that “derivational is process of word formation to be found in the production of new English words. Based on definition above the researcher concludes that derivation is a word building process by attach some affixes. Additional affixes to the root changes the lexical categories of the word, for examples:

[7] She is my *teacher*

The word ‘*teacher*’ is derived form *teach* (verb) and suffix *-er*. Process of additional suffix *-er* creates new word and new lexical categories, (*teacher*) that is a noun.

[8] She *usually* goes to garden every Sunday

The word ‘*usually*’ is derived form *usual* (adj) and suffix *-ly*. Process of additional suffiix-*ly* create a new word and new lexical categories, (*usually*) that is adverb.

[9] He is very *fashionable*

The word '*fashionable*' is derived from *fashion*(noun) and suffix *-able*. Process of additional suffix *-able* create a new word and new lexical categories, (*fashionable*) that is adj.

[10] We will *modernize* our military equipment

The word '*modernize*' is derived from *modern* (adj) and suffix *-ize*. Process of additional suffix *-ize* create a new word and new lexical categories, (*modernize*) that is verb.

#### 1.1.6 Kinds of Derivational suffixes

Classification of suffixes according to Katamba (2005:44):

a. Verb → Noun

- 1) *-ation* → 'derives nouns of action from verbs': don-ation, reconcili-ation, regulation, confiscation, simul-ation.
- 2) *-ant* → 'person that does whatever the verb means'; inhabit-ant, celebr-ant, protest-ant, occup-ant, attend-ant.
- 3) *-ant* → 'instrument that is used to do the verb means': lubric-ant, stimul-ant, intoxic-ant.
- 4) *-er* → 'person who does whatever the verb means': teach-er, runn-er, writ-er, paint-er.
- 5) *-er* → 'instrument that is used to do whatever the verb means': cook-er, strain-er, drain-er, pok-er.

- 6) *-ing* → 'act of doing whatever the verb indicates': *learn-ing*, *read-ing*, *writ-ing*, *save-ing*, *ride-ing*, *wait-ing*.
- 7) *-ist* → 'derives agent nouns from verbs-one who does X': *cycl-ist*, *typ-ist*, *copy-ist*.
- 8) *-ion* → 'derives nouns of condition or action from verbs': *eros-ion* (from *erode*), *corros-ion* (from *corrode*), *persuas-ion* (from *persuade*), *radiat-ion*, *promotion*.
- 9) *-ment* → 'the result of product of the action of the verb; the instrument used to perform the action of the verb': *pave-ment*, *appoint-ment*, *accomplish-ment*, *govern-ment*, *pay-ment*.
- 10) *-ery* → 'derives nouns indicating a place where animals are kept or plants grown': *catt-ery*, *pigg-ery*, *shrub-ery*.
- 11) *-ery* → 'derives nouns indicating place where the action specified by the verb takes place': *bak-ery*, *cann-ery*, *fish-ery*, *refin-ery*, *tann-ery*.
- 12) *-ee* → '(passive) person who undergoes action indicated by the verb': *employ-ee*, *detain-ee*, *pay-ee*, *intern-ee*.

The Researcher concludes that kinds of suffixes above are a process to create a new word which changes a lexical categories verb into noun.

b. Verb → Adj

- 1) *-ing* → 'in the process or state of doing whatever the verb indicates': *wait-ing* (as in *waiting car*), *stand-ing* (as in *standing passengers*).

- 2) *-ise/ize* → ‘to bring about whatever the adjective signals’: real-ise, neutral-ise, fertil-ise, immun-ise.
- 3) *-ive* → ‘having the tendency to X; having the quality character of X ; given to the action of Xing’: act-ive, pens-ive, indicat-ive, evas-ive, product-ive, representat-ive.
- 4) *-able* → ‘able to be X-ed’: read-able, govern-able, do-able.
- 5) *-ing* → ‘the act of doing whatever the verb signifies’: sail-ing, sing-ing, fight-ing, writ-ing.

The Researcher concludes that kinds of suffixes above are a process to create a new word which changes a lexical categories verb into adjective.

c. Noun → Verb

- 1) *-ate* → ‘derives verbs from nouns’: regul-ate, capacitat-ate, don-ate.
- 2) *-ise/-ize* → ‘to bring about whatever the noun signals’: colon-ise, American-ise, computer-ise.
- 3) *-ise/-ize* → ‘put the place or state indicated by the noun’: hospital-ise, terror-ise, joepard-ise.

d. Noun → Adj

- 1) *-al* → ‘pertaning to X’: autumn-al, dent-al, division-al, recreation-al, tradion-al, medicin-al.

