

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

To have a better knowledge about morpheme, we have to understand something that is smaller than morpheme, that is affix. We have to understand something that is smaller because the method of the writer's research is qualitative method. Which the writer have to make the background of the research from the specific to the general, or from the smallest to the largest. The smallest unit in the writer's research is affix. Learners know prefixes and suffixes as the parts of Affixes. Prefixes located before word which attached to, prefixes included in the derivation kinds generally, they have many meanings. Suffixes located after word which attached to, means its locations in the end of the words. They have many meanings and have two kinds, one means inflection, and one means derivations.

The inflectional suffixes cannot change the meaning and its grammatical structures. They have many kinds, like: in the regular past verb (V2), /-s/, / es/ located in the end of VI simple present having subject the third person singular in the positive sentence, possession kinds, the plural of regular nouns. Inflection involves the formation of grammatical forms such as past, present, future; singular, plural; masculine, feminine, neuter; and so on. The use of these grammatical forms is generally dictated by sentence structure. Thus is,

which happens to be highly irregular not only in English, but in many other languages as learners. Regular verb lexemes in English have a lexical stem, which is the bare form with no affixes. The derivational suffixes can change the meaning and its word class, means from adjective to be noun, for example: *beautiful* (Adj.) to be *beautiffulness*, and so on. This kind of affix can cause the formation of various forms with the stipulation that the formation changes its word class from its root word. Derivational affixes are more diverse, for example in English there are forming nouns affixes such as -er, -ment, -ion, -ation, -ness. The differences between inflection and derivation can cause the different usages of this suffixes.

Based on Yule (2014, p. 57), Looking more closely at the preceding group of words, learners can see that some affixes are added to the beginning of the word (e.g. un-, mis-). These are called prefixes.

To understand more about morpheme, learners need to know about the units of morpheme which are free morpheme and bound morpheme. As learners know, free morpheme can stand alone. A free morpheme does not need other morpheme to stand because a free morpheme cannot be broken into smaller word without changing the meaning. Meanwhile, bound morpheme cannot stand alone and it needs to attach to other morpheme to stand and create meanings.

Some bound morphemes can change the word grammatically such as Inflectional Morphemes. A bound morpheme also can change the word class

such as Derivational Morphemes. Both morphemes have to be attached to other morphemes to create meanings. Inflectional morphemes have to be attached to stems and derivational morphemes have to be attached to bases.

Moreover, learners also have to understand what is the basic part of a word that is a root. Root considered as the most basic unit of a word, the original form of a word. A root carries the core semantic content of a word and it is not further analysable. Other than root, learners also have to know about base and stem that learners have already explained in inflection and derivation which can be attached to stems or bases.

Furthermore, learners have to know about a small unit that has a phonetical transcription which is morph. Everything that is already have a phonetical transcription is surely a morph. Therefore, to find an example of a morph, find a word that has one syllable. Most words that have one syllable are suitable to suffix forms.

Morphs can be in the form of phonemes or a sequence of phonemes associated with a meaning. Thus, morphs focus as a concrete form or phonemic form of a morpheme. Morphs also have different shape characteristics, except that they are similar. Not every morph is a different morpheme because it turns out that there are several morphs that have similar shapes and meanings.

Any form and sound of the suffixes, it must already have a morph. So anything that is already have a phonetical transcriptions are morphs. On the top

of morph, learners know about allomorph. Learners all know allomorph when the spelling is written the same but has different sound.

The differences have many causes. When learners talk about allomorph, it will relate to phonology because it relates to sounds. Allomorph differences in how a morpheme is pronounced, at first may seem to have little connection with meaning and different realizations of one morpheme. Allomorphs are also unpredictable.

Based on Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011), A morpheme—the minimal linguistic unit—is thus an arbitrary union of a sound and a meaning (or grammatical function) that cannot be further analyzed. (p. 42).

After understanding the units of morphemes above, learners have to know about morpheme itself. A morpheme cannot be divided into smaller unit because it is already the smallest unit. The function of morpheme is to differ plural form, simple past tense, or in short learners could say it has grammatical role in English. Morpheme is divided into two that learners have already know, Free Morpheme and Bound Morpheme.

Some morphemes have no concrete form or no continuous form, as learners will see, and some do not have meanings in the conventional sense of the term. An important component of the theory of the morpheme is the idea that the grammar contains representations of the sound and meaning facets of language. Morphemes connect a particular type of phonological representation with a

particular type of semantic representation. This is as a matter of central theoretical importance

Furthermore, after understanding what morpheme is, learners have to know about Morphology. Morphology studies how words are formed and explains how is the relationship between words to other words. Changes in word form and meaning that appear as learners as changes in word class caused by changes in the form of the word, are also the objects to talk about in morphology. Morphology has the main role in word formation.

Language delivers message, opinion, expression, etc. All country use English as a communication tool as native language, a second language, and a foreign language. Using a language, learners can express to convey the meanings of the language to a person that learners are talking to. Without language, humans cannot communicate or to express their intention to talk to others in oral communication and in writing form.

