

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

The researcher discusses the introduction of the study. This chapter consist of Research Context, Research Focuses, Reasearch Objectives, Significance of the Study, Definition of Key Term, Previous Study, and Review Related Literature.

### A. Research Context

English as an global language should be used in all area together with within the scientific wroks. There are many of clinical works, consisting of article, use English in current day. But, there are a few crucial points in English medical works it is affixation. Affixation is a phrase drastically influence the that means of that phrase. It's far can make know-how issues for non-native speaker in deciphering affixation phrases.

The affixation in English is split into inflectional and derivational. Inflectional is the affixation which leads a changing of grammatical meaning without axchange the word elegance, for example the phrase exceptional and extra, while derivational is the affixation which leads a formation of latest lexemes, a converting of word class, and a converting of that means, as an instance the word homicide and assassin.<sup>1</sup> Affixation is a part of morphology, even as morphology is a department of linguistics that pick out the word builder gadgets as a grammatical unit. Morphology is a axamine about morphomes and how to combine morpheme to be a word.

Morphemes it self is devided into free morphemes and bound morphemes. In free morphemes there are two discussion, they are: 1) content words (open-class) 2) function words (closed-class). While in bound morphemes there are two discussion also, those are: 1) derivational (prefixes and sufices) 2) inflectional (suffixes).

**Content words** (open-class) is a word that conveys information in a text,

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<sup>1</sup> Ayuci Dwi Cahaya, "*Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes Used in BBC News*" (Thesis, University of Muhammadiyah, Sumatera Utara, 2018), 1.

in content words there are nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. **Function words** (closed-class) is a word that express a grammatical or structural relationship with other words in a sentence. In function words there are pronouns, conjunctions, articles, demonstratives, prepositions, and comparatives. While **derivational morphemes** used to make words of different grammatical category and / meaning, and changes the lexical category or the meaning of the word to which it is attached. **Inflectional morphemes** used to indicate aspects of grammatical function of a word, and it does not change the lexical category of the word to which it is attached.

Word formation in a scientific works is important to develop the sentences to be a paragraph, so that it can be a complete scientific work. And as a writer of scientific worked it surely needs to know and understand well how to compile the word by word to be a good sentence using the morphological knowledge. So that the final of scientific works can be produces a good composing of sentences and can be understand by the readers. And in morphological expertise there are numerous discussion internal, including affixation, compounding, blending, clipping, coinage, acronym, abbreviation, borrowing, and so forth.narra

In the article entitled “Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education” that changed into written by using Siti Sudartini attempted to significantly examine approximately the practices of foreign language this is English language coaching that pay much less interest to the intercultural verbal exchange aspect.<sup>2</sup> Whereas as we understand that English language teaching itself usually observed by the insertion of overseas cultural values itself. The researcher right here located that there were many used of derivational affixes inside the article of inserting local lifestyle in English Language teaching to sell individual Education.

So, from clarification above, the researcher is involved to investigate the derivational affixes and what varieties of derivational affixes that use on the

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<sup>2</sup> Siti Sudartini, “*Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education*”, (article, Jurnal Pendidikan Karakter, 2012), 45

article. Additionally, in this situation the researcher attempted to grouping the types of derivational affixes interior.

## **B. Research Focuses**

According to Creswell, research focus or we can call research question narrow the purpose into specific question that the researcher would like answered or addressed in the study.<sup>3</sup> It is about what will be researched and analyzed by researcher. Based on the research context above, the researcher determines research focus of this study as follow:

1. What kinds of derivational affixes were found in the article entitled Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education?
2. What kind of derivational affix dominate in the article entitled Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education?

## **C. Research Objectives**

Research objective is a statement of intent for the study that declares specific goals that the investigator plans to achieve in a study.<sup>4</sup> Based on the research focuses above, the researcher has two aims that wants to achieve:

1. To find out the types of derivational affixes and grouping it in the article entitled Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education.
2. To investigate the kinds of derivational affixes dominating in the article entitled Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education.