- 2) *-ate* → ‘derives adjective denoting state’: intim-ate, accur-ate, obdur-ate, (there is normally a corresponding noun ending in *-acy*, e.g. intim-*acy*, accur-*acy*, obdur-*acy*).
- 3) *-ish* → ‘having the (objectionable) nature, qualities or character of X’: lout-ish, fiend-ish, freak-ish, child-ish, mother henn-ish.
- 4) *-less* → ‘without X’: joy-less, care-less, fear-less, child-less.
- 5) *-ful* → ‘filled with X’: joy-ful, care-ful, fear-ful, cheer-ful.
- 6) *-(i)an* → ‘associated with whatever the nouns indicates’: Chomsky-an, Dominic-an, suburb-an, Trinidad-(i) an, Canand-(i) an, Ghana-(i) an, reptil-(i) an, mammal-(i) an.
- 7) *-some* → ‘forms adjectives from verbs, having quality X’: quarrel-some, trouble-some, tire-some.

The Researcher concludes that kinds of suffixes above are a process to create a new word which changes a lexical categories noun into verb.

e. Adj → Verb

- 1) *-ate* → ‘cause to become, do etc, whatever the adjective indicates’: activ-ate (<active) equ-ate(<equal).
- 2) *-ise* → ‘cause to become whatever the adjective indicates’: tranquill-ise, modern-ise, steril-ise, stabil-ise, civil-ise, familiar-ise.

The Researcher concludes that kinds of suffixes above are a process to create a new word which changes a lexical categories adjective into verb.

f. Adj → Noun

- 1) *-ness* → ‘forms a noun expressing state or condition’: good-ness, fair-ness, bitter-ness, dark-ness.
- 2) *-ity* → ‘forms an noun expressing state or condition’: timid-ity, banal-ity, pur-ity, antiq-ity.
- 3) *-ship* → ‘state or condition of being X’: hard-hardship.
- 4) *-ery* → ‘having the property indicated by the adjective’: brav-ery, effront-ery, trick-ery, chican-ery.

The Researcher concludes that kinds of suffixes above are a process to create a new word which changes a lexical categories adjective into noun.

g. Adj → Adv

- 1) *-ly* → ‘forms adverbs from adjective’: usual-ly, busi-ly, proud-ly, grateful-ly.

The Researcher concludes that kinds of suffixes above are a process to create a new word which changes a lexical categories adjective into adverb.

h. Noun → Noun

- 1) *-aire* → ‘to be possessed of X’: milion-aire, doctrin-aire, solit-aire.
- 2) *-acy* → ‘derives a noun of quality, state or condition from another noun or adjective (normally the base to which it is added also takes the nominal suffix-ate)’: advoc-acy, episcop-acy, intim-acy, accur-acy, obdur-acy.
- 3) *-er* → ‘a person who practises a trade or profession connected to the noun’: marin-er, geograph-er, football-er, haberdash-er, hatt-er.

- 4) *-ery* → ‘derives nouns indicating general collective sense “-ware, stuff”’: machinery, crock-ery, jewell-ery, pott-ery.
- 5) *-let* → ‘derives a diminutive noun’; pig-let, is-let, riv(u)-let.
- 6) *-ling* → derives a diminutive noun from another noun’: duck-ling, prince-ling, found-ling.
- 7) *-hood* → ‘quality, state, rank of being X’: boy-hood, sister-hood, priest-hood.
- 8) *-ship* → ‘state or condition of being X’: king-ship, craftsman-ship, director-ship, steward-ship.
- 9) *-ism* → ‘forms nouns which are the name of theory, doctrine or practice’: feminism, capital-ism, Marx-ism, structural-ism.
- 10) *-ist* → ‘adherent to some *-ism*, a protagonist for X, an expert on X’ (usually a base that takes *-ist* also takes *-ism*): femin-ist, capital-ist, Marx-ist, structural-ist.

