

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Morphemes that is known as the smallest units of language that combine both a form (the way they sound) and a meaning (what they mean). Every morpheme has its own uniqueness both in sound and in pronouns or meaning. Morphemes such as [-ful], [-ly] [-ed] have the basic blocks with which complex meaning and sound are built. It can define as the smallest linguistic unit that can bear meaning. The kind of meaning that it encodes depends on what type of morpheme it is. The branch of linguistics focused only on the relation between meaning and form, from one word to another, is known as morphology.

Furthermore, some affixes are added to the preceding of a word such as un- which appear in words like unhappy, mis- like misplace, and pre- like prejudice, these are called prefixes. Other affixes are added go after a word such as -ful which appears in words like joyful, -less like hopeless, and -ish like relish, these are called suffixes.

However, not all affixes operations cause a morphological process such as grammatical category change, for example, the prefix un- which appears in words unhappy, forms un- attaches to an adjective code and it gives a different meaning, these generate a new word in language, but still derives from an adjective to adjective.

The suffix –ed which appears in words succeeded, form –ed attaches to a verb success and it gives a different meaning but still be a verb, these do not generate a new word in language, change the meaning. Suffixes also as an indication of the grammatical function of a word, to show if a word is plural or singular, and if it is a comparative form, it is called inflectional morphemes. The derivational and inflectional morphemes is a kind of bound morphemes.

A bound morpheme is a form that cannot stand alone and is always attached to another form, for instance as re, -ist, -ed, -s, and those forms are not listed in the dictionaries. The free morpheme is a word that is autonomous, it can stand by itself as a single word, the instance as dog, gentle, picture, etc. The study of the above is entering the morphemes.

Many people feel that they should be able to learn a foreign language. It is a tool for conveying human feelings, thoughts, and ideas to the written text in a distinct language. A larger vocabulary can be a stepping stone to higher levels of language fluency. The more vocabulary people know, the easier way to improve their language skills. Therefore, it is essential for someone must master that language and all of its elements such as vocabulary. Vocabulary has a central position in language learning. When people learn about vocabulary, they definitely learn about words.

A word that is used in a written text is considered very important for the ambiance essence of the written text itself. If the written text already looks alive, it will easily attract the readers' attention. A word is used depending on what the purpose of the writing is, because in arranging a written text, the

writer will not only start thinking about forming the sentence but will also think about forming the words, however, forming the word also has its own process.

A word-formation process creates new lexemes from existing ones, often with a change in meaning, and usually generates words with a different grammatical category, namely derivational morphemes. Fasold (2006, p.73) stated that derivational morphology generates new lexemes from existing ones and often with a change in meaning.

A word formation process is to be found in the production of new words. This process could produce new lexemes due to additional forms attached either in the *precede*, *go after*, or both. And they are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. That form has generally known is delineated as affixes.

Morphology applies within the words, as in the addition of a plural ending to *dog* /dɒg/ to change its forms to *dogs* /dɒgz/ and its meaning to 'more than one dog. It also applies across words, as when we alter the form of one word so that some part of it matches, or agrees with, some feature of another word. Morphology is one of the linguistic branches that are often researched for a study, many researchers are interested in the word formation proses as known as a derivation in morphology.

One of them is a previous study that comes from Restu, W. (2022)'s. The purposes of this research are to find out the types and forms of derivational affixes in *The Gentlemen* movie. The study of derivational affixes was interesting to analyze because it affects the formation of words from simple to

complicated. Talking about the object of the study, the previous studies have tried kinds of objects of study, such as using derivational affixes in a movie. Moreover, the sources of data also could take from short stories. Short stories as a part of literary genres, a fiction genre.

A short story as a part of literary works is interesting to be analyzed, for instance, *The Bookstore Sisters Short Story*. The short story is written by Alice Hoffman who is known as the *New York Times Bestselling Author*. Although *The Bookstore Sisters Short Story* has a quite short plot, a small number of characters and a few places and times as a setting, the story can be fully developed.

