

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Linguistics is the branch of learning which studies the languages of any and all human societies, how each such language is constructed, how it varies through space and changes through time, how it is related to other languages, and how it is used by its speakers. Linguistics can lead people to understand how words have a lot of meaning, variety, and use. If people talk about linguistics, it is the same as they talk about language, a communicative system which can connect a society to another society. It is a simple thing but it has a great part in human social life.

Language holds the important role in our life. Language is used by the people to communicate and a lot of languages used in society. There are different ways the people use the language, where in a communication, surely the people use a language. Through language people can know many things in the world. Language is also a part of key in our society even foreign language. To communicate each other, people need a tool which form of sounds, gestures, or symbols used to express feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences of everyday life. To deliver all of those forms, people use language. Language is the body of words and systems for their use common to a people who are of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition. Mastery of the language is exceeding any attribute, makes

people different from other creatures. Language is a phenomena that cannot be separated from all of social activity that really wide.

Every speaker of every language knows thousand of words. Words are an important part in language, but one can learn thousands of words in a language and still does not know the language. Anyone who has tried to communicate in foreign country by merely using a dictionary. On the other hand, without words we would be unable to convey our thoughts trough language or understand the thought of other .

Morphology is the study of the way words are built up from smaller parts (Burling, 1992: 38). This branch of linguistic concern with the relation between meaning and form. All languages, both spoken and signed have word forms. Morphology has been regarded as an essentially synchronic discipline focusing on the study of word-structure at one stage in the life of a language rather than on the evolution of words, how words are built up from smaller parts.

Words are often constructed from shorter meaningful parts: *love-ly*, *un-polite-ly*, *repeat-ed-ly*. Those can be identified as morpheme. Morphemes are the smallest units of language that combine both a form (the way they sound) and a meaning (what they mean). Words are made up from morphemes. Morpheme itself divided into two parts, free morpheme that can stand alone, and bound morphemes that must be attached to something else. In the example just given, *come*, *sleep*, *girl*, and *health* are free morphemes. *-ing*, *-ed*, *-s*, *-ful*, *un-*, *-ity*, *re-* and *-ly* are bound morphemes. These examples are all constructed from one free morpheme together with one or more bound morphemes.

An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base (Katamba, 1993: 44). Affixes may be derivational, like English *-ness* and *pre-*, or inflectional, like English plural *-s* and past tense *-ed*. They are bound morphemes prefix and suffix. Affixes which attach to the right, or end, of a base are called suffixes. If affix which attaches to the left or front of a base are called prefixes. The complex English word *unremarkable*, for example, consists of the root lexeme *mark*, a prefix *un-* and *re-* and the suffixes *-able*.

There are two principal word building categories that known as inflection and derivation. According to Katamba (1993: 51), ‘‘Inflection morphemes do not change referential or cognitive meaning’’. The main importance of inflections lies at the level of sentence structure and sentence meaning, rather than at the level of word structure and word meaning.

Derivational morpheme is used to make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem. For example the addition of the derivational morpheme *-ness* changes adjective *good* to the noun *goodness*. All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Thus, *mislead* has a prefix, *disrespectful* has both a prefix and a suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes. Bound morphemes like *-ify*, *-cation* are called derivational morphemes. When they are added to a root morpheme or stem, a new word with a new meaning is a derived.

A morpheme has a number of variants known as allomorphs. Allomorphs are not easy to classify. Totally dissimilar forms may be allomorph of the same

morpheme. Cats, dogs, horses, oxen, geese all contain the English plural morpheme. An allomorph is said to be phonologically conditioned when its form is dependent on the adjacent phonemes. It is morphologically conditioned when there is no phonological conditioning factor.

Lexical morphemes are set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verb that we think as the words that carry the “content” of the messages we convey. The essential characteristic of lexical morphemes is that their presence is directly determined by what we are talking about. They tend to express somewhat concrete meaning, like *Evelin, food, eat, decide, green, sudden, quickly, and today*. Lexical morphemes express lexical, or dictionary, meaning. They can be categorized into the major lexical categories, or word classes: noun, verb, adjective, or adverb. Lexical morphemes are generally independent words (free roots) or parts of words (derivational affixes and bound roots).

In Indonesia the development of mass media technology goes very fast. In modern society, the mass media has a significant role as a part of everyday life. Information is a matter that can not be separated from human life. From various information found in the mass media certainly increase knowledge and provide information to them what was going on outside. The mass media, both print and electronic have always been progressing so as to make the wearer interested in reading and owning it.