The Researcher concludes that kinds of suffixes above are a process to create a new word which does not changes the lexical categories, still noun into noun.

i. Adj → Adj

- 1) *-ish* → ‘having the property of being somewhat X’: narrow-ish, blu-ish, pink-ish.

The Researcher concludes that kinds of suffixes above are a process to create a new word which does not changes the lexical categories, still adjective into adjective.

j. Verb → Verb

- 1) *-er* → adds frequent or interative meaning to verbs’: chatt-er, patt-er, flutt-er.

The Researcher concludes that kinds of suffixes above are a process to create a new word which does not changes the lexical categories, still verb into verb.

Classification of suffixes according to Plag (2003:86) :

a. Nominal suffixes

Nominal suffixes are often employed to derive abstract noun from verbs, adjectives, and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote action, result of action, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities, and the like. Another large group of nominal suffixes derives person nouns of various sorts. Very often, these meaning are extended to other, related sense so that practically every suffix can be shown to be able to express more than one meaning, with the semantic domains of different suffixes often overlapping.

1) *-age*

This suffix derives nouns that express an activity (or its result) as in *coverage*, *leakage*, *spillage*, and nouns denoting a collective entity or quantity, as in *acreage*, *voltage*, *yardage*. Due to inherent ambiguities of certain coinages, the meaning can be extended to include location, as in *orphanage*. Base words may be verbal or nominal and are often monosyllabic.

2) *-al*

A number of verbs take *-al* to form abstract noun denoting an action or the result of an action, such as *arrival*, *overthrowal*, *recital*, *referral*, *renewal*. Base words for nominal *-al* all have their main stress on the last syllable.



3) *-ance* (with its variants *-ence/-ancy/-ency*)

Attaching mostly to verbs, *-ance* creates action nouns such as *absorbance*, *riddance*, *reterdance*. The suffix is closely related to *-ce/cy*, which attaches productively to adjectives ending in the suffix *-an/-ent*. Thus, a derivative like *dependency* could be analyzed as having two suffixes (*depend-ent-cy*) or only one (*depend-ency*)

4) *-ant*

This suffix forms count nouns referring to persons (often in technical or legal discourse, cf. *Applicant*, *defendant*, *disclaimant*) or to substances involved in biological, chemical, or physical processes (*attractant*, *dispersant*, *etchant*, *supresant*). Most bases are verbs or latiniate origin.

5) *-ce/-cy*

As already mentioned in connection with the suffix *-ance*, this suffix attaches productively to adjectives in *-ant/-ent* (e.g. *convergence*, *efficiency*, *emergence*), but also to nouns ending in this string, as is the case with *agency*, *presidency*, *regency*). Furthermore, adjective in *-ate* are eligible bases (*adequacy*, *animacy*, *intimacy*).

6) *-dom*

The native suffix *-dom* is semantically clsoely related to *-hood* and *-ship*, which express similar concepts. *-dom* attaches to nouns to form nominal which can be paraphrases as 'state of being X' as in *apedom*, *clerkdom*, *slumdom*, *yuppiedom*, or

which refer to collective entities, such as *professordom*, *studentdom*, or denote domains, realms or territories as in *kingdom*, *cameldom*, *maoridom*.

7) *-ee*

The meaning of this suffix can be rather clearly discerned. It derives nouns denoting sentient entities that are involved in an events as non-volitional participants (so called 'episodic *-ee*'). Thus, *employee* denotes someone who is employed, a *biographie* is someone who is the subject of a biography, and a *standee* is someone who is forced to stand (on a bus, for example).

8) *-eer*

This is another person-noun-forming suffix, whose meaning can be paraphrased as 'person who deals in, is concerned with, or has to do with X,' as evidenced in forms such as *auctioneer*, *budgeter*, *mountaineer*, *pamphleteer*. Many words have a depreciative tinge. The suffix *-eer* is auto stressed and attaches almost exclusively to bases ending in a stressed syllable followed by an unstressed syllable.

9) *-er* (and its orthographic variant *-or*)

The suffix *-er* can be seen as closely related to *-ee*, as its derivatives frequently signify entities that are active that are volitional participants in a event (e.g. *teacher*, *singer*, *writer*, etc.).this is, however, only a subclass of *-er* derivatives, and there is a wide range of forms with quite heterogeneous meaning. Apart from performers of action like instruments nouns such as *blender*, *mixer*, *steamer*, *toaster*, and nouns denoting entities associated with an activity such as *diner*, *lounger*, *trainer*, *winner*

(in the sense ‘winning shot’). Furthermore, *-er* is used to create person noun indicating place of origin or residence (e.g. *Londoner, New Yorker, highlander, New Englander*).

