CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews on several theories related this research. They are relevance theories consist of: linguistics, the definition of morphology, studying word-formation, the definition of morpheme, morph, allomorph, free morpheme and bound morpheme, types of morpheme, inflectional morpheme, derivational morpheme, the differences of inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes, definition of textbook, text types, relevance studies to support this research.

2.1 Relevance Theories

2.1.1 Linguistic Theory

Linguistics is the study about language and an analysis of language form, meaning and the context. Linguistic has many branches and one of them is morphology. According to Spolsky and Hult (2008: 53), stated that linguists generally contrast theory and description which the description itself comprises the details of vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and so on of particular languages whereas theory covers more general ideas about how language works and about how we might study it.

2.1.2 Studying Word-Formation

The students have to deal with the formation of words to master in English morphology, it means the students or the beginners are able to separate smaller

elements to larger word with complex meaning. It called morphologically complex words. For example, *employee* can be analysed as being composed of the verb *employ* and the ending *–ee*, the adjective *unhappy* can be analysed as being derived from the adjective *happy* by adding of the element *un-*. From here, the learners can divide complex words into smallest meaningful units. It is the morphemes. According to Lieber (2009: 35) stated that prefixes and suffixes usually have special requirements for the sorts of bases that can be attached to. Some of these requirements concern the phonology (sounds) of their bases, and others concern the semantics (meaning) of their bases.

2.1.3 Morphology

English morphology is different form like Indonesia morphology. In the morphology, it divides become morpheme that is how the word are formed. Morphology is the study of word formation and the minimal meaningful units of language. According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2010: 1) stated the term morphology is generally attributed to the German poet, novelist, playwright, and philosopher Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832), who coined it early in the nineteenth century in a biological context. Its etymology is Greek: *morph* means 'shape, form', and morphology is the study of form or forms. In linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch. Morphology as the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically.

Learning English morphology is about creating new word and changing the level of word class and it is the way the structure determines the word meaning, the way they combine to make larger units like phrases and clauses and the variation of new word formation in the sentences. In the morphology, it has other focus studies such as morpheme, morph, allomorph, affixes, etc. Studying word-formation in the first lesson is a thing that the students have to know in this main point of morphology before focusing some branches of morphology above.

2.1.3.1 Morpheme

Morpheme is a smaller part of words and also morpheme is the smallest unit in the linguistics. According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2010: 2) "Morpheme is the study of identify and investigate words, the internal structure, and how they are formed''. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as *hand*, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the –*ed* of *looked*. Other example such as the word *dogs* consists of two units that are having meaningful word, ''*dog*'' and ''*dogs*'', in here ''*dog*'' refers a particular kind of animal, and ''*dogs*'' with –*s* refers the notion of plurality. Morphemes can be classified into "free" and "bound'' form. The writer will explain the differences below.

2.1.3.1.1 Free Morphemes

Free morpheme can stand alone without have to add another element of word. They can exist as independent words. They can be recognized as a meaningful word in the one word. ''If they can occur by themselves a whole words, (i.e. if they can form mono-morphemic words), then we call them as free morphemes. For instance, {house},

{albatross}, {kangaroo}, {lullaby}, {table}, etc. are free morphemes." (Varga (2010: 50). According to Meyer (2009: 154), stated that if a morpheme is free, it can stand on its own.

Most compound words always be faced such as *sandbox*, are created by joining together two morphemes, in this case {sand} and {box}, each of which can be recognized as a word that carries a meaning by itself. Free morpheme sometimes referred as the base.

2.1.3.1.2 Bound Morphemes

Bound morpheme is a morpheme that must be attached to other morphemes. According to Varga (2010: 50), stated there are also morphemes which must be attached to other morphemes within words, these are called bound morpheme. For example, the plural morpheme {-s}, or the adverb-forming morpheme {-ly} are bound morphemes. According to Plag (2002: 13), said some bound morphemes, for example *un-*, must always be attached before the central meaningful element of the word, the so-called root, stem, or base, whereas other bound morphemes, such as *–ity*, *–ness*, or *–less*, must follow the root. Most bound morphemes are affixes. Affixes are either suffixes and prefixes. Suffixes in English are inflectional and derivational.

2.1.3.1.2.1 Inflectional Morphemes

Inflectional morphemes known as a morpheme that can be added in ending of the word and the type of inflectional morphemes is not create the lexeme to be a new word but it is just changing the grammatical structure. Inflectional affixes is a suffix that can be formed as plural {-s} e.g. *dogs*, singular possessive {-s sg ps}

e.g. *boy's*, plural possessive {-s pl ps} e.g. *boys'*, 3rd person present tense singular {-s 3rd} e.g. *vacates*, progressive aspect{-ing} e.g. *discussing*, past tense aspect {-ed pt} e.g. *chewed*, past participle aspect {-ed pp} e.g. *visited*, comparative form of adjective {-er} e.g. *bolder*, superlative form of adjective {-est} e.g. *boldest*.

According to Kracht (2005: 84), stated that to fit a word into a syntactic construction, it may have to undergo some changes. In English, the verb has to get an 's' suffix if the subject is third person singular. The addition of the 's' does not change the category of the verb; it makes it more specific, however. Likewise, the addition of past tense. Adding inflection thus makes the word more specific in category, narrowing down the contexts in which it can occur.

2.1.3.1.2.2 Derivational Morphemes

Derivational morpheme is a morpheme that has both prefixes or suffixes. This derivation can change the category of the word. According to Kracht (2005: 82), said that ''derivation is the only one of the parts is a word; the other is only found in combination, and it acts by changing the word class of the host. Examples are {anti-, dis-, -ment}." Derivational affixes can occur at either end of the base words whereas regular inflection is always expressed by suffix.

