

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Non-neutral suffixes are one type of suffixes. Non-neutral Suffixes often attach to bound morphemes (stems that are not words in their own right) because, removing -ify in gratify or quantify fails to produce independent words. Non-neutral suffixes tend to cause changes in vowel stress and quality in the stems to which they are attached, as exemplified by the difference in pronunciation of a in profane and profanity. Finally, the meanings of words originally formed with non-neutral suffixes are often not transparently related, as in words formed from bound morphemes. The example from Katamba (1993, p. 90) compare satan with satanic. The presence of the non-neutral suffix -ic induces the replacement of the vowel [e1] of satan [/'seɪ.tən/ with [æ] in *satanic* (/sə'tæn.ɪk/)], so it can be seen changes in non-neutral suffixes before and after the final word is added, in the form of changes in vowel stress and quality. Beside of non-neutral suffixes, there are also neutral suffixes.

Neutral suffixes have several properties that make them relatively easy to learn. They are attached to independent words, for example when the -er suffix is removed from the owner, the result is an independent word, alone. Neutral suffixes do not change the stress or vowel quality of the added word. Usually though not always the meaning of the word formed from the neutral suffix is transparently related to the root word. Example presence of the neutral suffixes

-ness and -less makes no difference. ['abstract - 'abstract-ness and 'home - 'home-less], from the example, the neutral suffix does not cause a change in stress or vowel quality in the added word. Non-neutral and neutral suffixes are categories of suffixes that each have their own differences.

A suffix means a word element that is added at the end of the root word. The addition of this word element creates a new meaning in the word that is given a suffix ending, each suffix can give a different meaning because of a change. When a word is given a suffix, it changes. Suffixes are added to the end of words to change their meanings. For example, most English nouns have either -s or -es added to show that they are plural. In English, suffixes can take the form of inflection (inflectional suffix), which is the addition of suffixes to certain words without changing the word class or meaning, such as the example of adding -s to the words desk and boot above, which shows the grammatical meaning plural. While the addition of suffixes that do not change the word class or meaning is classified as a derivation. After discussing suffixes, root words may have affixes attached to them, which is referred to as affix.

Affix refers to a linguistic process that is used to form different words by adding morphemes at the beginning (prefix), middle (infix), or end (suffix) of words. Because root and base are free morphemes, affixes is a bound morpheme. That is, it cannot stand on its own as a word. Affixes are morphemes that only appear when they are attached to another morpheme or morphemes, such as a root, stem, or base.

Based on Trask (1999, p. 127), "morphology is the science of morphemes, which are the smallest identifiable grammatical units that have meaning." Morphemes are classified into two types in English and other languages such as Indonesian: free morphemes and bound morphemes. "a free morpheme is a grammatical unit that can occur by itself". Other morphemes, such as affixes, can be attached to it Mish (1991, p. 490), "thus, a free morpheme is a grammatical unit that can stand alone, but it can also be attached to other morphemes, such as affixes". Different of free morphemes, bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone as a word. That is, bound morpheme or bound morpheme is the smallest unit in language that is always combined or attached to a free morpheme, bound morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that cannot stand alone, but is always attached to another morpheme. Part of study after morpheme is a morphology.

Morphology refers to a branch of linguistics that studies word formation patterns and internal organization, as well as formulating word construction rules to assess a language's speaker's awareness. The process of forming a new word, which can also alter the meaning of an existing word, is known as word creation. Morphology can be defined as "a branch of linguistics that concerned with analyzing the structure of words. The morphology of a given word is its structure or form" Baldick (2001, p. 161). In this research discuss about non-neutral suffixes by taking examples from the Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows with analysis results data finding is creativity [/kri:.ei'tiv.ə.ti/], and actual word creative [/kri'ei.tiv/] (p. 4). It can be seen that the vowel has a difference from

after and before the addition of the -ity suffix. In data finding, the pressure is on 'trv while the actual word has pressure on 'ei. Morphology and phonology interact in a variety of ways. Morphemes may have two or more different phonological forms, the appearance of which may be completely or partially predictable based on their phonological rules.

When two or more morphemes are combined, phonological rules apply. It is in charge of how a word is pronounced. Morphemes in some languages exhibit different phonological behavior depending on whether they are native to the language or borrowed from another. Phonologists assume that native speakers of a language have a single basic mental representation for each morpheme, based on Lieber (2009, p.159). The phonological rules are the phonological regularities.

Phonology is the branch of linguistics concerned with sound regularities in languages: what sounds exist in a language, how those sounds combine to form 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.

The researcher finds the data of non-neutral in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows novel by J.K Rowling. The novel released in 2007 and the fastest selling with reaching 8.3 million copies in just 24 hours on the day of the first

release. The Harry Potter series is now published in 80 languages, and has sold more than 500 million copies worldwide.

Based on this explanation, the researcher took the title of the analysis Criteria of Non-Neutral Suffixes in *Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows* Novel by J.K. Rowling.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the writer formulated a problem study as follows:

- a. What non-neutral suffixes are found in *Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows* novel?
- b. What phonological aspect changing that happened in the bases in the novel?