## **D. Significance of the Study**

The significant of study can be classified into two kinds, they are theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, this research will give an information to the reader

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<sup>3</sup> John W. Creswell, *Educational Research Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research. Fourth Edition* (University of Nebraska, 2012), 60.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, 627.

about derivational affixes used in the article entitled Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education. And the researcher hopes this research will give an understanding to the reader the kinds of derivational affixes.

## 2. Practically

### a. For reader

The researcher hopes this research can give any significant to the reader, especially for them who wants to know about kinds of derivational affixes deeply and for educators can use the article entitled Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education as an interesting media to learn about derivational affixes.

### b. For next researcher

For next researcher, this research hopes can be as reference or give any information for who wants to analysis about derivational affixes in the articles, paper news, and so on.

## **E. Definition of Key Term**

### a. Morphological Analysis

Morphological analysis is the main areas in studying vocabulary. Morphological analysis itself is analysis that is breaking a word into its elements (root, prefix and suffix).

### b. Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes are word formation that produce a new word by addition or affixation a word which noun is derived from verb, adverb derived into adjective, and adjective derived into noun.

### c. Article

Article is a scientific study and factual that arranged detailly, also it has certain length to published on the online or print media. And the aim of article is to educate the idea in fact.

## **F. Previous Study**

The researcher provides four previous studies to show this research is

different with others research.

The first previous study comes from Faculty of the Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan written by Ayuci Dwi Cahaya in 2018, entitled “Morphological Analysis of Affixes Used in BBC News”. In her thesis, she analysis about the type of derivational affixes. She found 3 types of affixes namely, prefix, infix, and suffix. But on her researched she used only 2 types namely, affixes and suffix. The researcher calculates the total frequency of the occurrences the types of affixes itself. Suffix in first position is used 610 times or (92,9%), and the next position is prefix with occurrences 46 times or (7,1%). And the result is suffix as dominant types on the BBC News.<sup>5</sup> The similarity between the previous study and the present study is analyze about affixes. And the differences between the previous study and the present study are the method that Ayuci Dwi Cahaya use to collect data is quantitative approach, whereas this research use qualitative approach. And the object of her study use “BBC News” while in this research use the article entitled “Inserting Local Culture in English Language Teaching to Promote Character Education”.

The next preceding look at from booklet article faculty of trainer schooling and schooling Muhammadiyah college of Surakarta 2014 written by way of Achira Putri Actavine entitled “A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affix in Short Story of the Happy Prince”. In her article, she analyzed the type of derivational affixes and the features of these derivational affixes in quick tale of the glad Prince. The result of her article, she found two styles of affixes used, they’re suffix and prefix.<sup>6</sup> Her research has a similarity with this present have a look at, it’s far about the styles of derivational affixes that discovered at

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<sup>5</sup> Ayuci Dwi Cahaya, “Morphological Analysis of Affixes Used in BBC News” (Thesis, University of Muhammadiyah, Sumatera Utara, 2018), 50.

<sup>6</sup> Achira Putri Actavine, “A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affix in Short Story of The Happy Prince” (article, Publication Article: School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2014), 17

the object. But the variations from this preceding take a look at and this gift observe, this present take a look at does no longer give an explanation for the feature of derivational affixes.

The third preceding take a look at is from journal written by way of Giyatmi Giyatmi entitled Morphology for English Language teaching. In her magazine she wrote approximately the definition and the feature of English Morphology. Learning English Morphology is critical for the scholars of English department because English Morphology help the language teaching. Every person has linguistic attention, and one among them is morphological recognition. It's far a conscious awareness belongs to character to realize phrase structure and to mirror and control that shape. The students of English branch who're organized to be English teachers inside the future should have better understanding on English Morphology.<sup>7</sup> This journal has a similarity with this studies, it is explain about morphology. However the different exceptional is the previous study does no longer provide an explanation for about the varieties of derivational affixes, it only explains about the definition and the function of it. But, this studies the research explains and describe what is morphology and the styles of derivational affixes.