#### 10) *-(e)ry*

Formations in *-(e)ry* refers to locations which stand in some kind of connection of to what is denoted by the base. More specific meanings such as ‘place where a specific activity is carried out’ or ‘place where a specific article of services is available’ could be postulated (cf., *bakery, brewery, fishery, pottery* or *cakery, carwashery, eatery*), but example such as *mousery, canary, rabbitry* speak for an underspecified meaning, which is then fleshed out for each derivatative on the basis of the meaning of the base.

In addition to the locations, *-(e)ry* derivatives can also denote collectivities (as in *confectionery, cutlery, machinery, pottery*), or activities (as in *summitry* ‘having many political summits,’ *crookery* ‘foul deeds’)

#### 11) *-ess*

This suffix derives comparatively small number of mostly established nouns referring exclusively to female humans animals (*princess, stewardess, lioness, tigress, waitress*). The *OED* lists only three twentieth-century coinages (*hostress, burghress, clerkess*).

### 12) *-ful*

The nominal suffix *-ful* derives measure partitive noun (similar to expressions such as *a lot of*, *a bunch of*) from nominal base words that can be construed as containers: *bootful*, *cupful*, *handful*, *tumblerful*, *stickful*.

### 13) *-Hood*

Similar in meaning to *-dom*, *-hood* derivatives concepts such as state ( as in *adulthood*, *childhood*, *farmerhood*) and collectivity (as in *beggarhood*, *Christianhood*, *companionhood*). As with other suffixes, metaphorical extensions can create new meanings, for example the sense ‘area’ in the highly frequent *neighborhood*, which originates in the collectivity sense of the suffix.

### 14) *-(i)an* (and its variant *-ean*)

Nouns denoting persons and places can take the suffix *-(i)an*. Derivatives seem to have the general meaning ‘person having to do with X’ (as in *technician*, *historian*, *Utopian*), which, where appropriate, can be more specifically interpreted as ‘being from X’ or ‘being of X origin’ (e.g. *Bostonian*, *Lancastrian*, *Mongolian*, *Scandinavian*), or ‘being the follower or supporter of X’; *Anglican*, *Chomskyan*, *Smithsonian*. Many *-(i)an* derivatives are also used as adjective.

Most words belonging to this category as stressed on the syllable immediately preceding the suffix, exhibiting stress shift where necessary (e.g. *Húngary-Hungárian*, *Égypt-Egýptian*)

### 15) -ing

Derivatives with this deverbial suffix denote processes (*begging, running, sleeping*) or results (*building, wrapping, stuffing*). The suffix is somewhat peculiar among derivational suffixes in that it is primarily used as a verbal inflectional suffix forming present participles. Examples of pertinent derivatives are abundant since *-ing* can attach to practically any verb. See also adjectival *-ing* below.

### 16) -ion

This latinante suffix has three allomorphs: when attached to a verb in *-ify* the verbal suffix and *-ion* surface together as *-ification* (*personification*). When attached to a verb ending in *-ate*, we find *-ion* (accompanied by a change of the base-final consonant from [t] to [ʃ, *hyphenization*), and the allomorph *-ation* in all other cases (*starvation, colonization*). Phonologically, all *-ion* derivatives are characterized by having their primary stress on the last-but-one syllable (the so called **penult**), which means that *-ion* belong to the class of suffixes that can cause a stress shift.

Derivatives in *-ion* denote events or results of processes. As such, verbal bases are by far the most frequent, but there is also a comparatively large number of forms where *-ation* is directly attached to nouns without any intervening verb in *-ate*. These forms are found primarily in scientific discourse with words denoting chemical or other substances as bases (e.g. *gepoxide-epoxidation, sediment-sedimentation*).

17) *-ism*

Forming abstract nouns from other nouns and adjectives, derivatives belonging to this category denote the related concepts state, condition, attitude, system of beliefs or theory, as in *blondism, Parkinsonism, conservatism, racism, revisionism, Marxism*, respectively.

