

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces basic concepts needed for the study and description which consist of background of the research, statement of problems, research objective, research significant, and definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Humans are social creatures who cannot stand alone to fill their needs. Humans need to interact with each other. One of them is language. Language is one of the media to communicate in the world between one individual from another person.

Sapir (1921:8) also says “language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotion, and desired by means of a system of voluntarily produces symbols”. It is know that language can be regarded as system of symbols designed for the purpose of communication.

Language is very important for our life which takes a part in communication among human. People use this system and named by language in order that every individual can share information with another people. People will get difficulty on expressing their ideas, opinions, and feelings without language, because without language, people cannot communicate each other. The statement above supported from Kridalaksana 1983 (in Chaer 2007: 32), “Bahasa adalah sistem lambang bunyi yang arbitrer yang digunakan oleh para anggota kelpmpok social yang bekerja sama, berkomunikasi, dan mengidentifikasikan diri.”

A language formed by the words, one of the branches of linguistics which deal with that is Morphology. Matthews (1974: 3) explain, “Morphology is the branch of linguistic which is concern with the ‘form of word’ in different uses and constructions”. Aronoff (2011:2) said, “Morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words,

their internal structure, and how they are formed”. The study of the internal structure of word is morphology.

A word can be formed by the morphological process. That statement is simply the researcher’s notion, because morphology deals with words formation and that must be through the process. A word normally begins with root which perhaps the complete word, or perhaps a part of complete word. The statement above supported from Fromkin (2003:80), “When a root morpheme is combined with an affix, it forms a stem, which may or may not be a word”. From the statement above the researcher can conclude that some of word formed from some small constituent that can be separated in other word is analyzable.

Morphological process is a means of changing a steam to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational context. Moreover, morphological process is a process of word formation, as the term ‘word formation’ are dealing with the formation of word by connecting one free morpheme to one or two bound morpheme, or free morpheme connecting to another free morpheme. One of the most morphological processes usually happens by affixation and this process consists by derivational and inflectional affixes.

According to Wardhaugh (1972: 84), “affixes are added to bases or to various combination of morpheme”. These morphemes need to join with other morphemes which had to attach to a root morpheme. Affixes were a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morpheme such as the root or stem or base, in many language affixes is consists of two part, suffix and prefix but some other language also has infix, circumfix,.

Fromkin (2003: 78) stated that, “morphemes are the minimal linguistic sign in all language and many languages have prefixes and suffixes”. Carstairs (2002: 18) explain, “There are two kinds of morphemes, a morpheme that can stand on their own are called free, and ones that cannot are bound”. Affixes are most known as bound morphemes, as explained above affixes must be attached to another morpheme that is must be free morpheme to form a word because it can stand on their own.

According to Napa, (1991:6) vocabulary is one of the components of language and that no language exists without words. He further explains that there are three main areas in studying vocabulary; they are lexical meaning, contextual clues, and structural analysis. Those become the main areas that should be learnt by the students in studying vocabulary.

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 (friend vs. friendly) or a word's meaning within its part of speech (dark vs. darkness)

Affixation is the process of word formation by affix. Chaer (2007: 177) stated that, “Afiksasi adalah proses pembubuhan afiks pada sebuah dasar atau bentuk dasar”. He also gives additional information that there are three constituent involved in these process; first the base form, as explained above the base must be free morpheme that in this case the researcher will use the root term, second is affix (bound morpheme), and the last one is the grammatical meaning produced. He continued that “afiks adalah sebuah bentuk, biasanya berupa morfem terikat, yang diimbuhkan pada sebuah dasar dalam pembentukan kata”. The statement above harmony with Katamba (1994: 38) he said, “Any morphemes that are appended to the root are called affixes”.

Gleason (1980:59) says “affixes are subsidiary to roots, while roots are the center of such constructions as words”. Root is frequently longer than affixes, and generally much more numerous in the vocabulary. Crowley (1995:6) says “affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme”. There are two kinds of affixes: inflectional and derivational. At <http://reference-definitions.blurtit.com/70827/what-is-an-affix>, 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 Rachmadie (1992:23) affixes that can change the part of speech of the root or base are derivational affixes.

In English grammar and morphology, affixation is the process of adding a morpheme or affix to a word to create either a different form of that word or a new word with a different meaning; affixation is the most common way of making new words in English.

An affix is a word element of English grammar used to alter the meaning or form of a word and comes in the form of either a prefix or a suffix. Prefixes include examples like “un-,” “de-,” and “re-,” while suffixes come in the form of ending elements like “-ion,” “-ness,” or “-ed.” While prefixes typically maintain the word class (such as noun, verb, or adjective) of the word it's modifying, suffixes oftentimes change the form entirely, as is the case with “exploration” compared to “explore” or “highlighter” compared to “highlight.”

The two primary kinds of affixation are preffixation, the addition of a prefix, and suffixation, the addition of a suffix, while clusters of affixes can be used to form complex words. A large majority of new words in the English language today are either a result of blending mashing two words or partial words together to form a new one or affixation. As has been explained above, there are derivational affixes means an affix which behave change the meaning of the root or stem. Fromkin (2003: 83) said, “When they are added to a root morpheme or stem, a new word with a new meaning is derived. Different with inflectional, kind of these bound morpheme behave strictly give grammatical function. They mark properties such as tense, number and gender”.

