

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of the Research**

In communication using language, all of people as language user cannot be separated from the study phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexical. Use of words in language is something important to learn. The study of structure and anything about language is called linguistics. Linguistics involves the language meaning, the language context and the analysis of the language form. Linguistics does not only focus on one language but this knowledge can be used to learn all languages in the world. In this study, the writer uses English as an ingredient to conduct research.

Linguistics makes people understand the structure of language, how language is shaped and out, and why language can be said like that, all studied in linguistics. With the existence of linguistics, humans understand grammar well. Linguistics does not only study the structure of language, the tone and pronunciation of language is learned here, which are often call voiced and voiceless. Linguistics also learns about the meaning of a word or sentence that is conveyed, learns how the meaning can be captured and what meaning is hidden from every word spoken or written.

Linguistics as a language study science has various branches. These branches include phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics,

and so on. Phonology is a branch of linguistics which examines the intricacies of language sounds. Morphology is a branch linguistics that studies about word structure. Syntax is a branch of linguistics that study about sentence structure. Semantics is a discipline of linguistics that examines the meaning of lingual units, either lexical meanings or grammatical meaning. While pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which studies the languages use in context. Linguistics will always change according to changes in language patterns in each era.

Language is very important in the component of life because the language of each individual can communicate with each other, it can be said that language is the key to unite a nation, group or relationship. Everyone in the world uses language to live their lives. In general, all human activities need tools communication to interact with the surrounding environment. Languages of humans communicate experiences, thoughts, feelings, and other things to other humans.

Delahunty and Garvey (2010) stated that language is a system that connects thoughts, which cannot be heard, seen, or touched, with sounds, letters, manual signs, or tactile symbols (e.g., Braille) which can. In this way, one person's private ideas may be communicated to another person. (p.5)

Through language, humans receive information from each other with perfectly. Without language, communication between individuals with

others cannot run perfectly. With the language, everything that people want to express can be conveyed well..

Language always increases, develops and produces new things in every civilization. To know the development of language, humans are required to continue to learn the language. Human language is interplay between sound and meaning and it is scientific. In study of the language, many aspects that must be learned, as in learning English, there are four aspects that are needed such as reading, listening, writing and speaking. With language, people will have high knowledge and will understand a lot of things.

Language has many different meanings, purpose and forms. All of these things depend on where and when the language is made. Language can create a culture and culture can strengthen relationships. In the world, there are so many types of languages that are used and not everyone understands all kinds of languages. The unifying language of the world is English. Many people compete to learn and understand language especially English. Language can be studied fluently and regularly in order to understand where and why language can be said like that. The study of language is linguistics. In this study the writer will focus on one of linguistics branch, namely morphology.

Morphology refers to the process of how the words of language are formed to create meaningful messages. Morphology identifies and classifies the morphemes and describes the types of combinations that

build words in the language. In morphology, there are inflectional and derivational morphemes. Katamba (1993) stated that morphology is study that focus of internal structure of words and analysis of words formation patterns. (p.3)

Morphology is the study of things related to the form of words or the structure of words and the effect of changes in the form of words to the type of words and meanings of words. All language elements are influenced by this knowledge. When people want to communicate something to others, the use of the right words will be easy to understand so that there will be ease in giving an understanding of what will be delivered of people. Morphology has important aspect that is morpheme.

The smallest part of the word is morpheme. This smallest part has meaning in each form. In English language, morpheme is divided into two, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Morpheme that can stand alone into words without having to be bound or attached to another morpheme is called free morpheme. Free morpheme still has another branch, morpheme which can stand alone and can convey the contents of the word called lexical morpheme (verb, noun, adjective) and morpheme that can stand alone, but not obviously the meaning is functional morpheme (conjunction, preposition, article, pronoun ).

