CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a description of the whole content in this research. It covers the background of research, statement of problem, purposes of research, significance of research, and organization of paper.

A. Background of the Research

Youtube is a video sharing website that allow users to upload, watch, and share videos. It shows any kinds of video made by content creator, including movie clips, TV clips, and music videos. In addition, there are also amateur content such video blogs, and educational video. One of influential Youtube channel is Screamfest.

Screamfest is a channel on the YouTube platform which is a place for Short Movie works, especially the horror-thriller genre and there are around 230 videos in it. Screamfest youtube channel was made in 2006, and they posted videos every week. Those video is work of film makers who participates in the Screamfest Festival which is held every year in October.

Screamfest Horror Film Festival is a horror film festival in the United States that was found by Rachel Belofsky and Ross Martin in 2001, and now partnered with Stan Winston. He designed 24 carat gold plated Skull Award. Screamfest provides an important platform for talented writers and directors in the art of genre films to showcase their work to the residents of County of Los Angeles and entertainment professionals. Screamfest screens quality features and short films in competition at the TCL Chinese Theatre and is open to the general public. The festival runs over ten days during the month of October and is hosted at the TCL Chinese 6 Theatres in Hollywood, California. In 2018, Screamfest celebrated its seventeenth anniversary and has been credited as being the largest and most long running horror film festival in the United States. Screamfest is accepting submissions of horror, sci-fi & thriller films and screenplays for the 19th annual Horror Film Festival.¹

The festival shows new genre films from around the world. Other premieres have included Paranormal Activity: The Ghost Dimension, Paranormal Activity, Dead Ant, Trick ’r

Screamfest Skull Award is awarded at the festival in several categories, which can include the following: best feature, directing, cinematography, editing, special effects, musical score, best animation, best short, best documentary, and best student film. Career achievement awards are also occasionally awarded at the festival.2

The public can enjoy every video that is presented by Screamfest youtube channel, and that produce some opinions from YouTube users. They use the comments column as a forum for their opinions in appreciating or criticizing each video. This comment column is be used as research object by researcher. Especially in the form of Derivational Affixes word. So, the researcher uses the theory of morphology to find out the formation of derivational affixes.

Morphology is the study of words, and how they are formed. Such as root words, prefixes, and suffixes. Morphology as a branch of linguistics is concentrated on word formation. Word formation is affected by processing of derivational affixes. As according to Hamawand (2011) clearly defined morphology as a one of the fields in linguistics in which studies about how words are built of form-meaning units. Because by studying morphology, it will help us to understand a word or sentence that will support the occurrence of communication in daily life.

The first thing makes people different from any other creatures is that people using language to communicate. Language is a social fact, it exists not in an individual, but in community. It has important function in our lives more than representing states of affairs. It is used in all kinds of verbal social interactions, asking question, giving commands, asking promises, expressing wishes, etc.

The community views the term communication as a term commonly used in daily life. Communication has become a common language used by anyone, in any context and anywhere. Everyone has the freedom to use and perceive the term communication according to their respective approaches, this is in line with what is expressed by Hikmat, M. Si (2018: 5).

As we know that each country has a mother language. It is spoken in all parts of the country. In Indonesia, there are many varieties of languages. Almost each region has a special language, and it is a part of Indonesian culture. English language is widely used in the world

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as an international language. So, to know how make a good sentences, it is important to study about vocabulary because if we are learning a foreign language, and we are lack of the vocabularies, we will find the difficulties in understanding the meaning of the language itself. Because the communication process happen when the receiver has understood the sender. In this case, we have to study morphology.

English language is to gaining the four language skills that can not separated from human life. The four skills are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. To gain those four-skill, we should fulfill the language components such as the knowledge of structure, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary. It is important to study about vocabulary because when we are learning a foreign language, and we are lack of the vocabulary, we will find the difficulties in understanding the meaning of the language itself. But if we have enough vocabulary it will make us easier to learn a new language and to understand the meaning of the language itself.

Derivational affixes are divided into two categories based on the process of forming lexeme, they are class maintaining affixes and class changing affixes. Both of them has different functions. The class changing is used to change the word class of the base lexeme, and the class maintaining is used to preserve the word class of based lexeme. According to Katamba (1993: 44) in Ahmad Chudori’s unpublished research (2017), affix is a morpheme only occurs when attached to some other morphemes such as a root or stem or base. There are three types of affixes, including prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base. Suffix is an affix attached after a root or stem or base. Infixes is an affix inserted into the root itself.