The last previous study is come from Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel by Efrika Siboro and Barli Bram. On their research, they explore about derivational affixes, more specifically the types of derivational affixes and the functions of the derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel, which was written by the Brothers Grimm. The researchers collected complex words from the story and analyzed their derivational affixes. Results showed that, first, there existed 33 occurrences of words containing derivational affixes. Four of the 33 words contained three types of prefixes, namely *en-*, *un-* and *re-*, occurring twice, and 29 of the 33 contained suffixes, such as *-ful*, *-ness*, *-able*, *-ly*, *-ing*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-ent*, *-less*, *-y*, *-ous*, and *-dom*. Second, there were four functions of derivational

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<sup>7</sup> Giyatmi Giyatmi, "Morphology for English Teaching" *The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Language, Literature, and Teaching*, 40.

affixes in the story of Rapunzel, namely nounformation, with 10 occurrences (30.4%); adjective formation, with eight occurrences (24.2%); verb formation, with seven occurrences (21.2%); and adverb formation, with eight occurrences (24.2%).<sup>8</sup> The similarity this previous study and present study are analyze about derivational affixes and the frequency of derivational inside the research. While the difference both this research is this previous study use quantitative approach whereas this research uses qualitative approach.

## **G. Review of Related Literature**

### **1. Morphology**

#### **a. Definition of morphology**

Morphology is the study of word formation, together with the ways new phrases are coined in the language of the sector, and the way types of phrases are varied relying on how there are utilized in sentences. It approach that morphology is technology that research about the word, a phrase that has innovation whilst used in sentences. Morphology have become an crucial observe in Linguistics in case of phrase formation. The purpose why morphology have become an crucial element in language because morphology has a position to shape of latest word to the language.<sup>9</sup>

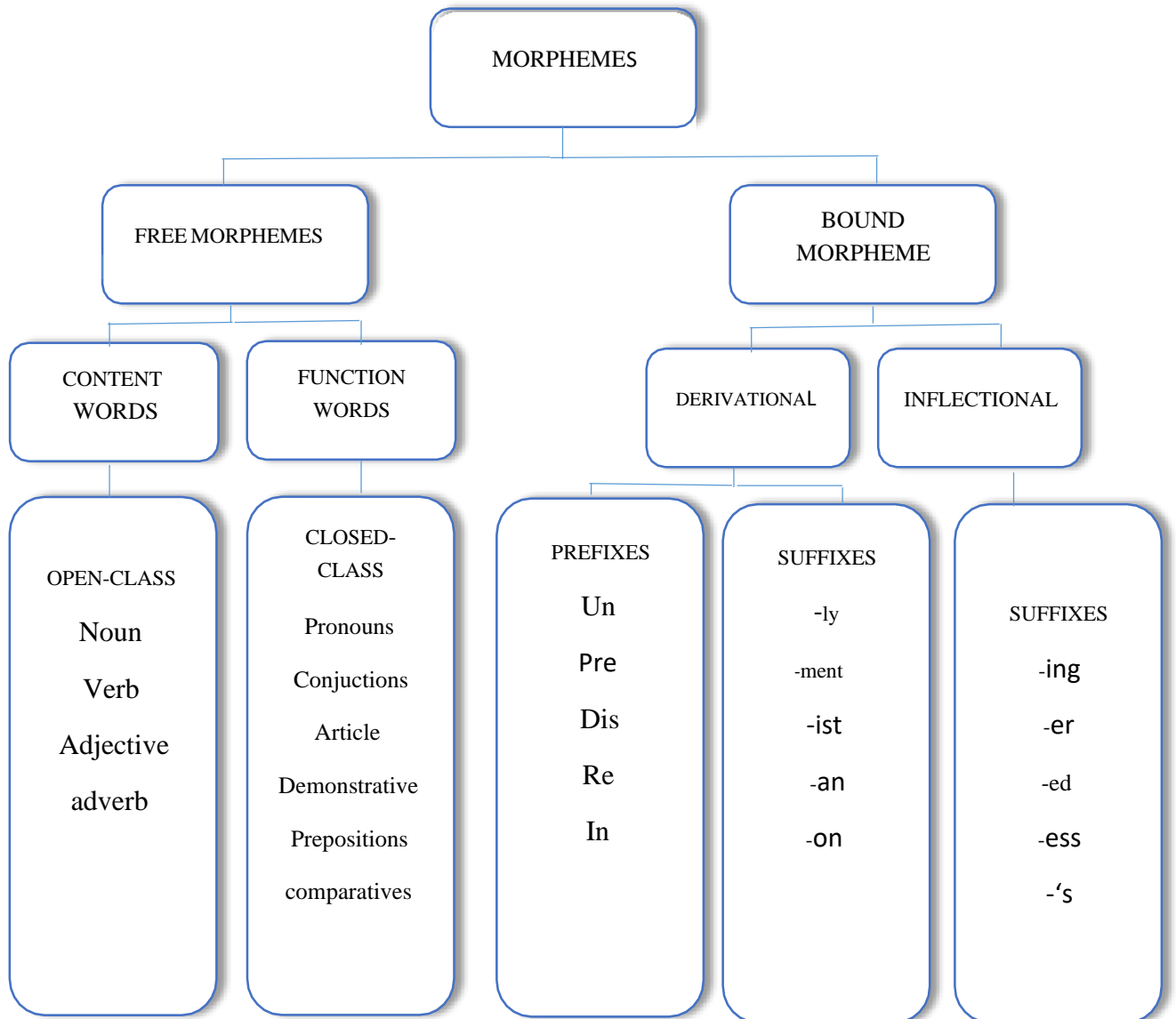
Morphology is the study about how to make a new word, italso includes the Linguistics branch. Morphology also the study of how words are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of wordssuch as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes. Morphology also looks at parts of speech, intonation and stress.

