CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language cannot be separated from life because language is very important. Means that language is used for communication with other in daily life. By the language we can understand what people think and feel, and return they also understand our feeling and thought. Through language we also can understand the word and increase the knowledge. People use language as the key of learning science, such as linguistic, mathematics, science, sociology, economy and soon.

English student use language for understand their lesson. One of the lessons of English student department is Linguistic. Linguistic is study about language. The branch of linguistic are phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic. Morphology is a study about morphemes and how to combine morpheme to be a word. In morphology, we are going to learn about the details of the structure of word, affixes, and analysis. While understanding of the smallest is part of morpheme words and meanings of their own. Morpheme is divided into two parts, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is independent or can stand alone as a word. While the bound morpheme cannot stand alone as a word. Bound morpheme must always be combined with another morpheme to be word. Addition of a morpheme in a word can change the meaning of the word.

Based on Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary, morphology is the scientific study of the structure and form of either animals and plants or wor

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and phrases.[1] Although derivational affixes do not necessarily alter the syntactic category, they do change the meaning of the base. In many cases, derivational affixes change both the syntactic category and the meaning: *modern → modernize* ("to make modern"). Mulyadi stated in his book *Introduction to Linguistic*, "Derivational morpheme is a word formation process by which a new word is built from stem, that changes the word class and basic meaning."[2] Consequently, derivational morpheme contains of stem as base word and add by the affixes, so that it can be a new form of word which has different meaning with the basic meaning and it also can change the word class of the basic word itself. The change of meaning is sometimes predictable: *Adjective + ness → the state of being (Adjective)*; (*white→ whiteness*).
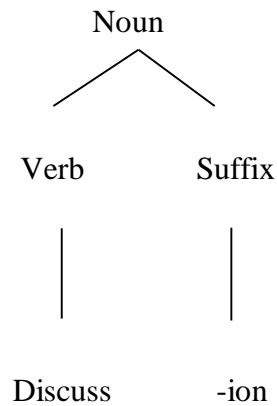
A list of derivational affixes can include suffixes such as the *–ship* in *friendship*, *-ly* in *quickly*, and *-al* in *practical*. The list prefixes such as *re-, dis-, ex-, in-, un-,* and many more. Phenomena of derivational affix can be found in magazine, newspaper, short story, novel etc.

Most of students entertain to read a novel, but sometimes they cannot read altogether. It causes there is some certain words that they do not know the meaning. There are so many derivational morpheme which can be found in written source. The examples of derivational affixes those are found in novel of *The Perks of being a Wallflower:* discussion and democratic.

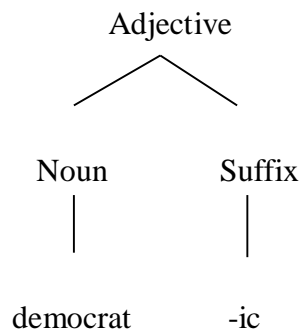[1] "Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary"

[2] Mulyadi, *Introduction to Linguistic* (Pamekasan: STAIN Pamekasan Press, 2009), 47.

1. Discussion

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              Noun
             /    \
         Verb      Suffix
          |          |
        Discuss    -ion
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Discussion consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "discuss" and the bound morpheme "-ion". Morpheme of "discuss" belongs to verb category, while morpheme "-ion" is suffix. Discussion (N), Discuss (V), + -ion. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

2. Democratic

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             Adjective
             /    \
         Noun      Suffix
          |          |
       democrat     -ic
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Democratic consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "democrat" and the bound morpheme "-ic". Morpheme of "democrat" belongs to verb category, while morpheme „-ic" is suffix. Demoratic (ADJ), Democrat (N), + -ic. It is derivational affix, because the noun category changes the grammatical category from the noun into adjective.

Actually, there are some researches that ever conducted before this research, there are "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on The Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga "A Star Is Born" Album" conducted by Ira Nur Aprianti and Aseptiana Parmawati on May 2020 and "Derivational and inflectional morpheme analysis on Reading Texts of 2013 Curriculum English Textbook for the X Grade of Senior High Schools Published by Ministry of Education and Culture" conducted by Rugaiyah on August 2018. Although those are many researches that ever conducted. This research only focuses on affixes derivational morpheme analyzing and giving the explanation of it.