Based on Brinton's opinion on his book (2000: 86), he stated the addition of a derivational affix to a root produces a new word with one or more of the following changes below:

- A phonological change (including stress changes): *reduce > reduction*, *clear > clarity*, *fuse > fusion*, *photograph > photography*, *drama >*

dramatize, *relate > relation, permit > permissive, impress > impression, electric > electricity, include > inclusive*;

- An orthographic change to the root: *pity .> pitiful, deny > denial, happy > happiness*;

- A semantic change, which may be fairly complex: *husband > husbandry, event > eventual, post > postage, recite > recital*; and

- A change in word class.

Derivational affixes that have a prefix in the word can change only the meaning, not its class. For example showing ''time'' e.g. {pre-} *prearrange, presuppose, preheat*; {after-} *aftershock, afterthought, afterglow*, ''number'' e.g. {tri-} *tricycle, triannual, triconsonantal*; {multi-} *multinational, multilingual, multimillionaire*, ''place'' e.g. {in-} *infield, in-patient, ingrown*; {inter-} *interconnect, interbreed, interlace*, ''degree'' e.g. {super-} *supersensitive, supersaturated, superheat*; {over-}, *overanxious, overconfident, overdue*, ''privation'' e.g. {a-} *amoral, apolitical, asymmetric*; {un-} *unlock, untie, unfold*, ''negation'' e.g {un-} *unafraid, unsafe, unwise*; {anti-} *antisocial, antitrust, antiwar*, ''size'' e.g {micro-} *microcosm, microchip, microfilm*; {mini-} *miniskirt, minivan, minimall*.

The prefixes that already given in the explanation above are from native English such as *after-, in-, over-,* and *un-,* while *pre-, inter-, super-, mini-,* and *dis-* are Latin and *tri-, a-, micro-, anti-, ortho-, epi-, hyper-, peri-, schizo-, auto-,* and *bio-* are Greek. Suffixes have two functions, to change the meaning of the

root and to change the part of speech of the root. those changing meaning alone include the diminutive suffixes –*ling*, –*let*, –*y* (in *princeling*, *piglet*, *daddy*), the feminine suffixes –*ess*, –*ette*, –*rix*, –*ine* (in *actress, usherette, aviatrix, heroine*), which for social and cultural reasons, are now falling out of use and the abstract suffixes, making an abstract noun out of a concrete noun, –*ship*, –*hood*, –*ism* (in *friendship*, *manhood*, *hoodlumism*).

Word classes in english such as 'adjective', 'noun' and 'verb' can be derived into nouns from verb, adjective into nouns, adjective into adjective and so on. In this analysis, the writer want to explain more about derivational affixation. According to Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 48), he stated that adverb, noun, adjective, verb can be derived and change the word class.

2.1.3.1.2.2.1 Adverb derived from adjective

According to Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 48-49) adjectives become adverb if a word ended up by suffix –*ly*, for example *goodly*, the original word is *good* which is an adjective and it is added by –*ly* become an adverb. Other example are *sickly*, *lonely*, *quickly*, *terribly*, *gradually*.

2.1.3.1.2.2.2 Nouns derived from noun

According to Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy, 2002: 49, stated that English has derivational processes that yield nouns with meanings such as 'small X', 'female X', 'inhabitant of X', 'state of being an X' and 'devotee of or expert on X'.

For example:

- 'small X': *-let*, *-ette*, *-ie*, e.g. *droplet*, *booklet*, *cigarette*, *doggie*

- 'female X': *-ess*, *-ine* e.g. *waitress*, *princess*, *heroine*

- 'inhabitant of X': *-er*, *-(i)an* e.g. *Londoner*, *New Yorker*, *Texan*, *Glaswegian*

- 'state of eing an X': *-ship*, *-hood* e.g. *kingship*, *ladyship*, *motherhood*, *priesthood*

'devotee of or expert on X': *-ist*, *-ian* e.g. *contortionist*, *Marxist*, *logician*, *historian*.

2.1.3.1.2.2.3 Nouns derived from members of other word classes

Based on Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 50), stated that nouns derived from adjectives and from verbs are extremely numerous. It is called 'property of being X', where X is the base adjective.

For example:

a. *–ity*. e.g. *purity*, *equality*, *ferocity*, *sensitivity*

b. *–ness* e.g. *goodness*, *tallness*, *fierceness*, *sensitiveness*

c. *–ism* e.g. *radicalism*, *conservatism*

Even more numerous are suffixes for deriving nouns from verbs (Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy, 2002: 51).

For example:

a. *–ance*, *-ence* e.g. *performance*, *ignorance*, *reference*, *convergence*

b. *–ment* e.g. *announcement*, *commitment*, *development*, *engagement*

c. *–ing* e.g. *painting*, *singing*, *building*, *ignoring*

d. *–((a)t)ion)* e.g. *denunciation*, *commission*, *organization*, *confusion*

e. –*al* e.g. *refusal*, *arrival*, *referral*, *committal*

f. –*er* e.g. *painter*, *singer*, *grinder*

According to Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 52) stated that some non-affix ways of deriving abstract nouns (other than conversation) are:

1. Change in the position of the stress.

   e.g. nouns *permit*, *transfer*. Alongside verb *permit*, *transfer*

2. Change in the final consonant.

   e.g. nouns *belief*, *proof* and *defence*. Alongside verb *believe*, *prove*, and *defend*.

3. Change in a vowel.

   e.g. nouns *song*, *seat*. Alongside verb *sing*, *sit*.

Those explanation and examples show that English derivational makes of vowel change is minimal.

2.1.3.1.2.2.4 Adjectives derived from adjectives

According to Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy (2002:52), he stated that the only suffix of note is –*ish*, meaning 'somewhat X', as in *greenish*, *smallish*, *remotish* 'rather remote'. By contrast, the prefix *un-* meaning 'not' is extremely wide-spread: for example, *unhappy*, *unsure*, *unreliable*, *undiscovered*. Because it is so common, most dictionaries do not attempt to list all un-adjectives. This does not mean, however, that *un-* can be prefixed to all adjectives quite freely. Another negative prefix is *in-*, with allomorphs indicated by the variant spellings *il-*, *ir-* and *im-*, as in *intangible*, *illegal*, *irresponsible*, and *impossible*.