Structural analysis is one of the main areas in studying vocabulary. Structural analysis itself is analysis that is breaking a word into its element (root, prefix and suffix). Every word in English has a basic meaning. A word normally begins with a root which perhaps the complete word, or perhaps a part of complete word. To this root may add a prefix (a word – part that appears in front of a root) or a suffix (word – part that appears in the end of a root). When root is added by prefix or suffix it will be a new word formation and sometimes by new meaning. Affixation can change a word’s part of speech strong-strongly or a word’s meaning within its part of speech happy-happiness.

The affixation in English is divided into inflectional and derivational. Inflectional is the affixation which leads a changing of grammatical meaning without changing the word
class, for example the word *white* and *whitener*, whereas derivational is the affixation which leads a formation of new lexemes, a changing of word class, and a changing of meaning, for example the word *murder* and *murderer*. In this case derivational is more complex than inflectional, thus derivational affixation requires an understanding which is more profound. Affixation is divided into prefixes and suffixes. Derivational affixes in comment column is very interesting and need to be discussed.

Aronoff (2011:3) says “*reconsideration, re-* and *-ation* are both affixes, which means that they are attached to the stem.”. Root are frequently longer than affixes, and generally much more numerous in the vocabulary. There are two kinds of affixes: inflectional and derivational. An affix is basically a morpheme which is generally attached to the base morpheme, which is either the root or to a stem in order to add to the formation of a word. Affix is something that is very derivational like English *-ness* and *pre-*, or inflectional, such as English plural *-s* and past tense – *ed*. According to Booij (2005:71) Complex words may contain more than one prefix or suffix, and we would therefore like to know which principles govern the order of affixes.

Derivational process forming a word with a meaning and category distinct from its base through the addition of an affixes. It means each words that has been added by affix will experience a change of its meaning. A derivation form basically begins with a root or base. When a root or base is added by derivational affixes, it will form a new lexeme and mostly modify both of the word class and the meaning. For example, the word *mindful*, it could be analyzed as being derived from meaning by the adding of the suffix *-ful*. The addition of the suffix *-ful* changes the word class from noun to adjective. It also changes the meaning from its base. By this modification, it sometimes becomes a problem for some certain people who are not proficient in English. It will address the question of how such words are related to other words and how the language allows speakers to create new words.

Because of that, the researcher chooses Screamfest youtube channel to analize the derivational affixes. To learn about daily communication sentences, and then classify it. Besides being able to see many selected short film works, we also can learn about derivational affixes in the comment column of each uploaded video. Youtube users comments on short film with their own opinions. That is what researcher examined about. When we able to identify derivational affixes, it will develop our vocabulary significantly because from just
one word it can gain many words with different part of speech. So, it is very important for the us to study about vocabulary especially derivational affixes.

B. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background above, the derivation form used in the comment column of Screamfest youtube channel is diverse. The problem is to know the derivational affixes and each type. The research questions of this study are:

a. What derivational affixes found in the comment column of Screamfest youtube channel?

b. How the morphological process of derivational affixes in the comment column of Screamfest youtube channel?

C. Purposes of the Research

1. Purposes of Research

Based on the research questions above, the purposes is aimed:

a. To know derivational affixes found in comment column of Screamfest youtube channel.

b. To know how the morphological process of changing part of speech in the comment column of Screamfest youtube channel.

D. Significances of the Research

There are some several benefits of this research. The first, this research is expected to gives a develop insight and knowledge about derivational affixes (especially derivational affixes form and kind of derivational affixes). The second, this research can be used to reveal about morphology that focused on derivational affixes. Especially for english literature student, it can enrich their knowledge of the kinds of derivation and the process of changing word class itself, also can be used as material reference to complete the next research that will be conducted about morphological studies that applied in daily communication used by youtube users in comment column of Screamfest youtube channel. The third, for
academically, this research is expected to be able to assist other research or accomplish more research in the use of derivational affixes.

E. Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework in this research as follow:

- **Screamfest Youtube Channel**
  - **Comment Column**
  - **Part of Speech**
- **Derivation**
- **Morphological Approach**

In this conceptual framework, the researcher used morphological approach to discuss about the derivational affixes found in comment column of Screamfest youtube channel and its process of changing part of speech. So, the formulation was taken in this research, First, what derivational affixes found in the comment column of screamfest youtube channel?. Second, how the morphological process of derivational affixes in the comment column of Screamfest youtube channel?. To answer those question, the researcher used Iglo Plag’s theory (2002) to find out about the kind of derivational affixes.

F. Previous Studies
This research was initially inspired by several interesting previous research. The first research found is Ayub (2016), of Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Jakarta Post’s Articles*. This research aims at classifying the types and describing the form and meaning of derivational affixes in the Jakarta post’s articles. Theoretically, this research is intended to contribution to the linguistics on morphology. Practically, this research helps the students or readers to know more the kinds of affixation. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative research where researcher tries to found out, collected, and analyzed the derivational affixes in the Jakarta post’s articles. The result of analyzing data was gained the derivational affixes that found in The Jakarta Post’s Articles are; re- (14) en- (1), in- (4), ex- (5), on- (2), counter- (1), un- (4), a- (2), mis- (2), be- (1), de- (1), dis- (1), over- (2), multi- (1), of- (2) up- (2). While in suffix data appear in certain form, such as –ly (14), -ble (1), -er (13), -al (10) –ial (2), -ical (1), -ous (2), -ious (1) -cy (1), –ation (5), -ion (20), -ship (2), -ment (7), -ism (2), -ist (2), -en (1), -ic (4), -ary (2), -ive (3), -ance (1), -ness (1), -ence (7), -ity (6), -ian (1), -or (3), -ure (2), -y (4), -ing (9), -ed (18), -ative (3), -ce (2), -wise (1), -ty (3), -t (1). The data of confixes are 20, while prefixes are 25 data, and suffixes are 135 data. So, the category of derivational prefixes are quantified prefixes 2 data, and negation prefixes 23 data. While as derivational suffixes are nominal suffixes 86 data, adjectival suffixes 35 data, verbal suffixes 1 datum and adverbial 13 data. From the conclusion, this research shows that has the most frequently present are suffix –ion as noun and mostly included the category of nominal suffixes in The Jakarta Post’s Articles. So, the writer suggests that to the readers should apply the derivational affixes by breaking the word into their elements root and affixes because from one word they can get the structure of words.

The second is Khusnul Khotimah thesis (2012) of Universitas Diponegoro Semarang, *Analysis of Indonesian Affixes in English Wors Found in Mobile Guide Edition 54-59*. This study examines the words contained in the 54-59 edition of Mobile Guide magazine. This study aims to explain the affixation process that occurs in English vocabulary that has the Indonesian language affix contained in the Mobile Guide edition 54-59. In addition, the researcher describes the occurrence of word class changes in the affixation process that occurs in English vocabulary that has the Indonesian language suffix, and identifies English words that experience an affixation process with the Indonesian language affixes. The researcher found there were 182 English words that included to affixation process with Indonesian language affixes found in the 54-59 edition of Mobile Guide magazine. 101 words
of them are process prefixes, 43 are process suffixes, and 38 others are process confirmation. From the analysis that has been done, the researcher draws the conclusion that English vocabulary which undergoes an affixation process with Indonesian language affixes occurs in three types of Indonesian language affixes, namely: prefixes, suffixes and confixes. The changes in word class that often occur are from verbs to nouns or adjectives and so on.

The third is Risma Karlinda thesis (2014) of Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo, *The Analysis of Derivational Affixation in Short Story Entitled Gentlemen and Players By E.W Hornung and the Application in Language Teaching*. This study aims at describing the derivational affixation in a short story Gentlemen and Players by E.W Hornung. In particular, it describes kinds of affixes which are used in the sentences and the application of derivational affixation in language teaching. The subject of this research is a short story entitled Gentlemen and Players written by E.W Hornung. The data analysis is done by observing the data, classifying the data base on derivational affixes, rechecking the data, describing and discussing the kinds of derivational affixes, and drawing conclusion. The result of this research shows that derivational affixes are used in the short story entitled Gentlemen and Players by E.W Hornung. Derivational affixes classified into two categories, they are class-changing derivational and class-maintaining derivational. Class-changing derivational divided into noun derivational, verb derivational, adjective derivational, and adverb derivational. Class-maintaining derivational divided into noun, verb and adjective pattern.