The tittle is taken based on the research problem of this research. The research problem is most of student interest to read, exactly some of them like to read an English novel but sometimes they could not finish it because of they do not understand certain word. So that they need to learn more about English word. This research's reason uses the novel which is conducted by Stephen Chbosky because the novel has some interesting points to attract the reader to read. And the genres of *The Perks of being a Wallflower* is romance genres, which is told the awkward boy met his partner of life who can change him to be good boy. The romance genres usually attract the student to read it because it is related to their life. Based on the above phenomena, the researcher is interested in conducting a research paper entitled: **A Morphological Analysis on Derivational Morpheme contained in Novel "The Perks of being a Wallflower" by Stephen Chbosky.**

B. Research Focuses

Research focus is narrow purpose in specific question which the researchers would like to be answered or addressed in the study.[3] In other word, based on PPKI Focus is something that can be researched.[4] The researcher targets what is expected of the research focus. It is clear that the research focus is a review of the research objectives and usually the problem studied in the form of questions.

Based on the research problem which has described. The researcher states the problem of study into two questions as follow:

1. What are the derivational morphemes found in novel of *The Perks of being a Wallflower*?

2. What kind of prefixes and suffixes on derivational morphemes are found in novel of *The Perks of being a Wallflower*?

C. Research Objective

If we talk about research objective, Creswell said that Research objective explain about the target or goals that researcher plans to achieve in study. A purpose is the major intent or objective of the study used to address the problem.[5] And of course the function of hiving research objective is to find out the problem solving of a Research. The research objectives of this research are:

1. To know the derivational morpheme found in novel of *The Perks of being a Wallflower.*

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[3] John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), 60.
[4] *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah* (Pamekasan: STAIN Pamekasan, 2020), 16.
[5] John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), 17.

2. To describe kind of prefixes and suffixes on derivational morpheme found in novel of *The Perks of being a Wallflower*.

D. The Significance of Study

Significance of the study states the implications of the findings for educational practice and or theory.[6] There are two significances of this study. Those are theoretically and practically. The researcher explains the significances of this study as fellow:

1. Theoretically significant

This research enrich the language development in understanding meaning of English word exactly by analyzing derivational morpheme and also be useful as other references.

2. Practically significant

The practically significant of this study are:

a. Next Researchers

The result of this research give them a new reference and new idea to conduct others research and be a new field in analyzing structure of word exactly analyzing derivational morpheme to understand the meaning of English word which have to be understood and repaired in education and social life.

b. Students

The result of this research can be a new understanding for them and invite them to interest more in reading novel and be more interested in learning English language. It can also help them to

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[6] Donald Ary dkk., *Introduction to Research in Education*, 8th ed (Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 2010), 589.

enlarge and increase their knowledge as the candidate of the teachers in English language for their students in future.

c. IAIN Madura

It can be a new reference for IAIN Madura and enrich IAIN references in increasing college students' quality.

E. The Definition of Key Term

By having the definition of key terms, the researcher tries to avoid the readers' misunderstanding of this research. Creswell suggest that we are better to begin our research by narrowing our topics to a few key terms using one or two words or short phrases.[7] The researcher provides some definitions of terms used as keyword.

1. Morphology is the study of the structure and form of words and phrases.

2. Morpheme is the smallest unit of word that has a meaning.

3. Derivational morpheme is the new word of adding affix and create a different meaning and word classes. Many words can be created.

4. Novel is a long printed story about imaginary characters and events.

F. Previous study

The similar research ever conducted by Rugaiyah, entitled "Derivational and inflectional morpheme analysis on Reading Texts of 2013 Curriculum English Textbook for the X Grade of Senior High Schools Published by Ministry of Education and Culture" on August, 2018. She stated in her journal that language is a tool for doing communication in life. The user of language

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[7] John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), 82.

not only understand the meaning but they also consider the element of they have talked. Beside that speaker also should know how the word form and how the language is structured. For knowing that, morphology help the speaker to easier understand the form and the meaning of words. The meaning has relation with grammar and smallest unit of language (morpheme) but she does not find the verb suffixes.[8]