Next is bound morpheme, morpheme which cannot stand alone and must be bound to other morphemes. Bound morpheme has two branches, namely derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. Morpheme

which if bonded or attached to other morpheme will form morpheme or new and different meaning words, from the previous word called derivational morpheme whereas morpheme which is tied or attached to another morpheme and does not change the meaning or does not produce a new word called inflectional morpheme.

In word formation sometimes a morpheme requires additional alphabet in front or behind the morpheme. The additions that are tied or attached to a morpheme are called affixes. It is already said that there are two parts that can be added to morpheme, namely the front and the back. Affixes that attached before a morpheme is called prefix [re-]. Affix that attached after a morpheme is called suffix [-ly].

Affix can also be said to be part of the bound morpheme because with an affix a word experiences derivational or inflectional. All depends on whether the morpheme changes meaning or not. English language affix is very necessary to clarify a meaning but in English language usually affix will result in derivational so that new meanings and new words are formed. Affixes are also related to roots, stems and base because without them affixes do not have a function.

Bases, stems, and roots are the main components of words. In morphology, the root is the core of the word. Without the root, the word would not have any meaning. If you take the root away, all that you have is affixes either before or after it. Such affixes do not have a lexical meaning on their own. A root with some modifications or a root that has

grown into a larger base because a morpheme has already been attached, but more can be added, it is stems.

The stem occurs after affixes have been added to the root. The stems can be also said that part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes have been added. A Base is a word form that other morphemes can attach to. Bases include both roots and stems. Base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. The affixes attached to a base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntactic reasons or derivational affixes which alter the meaning or grammatical category of the base.

As the writer have already know, bound or affix morphemes can be divided into two major functional categories, namely derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. Derivational affix is the process of adding affixes to roots or bases in order to vary function or modify meaning. It very often changes the word class. Whereas inflection affix is the process of adding inflection morpheme to a word, which may indicates grammatical information and it does not change the word class.

When the writer study and observe morphology such as morpheme, it will definitely be related to complex words. Word made up of two or more bound morpheme is called complex word. Complex word also can be said all the word which consist of one free morpheme and one or more bound morpheme, the complex word is the root word with either another stand alone word with the attachment of a prefix or suffix.

The word dissection process that can find the root and affix of the word is called multiple affixations. This process can take place in a number of rounds, with the output created by one round of affixation serving as the input to a later round, example (contradict - contradictory - contradictoriness). Multiple affixations are reinforcing information that is needed to process the word. So, it is problem that will the writer up.

There will be problem in morphology because at this time there are still many people who do not understand the use of affixes in English language and do not even know the types. Even a students, still do not understand that affix can be attach more than one in the word. Many people think that affix can only be attached once to each word. People do not understand about the use of affixes. The people still argue about "someone said" and are not based on real evidence and explanation. Many people doubt about function of affixes but the learners do not want to check it out.

Regarding this, the writer argues that this must be examined to prove and finds the truth. The writer is getting excited and challenged to realize the research that focuses on discussing multiple affixation. Therefore, looking at the situation that exist the writer is interested in conducting research that aims to prove and demonstrate to the wider community, especially students about the use of affixation. And so that people understand that affixes can be used more than one in a word and this is can also be found in English word. Finding multiple affixations is quite

difficult. For that the writer is very considering what media is right to find the data needed in this research.

In modern times, the development of communication media is so rapid, both print and non-print media. Examples of print media are magazines, newspapers, while examples of non-print media are internet, television, radio and so on. Both of these media really help people in communicating and to get news or information from various regions and nation.

Although today there are many highly sophisticated media but this one of print media is still in demand by many people from various circles, namely newspapers. In newspapers it contains a lot of news, information or discourse that is also diverse. Although, increasingly sophisticated technological advancements make the newspaper a little shifted but newspapers is very have benefits to the surrounding community.

One of newspaper that still exists and is sought after by many people is the Jakarta post. The Jakarta Post newspaper is published every day and has several rubrics including Main News, Business & finance, Sports, Metropolitan, Nusantara, Names & events, opinions, politics & law and International. The news contained in the Jakarta post newspaper usually does not only cover one area but from various regions. Information in newspaper can be researched by students and also as learning material for teachers.



