CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is very important for our life which takes a part as a communication tool among human. People are able to know the information using language. Without language, people will get difficulty on expressing their ideas, opinions and feelings. In other hand, the people also can convey some ideas of using language. Therefore, the people need to know more about language and its elements. Language can be developed because there are an individual and group interaction in society. The important role of language for people is as a medium to express their selves, feelings, thoughts, needs and requirements as an individual creature or society. Language is also as an integration and social adaptation tools with other people.

Each human language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, hypotheses, emotions, desires and all the other things that need expressing. To know how language put together and how it functions, various sounds are brought together and sometimes when this happens, they change their form and do interesting things. Words are arranged in a certain order and sometimes the beginnings and endings of the words are changed to adjust the meaning. Then the meaning itself can be affected by the arrangement of words and by

the knowledge of the speaker about what the hearer will understand. So, the study of all of his is linguistics.

Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects: how is knowledge system structured, how is it acquired, how is it used in the production and comprehension of messages and how does it change over time. Core part of linguistic that study of the internal structure of words and forms is morphology.

Morphology is a study about morphemes and how to combine morpheme to be a word. In morphology, we are going to learn about the details of the structure a word, the structure of words, affixes and analysis. Based on Lieber in Introducing Morphology (2010) said that morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world (p. 2). In addition, the study of morphology attempts to understand how people use and understand the way that words work. Morphology identification, analysis and description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistic units, such as root words, affixes, parts of speech, intonation/stress as well as or implied context. It can be concluded that morphology has the important role as one of linguistic field because the study mainly focus on the word and how the words are formed.

Morphology is the study of the way words are built up from smaller parts. English word is often constructed from shorter meaningful part, such as *going, boy-s, meaning-ful and re-fresh-ing-ly*. The smallest pieces, those that can no longer be divided into even smaller bits are called morphemes.

Fromkin et al (2014) state that Morpheme is defined as the minimal linguistic unit of a language thus an arbitrary union of a sound and a meaning that cannot be further analyzed (p. 38). The morphemes which can meaningfully stand alone are called free morphemes while the morphemes such as –er and –s, which cannot meaningfully stand alone are called bound morphemes. Bound morphemes must be attached to free morphemes. Bound morphemes are also called affixes which can be classified into prefix, infix and suffix. English only has two kinds of bound morphemes namely prefixes and suffixes. There are not infixes in English. Prefix is placed at the beginning of a word to modify or changes its meaning such as re, un, dis, re, un. A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like –ly, -er,-or, -ist, -s, -ing and -ed. For example: kind-ly, wait-er, book-s, walk-ed.

Many words in English can easily be splitted into smaller components. Consider words like *reader, printer, and illustrator.* These are all nouns related to verbs *read, print,* and *illustrate,* and they all mean roughly "person or instrument that Verb-s". Clearly, it is ending –er which conveys this new aspect of meaning and we can say that *–er/-or* creates new noun from a verb.

Morpheme describe as the minimal linguistic sign. What this means is that the morpheme is the smallest component of a word which contributes to its meaning. We will see that if we subscribe to this, we have to understand meaning rather broadly. Morphemes can classify into two types. There are free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are morphemes can stand by themselves as a single word. Example: *House, dog, town, etc.*

Whereas bound morphemes are morphemes which cannot normally standalone but typically attached to another form. Example: *un-, re-, -ness, etc.* Therefore, all affixes in English are bound morphems. The most basic morpheme in a word is root. A morpheme such as *–er/or* added into the end of a root is suffix. One added to begin of the root, such as *re-, un-*, is a prefix.

In morpheme, there are derivational and inflectional morphemes. They only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of words which they are attached. Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that changes the part of speech. The bound morpheme like –ness is called derivational morpheme. A derivational morpheme is the morpheme which produces a new lexeme from a base while inflectional morpheme does not create new meaning. These morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words to which it is attached. In English, derivational and inflectional morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes.