The second similar research is conducted by Damatius Wagiman Adisutrisno, the tittle is "English Morphology" on March, 2013. She states that most of student want to master English vocabulary but sometimes they cannot predict the meaning of certain words because they do not know that the words not only have single meaning. The words can consist of two or more unit of meaning. In other word, the student should know about this by learning concept of morpheme so that they capable to predict the meaning of words.[9]

And another similar research is "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on The Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga "A Star Is Born" Album" conducted by Ira Nur Aprianti and Aseptiana Parmawati on May 2020. In their journal, they state that word is basic foundation to communicate. Word also has correlation with morphology. Word capable to be learned by knowing the complication form of word, effect of changes form and also the meaning of that word by studying Morphology.[10]

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[8] Rugaiyah, "Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes: A Morphological Analysis." *J-SHMIC*, 2 (August, 2018), 76.
[9] Damatius Wagiman Adisutrisno, "English Morphology" *Magister Scientiae,* 33 (March, 2013), 1.
[10] Nur Aprianti, Aseptiana Parmawati, "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on The Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga "A Star Is Born" Album." *Project*, 3 (May, 2020), 323.

From the previous study, the researcher can conclude the similarity and also the differences. The similarity this research and the previous study above is focusing on analysis morphology. The differences between the present study and the previous study are on the object of the research. In the present study, the researcher, Arini Hikmah Wildani discusses about analyzing of derivational morpheme which is focusing on the novel entitled "The Perks of being a Wallflower" by Stephen Chbosky as the object. While in the first previous study, the researcher, Rugaiyah focuses on analyzing derivational and inflectional morpheme of reading texts of 2013 Curriculum English Textbook for the X Grade of Senior High Schools published by Ministry of Education and Culture. The second previous study, Damatius Wagiman Adisutrisno focuses on analyzing the certain word. And the third previous study, the researcher, Ira Nur Aprianti and Aseptiana Parmawati focus on analyzing the lyric's song of Lady Gaga "a star is born".

G. Review Related Literature

According to Creswell, a literature review is written summary of articles, books, and others documents the past and current state of information on the topic of your research study.[11] It means that literature review is a theory which relevant with the topic of the study. it can be a pole to compare research finding. The literature review of this study are as follows:

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[11] John W.Creswell, *Educational Research Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), 80.

1. **Morphology**

Morphology is the branch of linguistics which studies the structure of form of words, primarily through the use of morpheme construction.[12] Some words can be broken into smallest because they stand by addition. Word have structure might come as a surprise because normally speaker think that word indivisible units of meaning. There is some fact that many words are morphologically simple. Such as driver, speaker, rider, etc. Which the word classes change from verb into noun.

Morphology is the study how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts.[13] In other word, morphology give understanding to the morphologist for knowing how the word structured and how to identify the word classes and the pattern which combined in morpheme.

In learning morphology, we can know about morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that collates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure.[14] Means that it is the smallest unit of word which is meaningful and cannot be divided smallest one. It has 2 kinds of morpheme. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Taken example in word "unbreakable" which has a meaning "*tidak dapat*

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[12] Mulyadi, *Introduction to Linguistic* (Pamekasan: STAIN Pamekasan Press, 2009), 46.

[13] Stefani Jannedy, Robert Poletto, Trace L Weldon., *Language Files Sixth Edition* (Colombus: Ohio State University Press, 1994), 134.

[14] Francis Katamba, John Stonham, *Modern Linguistics Morphology* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993), 24.

dipecahkan", this word has 3 morphemes. They are -un, - break and - able.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher asserted that morphology is one of linguistic study which is discuss about the structure of word, classes of word and also how to know the form of word. Morphologist will know how the word form and by learning morphology they can understand that a word can be divided into the smallest one. Some words are capable to stand alone but another word is not capable to stand alone for having new meaning and became new word class. Means that they need addition. There are 2 kinds of affixes, prefix and suffix. Prefix is addition word in the beginning of word and suffix is addition in the end of word. Taken example: rewrite and fluently. By learning morphology, it can be easier to analyze that word. The word of "rewrite" has 2 morphemes. The first is "re-" as prefix and the second is "write" as base word (verb). The word of "fluently" also has 2 morphemes, the first morpheme is "fluent" as base word and the second one is "-ly" as suffixes. When 2 morphemes are combined, they change the meaning and also change the word class.