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<sup>8</sup> Efrika Siboro and Barli Bram, "Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel" *Academic Journal of English Language and Education* 4 no. 1 (2020): 1

<sup>9</sup> Lieber. R, "Introducing Morphology" (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 2

Morphology has many discussions in it, here are the description about morphology.





Morphology also has a process how it formed. According to Muslimah, morphological process is merging event one morpheme to the other morpheme to be a word.<sup>10</sup> The morphological process is an important mechanism in language because it relates to how words are formed from uncertain in the form of morphemes. The morphological processes include affixation, reduplication, change in apprenticeship, addition, and modification of blanks.

b. Morphological analysis definition

Morphological Analysis (MA) can also be called “problem solving”. It is far visually recorded in a morphological assessment, frequently known as a “Morphological Chart”. The method was developed in the 1960s by Fritz Zwicky, an astronomer from Switzerland. This analysis is ready exploring all possible answers to a complicated trouble. It is used when exploring new and unique thoughts. Morphological evaluation provides a structured inventory of viable answer.<sup>11</sup>

It means that morphological evaluation takes a problem with many knows answer and breaks them down into their maximum primary elements, or paperwork. The foundation of the word morphology comes from the Greek phrase, *morphe*, for form. Morphological analysis is used in preferred trouble solving, linguistics and biology.

2. Derivational affixes

a. Definition

Derivation is certainly one of morphological system which must be understood properly by using the English beginners. It's far stated through the reason that derivation offers numerous of meaning into the

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<sup>10</sup> Muhlisoh, Defitri Handayani Nasution, Isma Permita Mustofa, Dzurratul Uyun, “Proses Morfologi” (Paper, University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, 2019), 3

<sup>11</sup> Fritz Zwicky, “*Morphological Analysis*,” toolshero, accessed from <https://www.toolshero.com> on 13<sup>th</sup> of June, 2022

basis of words. Derivation are phrases derived from one stem or base word by way of attaching to them affixes, each prefix and suffix. Those affixation are regularly used to make words of a specific grammatical class from the root, affixation is the manner for a bound morpheme that is attached or joined earlier than, after or within to a base.<sup>12</sup>

A easy information of clarification above is derivational affixes is the phrase formation that creates the new that means through addition or affixation a word which noun is derived from verb, adjective derived from adverb, and adjective derived into noun.

#### b. Kinds of derivational affixes

In grammatical examine, a derivational is an affix a collection of letters added earlier than the beginning (prefix) or after the cease (suffix) of a root or base phrase to create a new word.