18) *-ist*

This suffix derives nouns denoting persons, mostly from nominal and adjectival bases (*balloonist, careerist, fantasist, minimalist*). All nouns in *-ism* which denote attitudes, beliefs or theories have potential counterparts in *-ist*. The semantics of *-ist* can be considered underspecified ‘person having to do with X.’ With the exact meaning of the derivative being a function of the meaning of the base and further inferencing. Thus, *balloonist* is someone who ascends in a balloon, a *careerist* is someone who is chiefly interested in her/his career, while a *fundamentalist* is a supporter or follower of fundamentalism.

19) *-ity*

Words belonging to this morphological category are nouns denoting qualities, states or properties usually derived from latine adjectives (e.g *curiosity, productivity, profundity, solidity*). All adjectives ending in the suffix *-able, -al* and *-ic* or in the phoetic string [ɪd] can take *-ity* as a nominalizing suffix (*readabilty, formality, errancy, solidity*).

## 20) *-ment*

This suffix derives action nouns denoting processes of results from (mainly) verbs, with a strong preferences for monosyllables disyllbic base words with stress on the syllable (e.g *assessment, endorsement, involvment, treatmeant*).

## 21) *-ness*

Quality noun forming *-ness* is perhaps the most productive suffix of English. With regard to potential base words, *-ness* is much less restrictive than its close semantic relative *-ity*. The suffix can attach to practically any adjective, and apart from adjectival base words we find noun as in *thingness*, pronouns as in *us-ness*, and frequently phrases as in *over-the-top-ness, all-or-nothing-ness*.

## 22) *-ship*

The suffix *-ship* forms nouns denoting state or condition, similar in meaning derivatives in *-age, -hood* and *-dom*. Base words are mostly person nouns as in *apprenticeship, clerkship, friendship, membership, statemanship, vicarship*. Extensions of the basic senses occur, for example ‘office’ as in *postmastership*, or ‘activity,’ as in *courtship* ‘courting’ or *censorship* ‘censoring.’

### b. Verbal suffixes

There are four suffixes which derive verbs from other categories (mostly adjectives and nouns), *-ate, -en, -ify, and -ize*.

1) *-ate*

Forms ending in this suffix represent a rather heterogenous group. There is class of derivatives with chemical substances as bases, which systematically exhibit so-called ornative and resultative meanings. These can be paraphrased as ‘provide with X’ (ornative), as in *flourinate*, or ‘make into X’ (resultative), as in *methanate*.

2) *-en*

The Germanic suffix *-en* attaches to monosyllables that end in a plosive, fricative or affricate. Most bases are adjectives (e.g. *blacken, broaden, quicken, ripen*), but a few nouns can also be found (e.g. *strengthen, lengthen*). The meaning of *-en* formations can be described as causative ‘make (more) X.’

3) *-ify*

This suffix attaches to three kinds of base word: monosyllabic words, to words stressed on the final syllable, and to words stressed on the penult followed by a final syllable ending unstressed /ɪ/. Neologisms usually do not show stress shift, but some older forms do (*humid-humidify, solid-solidify*).

4) *-ize*

Both *-ize* and *-ify* are polisemous suffixes, which can express a whole range of related concepts such as locative, ornative, causative/factitive, resultative, inchoative, performative, simulative. Locative can be paraphrased as ‘put into X,’ as in *computerize, hospitalize, tubify*. *Patinate, fluoridize, youthify* are ornative examples (‘provide with X’), *randomize, functionalize, humidify* are causative (‘make



(more) X'), *carbonize*, *itemize*, *trustify*, and *nazify* are resultative ('make into X'), *aerosolize* and *mucify* are inchoative ('become X'), *anthropologize* and *speechfy* are performative ('perform X'), *cannibalize*, *vampirize* can be analyzed as similitive ('act like X').

c. Adjectival suffixes

The adjectival suffixes of English can be subdivided into two major groups. A large proportion of derived adjectives are relational adjectives, whose role is simply to relate the noun the adjective qualifies to the base word of the derived adjective. For example *algebraic mind* means '...

1) *-able/ible*

This suffix chiefly combines with transitive and intransitive verbal bases, as in *deterable* and *perishable*, respectively, as well as with nouns, as in *serviceable*, *fashionable*. The semantics of deverbal-*-able* forms seem to involve two different cases, which have been described as 'capable of being Xed' (cf. *breakable*, *deterable*, *readable*), and 'liable or disposed to X' (cf. *agreeable*, *perishable*, *variable*; *changeable* can have both meanings).