2. **Morpheme**

   a. **Definition of morpheme**

   Morpheme is the smallest unit functioning of words. Morpheme is smallest form of word means that it cannot be broken down. Because morpheme itself has a certain function. It can be a

noun, a verb, adjective, adverb, and also as affixes.[15] Those certain function can be combined with the affixes or sometimes, they will stand alone without combination of affixes.

Morpheme is same with original or base word because morpheme is smallest unit of word that have a lot of meaning. It also can be called as the minimal linguistic unit with a grammatical meaning. Most of morphemes have own meaning even there are only contained of a letter.[16]

In another word, based on Katamba and Stonham in their book, they explain the definition of morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest shape of word which have correlation with the meaning or with the grammatical structure.[17] Each morpheme has a meaning even it is only an affixes. Not all of morphemes are able to stand alone, they need assistance of another morphemes. Usually morpheme that capable to stand alone called as free morpheme, while morpheme unable to stand alone called as bound morpheme.

b. Kind of morpheme

Morpheme is the unit which cannot be divided and has meaning. There are two kinds of morphemes. The first is free morphemes and the second is bound morphemes.[18]

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[15] Mulyadi, *Introduction to Linguistic* (Pamekasan: STAIN Pamekasan Press, 2009), 46.
[16] Ilham Rizki, Zakrimal, "An Analysis Morpheme in Smoking Article." *English Education and Art (LEEA),* 4 (December,2020), 36.
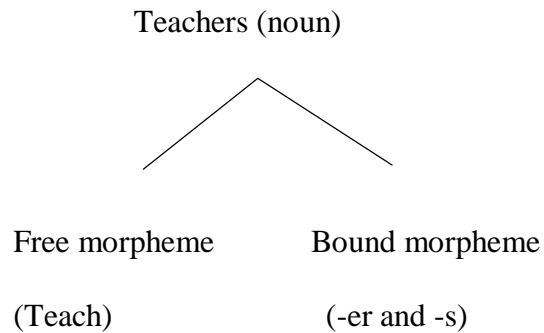[17] Francis Katamba, John Stonham, *Modern Linguistics Morphology* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993), 24.
[18] Efrika Siboro, Barli Bram, "Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel." *English Franca,* 1 (2020), 71.

1) Free morpheme is morpheme that can stand alone.[19] This morpheme has meaning as a word and it is capable to stand independently. It does not need help of any smallest word for one meaning.

2) Bound morpheme is morpheme that cannot stand alone.[20] Bound morpheme normally is not capable to stand independently because bound morpheme need attachment to the other word as one meaning. Prefix and suffix are bound morpheme. There are 2 kinds of bound morpheme, they are inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme.

Both of morphemes are different. Free morpheme is a morpheme which is able for standing without addition by another morpheme and usually it consists of simple word and also compound word. Simple word is a word which consists of 1 morpheme, for example: run, eat, try, etc. compound word is a word which consists of 2 morphemes, for example: keyboard, greenhouse, bluebottle, etc. while bound morpheme is a morpheme which is for standing by assistance another morpheme, this morpheme cannot stand by itself. It includes prefix and suffix. The word "teachers" consists of free morpheme and bound morpheme.

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[19] Andrew Carstairs, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Word and Their Structure,* (Edinburg: Edinburg University Press Ltd, 2002), 18.
[20] Ibid.

Teachers (noun)

Free morpheme   Bound morpheme

(Teach)   (-er and -s)

Teachers is a noun word class which conducted by 3 morphemes. The word classes of "teach" is a verb. It's added by -er change to noun class and added by -s show the plural form of that noun class.