##### a) Prefix

A prefix is a morpheme or a type of an affix that comes before the base, root or stem word; it comes at the frontal position of the root word. In other words, a prefix has to do with a sorts of subdivision found in a few phrases and it is in all likelihood to be affixed at the beginning of a probable English phrase, typically with a hyphen. A prefix will upload that means to the base word; it may occur in extraordinary different phrases but it can not stand by myself as a word.<sup>13</sup>

A prefix has various types, among them:

##### 1. Prefix of negation

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<sup>12</sup> Destriani Simaremare, Dumaris E. Silalahi, Lydia Purba, "Derivational Affixes in Writing Analytical Exposition Text" *Journal of Teaching and Language Teaching* 9, no. 1 (January,2021) :44-45, <https://doi.org/10.33394/jollt.v%vi%i.2999>.

<sup>13</sup> Jamyz Boanerges, "PREFIX: Definition, Types With Examples," *akademia.com.ng*, accessed from <https://akademia.com.ng> on 15<sup>th</sup> of September, 2022

These are prefix that when added to a word, they negate the meaning of such word. Examples of these prefix are: **Un** (unhappy, untie), **Mis** (misunderstand, misdirect), **Non** (nonsense, noncreative), **De** (deactive, deforest), **Mal** (maltreat, malfunction), **Pseudo** (pseudo-drama, pseudo-democracy), **Ab** (abnormal, aboral), **In/ Im/ Ir/ Il** (insecure, immortal, irrelevant, illegal).

## 2. Prefix of attitude

The examples of these prefix are: **Anti** (antisocial, antifreeze), **Pro** (proactive, proconsul), **Co** (cooperate, cofounder), **Counter** (countermove, counterblast), **Contra** (contraceptive, contrabass), **Re** (rewrite, reread), **Up** (upload, upset).

## 3. Prefix of number

The examples of these types are: **Uni** (unilateral, unicycle), **Di/ Bi** (dicotyledon, bilabial), **Tri** (triangel, trigon), **Quad** (quadrangle, quadruplet), **Tetra** (tetrameter, tetracylic), **Pent** (pentatonic, pentagon), **Deca** (decametre, decathlon), **Deci** (decimetre, decibel), **Multi** (multiverse, multilingual).

## 4. Prefix of emphasizing degree

They are: **Super** (superman, supermarket), **Mini** (mini mart, minibus), **Hyper** (hyperactive, hypermarket), **Over** (oversize, overloaded), **Out** (outrun, outgoing), **Less** (less beautiful, less important), **Infra** [below] (infrared, infrasonic), **Ultra** [beyond] (ultraviolet, ultra sound), **Supra** [over, above, beyond, or greather than] (supranational, supraorbital), **Sub** [under, beneath, secondary in rank] (subtopic, substandard).

## 5. Prefix of location or direction

These are the kinds of these types are: **Pre** [before in time, rank, order, position] (predate, prepaid), **Post** [after in time or

sequence; following; subsequent] (postdate, postscript), **Trans** [across, beyond] (transnational, trans-siberian), **In** (input), **Inter** (international, interpublic), **Under** (underline).

A prefix is attached in front of or to the front of its base, for example: re-play, de-active, il-legal, in-accurate.

#### b) Suffix

A suffix is attached to the ceases of its base, as an example: brilliant-ly, govern-ment, hunt-er, type-ness.<sup>14</sup>

A suffix is a letter or agencies of letters positioned on the cease of a phrase to creat a new word. Suffixes are a available device of grammar that allows to make a new word with a meaning this is intently associated with the phrase the suffix is being attached to. Suffixes every now and then alternate the part of speech of the word they're introduced to. The verb create, for example, will become the noun introduction whilst it brought the suffix-tion to it. To make create an adjective, it is able to add the suffix-ive to make *creative*.<sup>15</sup>

Suffixes also devided into some types, they are:

##### 1. Noun suffixes (change into noun)

The kinds of this noun suffixes are: **-acy** (accuracy, democracy), **-al** (approval, renewal), **-ance/ ence** (attandance, performance), **-dom** (freedom, kingdom), **-ee/ er** (interviwee/ interviewer), **-ent/ ant** (student, attendant), **-ian** (politician, magician), **-ion** (location, computerization), **-ism** (communism, liberalism), **-ist**

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<sup>14</sup> Achira Putri Actavine, "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affix in Short Story of The Happy Prince" (article, Publication Article: School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammdiyah University of Surakarta, 2014), 8-9

<sup>15</sup> "Suffix Definition & Meaning," accessed from <https://www.dictionary.com> on 16<sup>th</sup> of September, 2022.