The forth is Rizka Irfandita Yuwono thesis (2014) of Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo, *The Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in E.B white’s Novel Charlotte’s Web And Its Application in Teaching Vocabulary at the Tenth Grade of Senior High School*. This study aims to determine the affix of derivatives in a novel entitled Charlotte's Web. After analyzing the data, the researcher knows the data is well analyzed because the affix of derivatives in this research can be used to sharpen our sensitivity in understanding the word and the process of formation as easy as possible. The results of this thesis study indicate that the type of derived percentage is the final percentage because the data indicates that there is 89% for the suffix, and the prefix is 11%. The application of the result, it is focused in teaching vocabulary and the part of speech materials in senior high school.

The fifth is Ahmad Chudhori thesis (2017) Institut Agama Islam Negeri Salatiga, *The Analysis of Derivational Affixes of Research Proposal*. This study mainly describes the
morphology roles in the alumni research proposals. The objectives of the study are (1) To know the morphological process on derivational affixes found in research proposals made by English alumni of Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty in the academic year of 2012 / 2013. (2) To know the most dominant use of morphological process on derivational affixes found in research proposals made by English alumni of Education Department Teacher Training and Education Faculty in the academic year of 2012 / 2013. The object of this study was 28 alumni research proposals. The findings of this research are following: There were 7 derivational prefix “In-“, “Un-“, “En-“, “Im-“, “mis-“, “inter-“, and “Re-“; and 22 derivational suffixes “-ive”, “-er”, “-ion”, “-ed”, “-s”, “-ing”, “-ly”, “-al”, “-ence”, “-ty”, “-an”, “-ent”, “-logy”, “-able”, “-ic”, “-ment”, “-es”, “-ship”, “-en”, “-ation”, “-ness”, and “-tion”. There were three types if affixes; prefix, suffix, and infix, but the writer just found prefix and suffix. There were many derivational affixes. Moreover, suffix “-ing” became the most dominant affixes.

The sixth is Kadek Dodi Mahendra (2017), Universitas Udayana, Derivational English Suffixes With Reference to the Jakarta Post. This study discusses the process of forming English words by morphology. The problems of this research are the form, function, and meaning of derivational suffix found in The Jakarta Post online news. This research explain the form of the suffix and explain the functions and meanings of suffix derivatives found in the data source. The source of data from this study was taken online version of The Jakarta Post news available at www.thejakartapost.com. The documentation method used in Data collection in this study. Data from this study were analyzed by qualitative method. The theory used in analyzing data is morphological theory proposed by Plag (2002). The results of the analysis show there are four forms of derivational suffixes, namely nominal ending, verbal suffix, suffix adjective, and adverb suffix. Function the final derivative can be divided into two, that is, combined with the end class and change the suffix class. The suffix found in the data source has each meaning.

The seventh is Asti Wulandari (2018), Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Derivational Affixes in English and Sundanese(A Contrastive Analysis). In this research, the researcher discusses the contrast between English and Sundanese derivational affixes. This research focuses on three issues: (1) what types of derivational affixes in English and Sundanese are found in The Black Cat (183) and Ucing Hideung (2006)? (2) How are the morphological process of derivational affixes in English and Sundanese found in The Black Cat (183) and Ucing Hideung (2006)? (3) What are the similarities and the differences of
derivational affixes in English and Sundanese found in *The Black Cat* (183) and *Ucing Hideung* (2006)? The researcher uses the theory of Geert Booij (2007) for types of derivational affixes, the theory of O’Grady & Guzman (1996) for analyzing the morphological process and the theory of Jack Fisiak (1981) for analyzing the similarities and the differences of derivational affixes in English and Sundanese. The English data were taken from the short story “*The Black Cat* (1843)” by Edgar Allan Poe and the Sundanese data taken from the same story but has been translated into Sundanese by Yuliana Mustofa entitled “*Ucing Hideung* (2006)” that was published in Cupumanik Magazine no 36. The method applied in this research was the descriptive qualitative method. The result of this research shows that there were found four types of derivational affixes namely, nominalization, verbalization, adjectivalization, and adverbialization. Meanwhile, in Sundanese not found the type of adverbialization. The morphological process of the derivational affixes in English and Sundanese created a new lexeme, altered the meaning of the word and some also change the part of speech. The similarities of English and Sundanese derivational affixes are there were found same types of affixes found in English and Sundanese, there are prefix, suffix and multifix in English or confix in Sundanese. Both English and Sundanese were found the same types of derivational affixes such as nominalization, verbalization, and adjectivalization. The differences are, nominalization has the greater number than other types in English, but in Sundanese verbalization which has the greater number. In the context of meaning, English derivational affixes have the prefixes that have negative meaning, but Sundanese derivational affixes don’t have the prefixes that denote negative meaning. In Sundanese, there were found the verbalization formed by nasalization process and partial reduplication, while not found in English. The suggestion is through learning the affixation especially derivational affixes, it can enrich vocabulary skill by categorizing one word into various word with different structures and meanings.