Derivation is classified into two kinds: changing and without changing grammatical classes. These categories which changing grammatical classes are noun to adjective, verb to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to noun, noun to verb, adjective to verb, adjective to adverb, while these categories which not changing grammatical classes are noun to noun, verb to verb, adjective to adjective. For the specific classification of derivation without changing grammatical classes, the present study uses three of Lieber (2009)'s categorization that are noun to noun, quantitative, negative and prepositional and relation. The present study focuses on these classifications of derivation

according to Fromkin, et al (2014) and Finegan (2011) also without changing grammatical classes according to Lieber (2010).

Finegan (2011) stated that derivational morphemes produce new words from exiting words in two way (p. 49), example:

They change the meaning of a word.

1. True – Untrue

Change a word's lexical category

1. True – an adjective
2. Truly – an adverb
3. Truth – a noun

Derivational morphology changes the meaning of words by applying derivations. Derivation is combination of a word stem with morpheme which forms a new word is different class. For example, develop becomes development, developmental or redevelop. It is necessary for us to understand meaning of phrases, clauses or sentences in writing works. Derivational morphology studies principles governing the construction of new words without reference to the specific grammatical word role a word might play in a sentence.

Derivation is classified into two kinds: changing and without changing grammatical classes. These categories which changing grammatical classes are noun to adjective, verb to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to noun, noun to verb, adjective to verb and adjective to adverb, while these categories which not changing grammatical classes are noun to noun, verb to verb and adjective

to adjective.

Talking about the object of the study, the previous studies have tried kinds of object of study, such as using Indonesian text, text of news, the transcript of song lyrics, the novel, the students and the dialect of certain places. However, there is no found analysis of derivational morphemes which the object is the content of quotation. Moreover, the sources of data are taken from one of social media, Instagram. Regarding the fully of the gap, the writer is interested in analyzing the content of quotations which exists on one of social media, Instagram.

Instagram is launched in 2010 as one of the popular social medias generally the function is as photos and videos sharing which may add the caption under the photos or videos, then automatically saved in feeds of Instagram. There are numerous of photos effect on Instagram. In addition, many features of Instagram which may make people interested and use it, such as Direct Message (DM) and Snapgram which included Boomerang, Zoom, Rewind, Typing of Status and so the like. The user of Instagram is called "Instagrammer". The uses of Instagram are not only as mentioned above but also there are a lot of certain various accounts use Instagram as the social media and may get Instagrammers attention, such as humors, news, religious, sports, quotations, organizations and so the like.

One of these accounts which can attract some people interested in is @happsters. This account is about creating picture quotes and post everything good quote. Today, the posts of this account are more than 1000 posts and all

posts use English language. Moreover, this account has existed on Instagram since March 2011 and got more than 105 thousand followers which absolutely will increase later. Sometime, people get down or even hurt broken and needed some spirit and motivation, so that some of them prefer to see some good quotes to encourage their motivation to be better. Therefore, through this account may motivate people who get down and need motivation.

The account on Instgram absolutely uses English as the main language, it will be found a lot of English vocabularies and part of speech which may increase the knowledge of it. One of the important things is about the word formation, how the word derived from, how the process of the word and when it is applied. One of the ways to know the process is by the process of bound morphemes whether derivational morphemes which have affixation processes. Briefly, the reasons of this present study are first is to investigate and analyze some special words which need the affixation processes occurred in the posts of quotations by @happsters on Instagram. Second, there also needed affixation processes. Hopefully, it can avoid misunderstanding of English use. Third, the findings of derivational morphemes related to the quote, also present in this study. All in all, the present study finds out and discusses which part of derivational affixes and prefix that has function to change the meaning or not. Moreover, it will be known which part of them that frequently found in @happsters posts and how the process intended meaning itself.

The writer gives one sample of the above data, taken from @happsters account in Instagram:

"There is infinite possibil**ity**" (8.10.2019)

The base word of possibility on the quotation above is "possible" as adjective word. The attachment of suffix –ity is occurred to denote Noun. There is a fusion process. The process is as "possible" +-ity, this word is not "possibleity", but the correct one is "possibility" as Noun. This word means 'a thing that may happen or be the case'. As like as in the quote stated above that 'there is no limit for thing that may happen, we should positive thinking'.