2) *-al*

This relational suffix attaches almost exclusively to Latin base (*accidental*, *colonial*, *cultural*, *federal*, *institutional*, *modal*). All derivatives have stress either on their penultimate or antepenultimate syllable. If the base does not have its stress on

one of the two syllables preceding the suffix, stress is shifted to the antepenultimate syllable of the derivative (e.g. *colony-colonial*).

3) *-ary*

Again a relational adjective-forming suffix, *-ary* usually attaches to nouns, as in *complementary, evolutionary, fragmentary, legendary, precaution*.

4) *-ed*

This suffix derives adjectives with the general meaning ‘having X, being provided with X,’ as in *broad-minded, pig-headed, wooded*. The majority of derivatives are based on compounds or phrases (*empty-headed, pig-headed, air-minded, fair-minded*).

5) *-esque*

The suffix *-esque* is attached to both common and proper nouns to convey the notion of ‘in the manner or style of X’: *Chaplinesque, Hemingwayesque, Picturesque, Kafkaesque*. There is a strong preference for polysyllabic base word.

6) *-ful*

Adjectival *-ful* has the general meaning ‘having X, being characterized by X’ and is typically attached abstract nouns, as in *beautiful, insightful, purposeful, tactful*, but verbal bases are not uncommon (e.g. *forgetful, mournful, resentful*).

7) *Ic/-ical*

Being another relational suffix, *-ic* also attaches to foreign bases (nouns and bound roots). Quite a number of *-ic* derivatives have variant forms in *-ical* (electric-

electrical, economic-economical, historic-historical, magic-magical, etc.). Sometimes these forms are clearly distinguished in meaning (e.g. *economic* ‘profitable’ vs. *economical* ‘money-saving’), in other cases it remains to be determined what governs the choice of one form over the other.

Derivatives in *-ic* are stressed on the penultimate syllable, with stress being shifted there, if necessary (e.g. *héro-heróic*),

8) *-ing*

This verbal inflectional suffix primarily forms present participles, which can in general also be used as adjectives in attributive positions (and as nouns, see above). The grammatical status of a verb suffixed by *-ing* in predicative position is not always clear. In the *changing weather* the *-ing* form can be analyzed as an adjective, but in *the weather is changing* it should classify as a verb (in particular as a progressive form).

9) *-ish*

This suffix can attach to adjectives (e.g. *clearish, freeish, sharpish*), numerals (*fourteenish, threehundredfortyish*), adverbs (*soonish, uppish*), and syntactic phrases (e.g. *stick-in-the-muddish, out-of-the-wayish, silly-little-me-late-again-ish*) to convey the concept of ‘somewhat X, vaguely X.’ When attached to nouns referring to human beings the derivatives can be paraphrased as ‘of the character of X, like X,’ which is obviously closely related to the meaning of the non-denominal derivatives. Examples

of the letter kind are *James-Deanish, monsterish, summerish, townish, vampirish*.

Some forms have a pejorative meaning e.g. *childish*.

#### 10) -ive

This suffix forms adjectives mostly from Latin verbs and bound roots that end in [t] or [s]: *connective, explosive, fricative, offensive, passive, preventive, primitive, receptive, speculative*. Some nominal bases are also attested, as in *instinctive, massive*.

#### 11) -less

Semantically, denominal -less can be seen as antonymic to -ful, with the meaning being paraphrasable as 'without X': *expressionless, hopeless, speechless, thankless*.

#### 12) -ly

This suffix is appended to nouns and adjectives. With base nouns denoting persons, -ly usually conveys the notion of 'in the manner of X' or 'like an X,' as in *brotherly, daughterly, fatherly, womanly*. Other common types of derivative have bases denoting temporal concepts (e.g. *half-hourly, daily, monthly*) or directions (*easterly, southwestly*).