In this research, the writer uses the settings data in the business columns of Jakarta post newspaper. Because when the writer conducted various surveys to find a word that has a lot of affix, so in this newspaper many found multiple affixations. The words that are found are also very complicated so the author feels challenged for do research word for word.

The writer believes that in this research, the writer will find a lot of data needed in the Jakarta Post. So the writer set a newspaper that will be a place for data searching in this research. In the newspaper be able to search data in different editions so that it makes it easier for writers to search data that the writer wanted. Multiple affixations in the newspaper also have affixes three until four in one word. So, the writer is very excited and interested in doing research. The scope of this research is the word. In that explanation, there is no need to use settings data that have a lot of pages, like one full book, just a few sheets to find a word.

Therefore, newspaper is the most suitable and effective setting in this research. For have this newspaper is also very easy because it is often sold in bookstores. In this research, the writer takes the main theme of multiple affixations. Where in linguistics, affixation is part of morphology. In this research, the learner will study the morphological process, which is about forming multiple affixes in one word. From the various descriptions above, the writer was interested in making a research of affixation in the "Jakarta Post" newspaper.

Due to about data the writer gives two samples of the Business Columns in the Jakarta Post Published on November 16, 2018

1. Digitalization = digital, -ize, -ate, -ion

“which was spurred on by *digitalization*, automation and advances in artificial intelligence” (P.13, L.16)

In the sentence above, the writer found a datum about multiple affixations, “*Digitalization*” word. The word “*Digitalization*” consist of four morphemes they are digital, -ize, -ate and -ion. “Digital” is free morpheme and it is as root of this word, -ize, -ate and -ion are bound morpheme without attached to free morpheme they do not have meaning. This word has three suffixes, they are: -ize, -ate and -ion. In this sentence suffix -ate cannot be affixed alone in a word, there must be another suffix that follows in the back of -ate it is because if only suffix -ate, the word has no meaning, so it can be said -ate and -ion is suffix that can be combined so that it forms a suffix -ation so that the word attached to this suffix has meaning. Starting with “Digital”, means “Komputer Mesin” as the root or base of this word. It is called root or base, due to it is attached by suffix -ize and -ation as the derivational suffix, so this word of “Digital” as the root or base. The process rounds are:

Input		Output
Root or base		
Digital (adj)	Round one: first suffixation: add -ize	Digitalize (verb)
Digitalize (verb)	Round two: second suffixation: add –ate, -ion ( -ation)	Digitalization (noun)

Means before input, its root or base is “Digital”. In this round “Real” is input the suffix –ize, so that in the output process the word to be “Digitalize”, the class of word become verb and the meaning of word to be “Digitalkan”. The suffix has a function to change adjectives into verbs that have an understanding of being something. After reinput in the second round the word “Digitalize” suffixed by –ation as derivational suffix it change the class of word to be noun and the meaning to be “Digitalisasi”. The suffix has meaning to explain about result of something or results of processes. This –ation suffix is a derivational suffix mean last round on the process, so the ending as the output the multiple affixations to be “*Digitalization*”.

2. Developers = re-, port, -er, -s

“He told *reporters*” (P.13, L.27)

Multiple affixations in the above sentence, it is identify of word “*Reporters*”. The word “*Reporters*” consist of four morphemes they are re-, port, -er, and –s. “Port” is free morpheme and it is as root of this word,

re-, -er and -s are bound morpheme without attached to free morpheme they do not have meaning. This word has one prefix ex- and two suffixes, they are -er and -s. -er and -s, it's a different suffixes. -er is the derivational suffix. So, -er can change the class of word and the meaning of the word. re- is derivational prefix. -s is the inflectional morpheme. It cannot change everything just for show the quantity or tenses. Starting with "Port", "Port" is the Latin root that has a meaning in English is "Carry" and in Indonesia the meaning of port is "Membawa" as the root or base of this word. It is called root or base, due to it is attached by prefix re- as the derivational prefix, suffix -er as the derivational suffix and suffix -s as the inflectional suffix, so this word of "Port" as the root or base. The process rounds are:

Input		Output
Root or base		
Port (verb)	Round one: first prefixation: add re-	Report (verb)
Report (verb)	Round two: first suffixation: add -er	Reporter (noun)
Reporter (noun)	Round three: second suffixation: add -s	Reporters (noun)

Means before input, its root or base is "Port" as Latinate root. In this round "Port" is input the prefix re-, so the output to be "Report" in this

word the prefix do not change the class of word but change the meaning to be “Melaporkan”. The prefix has meaning to explain about again, back. Then “Report” is input the suffix –er, so that in the output process the word to be “Reporter”, the class of word become noun and the meaning of the word is “Pelapor”. The suffix has meaning someone who does activities or comparison, but in this data the meaning dan suitable with the context is someone who does activities. After reinput in the second round the word “Reporter” suffixed by –s as the plural suffix. The -s suffix is last round meaning, so the ending as the output the multiple affixations to be “*Reporters*”.

From all those above explanations and samples, the writer chooses title of the paper: *MULTIPLE AFFIXATION OF COMPLEX WORDS IN THE BUSINESS COLUMNS OF THE JAKARTA POST*.

## **B. Questions and Scopes of the Research**

### **1. The Questions of the Research**

The questions can be mentioned detail as the following questions:

- a. What multiple affixations exist a lot in the Business Columns of The Jakarta Post?
- b. How many rounds of input and output creations required for those multiple affixation processes in the words?

- c. What kinds of affixation that mostly appear in the input and output process of multiple affixations?

## **2. The Scope of the Research**

The scope of the problem on this research, the writer focuses on affixations as bound morpheme analysis of multiple affixations of complex words which created from many input and output rounds found in the *Business Columns of The Jakarta Post*. The writer tries to find input, and output processes of affixes into bases or roots till to be the words become multiple affixations.

## **C. Objectives and Significance of the Research**

### **1. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the problems that have been previously described, the objective of the research are :

- a. This research is for knowing the existences of multiple affixations in the Business Columns of The Jakarta Post.
- b. This research is for analysing the round processes of multiple affixations that created in the words.
- c. This research is for finding out kinds of affixation that mostly appear in the input and output process of multiple affixations.

## **2. Significance of the Research**

The writer hopefully this research paper can be used not only for the writer herself but also for the reader mainly who learn at least who has relation with English in the activity. The significance of the writing is described for the writer and for the reader.

### **a. For the writer**

According to this research, the writer hopes to know and understand deeply about morphology, especially type of morpheme and multiple affixation, also the writer can differ clearly about bases, stems and roots which are the part of morpheme. In this research, the writer used newspaper from Jakarta Post as an object to study more deeply about morphology.

### **b. For the reader**

The writer hopes that the readers will get much advantage from this paper. The readers able to know and understand about morpheme, able to differ between bases, stems and roots, especially know about process word become multiple affixation.

## **D. Operational Definitions**

### **1. Morphology**

Morphology is the study of 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.

### **2. Morpheme**

Morpheme is the smallest part of the word.

### **3. Affixation**

In word formation sometimes a morpheme requires additional alphabet in front or behind the morpheme. The additions that are tied or attached to a morpheme are called affixes.



## **E. Systematization of the Research**

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition, this paper is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction which explains about background of the research, question of the scope of the research, objectives and significance of the research, operational definitions and systematization of the research.

Chapter II is Theoretical description which consists of analysis morphology, definition of word, definition of morpheme, and about Jakarta Post.

Chapter III is Research methodology which consists of method of the research (1. Time and place of the research, 2. Kind of the research) procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV is Analysis data which consists of data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and suggestions which gives the summary of the conclusion (relates to hypothesis discussion), suggestion (relates to significant of the research).