The eighth is Eva Fauziah (2018), Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, *Morphological Process of Derivational Words in the Jakarta Globe Online Newspaper*. The problem of the research is then formulated into two questions: (1) how is the morphological process of derivational words in the *Jakarta Globe* online newspaper; (2) how is the changing of word meaning after being added by derivational affixes in the *Jakarta Globe* online newspaper. To answer the research questions, the writer used descriptive method to analyze the data. The source of data in this research are taken from *Jakarta Globe* online newspaper. This research used documentation study in the technique of collecting
data. The collected data are analyzed by using the technique of qualitative data analysis based on the theory from O’Grady and Guzman which is used to analyze morphological process of derivation using tree diagram, and the theory from Plag which is used to know the types and the meanings of derivational affixes. Based on the analysis of data, it is found that: firstly, in the morphological process of derivation, there are derivational affixes that changes the part of speech from its root, and there are also derivational affixes that do not change the part of speech from its root. Secondly, the adding of derivational affixes semantically changes the word meaning from its root.

The ninth is Dini Dikarinah Tito Nurhidhe (2015), Universitas Malang, *Derivational Nominal Suffixes in The Jakarta Post*. This study mainly discusses the dominant column consist of nominal suffixes and the dominant type of forming nouns in selected columns in the Jakarta Post. This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach. The data are in the form of written discourse where the columns are written by Indonesian writers in The Jakarta Post on Thursday, February 5, 2015. Columns in The Jakarta Post are chosen randomly because it is only focused on the lexical words which contain derivational nominal suffixes. The data collection was done through three phases, namely categorizing, classifying, and analyzing. The findings show that the dominant column containing most of nominal suffixes is opinion that is 95 nominal suffixes. Opinion in The Jakarta Post can be called as a free space for the writers to speak out about the issue. When people make assumptions, commonly, the sentences they produce contain many explanation or description about someone or something. From 95 nominal suffixes appear in the opinion, the nominal suffixes types selected consisted of 54 verb-forming. On the other hand, in opinion there are 9 nominal suffixes that do not suit Plag’s theory. The findings also show that the influence of derivational nominal suffixes, particularly verb forming nouns towards the message in the newspaper helps the Indonesian writers in using the appropriate vocabularies to deliver the message. Nouns which are added by suffixes have a specific meaning to convey and to explore the message in the newspaper. That is, Indonesian writers determine to convey the message of the event that doing an action by using verb forming nouns. In order to that, the meaning of noun which derived from verb means in the process, doing or the result of an action. Indonesian writers choose and select noun that have additional suffixes to express specific information and situation to the readers. Besides, journalists choose derivational nominal with additional suffixes because nouns with additional suffixes have specific meaning.
The tenth is Nur Chairul Azis (2013), Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes (Suffix) –Er and –Or in the Jakarta Post : Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012*. This study deals with the similarities and differences between the usage of suffix –er and –or in Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012, describing the characteristic of suffix –er and –or in Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012. This research paper is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The object of the research is The Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012. Method of data collection is documentation and the steps are reading the newspaper, underlying the word that use suffix –er and –or found in newspaper, classifying and writing the data. The technique of analyzing data of this research are identifying the data, classifying and describe the data based on the similarities, differences and characteristic of data. From the result of analysis, it can be drawn some conclusions. Firstly The usage of suffix –er and –or have similarities in the function grammar category. When the word category likes verb and adjective is followed by suffix –er and –or, the grammatical category will change into noun category, and the differences between suffix –er and –or are related to the characteristic of each suffix. Secondly, the characteristic of suffix –er.