3. Derivational morpheme

a. Definition of derivational morpheme

Derivational morpheme is morpheme that change the meaning or part of speech of a word. Derivational morphemes are generally selective about what they'll be combined. This morpheme changes the meaning and also part of speech of a word by addition. It will create or product a new word. From the noun into adjective, from verb into noun, from adjective into noun, etc. The creation of new word is caused by addition of one or more affixes on base word.[21]

In journal of Ira Nur Aprianti and Aseptiana Parmawati said that derivational morpheme is the way of word formation which has function to create a new world and create new meaning and new word classes. Derivational morpheme creates a new word by adding the affixes. It can be prefix or suffix. Prefix means that the addition

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[21] Stefani Jannedy, Robert Poletto, Trace L Weldon., *Language Files Sixth Edition* (Colombus: Ohio State University Press, 1994), 135.

in the beginning of word, and the addition in the ending of word is called suffix.[22]

In other word, derivational morpheme is a new creation of word which is formed from a word and addition. Derivational morpheme also has another meaning and word classes with the base word. It related on book of Francis Katamba and John Stonham entitled *"Modern Linguistics Morphology second edition".* Derivational morphemes form new words either:

(i)   By changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached, e.g. *kind* vs *un-kind* (both are adjective but with opposite meaning); *obey* vs *dis-obey* (both are verb but with opposite meaning). Or

(ii)   By changing the word-class that a base belongs to, e.g. the addition of *-ly* to the adjectives *kind* and *simple* produces the adverbs *kind-ly* and *simp-ly.* As a rule, it is possible to derive an adverb by adding the suffix *-ly* to an adjectival base.[23]

b. **Kinds of prefixes and suffixes on derivational morpheme**

Prefixes and suffixes on derivational will change the word classes. To know the changing of classes is determined by base the word and the affixation.

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[22] Ira Nur Aprianti, Aseptiana Parmawati, "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on The Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga "A Star Is Born" Album." *Project*, 3 (May, 2020), 323.
[23] Francis Katamba, John Stonham, *Modern Linguistics Morphology* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993), 47.

Based on Katamba and Stonham, the list of some derivational prefixes and affixes are:[24]

a. Prefix on derivational morpheme

No.	Prefix	Word class of input base	Meaning	Word class of output word	Example
1.	In-	Adjective	"not"	Adjective	Inaccurate
2.	Un-	Adjective	"not"	Adjective	Unkind
		Verb	"reversive"	Verb	Untie
3.	Dis-	Verb	"reversive"	Verb	Discontinue
		Verb	"not"	Verb	Disapprove
		Noun (abs)	"not"	Noun (abs)	Disorder
		Adjective	"not"	Adjective	Dishonest
4.	Re-	Verb	"again"	Verb	Rewrite
5.	Ex-	Noun	"former"	Noun	Ex-mayor
6.	En-	Noun	"put in"	Verb	Encage

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[24] Ibid, 49.

b. Suffix on derivational morpheme

No.	suffix	Word class of input base	Meaning	Word class of output word	Example
1.	-hood	Noun	"status"	Noun (abs)	Childhood
2.	-ship	Noun	"state or condition"	Noun (abs)	Kingship
3.	-ness	Adjective	"quality, state or condition"	Noun (abs)	Kindness
4.	-ity	Adjective	"state or condition"	Noun (abs)	Sincerity
5.	-ment	Verb	"result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb"	Noun	Government

6.	-less	Noun	"without"	Adjective	Powerless
7.	-ful	Noun	"having"	Adjective	Powerful
8.	-ic	Noun	"pertaining to"	Adjective	Democratic
9.	-al	Noun	"pertaining to, the kind"	Adjective	Medicinal
		Verb	"pertaining to or act of"	Noun (abs)	Refusal
10.	-er	Verb	"agent who does whatever the verb indicates"	Noun	Reader
11.	-ly	Adjective	"manner"	Adverb	Kindly
12.	-ish	Noun	"the character"	Adjective	Foolish

According to Rijal there are 23 suffixes and 6 prefixes of derivational morpheme. Those are:[25]

a) **Prefixes on derivational morpheme**

Word class	Prefixes	Example
Verb	Re-	Rewrite
	Dis-	Disagree
	Mis-	Misunderstand
Adjective	In-	Inactive
	Un-	Unaware
	Im-	Immaturity

b) **Suffixes on derivational morpheme**

Changer of word class	Suffixes	Example
Adjective to adverb	-ly	Beautifully
Adjective to noun	-ity	Stupidity
	-ness	Happiness
	-ism	Liberalism
Adjective to verb	-ate	Activate

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[25] Samsi Rijal, *A Basic Introduction to English Morphology*, (Pamekasan: Duta Media Publising, 2016), 49.