To give the clear description about this research, the writer gives one sample of the above data, taken from the *Bookstore Sisters Short Story* by Alice Hoffman:

..... “then she promptly forget about it” (P.1 .L.8)

The base word of promptly in the sentence above is prompt as adjective word. The attachment of suffix -ly is occurred to denote an adverb.

From the explanation above, people learn about morphemes as the word formation, and it will enrich our vocabulary as well. Vocabulary enrichment should be provided at all levels of English learning, perhaps mastered the word formation.

People are still having great problems with the language skill due to lack of vocabulary itself, it is assumed that there is a close correlation between the size of one’s vocabulary with the intelligence one possesses. If people stop

increasing their vocabulary, it will stop their intellectual growth. The size of the people's vocabulary is one of the best indicators of his general intelligence, as well as his ability to read comprehensively.

It is not strange accordingly to find morphemes while reading. If people want to keep growing intellectually, socially, and professionally, they have to increase their reading continually, because of that reason, the writer decides to discuss about morphemes especially about the derivational morphemes.

Through the above explanations, the writer chooses the title of the paper, "Derivational Morphemes in the Bookstore Sisters Short Story by Alice Hoffman."

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

This study is concerned with the following problems:

- a. What is the type of derivational morphemes found in the Bookstore Sisters Short Story by Alice Hoffman?
- b. What is the morphological process found in the Bookstore Sisters Short Story by Alice Hoffman?

2. Scopes of the Research

This research focuses on the type of derivational morphemes and morphological process in the Derivational Morphemes in the Bookstore Sisters Short Story by Alice Hoffman. The writer tries to find out the type

of derivational morphemes and also the morphological process. The writer chooses the theory Katamba and Stonham 2006 for determining the type of derivational morphemes and the theory of Kridalaksana 2010 for analyzing the morphological process.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

- a. To find out the type of derivational morphemes which found in the Bookstore Sisters Short Story by Alice Hoffman.
- b. To analyze the morphological process which found in the Bookstore Sisters Short Story by Alice Hoffman.

2. Significance of the Research

This study hopefully may be useful for the reader and the writer to get more understanding of derivational morphemes especially prefixes and suffixes theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich the readers about the type of derivational morphemes and the morphological process. Moreover, the classification of which part of which has a function to change the grammatical classes or not. Practically, it is also useful to enrich the vocabulary. Especially for people who like quotes which contain in a short story, it can also increase the English vocabulary and the processes of the words.

D. Operational Definition

1. Morphology

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that is focused only on with the relation between meaning and form, within word to another word, is known as morphology.

2. Morphemes

Morphemes have their own uniqueness both in sound and in pronouns or meaning.

3. Free Morphemes

Free morphemes is being autonomous, they can stand by themselves as the single of word, the instance such as dog, gentle, picture, etc.

4. Bound Morphemes

Bound Morphemes is the forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re, -ist, -ed, -s. So, we can say that all affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English are bound morphemes.

5. Derivational Morphemes

Derivational affixes are word formation process that creates new lexemes from existing ones, often with a change in meaning

6. Inflectional Morphemes

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

7. Affixation

Affixation is the process of attaching affixes in the precede, go after, or both of base.

8. Short Story

A story with a fully developed theme but significantly shorter and less elaborate than a novel.

E. Systematization of the Research

The system 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 explains the background of the research, question, and scopes of the research, the objective and the significance of the research, operational definitions, and the systemization of the research.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description consists of morphology theories, morphemes, type of morphemes, morphological processes, type of morphological processes, root, base, stem, affixation and short story.

Chapter III is the Methodology of the Research contains the method of the research, the procedure of the research, the technique of data collection, the technique of data analysis, and the data source.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis gives an explanation of the data descriptions, the data analysis, and the data interpretation.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion give the summary of all chapters and some suggestions relating to the result of the research.