#### 13) -ous

This suffix derives adjectives from nouns and bound roots, the vast majority being of Latin origin (*curious, barbarous, famous, synonymous, tremendous*). Like derivatives in -al, -ous, formations are stressed either on the penultimate or the antepenultimate syllable with stress being shifted there, if necessary (e.g. *plátitude-*

*platitudinous*). There are further variants of the suffix, *-eous* (e.g. *erroneous*, *homogeneous*), *-ious* (e.g. *gracious*, *prestigious*), and *-uous* (e.g. *ambiguous*, *continuous*).

d. Adverbial suffixes

1) *-ly*

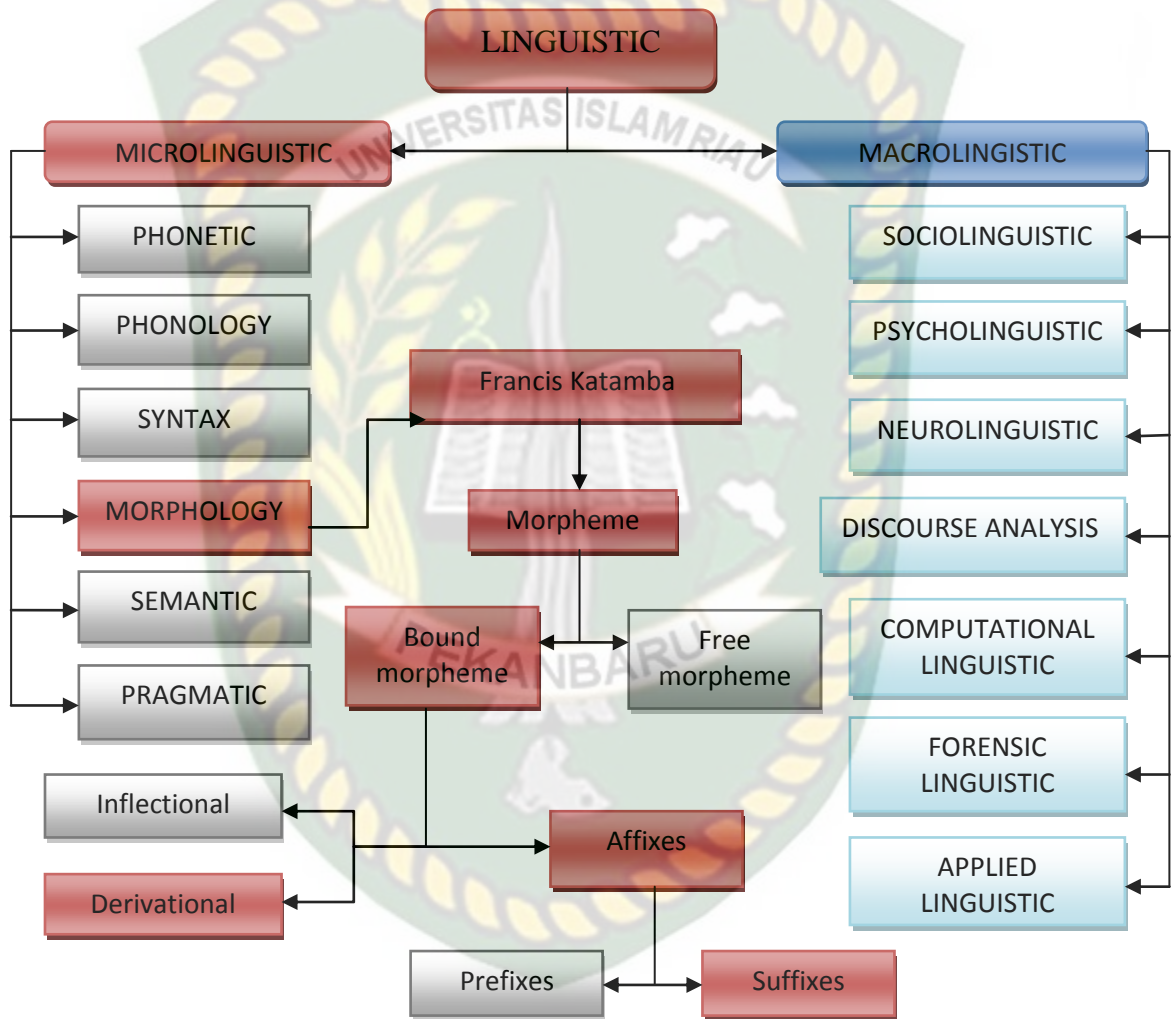
The presence of this exclusively de-adjectival suffix is for the most part syntactically triggered and obligatory, and it can therefore be considered inflectional. However, in some formations there is a difference in meaning between the adjective and the adverb derived by *-ly* attachment: *shortly*, *hardly*, and *dryly* are semantically distinct from their base words and *hotly*, *coldly*, and *darkly* can only have metaphorical senses. Such changes of meaning are unexpected for an inflectional suffix, which speak against the classification of adverbial *-ly* as inflectional.