2.1.3.1.2.2.5 Adjectives derived from members of other word classes

According to Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy (2002:53), he stated that some of the processes that derive adjectives from verbs straddle the divide between derivation and inflection in a way that we have not yet encountered. The suffixes *–ed*, *–en* and *–ing*, and vowel change, in passive and progressive participle forms of verbs. However, such forms can be adjectives:

    a.   A not very *interesting* book

    b.   The party-goers sounded very *drunk*

    c.   The car seemed more *damaged* than the lamp-post

Another example of suffixes that commonly form adjectives from verbs, with their basic meanings, are:

    a.   *–able* 'able to be Xed' e.g *breakable*, *readable*, *reliable*, *watchable*

    b.   *–ent*, *-ant* 'tending to X' e.g. *repellent*, *expectant*, *conversant*

    c.   *–ive* 'tending to X' e.g *repulsive*, *explosive*, *speculative*

Suffixes that form adjectives from nouns are more numerous (Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy, 2002: 53). For example:

    a.   *–ful,* e.g. *joyful*, *hopeful*, *helpful*, *meaningful*

    b.   *–less,* e.g. *joyless*, *hopeless*, *helpless*, *meaningless*

    c.   *–al,* e.g. *original*, *normal*, *personal*, *national*

–ish, e.g. *boyish*, *loutish*, *waspish*, *selfish*

2.1.3.1.2.2.6 Verbs derived from verb

According to Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 54), stated that most prominent are *re-* and the negative or 'reversive' prefixes *un-*, *de-* and *dis-* as in the following examples:

a. *Re-* e.g. *paint* becomes *repaint*, *enter* becomes *re-enter*

b. *Un-* e.g. *tie* becomes *untie*, *tangle* becomes *untangle*

c. *De-* e.g. *compose* becomes *decompose*, *sensitise* becomes *desensitise*

d. *Dis-* e.g. *believe* becomes *disbelieve*, *entangle* becomes *disentangle*

2.1.3.1.2.2.7 Verbs derived from members of other word classes

According to Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 55), stated that verbs derived from nouns and from adjectives are numerous. Some affixes for deriving verbs from nouns are:

a. *De-,* e.g. *debug*, *deforest*, *delouse*

b. *–ise*, e.g. *organise*, *patronise*, *terrorise*

c. *–(i)fy* e.g. *beautify*, *gentrify*, *petrify*

There are some English affixes and word classes based on Kracht (2005: 81). They are:

1. Anti- that attached and changed from nouns into nouns, e.g. *anti-matter*, *anti-aircraft*. Adjectives still become adjectives, e.g. *anti-democratic*.

2. Un- that attached and changed from adjectives into adjectives, e.g. *un-happy*, *un-lucky*. Verb still becomes verb, e.g. *un-bridle*, *un-lock*.

3. Re- that attached and changed from verbs into verbs, e.g. *re-establish*, *re-assure*.

4. Dis- that attached and changed from verbs into verbs, e.g. *dis-enfranchise*, *dis-own*. Adjectives still become adjective, e.g. *dis-ingenious*, *dis-honest*.

5. −ment that attached and changed from verbs into nouns, e.g. *establish-ment*, *amaze-ment*.

6. −ize that attached and changed from nouns into verbs, e.g. *burglar-ize*. Adjectives still become verb, e.g. *steril-ize*, *Islamic-ize*.

7. −ism that attached and changed from nouns into nouns, e.g. *Lenin-ism*, *gangster-ism*. Adjectives still become nouns, e.g. *real-ism*, *American-ism*.

8. −ful that attached and changed from nouns into adjectives, e.g. *care-ful*, *soul-ful*.

9. −ly that attached and changed from adjectives into adverbs, e.g. *careful-ly*, *nice-ly*.

10. −er that attached and changed from adjectives into adjectives, e.g. *nic-er*, *angry-er*.

Brinton (2000:86) stated that suffix has an unproductive suffix and a productive suffix. Their productivity may range from from very limited to quite extensive, depending upon whether they are found preserved in just a few words and no longer used to create new words. An example of an unproductive suffix is the *–th* in *warmth*, *width*, *depth*, or *wealth*, whereas an example of a productive suffix is the *–able* in *available*, *unthinkable*, *admirable*, or *honourable*.

Only three prefixes, which are no longer productive in English, systematically change the part of speech of the root:

- *a-*   N/V > A   *ablaze*, *asleep*, *astir*

- *be-*   N > V   *betoken*, *befriend*, *bedeck*

- *en-*   N/A > V   *enlarge*, *ensure*, *encircle*, *encase*, *entrap*

According to Plag (2002: 109), stated that suffixes can be divided into these points below:

2.1.3.1.2.2.8 Nominal suffixes

Nominal suffixes are often employed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote actions, results of action, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities, and the like. Another large group of nominal suffix derives person nouns of various shorts. Very often, these meaning are extended to other, related senses 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 (Plag, 2002: 109).

- *-age*

  This suffix derives nouns that express an activity (or its result) as in *coverage*, *leakage*, *spillage*, and nouns denoting a collective entity or quality, as in *acreage*, *voltage*, and *yardage*. Due to inherent ambiguities of certain coinages, the meaning can be extended to include locations, as in *orphanage*. Base words may be verbal or nominal and are often monosyllabic (Plag, 2002: 109).

- *-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 (Plag, 2002: 109).

- *-ance* (with its variant *–ence*/*-ancy*/*-ency*)

  Attaching mostly to verbs, *-ance* creates action nouns such as *absorbance*, *riddance*, *retardance*. The suffix is closely related to *–cy*/*-ce*, which attaches productively to adjectives ending in the suffix *–ant*/*-ent*. Thus, a derivative like *dependency* could be analysed as having two suffixes (*depend–ent-cy*) or only one (*depend-ency*). The question then is to determine whether *–ance* (and its variants) always contain two suffixes, to the effect that all action nominal would in fact be derived from adjectives that in turn would be derived from verbs.