(guitarist, artist), **-ity** (ability, activity), **-ment** (punishment, management), **-ness** (awareness, goodness), **-or/ er** (sailor, printer), **-ship** (relationship, friendship).

## 2. Adjective suffixes (change into adjective)

There are: **-able** (eatable, countable), **-al/ ic** (economic, controversial), **-ar** (familiar, regular), **-ate** (temperate, moderate), **-ary** (elementary, imaginary), **-en** (wooden, golden), **-ful** (useful, beautiful), **-ile** (fragile, servile), **-ish** (selfish, childish), **-ive** (active, intuitive), **-less** (hopeless, powerless), **-ous** (famous, dangerous), **-y** (sleepy, girly).

## 3. Verb suffixes (change into verb)

For this types of affixes, there are five kinds of verb suffixes only: **-ate** (activate, captivate), **-en** (shorten, darken), **-ish** (nourish, distinguish), **-ify/ efy** (beutify, identify), **-ize** (popularize, familiarize).

## 4. Adverb suffixes (change into adverb)

The kinds of this adverb suffixes are: **-ly** (extreamly, perfectly), **-ward[s]** (upward[s], backward), **-wise** (clockwise, percentage-wise).

It can conclude that in derivational affixes only there are two kinds of that, they are prefix and suffix.

## 3. Article

### a. Definition

According to KBBI, article is a scientific works that iswritten in full, for example in the form of news reports or essays in magazines, newspapers, and so on. The main purpose of writing an article is to convey an idea that contains data and facts and from theidea it is hoped that it can educate, convince or certain the reader. Not only ideas, article can also be in the form of opinions that are used to

respond to a problem as well as provide solutions. However, it should be noted that the article writing in the form of an opinion must start from accurate data and facts so that it can be verified.<sup>16</sup>

It can be concluded that an article is a written work that contains opinions about facts, phenomena, data, and certain events. The general purpose of making articles is to influence, educate, inform, convince, and entertain the readers. An article is usually published in a media, ranging from bulletins, magazines, newspapers to websites.

#### b. Kinds of article

Generally, there are five kinds of article in scientific works:

##### 1) Description article

This article contains the information or something that is described, so that the reader can feel, see, and hear the story or event firsthand.

##### 2) Narration article

This type of article contains the stories or events that are told in chronological order (beginning, middle, and end). In this type of article there are characters, conflicts, and problem solving. For examples are short stories, saga, biography, autobiography.

##### 3) Argumentation article

An argumentative article is an essay that contains the author's ideas, ideas, or opinions accompanied by data, opinions and facts to support it.

##### 4) Exposition article

An exposition article is an article that contains information that is explained briefly, concisely, accurately and

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<sup>16</sup> Sylvia Rheny, "Pengertian Artikel," EKRUT Media, accessed from <https://www.ekrut.com>media> on 8<sup>th</sup> of June, 2022

in depth so as to add insight to the reader. For example is expository article such as news in newspaper and user guides.

#### 5) Persuasion article

A persuasive article is information whose content the aims to influence the reader, so that they are willing to do something according to what the author says.<sup>17</sup>

Those are the types of articles that commonly used in scientific works. Each authors feel free to write an article based on the types above to pouring their ideas or opinions to the article. Article also have their own characteristics, it is like; 1.) The writing is short, concise, clear, and the discussion is complete and finished. 2.) The sources are valid and from the facts. 3.) It contains information from sources person, not personal thoughts. 4.) The contains can be in the form of biographies of characters, travel stories, arguments, events, or the facts. 5.) The topics have to adapt with the readers or societies need.

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<sup>17</sup> Rachmat Ramadhan, "10 Jenis Artikel Paling Populer di Internet," *Kompas* (14<sup>th</sup> of September, 2020)