	-ize	Formalize
	-en	Brighten
Verb to noun	-ance	Performance
	-ment	Improvement
	-ing	Painting
	-a/i/ion	Action
	-al	Refusal
	-er/or	Editor
Verb to adjective	-able	Readable
	-ive	Active
	-ent	Different
Noun to adjective	-ful	Helpful
	-less	Useless
	-al	Classical
	-ish	Foolish
	-ous	Dangerous
Noun to verb	-ize	Hospitalize

	-fy	Beautify

To summarize the discussion so far, derivational affixes create new word by: (i) modifying the meaning of word by affixes but it does not change the word class. For example, kind and unkind. (ii) it can change the word class and totally change the meaning of the new word. For example, write (verb) and writer (noun).

4. **Novel**

a. **Definition of novel**

The novel expresses some aspects of human's love and existence because it tells the human activities and describes what happened in surrounding.[26] It tells what have already done in around. It can be love, humor, horror, etc. Novel is piece of fiction which is reasonable length. It can be said that length story because novel has much pages and also conducted by many paragraphs. It also supported by Foster. Forster define the novel as any prose of at least 50.000 words.[27]

b. **Genres of novel**

Novels come in all style imaginable, with every author brings their own unique voice to the table. There are a handful of major genres

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[26] Yuliani, Markus K Salombe, Abdul Waris, "An Analysis the Main Characters and The Plot in The Novel of Bacharuddin Habibie's Habibie dan Ainun" *E-Journal of English Language Teaching Society (ELTS)*, 1 (2013), 2.

[27] Meigan Gates, "Library Theory, The Novel and Social Media" (Thesis, Montana State University, Bozeman,2008), 11.

that tend to make up a large share of the market. Genre is a unique point in novel to show the plot of the story.

The genres of novel are:

1) **Mystery Novel**

Mystery novel revolve around a crime that must be solved, often a murder but not always. The example of mystery novel as the best known novel are *Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes novels, Hardy Boys series*, and Agatha Christie's novels.

2) **Science Fiction and Fantasy**

One of the popular genres of novels is science fiction and fantasy, which both deal with speculative word building. Science fiction tends to imagine a world that's different because technology, while fantasy imagines a world with magic. *The Lord of the Rings series, The Chronicles of Narnia* and *Harry Potter* are the example of popular science fiction novels.

3) **Horror/ Thriller Novel**

Thriller novels are occasionally combined with other genres, most often with mystery or science fiction. The defining characteristic is that these novels are often designed to induce a sense of fear, suspense, or psychological horror in the reader. Early version this genres is *The Count of Monte Cristo* and *Heart of Darkness.*

4) Romance

Romance novels of the present day have some things in common with "romances" of the past: the idea of romantic love as an end goal, the occasional scandal, intense emotions at the center of it all. Romance genres is the most popular genres in United stated.

5) Historical Fiction

Historical fiction is simply a fiction story that takes place at some real, past time in human history. Some instance of historical fiction involves fictional stories about actual historical figures, while others insert wholly original characters into real life events. The example of historical genre is *A Tale of Two Cities.*

6) Realist Fiction

Realist fiction is quite simply fiction that eschews heightened genre or style to attempt to tell a story that "could" take place in the world as we know it. Some of the best known realist fiction are Honore de Balzac series, Mark Twan series, John Steineck series, Anton Chekov series, and soon[28]

Based on kinds of novel above, the researcher can conclude that there are 6 genres. The novel that selected by the researcher is romance genre. "The Perks of being a Wallflower" told us about a boy who gets anxiety disorder because of the death of someone whom he though as figure in his life. Name of that boy is Charlie. Day by day Charlie grows up as an awkward and shy people. And he also

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[28] Amanda Prahl, "*Definition and Kinds of Novel*", ThoughtCo., accessed from https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-a-novel-4685632, on October 27, 2021 at 07.45 PM.

wrote letter in a day, he thought that it can solve his problem He wrote about the death of his friend, his daily life. Charlie is the youngest son in his family. He has one sister and one brother. Actually, he is a smart student but his friends always thought that he is weird student. After he finished high school grade, he found a new friend and become his partner in life.