Such an analysis would predict that it would find –*ance* nominal only if there are corresponding –*ant* adjectives. This is surely not the case, as evidenced by *riddance* (**riddant*), *furtherance* (**furtherant*), and it can therefore assume the existence of an independent suffix –ance, in addition to a suffix combination –*ant-ce*. (Plag, 2002: 110).

- *-ant*

    This suffix forms count nouns referring to persons (often in technical or legal discourse, e.g. *applicant*, *defendant*, *disclaimant*) or to substances involved in biological, chemical, or physical processes (*attractant*, *dispersant*, *etchant*, *suppressants*). Most basses are verbs of Latinate origin (Plag, 2002: 110).

- *-cy/-ce*

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

    The resulting derivatives can donate states, properties, qualities or facts (*convergence* can, for example, be paraphrase as 'the fact that something converges'), or, by way of metaphorical extension, can refer to an office or intuition (e.g. *presidency*). Again the distribution of the

two variants is not entirely clear, although there is a tendency for nominal bases to take the syllabic variant –*cy* (Plag, 2002: 110).

- *-dom*

The native suffix –*dom* is semantically closely related to –*hood* and –*ship*, which express similar concepts. –*dom* attaches to nouns to form nominals which can be paraphrased as 'state of being X' as in *apedom*, *clerkdom*, *slumdom*, *yuppiedom*, or which refer to collective entities, such as *professordom*, *studentdom*, or donate domains, realms or territories as in *kingdom*, *cameldom*, *mariodom* (Plag, 2002: 111).

- *-ee*

The meaning of this suffix can be rather clearly discerned. It derives nouns denoting sentient entities that are involved in an event as non-volitional participants (so – called episodic –*ee*). Thus, *employee* denotes someone who is employed, a *biographee* is someone who is the subject of a biography, and a *standee* is someone who is forced to stand (on a bus, for example). Due to the constraint that the referents of –*ee* derivatives must be sentient, an *amputee* can only be someone who has lost a limb and not the limb that is amputated. (Plag, 2002: 111).

- *-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*, *budgeteer*, *cameleer*, *mountaineer*, *pamphleteer*. Many words have a depreciative tinge. The suffix *-eer* is autostressed and attaches almost exclusively to bases ending in stressed syllable followed by unstressed syllable (Plag, 2002: 111).

- *-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 or volitional participants in an event (e.g. *teacher*, *singer*, *writer*). This is, however, only a sub-class of *–er* derivatives, and there is a wide range of forms with quite heterogeneous meaning. Apart from performers of actions we find instrument nouns such as *blender*, *mixer*, *steamer*, *toaster*, 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 nouns indicating place of origin or residence (e.g. *Londoner*, *New Yorker*, *Highlander*, *New Englander*). This heterogeneity suggests that the semantics of *–er* should be described as rather underspecified, simply meaning something like 'person or thing having to do with X'. *-er*, is often described as a deverbal suffix, but

there are numerous forms (not only inhabitant names) that are derived on the basis of nouns (e.g. *sealer*, *whaler*, *noser*, *souther*), numerals (e.g. *fiver*, *tenner*), or even phrases (*four-wheeler*, *fourth-grader*).The orthographic variant *–or* occurs mainly with Latinate bases ending in /*s*/ or /*t*/, such as *conductor*, *oscillator*, *compressor* (Plag, 2002: 112).

- *-(e)ry*

  Formation in *–(e)ry* refer to locations which stand in some kind of connection to what is denoted by the base. More specific meaning such as 'place where a specific activity is carried out' or 'place where a specific article or service is available' could be postulated (e.g. *bakery*, *brewery*, *fishery*, *pottery* or *cakery*, *carwashery*, *eatery*), but examples such as *mousery*, *cannery*, *rabbitry* speak for an underspecified meaning, which is then fleshed out for each derivative 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') (Plag, 2002: 112).

- *-ess*

  This suffix derives a comparatively small number of mostly established nouns referring exclusively to female humans and animals (*princess*, *stewardess*, *lioness*, *tigress*, *waitress*). The OED lists only

three 20th century coinages (*hostess*, *burgheress*, *clerkess*) (Plag 2002: 113).

- *-ful*

    The nominal suffix *–ful* derives measure partitive nouns (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* (Plag, 2002, 113).

- *-hood*

    Similar in meaning to *–dom*, *-hood* derivatives express concept such as 'state' (as in *adulthood*, *childhood*, *farmerhood*) and 'collectively' (as in *beggarhood*, *Christianhood*, *companionhood*). As with other suffixes, metaphorical extensions can create new meaning, for example the sense 'area' in the highly frequent *neighborhood*, which originates in the collectivity sense on the suffix (Plag, 2002: 113).

- *-an* (and its variant *–ian*, *–ean*)

    Noun denoting persons and places can take the suffix *–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 specially interpreted as 'being from X' or 'being of X origin' (e.g. *Bostonian*, *Lancastrian*, *Mongolian*,

Scandinavian), or 'being the follower or supporter of X' (e.g. Anglican, chomskyan, Smithsonian. Many *–(i)an* derivatives are also used as adjectives. All words belonging to this category are stressed on the syllable immediately preceding the suffix, causing stress shifts where necessary (e.g. *Hungary - Hungarian*, *Egypt - egyptian*) (Plag, 2002: 113).

- *-ing*

    Derivatives with this deverbal suffix denote processes (*begging*, *running*, *sleeping*) or result (*building*, *wrapping*, *stuffing*). The suffix is somewhat peculiar among derivational suffixes in that it is primarily used as verbal inflectional suffix formal present participles. Examples of pertinent derivatives are abundant since *–ing* can attach to practically any verb (Plag, 2002: 114).

