

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Crane (2007, p.1.) stated, novel is a fictional prose narrative of substantial length. A few key features accounting for the genre's appeal seem fairly plain. First, the novel lives and dies by its ability to create the fictional illusion of a complete world. Second, the reader must be driven to know happens next, or, in all likelihood. Third, even if it is only to suggest the impossibility of finding meaning in art and experience, the narrative will have some significance beyond a mere reaction of characters and events. Stories of all types tempt us to connect them with explanations of larger meanings, values, and phenomena.

Novel is one of the media used to express idea in written language. Novel is not only as a reading material to spend leisure time, also novel as a part of the imaginative literature aims to arouse thoughts and feelings. It provides both information and entertainment. As we know, the novel has far out distance popularity of other literary forms. A novel usually tells about human life in interacting with the environment and others. The novel is a fiction in the form of writing or words and is formed or made into a book. There are so many word-forms in the novel.

The word is the smallest unit of a language, the word stands alone with meaning. Based on the form, words can be classified into four: basic words,

derivatives, re-words, and compound words. The word base is the word that is the basis for the information of derivative or affixation. Changing in derivatives are caused by either affixes or prefixes, middle (infixes), or end (suffixes) of the words. While the compound word is a combination of several different base words forming a new meaning. In English a lot of words can be formed by giving prefix and suffix.

Prefix or suffix addition can change the meaning of the word into an explanation where for example like the word carefully (careful + ly), suffix –ly added to the adjective careful becomes an adverb carefully but do not affect the phonological behaviour on the base to which they are attached t’s called neutral suffixes. In other hand, like the word strategic (strategy + ic), suffix –ic added to the noun strategy becomes an adjective strategic and they affect the phonological behaviour like consonant or vowel segments, or the location of stress in the base to which they are attached it is called non-neutral suffixes. Both neutral and non-neutral suffixes are an affixes or word forms that generally shares at least a morpheme which is longer with concrete meaning and is distinguished from one another because it contains additional shorter morphemes.

Based on Katamba (1993, p.20) Morphemes are used refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function which words are made up of. By definition, a morpheme cannot be decomposed into a smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in the noun. If we

divided up the word fee [fi:] which contains just one morpheme into say [f] and [i:] means by itself since sounds in themselves do not have meaning. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning. The science of studying morpheme is morphology.

Morphology is one of the linguistic fields. It studies everything that related about word. Morphology also concerns about word class. It means that kind of word and affixation are studied here. According to Lieber (2009, p.2) Morphology discuss about word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. Morphology interacts with phonology in a number of ways: morphemes may have two or more different phonological forms whose appearance may be completely or at least partly predictable based on their phonological rules.

Phonological rules apply when two or more morphemes are joined together. It has a responsible for the way a word is pronounced. In some languages morphemes display different phonological behavior depending on whether they are native to the language or borrowed into it from some other language. Lieber (2009, p.159) said, Phonologists assume that native speakers of a language have a single basic mental representation for each morpheme. The terms of phonological rules are the regularities in the phonology.

Phonology is the area of linguistics that is concerned with sound regularities in languages: what sounds exist in a language, how those sounds combine with each other into syllables and words, and how the procedure

(stress, accent, tone, and so on) of a language works. According to Yule (2006, p.42) Phonology is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language. It is, in effect, based on a theory of what every speaker of a language unconsciously knows about the sound patterns of that language.

In this section the writer tries to analyze suffixes which are found in the novels entitled *Two by Two* by Nicholas Sparks. The writer gives two samples of data above:

1. "She and I are of slightly differing opinions" (C1, p6, 17)

The data above gives us the suffix *-ly* which is attached in the base of word it is: *slight*. The suffixes are the kinds of derivative suffixes, means the suffixes has changed the sort and the meaning of the word *slightly*. Suffix *-ly* in the word *slightly*, is a neutral suffixes. Because suffixes *-ly* makes no difference, have no phonological effect on the bases to which they are attached. We can see if we compare *slight* with *slightly*. The presence of neutral suffix *-ly* induces the replacement of the vowel (/i/)

<u>slight</u> [/slait/]	with	<u>slightly</u> [/slait.ly/]
Adjective		Adverb

So, the suffix *slightly* is neutral suffix, those which do not affect the stress pattern the base to which it is added.