The previous research is the thesis written by: Arum Isti Andayani (2011) that has done a research with the title: AFFIXATION FOUND IN THE SKRIPSI OF STUDENTS IN ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT MURIA KUDUS UNIVERSITY IN YEAR 2010. The theme of analysis in her paper and my research is similar. It concerns with affixes. But, the thesis of Arum Isti Andayani

analyzes more about affixes and in the writer's research only analyzes the derivational affixes. The next distinction is the data source of the research. In Andayani's paper, she identifies affixes found in the final project of students of English Education Department Muria Kudus University especially in the background of study. While in here, the writer would like to identify the derivational affixes in the SBY's speech.

IMaharani (2013) in her paper "An analysis of prefixes and suffixes of Pariaman dialect in West Sumatra", concludes that affixes in Minangkabau Pariaman Dialect can be subdivided into prefixes and suffix. The form of prefixes has five, they are sa-, ba-, ma-, pa-, ta-. It also has two suffixes, they are -an, -i. those of prefixes and suffixes in Pariaman dialect very each other in terms of form, distribution, function and meaning based on context when and where the language used in daily life.

Lubis (2011) in her paper "An analysis of affixation in the novel Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe", found that are 6 kinds of prefixes with 97 cases and then 11 kinds of suffixes with 132 cases. Prefixes have 42,4% (over-, re-, a-, dis-, in-, tele-) and suffixes have 57,6% (-ible, -able, -al, -er, -en, -age, -scope, -tion, -less, -ion, -ly).

Musa (2013) in her paper "Afiksasi Dalam Album Up All Night Dari One Direction" conclude that the inflectional affixes are plural (-s) and possessive (-'s), inflection to verbs; third person singular nouns-pas (-es), present progressive (-ing), past tense (-ed) and past participle (-en/ed) and inflected to adjectives; comparative (-er) and superlative (est-). The derivational affixes are which consist of prefixes and suffixes. The prefixes are (in-, re-, im-, and super-), while the suffixes are (-ly, -ful, -ing, -ed, -less, -ish, -ize, -ment) and each of them has their own function and meaning.

Syam (2009) in his paper "A Brief Study of Affixation in A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens" conclude that the most suffixes change the form and function if they attached to the base form. Prefixes pre-, a-, al-, in-, un-, dis-, -mis, be-, im-, under-, en-, over-, out-, and fore-, do not change form when they attached to the base form.

Based on the explanation above the researcher conclude that free morpheme can attached by another morpheme but must bound morpheme to form a new word and meaning in case of affixation. Hence, the researcher conducts this research to knowing the pattern in affixation process especially on derivational affixes because it is interesting to knowing the pattern and the meaning that changing in word formation. This research focuses on derivational process in the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, at the west point military academy, New York, 22 September 2014. The reasons about the researcher choose speech text as the object of research in line with the concern of morphology is study of words. Besides, the words which have derivational affixation in the object reputed as useful data in this research.

Based on explanation above, the researcher is interested to make a research entitled; Derivational Affixation Process in The President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech, At The West Point Military Academy, New York, 22 September 2014.

### **1.2 Statement of Problem**

According to Mahsun (2013: 40) statement of problem is, "*uraian tentang masalah-masalah yang hendak dipecahkan melalui penelitian*". Hence, based on background of the research, the writer formulated the statement of problems as follows:

1. What are affix forms in The President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, at the West Point Military Academy, New York, 22 September 2014?
2. How are the patterns of derivational affixation process in The President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, at the West Point Military Academy, New York, 22 September 2014?

### **1.3 Research Objective**

The objective of research is to knowing or to find out the statement of problem above. According to Mahsun (2013: 41), "*Tujuan penelitian berisi*

*uraian tentang tujuan penelitian secara spesifik yang hendak dilakukan*”. Based on the statement of problems above, the researcher arranges the research objectives are as follows:

1. To find out the affix forms in The President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech, at the West Point Military Academy, New York, 22 September 2014.
2. To find out the pattern of derivational affixation process in The President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech, at the West Point Military Academy, New York, 22 September 2014.

#### **1.4 Research Significance**

The writer conduct research about morphology is based on the disciplines chosen by the writer is linguistic. Hence, the writer hopes that this research gives the useful information for the readers about the study of morphology especially study of affixation. The significance of the research can be seen as follows:

Theoretically, this research hopefully helps in learning affixes, especially the derivational affixes and the pattern to form a word. As a foreign language student, this research is as an application Victoria Fromkin’s theory for study about derivational affixation.

Practically, the final result of this research is expected to give precious contribution to university as graduate paper, for students of foreign language and future researcher. For the students, this research hopefully can be used to study the derivational affixes deeply. For the future researcher, the result of this research is expected to be a previous.

#### **1.5 Definition of Key Term**

1. Analysis

Based on Oxford Online Dictionary, analysis is detail explanation or structure or something. It this research is analysis about Derivational

Affixation Process in the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech,  
At The West Point Military Academy, New York, 22 September 2014.

2. Affixation

Finochairo (1987: 375) states that sometimes the addition comes at the beginning of the base word or the root and sometimes it comes at the end, this addition is called affixation. Affixation is a process of the result of attaching or adding an affix to a root or also said as a process of adding an affixation a morph or singular in order to form a new word.

3. Speech

Speech is terms for a communication to an audience. Speech is the general word, with no implication of kind or length, or whether planned or not. Speech also a form of communication in spoken language, made by a speaker before an audience (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/speech>)