- *-ion*

    This Latinate suffix has three allomorphs: when attached to 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], *hyphenation*), and find the allomorph *–ation* in all other cases (*starvation*, *colonization*). Phonologically, all *–ion* derivatives are characterized by having their primary stress on the penultimate

syllable, which means that –*ion* belongs 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 bbases (e.g. *expoxide – epoxidation*, *sediment – sedimentation*) (Plag, 2002: 114).

- *-ism*

    Forming abstract nouns from other nouns and adjectives, derivatives belonging to this category denote the related concepts state, condition, attitude, and system of beliefs or theory, as in *blondism*, *Parkinsonism*, *conservatism*, *revisionism*, *Marxism*, respectively (Plag, 2002: 114).

- *-ist*

    This suffix derives nouns denoting persons, mostly from nominal and adjectival bases (*balloonist*, *careerist*, *fantasist*, *minimalist*). All noun 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, a balloonist is someone who ascends in a ballonn, a careerist is someone who is chiefly interested in her / his career, while a fundamentalist is a supporter or follower of fundamentalism (Plag, 2002: 115).

- *-ity*

    Words belonging to this morphological category are nouns denoting qualities, states or properties usually derived from Latinate adjective (e.g. *curiosity*, *productivity*, *solidity*). Apart from the compositional meaning just descried, many *–ity* derivatives are lexicalized, i.e. they have become permanently incorporated into the mental lexicons of speakers, thereby often adopting idiosyncratic meanings, such as *antiquity* 'state of being antique' or 'ancient time', *curiosity* 'quality of being curios' and 'curious thing'. All adjectives ending in the suffixes *–able*, *-al* and *–ic* or in the phonetic string [ɪd] can take *–ity* as a nominalizing suffix (*readability*, *formality*, *erraticity*, *solidity*). The suffix is capable of changing the stress pattern of the base, to the effect that all *–ity* derivatives are stressed on the antepenult syllable (Plag, 2002: 115).

- *-ment*

    This suffix derives action noun denoting process or results from (mainly) verbs, with a strong preference for monosyllables or

disyllabic base words with stress on the last syllable (e.g. *assessment*, *endorsement*, *involvement*, *treatment*) (Plag, 2002: 116).

- *-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 in *thingness*, pronoun as in *us-ness*, and frequently phrases as in *over-the-top-ness*, *all-or-nothing-ness* (Plag, 2002: 116).

- *-ship*

  The suffix *–ship* forms nouns denoting 'state' or 'condition', similar in meaning to derivatives in *–age*, *-hood*, and *–dom*. Base words are mostly person nouns as in *apprenticeship*, *clerkship*, *friendship*, *membership*, *statesmanship*, *vicarship*. Extensions of the basic senses occur, for example 'office', as in *postmastership*, or 'activity', as in *courtship* 'courting' or *censorship* 'censoring' (Plag, 2002: 116).

2.1.3.1.2.2.9 Verbal suffixes

- *-ate*

  Forms ending in this suffix represent a rather heterogeneous group. There is a class of derivatives with chemical substance as bases, which systematically exhibit so called ornative and resultative meanings. These can be paraphrased as 'provide with X' (ornative) as in *fluorinate*, or 'make into X' (resultative), as in *methanate*. However, a large proportion of forms in *–ate* do not conform to this pattern, but show various kinds of idiosyncrasies, with *–ate* being apparently no more than indicator of verbal status. Examples of such non-canonical formations are back-fomations (*formate < formation*), local analogies (*stereoregular : stereoregulate :: regular : regulate*), conversion (*citrate*), and completely idiosyncratic formations such as dissonate or fidate.

  Phonologically, *-ate* is largely restricted to attachment to words that end in one or two unstressed syllables. If the base ends in two unstressed syllables, the last syllable is truncated: *nitrosyl − nitrosate*, *mercury − mercurate* (Plag, 2002: 116).

- *-en*

  The Germanic suffix *–en* attaches to monosyllable that ends in a plosive, fricative, one affricative. 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' (Plag, 2002: 117).

- *-ify*

This suffix attaches to base words that are either monosyllabic, stressed on the final syllable or end in unstressed / ɪ /. Neologisms usually do not show stress shift, but some older forms do (*humid – humidify*, *solid – solidify*). These restrictions have the effect that *–ify* is in (almost) complementary distribution with the suffix *–ize* (Plag, 2002: 117).

- *-ize*

Both *–ize* and *–ify* are polysemous suffixes, which can express a whole range of related concepts such as locative, ornative, causative/factitive, resultative, inchoative, performative, similative. Locatives can be paraphrased as 'put into X', as in *computerize*, *hospitalize*, *tubify*. *Patinatize*, *fluoridise*, *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 *speechify* are performative ('perform X'), *cannibalize*, *vampirize* can be analysed as simulative ('act like X'). Derivatives in *–ize* show rather complex patterns of base allomorphy, to the effect that bases

are systematically truncated (i.e. they lose the rime of the final syllable) if they are vowel-final and end in two unstressed syllables (cf. truncated vowel-final *memory - memorize*, vs. non-truncated consonant-final *hospital - hospitalize*). Furthermore, polysyllabic derivatives in *–ize* are not allowed to have identical onsets in the two last syllables. In the pertinent cases truncation is used as a repair strategy, as in *feminine – feminize* and *emphasis – emphasize*. (Plag, 2002: 118).

2.1.3.1.2.2.10 Adjectival suffixes

- *-able*/*-ible*

    This suffix chiefly combines with transitive and intransitive verbal bases, as in *deterrable* and *perishable*, respectively, as well as with nouns, as in *serviceable*, *fashionable*. The semantics of deverbal *-able* forms seen to involve two different cases, which have been described as 'capable of being Xed' (e.g. *breakable*, *deterrable*, *readable*), and 'liable or disposed to X' (e.g. *agreeable*, *perishable*, *variable*; *changeable* can have both meanings). There are also some lexicalized denominal forms with the meaning 'characterized by X' as in *fashionable* (but e.g. the concurrent compositional meaning 'that can be fashioned'). In established loan words also can be found the orthographic variant *–ible*: *comprehensible*, *discernible*, *flexible*, *reversible* (Plag, 2002: 119)

- *-al*

  This relational suffix attaches almost exclusively to Latinate bases (*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, strees is shifted to the antepenult of the derivative (e.g. *colony – colonial*) (Plag, 2002: 119).