Without language, humans cannot communicate or to express their intention to talk to others in oral communication and in writing form. A way to communicate verbally, language as an absolute system of sound symbols. Learners use language in any kind of form such as in song lyrics, a formal event, informal situation, education, art, and many more. That is why language has an important role in life.

Learners know Morphology as one of the branch of Linguistics. Learners have to know about Linguistics itself. Linguistics involves analysis of language

form, language meaning, the sound of the language, and language context. Especially, language has the most important role for humans to communicate, to exchange information. Linguistics have many subfields: Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Phonetics, Phonology, Pragmatic, and so on.

Each subfields of Linguistics has their own function and purpose. As its focus in analyzing languages. For example, Morphology as a study of word structure which is one of the subfields of Linguistics. In this paper, the writer has chosen Morphology as the subfield of Linguistics to be analyzed.

Data setting of the paper is from a song album called Unbreakable Smile by Tori Kelly. Tori Kelly is an American singer. Kelly was born in December 14, 1992. Kelly was in the ninth season of American Idol in 2010. Kelly released her first album was called Unbreakable Smile Album. It released on June 23, 2015. The album became her first US Billboard Hot 100 appearance.

The songs in the album made with beautiful meaning and structured beautifully. Morphemes are surely included in the song lyrics both derivationally and inflectionally. Each song has purpose to deliver the message of each song.

The writer tried to analyze song album of Tori Kelly that released in 2015. The writer considered some words with inflectional morpheme that can be found in Unbreakable Smile album from the song lyrics. The writer chooses songs as its data setting due to the writer possessed data object of the writer's paper are something small, means morpheme. There are many effective ways

to learn more about inflectional morpheme, one of the ways is by analyzing song lyrics. The writer chooses songs as the data setting because the writer interested to analyze this song album as not many people analyze this song album and it challenges the writer to analyze it. The name of the song album indicates one kinds of morphemes. From all the explanation, the writer chooses the title of the research : *Inflectional Morphemes in Unbreakable Smile Album of Tori Kelly*.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

In this paper there will be the questions about the problem from the data resources or how to analyze the inflectional morpheme acts. Therefore, the writer will be discussing the problem can be mentioned in detail as the following questions:

- a. What kinds of suffixes called as inflection that are found in the *Unbreakable Smile* album by Tori Kelly?
- b. What kind of inflectional morpheme that often found in the album?

2. Scopes of the Research

This study focuses on inflectional Morphemes. The writer tries to find the inflectional morpheme kinds through analysis. The theory used is from Grover

Hudson. The data setting is the album of Tori Kelly. Through analysing and verifying, learners can understand the kind of inflectional suffixes and learners can differ inflectional and derivational ones.

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems of the researches mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as the following:

- a. The writer finds out what kinds are the suffixes called as inflection in the album.
- b. The writer wants to know which inflectional suffixes found often in the album.

2. Significances of the Research

This writing and research paper hopefully can be useful not only for the writer but also gives contribution in developing linguistics studies especially about illocutionary acts. This study hopefully could give a worth significances as follows:

- a. Theoretically, this research expected to give more information about inflectional morphemes and give something worthwhile contribution

of all people who wants to study English especially Linguistics and help them to understand about Morphemes.

- b. Practically, this research expected to give useful inputs for researchers who are going to do research in the same field but in the different subject or theory and beneficial to the readers in general, in improving their knowledge on Inflectional morphemes. Especially to the student whose major in linguistics. And for the writer, this research may improve the writer's knowledge to comprehend the use of inflectional morphemes in song lyrics and the lyrics or the purpose of the song itself.

D. Operational Definitions

After having read several books as the sources of the primary data, and then understood, so the writer can conclude some definition as the real existence of the title as follows:

1. Morphemes

Morphemes defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function, The smallest linguistic unit within a word that can carry a meaning. such as “un-“, “break”, and “-able” in the word “unbreakable”. This definition is not meant to include all morphemes, but it is the usual one and a good starting point. A morpheme can consist of a

word, such as hand, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the –ed of looked, that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning.

2. Inflectional morpheme

Inflectional morpheme defined a suffix that's added to a word (a noun, verb, adjective or an adverb) to assign a particular grammatical property to that word, such as its tense, number, possession, or comparison. Inflectional morphemes in English include the bound morphemes -s (or -es); 's (or s'); -ed; -en; -er; -est; and -ing. These suffixes may even do double- or triple-duty. For example, -s can note possession (in conjunction with an apostrophe in the proper place), can make count nouns plural, or can put a verb in the third-person singular tense. The suffix -ed can make past participles or past-tense verbs.

E. Systematization of the Research

In this research, the systematization of this paper is to make the writer easier in understanding this paper and to make it completed in good composition. The writer divides the writing into five chapters follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter consists of background of the research, question and the scope, objectives and significance of the research, operational definitions, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description. This chapter discusses about the morphology and its subfields and examples in details. The discussion's references are based on e-book and expert's opinion.

Chapter III is Methodology of The Research. This chapter consists method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and data resource.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. This chapter discusses about data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggetions. This chapter explains about the summary based on the previous chapters that are explained.