The emergence of Interconnection Networking (Internet) grew the online-based mass media to reach a wider area, it's no longer a national scale but also able to reach across the country. Jakarta post that also is made possible by the

technology is a breakthrough product that became the innovation of media from which facilitates all citizens to be able to give their views without any intervention. The Jakarta Post as online newspapers that write English in Indonesia is interesting to study. This is interesting because the daily national newspaper in Indonesia which use international language. The newspaper is able to provide information and analysis that is up to date and accurate for readers Indonesia and International.

The Jakarta Post briefly review the latest news, issues of political, economic, social, cultural, and education in the editorial column. Edited by the editor used to address what was going on at that time so that the issue deserves to be loaded. This column can also be equated with the views, thoughts, views, and criticism from the editor on the issue under a hot issue at the time.

The main core of the whole article which want to conveyed is known as the topic. It is the first thing to be determined when a journalist wrote an article. An early topic further developed by making coverage narrower or wider. There are several topic in Jakarta post that is Sports, World, City, Business, National, People, and etc. World news is a topic in Jakarta Post which interesting the writer to talk. It brought news from abroad, about what happened in all country of the world or a global subject.

The writer gives one examples of those above data in the One World news topic of the Jakarta Post:

Voters (Labour's Sadiq Khan elected 1st Muslim London Mayor)

There is *voters* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix “*er*” as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme,

and it also ended by suffix “s” which refers to inflection, means that it merely carries information about the number of those entities. In the word *voters* is inserted suffix “er” and “s” in the end, its word-class is Verb “vote” as the input position, but when the suffix “er” and “s” is added, so the word to be *voters* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*vote*) and as Root automatically.

Its output position *voters* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning ‘Agent who does whatever the verb indicates’.

From the above background explanation, therefore, the writer chooses a title ”*Word Formation Analysis of Bound Morpheme of the Lexical Morphemes Affixes in One World News Topic of The Jakarta Post Published in the May 7th 2016.*

B. The Scope of the Problem

The scope of the problem on this research, the writer focusses on a bound morpheme analysis of the lexical morphemes affixes which create word formation in *One World News Topic of The Jakarta Post Published in the May 7th 2016*. The writer tries to find the processes of input, output, meaning and tree relationship word structures of the affixes into Bases or Roots as the word class results.

C. The Questions of the Research

Based on the scopes of the problem above, the writer states some research questions, they are :

1. How are the input, output processes, its meaning and word structure of its tree relationships of those affixes into the Bases and Roots in the One World news topic?
2. What kinds of Affix of bound lexical morphemes which create word formations in *One World news topic of The Jakarta Post published in the May 7th 2016*?
3. What kinds of Affixes which exist the most?

D. The Objective of the Research

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

1. To understand the input, output processes, meaning, and tree relationship word structures of the Affixes into the Bases and Roots in the One World news topic.
2. To know the Affix kinds of bound lexical morphemes which create word formations in *One World news topic of The Jakarta Post published in the May 7th 2016*.
3. To find out the most kinds of those Affixes which exist.

E. The Significance of the Research

The outcome of this research is expected to give valuable contributions theoretically on comprehension of morphemes in literary works. The result of the research also expected to be useful. That is why the writer attempts the significance of the research as follows:

1. For the writer

The writer will have well understanding and comprehension about how the word construction role in differentiate the meaning of words, because, some people cannot explain how the words can have morphemes as a smaller meaning parts of words. Therefore, the writer expected that the research can give much advantage for him and it can develop the writer's skills and knowledge himself.

2. For the reader

The writer hopes that the readers will get much advantage from this paper. Such as the role of words construction in differentiate the words and its meaning. Through this comprehension, the writer believes that it will be useful in understanding some literary work. It also may be useful and can give some information to the readers who interested in morphology study, especially in studying lexical morphemes.

F. The Systematic of the Paper

The systematic of the writing means to present the paper in well-edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I consists of introduction which explains about the background of the research, the problem of the research, the objective of the research, the scope of the problem, the significance of the research, and the systematic of the paper.

Chapter II consists of definition of morphology, definition of word, definition of word formation, definition of morpheme, and about Jakarta Post.

Chapter III explains about setting of the research, subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of data analysis and procedure of the research.

Chapter IV gives explanation about the data description, the data analysis, the data interpretation, and the data discussion.

Chapter V consists of the summary of all chapters and some suggestions relating to the result of the research.