- *-ary*

  Again a relational adjective-forming suffix, *-ary* usually attaches to nouns, as in *complementary*, *evolutionary*, *fragmentary*, *legendary*, *precautionary*. (Plag, 2002: 120).

- *-ed*

  This suffix *–ed* derives adjectives with the general meaning 'having X', being provided 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*) (Plag, 2002: 120).

- *-esque*

  The suffix *–esque* is attached to both common and proper nouns to convey the nation of 'in the manner or style of X': *Chaplinesque*,

Hermingwayesque, *picturesque*, *Kafkaesque*. There is a strong preference for polysyllabic base words (Plag, 2002: 120).

- *-ful*

  Adjectival *–ful* has the general meaning 'having X, being characterized by X' and is typically attached to abstract nouns, as in *beautiful*, *insightful*, *purposeful*, *tactful*, but verbal bases are not uncommon (e.g. *forgetful*, *mournful*, *resentful*) (Plag, 2002: 120).

- *-ic/-ical*

  Being another relation suffix, *-ic* also attaches to foreign bases (nouns and bound roots). Quite a number of *–ic* derivatives have variant forms in *–ical* (*electris – electrical, economic – economomical, historic – historical, magic-magical* etc). Sometimes these forms are clearly distinguished in meaning (e.g. *economic* 'provitable' 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. *hero – heroic, parasite – parasitic*) (Plag, 2002: 120).

- *-ing*

  The verbal inflectional suffix primarily forms present participles, which can in general also be used as adjectives in attributive position

(and as nouns). 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 analysed as adjective, but in the weather is changing we could classify it a verb (in particular as a progressive form). In *the film was boring*, however, we would probably want to argue that boring is an adjective, because the relation to the event denoted by the verb is much less prominent than in the case of *changing* (Plag, 2002: 121).

- *-ish*

     This suffix can attach to adjectives (e.g. *clearish, freeish, sharpish*) numerals (*fourteenish, threehundredforthyish*), adverbs (*soonish, uppish*) and syntactic phrases (*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 noun 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 latter kind are *James-Deanish, monsterish, summerish, townish, vampirish*. Some forms have a pejorative meaning, e.g. *childish* (Plag, 2002: 121).

- *-ive*

     This suffix form adjectives mostly from Latinate 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 (Plag, 2002: 121).

- *-less*

  Semantically, *–less* can be seen as antonymic to *–ful*, with the

  meaning being paraphrasable as 'without X': *expressionless, hopeless,*

  speechless, and *thankless* (Plag, 2002: 122).

- *-ly*

  The suffix is appended to nouns and adjectives. With base nouns

  denoting persons, *-ly* usually conveys the nation of 'in the manner of

  X' or 'like an X', as in *brotherly, daughterly, fatherly,* and *womanly.*

  Other common types of derivative have bases denoting temporal

  concepts (e.g. *half-hourly, daily, monthly*) or directions (*easterly,*

  southwesterly) (Plag, 2002: 122).

- *-ous*

  This suffix derives from nouns and bound roots, the vast majority

being of   latinate origin (*curious, barbarous, famous, synonymous,*

tremendous). Like derivatives in *al-, -ous* formation are stressed either on

the last but one syllable or last but two syllable (the so-called penult or

antepenult), with stress being shifted there, if necessary (e.g. *platitude –*

platitudinous). There are further variants of suffix, *-eous* (e.g. *erroneous,*

homogeneous), *-ious* (e.g. *gracious, prestigious*), and *–uous* (e.g. *ambiguous, continuous*) (Plag, 2002: 122).

2.1.3.1.2.2.11 Adverbial suffixes

- *-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 inflectional suffix, which speaks against the classification of adverbial *–ly* as inflectional (Plag, 2002: 123).

- *-wise*

    This suffix derives adverbs from nouns, with two distinguishable subgroups: manner/dimension adverbs, and so-called view-point adverbs. The former adverb type has the meaning 'in the manner of X, like X' as in *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-order in *They make no special demands food-wise* and *Statuswise, you are at a disadvantage* (Plag, 2002: 123).

2.1.3.1.2.2.12 Prefixes

- *A(n)-*

   This prefix only occurs in Latinate adjectives. With denominal adjectives, the meaning can either be paraphrased as 'without what is referred to by the nominal base', for example *achromatic* 'without color', *asexual* 'without sex', or can be paraphrased as 'not X', as in *ahistorical, asymmetrical*. Opposites formed by *a(n)-* are mostly contraries (Plag, 2002: 124).

- *Anti-*

   This polysemous prefix can express two different, but related nations. In words like *anti-war, anti-abortion, anti-capitalistic, anti-scientific, anti-freeze, anti-glare* it can be paraphrased as 'against, opposing', with denominal, de-adectival and deverbal derivatives behaving like adjectives (e.g. *anti-war movement, Are you pro-*

abortion or anti-abortion?, *an anti-freeze* liquid). Another type of denominal *anti-* derivatives are nouns denoting something like 'the opposite of an X' or 'not having the proper characteristics of an X', as in *anti-hero*, *anti-particle*, *anti-professor* (Plag, 2002: 125).

- *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 (Plag, 2002: 125).

- *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'.

   Dis- is also found inside nouns and nominalizations, but it is often unclear whether *dis-* is prefixed to the nominalization (e.g. (*dis-* (*organization*))) or to the verb before the nominalizing suffix was attached (e.g. ((*disorganiz*)-*ation*). There are, however, a few forms

that suggest that prefixation to nouns is possible, conveying the meaning 'absence X' or 'faulty X': *disanalogy*, *disfluency*, *disinformation*. Finally, dis- also occurs in lexicalized adjectives with the meaning 'not X': *dishonest*, *dispassionate*, *disproportional* (Plag, 2002: 125).