From the example analyzed, the writer can know the changes of phonological behavior and the changes word class are different on each base morpheme that have suffix. Change of the morphological and those word classes can produce a new word. Those new words can be applied as addition

of vocabulary of writer. That is why the writer is interested to research about suffixes.

The writer chooses to analyze novel *Two by Two* by Nicholas Sparks because of several reasons. First, novel has been a long time as the favorite of both writers and readers. Besides, the sentences in the novels are familiar and easy to understand, novel has a storyline interest and also in the novel there are so many suffixes words that easy found in every subtitle of those novel which can be analyzed by writer. Second, because there are many suffixes in this novel. The writer hopes that the result of this analysis will be useful to enrich the reader's knowledge about suffixes in morphological study.

Based on the phenomena and statement above, the writer chose the title of this paper: *Morphological Bases of the Neutral and Non-Neutral Suffixes in the Two by Two Novel by Nicholas Sparks*.

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the research

Based on the background and the identification of the study above, the problems that will be mentioned in detail by the following questions:

- a. What kinds of neutral and non-neutral suffixes exist in the “Two by Two” Novel by Nicholas Sparks?
- b. How those neutral and non-neutral suffixes affect the morphological of the bases in the novel?
- c. What kinds of those suffixes that mostly exist in the novel?

2. Scope of the research

In this research the analysis just focuses on morphemes. The writer analyzes this theory take from F. Katamba “Morphology” (1993), the symbiotic relationship between the rules that build the morphological structure of a word and the phonological rules responsible for the way a word is pronounced (p.89-93). The analysis just takes the lexical strata suffixes both neutral and non-neutral suffixes to be analyzed. By classifying an analyzing the lexical strata suffixes we can understand how the neutral and non-neutral suffixes affect the stress location of the bases.

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as the following.

- a. This research is for knowing the kinds of the neutral and non-neutral suffixes that exist in the novel *Two by Two* by Nicholas Sparks.
- b. This research is for knowing how the neutral and non-neutral suffixes affect the morphological of the bases in the novel *Two by Two* by Nicholas Sparks.
- c. This research is for knowing those neutral and non-neutral suffixes found mostly in the novel.

2. Significances of the Research

The writer has concluded this research to the readers to increase knowledge about suffixes.

a. For the writer

The writer hopes this research paper can be useful not only for the writer but also for the readers who learn English and also for the students of STBA JIA. They able to learn lexical morphology which contains of neutral and non-neutral suffixes. This study is expected to get two benefits, that are theoretically and practically benefits. In theoretically, this research is expected to enrich knowledge in morphology field. In practically, this research is expected to provide additional insight, knowledge and experience of the writer in studying lexical morphology.

b. For the reader

For the reader, especially for someone who has a concern in lexical morphology knowledge is expected to help giving the readers a reference and inspiration to learn and get more information about phonological behavior bases of the neutral and non-neutral suffixes. Therefore, the writer hopes that this paper can be useful as another reference for the next research.

D. Operational Definition

After having read and understood some theories which exist in the title element from several books relate to neutral and non-neutral suffixes studies, the writer tries to explain the operational definitions as the theories which received from source books as follows:

1. Novel is a fictional prose narrative of substantial length.
2. Novel is a fiction in the form of writing or words and is formed or made into a book.
3. Suffixes are an Affixes which attaches to the right, or end, of a base.
4. Prefixes are an Affixes which attach to the left, or front, of a base.
5. Affixes are a word forms that generally shares at least a morpheme that is longer with concrete meaning.
6. Morphemes are the smallest units of semantic content or grammatical function which words are made up of.
7. Morphology is the study of word formation.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research means to present the paper in well edited composition. This research is divided in to five chapters as follow:

Chapter I Introduction explains about background of the research, question and the scope of the research, objective and significant of the research operational definitions and systematization of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical Description: this chapter is consists of the definitions of Morphology, History of Morphology, Morpheme, Affixes, Suffixes, Phonology, Novel and Research of the Relevance.

Chapter III Methodology of the research, Procedure of the Research, technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis and Sources of the data primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV Research finding and discussion show about data description, analysis of the data, data interpretation and the discussion.

Chapter V Conclusion and suggestion give the summary of the conclusion which relate of the discussion and suggestion which relate of the research.