From the above analysis, the writer can summary as follow:

No	Words	Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme	Morphemes	Grammatical Classes
1	Possibility	Possible	-ity	2	Adjective → Noun

Through the above explanations, the writer chooses the title of the paper: "*Derivational morpheme of affixes in @happsters posts on instagram*"

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

This study is concerned with the following problems:

a. What kinds of derivational affixes found in the @happsters posts on Instagram?

b. What reasons that those affixes are derivations in the account @happsters posts on Instagram?

c. What kinds of affixes that mostly exist?

2. **Scopes of the Research**

This research just focuses on finding derivational affixes in the @happesters posts on Instagram. The writer tries to find the reason why those affixes are called derivations. The theories are used: Lieber (2010) and Fromkin, et al (2014). By classifying and analyzing those derivational affixes, we can understand what the derivation is and the differentiation between derivational and inflectional affixes.

C. **Objectives & Significance of the Research**

1. **Objective of the Research**

   a. To find out kinds of derivational affixes found in the @happsters posts on Instagram.

   b. To know the reasons that those affixes are derivations in the account @happsters posts on Instagram.

   c. To know the most frequently kind of derivational affixes in @happsters Posts on Instagram.

2. Significance of the Research

This study hopefully may be useful for the reader and the writer to get more understanding about derivational morphemes especially prefix and suffix theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich the readers about type of derivational morphemes. Moreover, the classification of which part of which has function to change the grammatical classes or not. Especially, for the people who like quotations which use English, it can also increase the English vocabularies and the processes of the words.

Practically, this study may help the readers to apply the use of suffix and prefix which part of derivational morphemes mostly used and how the processes of affixation of them and also try to find out the intended meaning itself. Therefore, by knowing the processes of affixation and the intended meanings, it is hoped that language can be used as appropriate as possible then minimize the error occurred.

D. Operational Definition

1. Language

Language is a symbol system of sounds that is arbitrarily used by members of a social group to cooperate, communicate and identify themselves.

2. Morphology

Morphology is a study about morphemes and how to combine morpheme to be a word.

3. **Morpheme**

Morpheme is the smallest component of a word which contributes to its meaning

4. **Free Morphemes**

Free morpheme is morphemes can stand by themselves as a single word. Example: *House, dog, town, etc.*

5. **Bound Morphemes**

Bound morpheme is morphemes which cannot normally stand alone but which are typically attached to another form. Example: *un-, re-, -ness, etc.*

6. **Derivational Affixes**

Derivational affixes are familiar process of forming words which have amount of small "bits, called affixes which are not commonly listed in dictionaries

7. **Inflectional Affixes**

Infection affixes is the morphological marking of properties on a lexeme resulting in a number of forms for that lexeme, a set of grammatical words.

8. **Affixation**

Affixation is the process of attaching affixes in the before or after the base in order to get new words from

9. **Instagram**

Instagram is one of popular social media which serves some futures such as direct message, accounts, new friends and exploring the posts.

10. **@happsters**

@happsters is one of Instagram accounts which can attract people attention about anything good quote

E. **Systematization of the Research**

The systematic of the paper means to present the paper in well-edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I: Introduction. It explains about the background of the research, the scope of the problems, the question of the research, the objective of the research, the significance of the research, operational definitions and the systematization of the research.

CHAPTER II: Theoretical Description. It consists of some theories taken from many references to support the research such as definition of derivational morpheme, the kind of suffix and prefix in morphology theory, the function of suffix and prefix, the usage of suffix and prefix.

CHAPTER III: Methodology of the Research. It contains method of the research which consist of time and place of the research, kind of the research, produce of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and source of primary and secondary data.

CHAPTER IV: Research and Discussion. It gives explanation about the data descriptions, the data analysis, the data interpretation and the discussion through the research.

CHAPTER V: Conclusion and Suggestion. It gives the summary from all chapters and some suggestions relating to the result of the research.