- *In-*

    This negative prefix is exclusively found with Latinate adjectives and the general negative meaning 'not': *incomprehensible, inactive, intolerable, implausible, illegal, irregular* (Plag, 2002: 126).

- *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*, *misdemeanour*, *mistrial*. The prefix is usually either unstressed or secondarily stressed. Exceptions with primary stress on the prefix are either lexicalizations (e.g. *mischief*) or some nouns that are segmentally homophonous with verbs: *miscount* (noun) vs. *miscount* (verb), *mismatch* vs. *mismatch*, *misprint* vs. *misprint* (Plag, 2002: 126).

- *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*. Furthermore, *non-*primarily forms contradictory and complementary opposites.

    Nouns prefixed with *non-* can either mean 'absence of X' or 'not having the character of X': *non-delivery*, *non-member*, *non-profit*, *non-stop*. The latter meaning has been extended to 'being X, but not having the proper characteristics of an X': *non-issue*, *non-answer* (Plag, 2002: 126).

- *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*. Adjectival *un-* derivatives usually express contraries, especially with simplex bases.

    Nouns are also attested with un- usually expressing 'absence of X' (e.g. *unease*, *unbelief*, *uneducation*, *unrepair*). Such nouns are often the

result of analogy or back-formation (e.g. *educated* : *uneducated* :: *education* : *uneducation*). We also find a meaning extension similar to the one observed with *anti-* and *non-*, namely 'not having the proper characteristics of X': *uncelebrated*, *unevent*, *un-Hollywood* (all attested in the BNC) (Plag, 2002: 126).

2.1.3.1.3 Root

In learning English morpheme, it has an original word that added by affixes. The original word is called as root. Root is always a single morpheme. According to Kracht (2005: 81), stated that roots are 'main' words, those that carry meaning. Those words or parts thereof that are not composed and must be drawn from the lexicon. '' a root is like a stem in constituting the core of the word to which other pieces attach, but the term refers only to morphologically simple units. For example, *disagree* is the stem of *disagreement*, because it is the base to which –*ment* attaches, but *agree* is the root. Taking *disagree* now, *agree* is both the stem to which *dis-* attaches and the root of the entire word.'' (Aronoff and Fudeman (2010: 2))

According to Varga (2010: 51), stated in his book that ''If we remove all affixes, we arrive at the absolute stem, called root (also known as base), which is always a single morpheme. For example, in words like *include*, *conclude*, *preclude*, *exclude*, etc. the prefix {in-}, {con-}, {pre-}, {ex-}, etc. is followed by the root {-clude}.''

2.1.3.1.4 Stem

Stem is not a single morpheme, it is a part of words that does exist before inflectional affixes. Before attaching the inflectional suffixes, a derived word is a stem. According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2010: 2), stated ''a stem is a base morpheme to which another morphological piece is attached. The stem can be simple, made up of only one part, or complex, itself made up of more than one piece. For example *reconsideration* is *re–*, *consider*, and *–ation*. *Consider* is called the stem.''

''A stem is that part of a word which remains if we remove the suffix or prefix that has entered the word last. The stem is not necessarily a single morpheme, e.g. the stem of *unfriendliness* is *unfriendly*, the stem of *unfriendly* is *friendly*, and the stem of *friendly* is *friend*, cf.'' (Varga (2010: 51)).

2.1.3.1.5 Base

A single free morpheme sometimes referred to as the base. According to Plag (2003: 11) stated, "Base is the part of a word which an affix is attached to.'' Some words can contain more than one base, and some bases are a bound rather than a free morpheme. For example the base of the suffix *–al* in the derivative *colonial* is *colony*, the base of the suffix *–ize* in the derivative *colonialize* is *colonial*, the base of *–ation* in the derivative *colonialization* is *colonialize*. In the case of *colonial* the base is a root, in the other cases it is not.

2.1.3.1.6 Affixes

Most bound morphemes are affixes. Affixes do not bring the core meaning and it is always bound to a root. It occupies a position where there is limited potential for substitution. A particular affix will attach to only certain roots. According to Kracht (2005: 80), stated "Affixes are parts that are not really words by themselves, but get glued onto words in some way.'' Affixes in English will change a root into different word classes in the a new context. Other example is *reconsideration*, *re-* and *–ation* are both affixes, which means that they are attached to the stem. English has two affixes, prefixes and suffixes.

2.1.3.1.6.1 Prefixes

Prefixes are a bound morpheme that attach to the beginnings of words or roots. A prefixes of the word can change the opposite meaning for example, the root is *lucky* while the meaning is being so blessed, then it is added the prefix *–un* and it becomes *–unlucky*, the meaning refers an opposite meaning or antonym, ''not being so blessed''.

2.1.3.1.6.2 Suffixes

Another affixes is a suffix that attach to the endings of words or roots. According to Varga (2010: 50), stated that ''Suffixes in English are inflectional and derivational. If someone adds an inflectional suffix to a stem, it does not create a new lexeme and only produce another inflected variant (i.e. another syntactic word) of the same lexeme. For example, {-s} is an inflectional suffix, because by adding it to the stem {boy}, we get *boys*, which is just another

syntactic word belonging to the paradigm of *boy*. However, if someone adds a derivational suffix to a stem, it creates another lexeme. For example, {-hood} is a derivational suffix, because by adding it to the stem {boy}, it produces a new lexeme *boyhood,* which is the starting point of a new paradigm." The suffix can change the word class from verb to be noun or from noun to be adjective, and others.