2) *-wise*

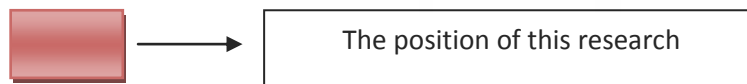
This suffix derives adverbs from nouns, with two distinguishable subgroups: manner/dimension adverbs, and so called viewpoint adverbs. The former adverb type has the meaning ‘in the manner of X, like *The towel wound sarongwise about his middle*, or indicates a spatial arrangement or movement, as in *the cone can be sliced lengthwise*. It is, however, not always possible to distinguish clearly between the ‘manner’ and ‘dimension’ readings (e.g. is ‘*cut X crosswise*’ an instance of one or the other?). the smaller and much more recent group of viewpoint adverbs is made up of adverbs whose meaning can be rendered as ‘with respect to, in regard to, concerning

X.' The scope of the viewpoint adverbs is not the verb phrase, but the whole clause or sentence, a fact which is visible in the surface word other in *they make no special demands food-wise and statuswise, you are at a disadvantage.*

## 2.2 Conceptual Framework



Note:



Linguistic is the scientific study about language. The branch of linguistic is divided into microlinguistic and macrolinguistic. In microlinguistic, there are 7 parts, one of them is morphology. Francis Katamba states that morphology is discussing about morpheme. There are 2 kinds of Morphemes, one of them is bound morpheme. The process of bound morpheme that create a new words which change the lexical categories called derivational. In derivational process use affixes to create a new word. Kinds of affixes that used in derivational process is suffixes.

### 2.3 Relevance Studies

Research relevant to this study is research conducted by:

1. Aryati (2014). She conducted the research entitled “An Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In The Land Of Five Towers Novel By A. Fuadi Transleted By Angie Kilbane “. This research focused to know the derivational affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. The result of this research is, there are verb maker (18); noun maker(229); adjective maker (208); and adverb maker (249) as the function of derivational affixes found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. It shows that adverb maker which is most frequently present.
2. Lubis (2011). She conducted the research entitled “An Analysis Of Affixation In The Novel “Robinson Crusoe” By Daniel Defoe”. This research focused to show the number of prefixes and suffixes and also the most dominant affix that used in the novel *Robinson Crusoe*. The result of this research is, there are 6 kinds of prefixes with the total number of prefixes are 97 and 10 kinds of suffixes with the

total number of suffixes are 132. Second, Prefix which are represent 42,4 % of whole affixes, followed by 6 kinds of prefixes (*a-, dis-, in-, over-, re-, tele-*),. Third, Suffix which are represent 57,6 % of whole affixes, followed by 11 kinds of suffixes (*-able, -al, -age, -en, -er, -ible,, -less, -ly, -ion, -scope, -tion,*).

3. Kirom (2016). Their research is An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement speech By Steve Jobs, In this study researchers showed that there were 78 total words in text of Commencement speech which attached derivational affixes. The study found 69 suffixes and 9 prefixes. Derivational affixes in text of Commencement speech by Steve are *al-* (1), *un-* (1), *re-* (2), *a-* (4), *di-* (1), *-ion* (11), *-ic* (1), *-tion* (4), *-ous* (1), *-ty* (1), *-ly* (11), *-ize* (1), *-ful* (4), *-able* (3), *-ness* (2), *-y* (3), *-al* (2), *-ce* (1), *-ive* (2), *-ual* (1), *-cement* (1), *-cal* (2), *-le* (2), *-ed* (1), *-d* (2), *-less* (1), *-er* (2), *-fully* (1), *-ally* (2), *-ble* (1), *-st* (1), *-lier* (1), *-or* (1), *-re* (1), *-ion* (1), *ship* (1), *-ment* (1), *-tic* (2). The roots from the words that has been classified based on the part of speech are 17 (adjective), 27 (noun), 33 (verb), 1 (adverb).