2. Scope of the Research

In accordance with the title of this research, the main problem that will be discussed in this research is the process of finding non-neutral suffixes characters found in J.K Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows* using the theory by katamba (1993 & 1994), Plag (2003), Bauer (2007) By analyzing those inner layers, we can understand make a difference between inner layers and other layers in suffixes.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

Hopefully, the findings of this study would be beneficial in a variety of ways, including the following:

1. Objective of the Research

- a. To find non-neutral suffixes in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows novel by J.K Rowling.
- b. To analyze phonological aspect changing that happened in the bases in the novel.

2. Significance of the Research

This research will help learning morphology by providing additional references. Moreover, it can be used as an adjunct to morphological studies, especially in novels that contain a lot of unknown useful information. Where in the novel there are many words that can be found and some words are included in the criteria of non-neutral suffixes.

This research can be useful for other writer as a reference source for further research, with qualitative research methods. The research also intends to add insight into the non-neutral suffixes found in the novel.

D. Operational Definition

The words or variables is used in this study should be specified so that there are no misunderstandings and so that the writer can use them as a guideline for further discussion. The emphasis of this study will be on non-

neutral suffixes in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows novel by J.K. Rowling.

The words used in this thesis are described in the following section.

1. Morphology

Morphology is also known as the study of word types, is a branch of linguistics that recognizes grammatical units as the basic units of language. Morphology is the study of the complexities of word types as well as the influence of shifts in word forms on word groups and meanings. Morphology have two types: Morphemes that can stand alone in words without being attached to others are referred to as free morphemes. Morphemes cannot exist on their own. However, it must be bound to other morphemes, which is known as a bound morpheme. Morphology is the study of words.

2. Morpheme

The smallest component of the word is morph. The tiniest detail is important. There are two types of morphemes: free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are those that can be used to form words without being bound or attached to other morphemes. There are many basic forms of free morphemes, including verbs, nouns, adjectives, prepositions, and others. Bound morphemes are those that can't stand on their own and must be bound or connected to another morpheme.

3. Affixes

The term affixes is to the act of attaching something to something else. Basic words that are affixed in front or behind are called affix

words. An affix is a word variable that can be used to shape a new word by adding it as a prefix, suffix, or infix to the base word (root). Prefixes are words that begin with a letter. Specifically, the root word is affixed at the beginning or in front, while the suffixes of the root word are affixed at the end. To modify the form of word that gets a suffix, add a suffix to it. An infix (insert) is a word or a set of words that are inserted into the middle of a word to create a new word and emphasize the meaning.

4. Suffixes

In the English language, suffixes add variety. They give us a plethora of ways to communicate our ideas, opinions, discoveries, and emotions. Nouns become adjectives, and verbs become nouns. They articulate deeper qualities, providing writers with layers of color and suspense. A suffix is a letter or group of letters that is appended to the end of a word, root, or the simplest form (base form) of a word, rendering it unintelligible. Adding a suffix or suffixes to a phrase creates a new word. The suffix is not a word, and it cannot be used in a sentence by itself. There are two types of suffixes: English derivational suffixes, Neutral and Non-Neutral suffixes.

5. Morph

Morphemes is a phonetic form that study the units of form, sound, and phonetic symbols are referred to as morphs. Morph is classified into two types: lexical and grammatical. Lexical morphs are morphs that show the true object of action. Changing the lexical meaning is a type of

morph, specifically the grammatical morph by adding specific elements. ly, -al, -ize, -a-, -tion, un-, -able are some examples.

6. Allomorph

Allomorphs is also known as various types of variations of the morpheme about sounds and phonetic symbols, are different forms of a morpheme that do not alter the meaning. There are three types of allomorphs: article, past tense, and lexical. Allomorph is a different version of the morpheme of sounds and phonetic symbols, but it has the same meaning. According to their circumstances, allomorphs have different pronunciations and spellings. This means that under different circumstances, the allomorphs will have a different tone, pronunciation, or spelling.

7. Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows is the seventh and final novel in the Harry Potter series. Who does not know this Harry Potter novel and film, starring Daniel Radcliffe as Harry Potter, Emma Watson as Hermione Granger, and Rupert Grint as Ron Weasley. Novels written by British writer J.K. Rowling. Bloomsbury in England, Scholastic in the United States, and Raincoats Books in Canada published the novel on July 14, 2007. Deathly Hallows is also referred to as the fastest selling Harry Potter book in the history of fiction novels, with sales reaching 8.3 million copies in just 24 hours on the day of the first release.

E. Systematization of the Research

The organization of this research proposal is provided so that the substance of the research proposal can be understood by the readers. The following are the details:

Chapter I: Introduction consists of background of the research, Question and Scope of the research, Objective and significance of the research, Operational Definition, and Systematization of the Research.

Chapter II: Theoretical Descriptions consists of the definitions of Morphology, Morpheme, Free Morpheme, Bound Morpheme, Affixes, Suffixes, Morph, Allomorph, Novel and Research of the Relevance.

Chapter III: Methodology of the Research consists of Procedure of the Research, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis, and Data Source.

Chapter IV: Analysis data consist of Data description, Data analysis and data interpretation and the discussion.

Chapter V: Conclusion and suggestion give the summary of the conclusion which related of discussion and suggestion which relate to significance of the research.