2.1.3.2 Morph

Morph is used to refer specifically to the phonological realization of morphemes. Morpheme is an abstraction and a morph has the level, the concrete realization and the actual segment of a word that must be recognized. Sometimes morpheme has no concrete realization even it does exist. It called a zero morph. For example the plural *fish* consists of the morphemes ''fish'' + ''fishes'' {pl}, although the plural morpheme has no concrete realization. Other example, the English past tense morpheme that we spell *-ed* has various morphs. It is realized as [t] after the voiceless [p] of *jump* (e.g. *jumped*), as [d] after the voiced [l] of *repel* (e.g. *repelled*), and as [əd] after the voiceless [t] of *root* or the voiced [d] of *wed* (e.g. *rooted* and *wedded*). Morphs show word forms or phonetic forms. A word of ''realized'' is included a morph too.

2.1.3.3 Allomorph

Allomorph is a variant form of different pronunciations of a morpheme that has two or more. According to Varga (2010: 49), ''Allomorphs are the positional alternants of a morpheme: they have the same meaning and are in

complementary distribution''. Allomorph has many variants. For example, the plural morpheme in English, {pl} or plural can be formed through many allomorphs. For example, the words *hats*, *dogs*, and *buses*. These words are written as /hæts/, /dogz/, and /bʌsəz/, while the endings are /-s/, /-z/, and /-əz/. these allomorphs help to differ the pronunciation of the various plural endings.

2.2 Definition of Textbook

Textbook is a teaching tool (material) which presents the subject matter defined by the curriculum (Edutechwiki). Textbook is usually created to help students and teacher in learning activities. Textbook is arranged based on curriculum KTSP or K13, depends on the school. To make a good learning activities in the class and give a motivation to students for making them feel happy to learn, the textbook is published with many variant contents such as giving the colourful font and picture on the book, giving some motivation quotes and some quizzes. The textbook really helps some students in daily school life.

2.3 Text Types

A text type is a subcategory of texts. Text refers to any written record of a communicative event. The event itself may involve oral language (for example, a sermon, a casual conversation, a shopping transaction) or written language (for example, a poem, a newspaper, advertisement, a wall poster, a shopping list, a novel). Text consists of more than one sentence and the sentences combine to form a meaningful whole that is convey a complete message.

According to Gorlach (2004: 105), stated that "a text type is a specific linguistic pattern in which formal/structural characteristics have been conventionalized in a specific culture for certain well-defined and standardized uses of language so that a speaker/hearer or writer/reader can be judge''. A text type is a textual form that the sender tells to the receiver to achieve the information and purpose in the social practice. In English, text type has many genres, such as narrative, recount, descriptive, report, explanation, analytical exposition, hortatory exposition, procedure, discussion, review, anecdote, spoof and news item. Each text has its own social function, schematic (generic) structure and linguistic (language) features.

Because this research focuses in analysing textbook, Erlangga English Textbook entitled: *Get Along with English for Vocational High School Students Grade XI*. The writer only takes six text types, they are report, descriptive, explanation, analytical exposition, recount, and procedure.

2.4 Relevance Studies

The researcher takes five relevance studies related this research, which the title is An Analysis of Derivational Morphemes Found In "Get Along With English For Vocational School Grade XI Elementary Level'' Published By Erlangga. The first past study was written by Yusi Ernita Sari (2016) An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Headlines Column of Jakarta Post November 2015 Edition. She analysed the derivational affixes in the headlines column of Jakarta Post because the writer is interested in conducting in overview of derivational

affixes as data source. She stated there are so many derivational affixes in this newspaper. In her research, she used a qualitative research which produces descriptive data, speech or word and behaviour that can be observed by the subject itself. She focused on collecting and analyses the derivational affixes that be found 139 word and in the headlines column of Jakarta Post consists of four texts that are discussed. They are 43 words (table 4.1), 30 words (table 4.2), 47 word (table 4.3), and 19 words (table 4.4). The table showed the words, bases or roots, part of speech, derivational affixes, note and meaning. she found the function of derivational affixes such as verb marker (6); noun marker (91); adjective marker (27); and adverb marker (15). She found the bases or roots of words that had been classified into the part of speech are 29 (adjective), 50 (noun), 60 (verbs). The second, Maharani Sri Aryati (2014) An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel By A. Faudi Translated By Angie Kilbane. She used a qualitative research and she found 656 words which attached derivational affixes. The writer obtain the root of the words, they are 199 (adjectives), 188 (noun), 266 (verb). The third, Nurul Endang S. (2014) The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Lyric of Songs Adele Albums. She found two kinds of morphology from fourty seven data in adele album. They are derivational and inflectional morpheme, it consists of derivational suffix (14 data / 30%), and inflection morpheme (33 data / 70%). The fourth, Qiyat Alfianto (2014), A Morphological Study of Affixes Found in Campus English Magazine. He found many derivational affixes in the campus English magazine such as seven noun indicators (suffixes: *-er, -ment, -ness, -ity, -*

ist, -ion/-ation, and *–ship*), five adjective indicators *(suffixes: -ive, -able, -al, -est,* and *–ful*) and a form of prefix, namely prefix *–in*, one adverb indicators (suffix: *–ly*), and one verb indicator (suffix: *–ize*). In the inflectional affixes, he found one a noun indicator (suffix: *–s*), two adjective indicators (suffix: *–ed,* and *–ing*). He also found a prefix *–in* which can be attached to adjective. There are sixteen kinds of suffixes in that magazine. The fifth, Dedi Rahman Nur (2016), An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement speech By Steve Jobs. He found an investigation of derivational appends in the content of initiation discourse by Steve Jobs. The study discovered 69 postfixes and 9 prefixes. The foundations of the words that has been grouped in light of the grammatical feature are 17 (descriptor), 27 (thing), 33 (verb), 1 (adverb).

The writer can say this research has a correlation with some relevance studies but they have different data. The each of researcher discussed about derivational and inflectional affixes and they took the data from many sources such as newspaper, novel, song, magazine, and speech. The writer in this research took different source which is a text of English from school textbook especially vocational high school textbook. The writer chose text of English textbook as the data analysis because the writer wanted to analyse some derivational affixes on the textbook. The writer assumed there are many derivational affixes that can be found on it. In short, this research is about analysing derivational affixes in order to know the process of word-forming and kinds of derivational affixes on the textbook.