

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Linguistics is the study of language structure and organization. It aims to clarify people's implicit understanding of the language they speak by describing and explaining its grammar.¹ Its means that the subject of the study is all aspect about language which includes phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic, pragmatic etc.

Language is a tool to communicate with each other which is used by humans as a social creature. It is also used to express ideas that will be conveyed to others. Brown states that language is a system arbitrary which is given to the community to communicate which is served by vocal, written or gesture symbols.² It means that language plays an important role in a human's life in order to build interaction and communication delivered in several ways. In this world, there are many languages such as English, Indonesian, Arabic, and many more which are applied in each country. English is one of the international languages which is used by people to communicate with others in this world. So, it is important to understand English

¹ Baker, A. E., & Hengeveld, K. (Eds.). *Linguistics*. John Wiley & Sons. (2012).25.

² H Douglas Brown, *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching: A Course in Second Language Acquisition* (Pearson, 2014).4.

and learn it.

In addition, morphology is a part of linguistics which concern about words and word formation. Martin states that morphology is the study of morpheme combinations to yield words.³ Words may consist of some morphemes that are combined which form the new meaning.

Katamba states that morphology is the study of word formation and its internal organization.⁴ On the other hand, morphology discusses all aspects about word and word formation such as lexeme, morpheme, affixes, etc. The smallest units of meaning is called morpheme, an abstract vocabulary item is called lexeme while affix is the bound morpheme attached to some other.

Another way that a social group communicates is through a system of arbitrary vocal symbols called language.⁵ People can expand their knowledge and learn things by using language and so do students. In addition, students use language to speak, write, and analyze things like passages in the textbook.

³ Martin Haspelmath and Andrea Sims, *Understanding Morphology* (Routledge, 2013).3.

⁴ Francis Katamba, *Morphology: Morphology: Its Place in the Wider Context* (Taylor & Francis, 2004), vi.30.

⁵ Lyons John, 'Pengantar Teori Linguistik', *PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Jakarta. Comprehensive Plan for Educational Excellence*, 1995.3-4

Textbook is a medium for students to learn English. According to Muslich, a textbook is one type of educational book. A textbook is a book that contains descriptions of information about a subject or specific field of study. These descriptions are organized systematically and chosen based on the learning objectives, student development, and learning orientation.⁶ In the textbook, there are some passages which support the material of the subject like descriptive text, exposition text, etc.

As an EFL student's grade X includes the beginner, a grasp of English grammar for beginner is essential. In order to understand the English material, students might practise recognizing vocabulary and word class and apply in spoken or written form. by learning affixes, it can increase their vocabulary and understanding about grammar.

In this research, the researcher uses an English textbook entitled "*Bahasa Inggris: Work in Progress Kelas X*". The reason why the researcher Chooses the passages in textbook "*Bahasa Inggris : Work in Progress - Kelas X*" is to aid novice readers in comprehending the distinctions between various inflection and the

⁶ Masnur Muslich, 'Hakikat Dan Fungsi Buku Teks', *Musyarofah, & Fajarini, A.(2018). Pengembangan Bahan Ajar IPS Berbasis Budaya Dan Kearifan Lokal Fenomena*, 17.1 (2008), 17–40.

examples provided in pedagogical texts “ *Bahasa Inggris : Work in Progress - Kelas X*”

So, in this research the researcher is interested in conducting a research, entitled “**AN ANALYSIS OF INFLECTION USED IN THE PASSAGES ON ENGLISH TEXTBOOK "BAHASA INGGRIS: WORK IN PROGRESS KELAS X"**”

B. Focus of the Study

The researcher doing the research of inflection focuses on the passages in the English textbook “Bahasa Inggris: Work in Progress Kelas X” Those are Cristiano Ronaldo, Simple Tips for healthy eating, why should graffiti be considered art?, Graffiti is always vandalism, little red riding hood(traditional version) and Little red riding hood(a fractured fairy tale).

C. Research Questions

Based on the statement above, the research questions are:

1. What are the types of inflection used in the passages on English textbook "*Bahasa Inggris: Work in Progress Kelas X*"?
2. How are the inflections used in the passages on English textbook "*Bahasa Inggris: Work in Progress Kelas X*"?

D. The Objective of the Study

1. To know the types of inflection used in the passages on English textbook "*Bahasa Inggris: Work in Progress Kelas X*"
2. To describe and explaining the inflection used in the passages on English textbook "*Bahasa Inggris: Work in Progress Kelas X*"

E. Previous study

The researcher presents previous studies of analysis linguistics because the researcher is aware that this study is not the first research in analysis linguistics. The first is the thesis of Nur Ifadloh's research entitled "*An Analysis of Inflectional Morphemes In A Short Story "The Child's Story" By Charles Dickens.*" From the title mentioned, the data of the research was taken from a Short Story "The Child's Story" By Charles Dickens. She used qualitative analysis as a Technique of data analysis and She found that the most dominant inflection is plural affixes. There are 35 words or 32,5% of the total 108 words.⁷ The differences between this study and her study is placed on the object of the research. Nur's research used a short story entitled "The Child's Story" By Charles Dickens while this study used the passages on english textbook "Bahasa Inggris: Work in Progress Kelas X". The

⁷ Nur Ifadloh and others, 'An Analysis of Inflectional Morphemes in a Short Story "The Child's Story" by Charles Dickens', *SALEE: Study of Applied Linguistics and English Education*, 3.2 (2022), 110–23.

Technique of data analysis by Nur is qualitative analysis while this study uses qualitative methods, specifically content analysis.

The second study is the thesis entitled inflection In Olivia Rodrigo's Song Lyrics In Sour Album by Rode Arta. She used a descriptive qualitative research method and she used qualitative analysis in analysing data. The data of her research are all words from the song lyrics Sour album by Olivia Rodrigo. She found 7 types of inflection and 135 words in the song lyrics. 16 data include third-singular person affixes, 37 data categorized into past tense affixes, 27 data categorized into progressive affixes, 13 data include past participle affixes, 37 data categorized into plural affixes , 2 data include possessive affixes and 3 data include comparative affixes. Therefore, the dominant type of inflection are plural and past tense affixes.⁸ The differences between this study and Rode's Research are the object of the research. This study used the passages on english textbook "Bahasa Inggris: Work in Progress Kelas X" while Rode's research used Olivia Rodrigo's Song Lyrics In Sour Album. The difference also found at the method of the research, rode's study used

⁸ Rode Arta Yuliani Saragih, Esron Ambarita, and Vivi Novalia Sitingjak, 'inflection IN OLIVIA RODRIGO'S SONG LYRICS IN SOUR ALBUM', *METHOLANGUE: Language Teaching and Literature, Linguistics and Literature*, 7.1 (2022), 20–31.

descriptive qualitative method while this study used qualitative method and content analysis approach.

The last previous study was created by Adea Anggun entitled an analysis of inflection in short story “RUMPELSTILTSKIN” by Brothers Grimm. Her study mainly concerns Types and function of inflection used in short story “RUMPELSTILTSKIN” by Brothers Grimm. This research used qualitative method and used qualitative analysis to analyse the data. She found 108 data of inflection. Nominal inflection shows 28 words, verbal inflection shows 70 words and adjectival inflection shows 4 words. Therefore, the most dominant inflection are past tense affixes that show 55 words.⁹ The differences between this study and Adea’s research are the object of the research. This study used the passages on english textbook “Bahasa Inggris: Work in Progress Kelas X” while Adea’s research used short story “RUMPELSTILTSKIN” by Brothers Grimm. The method used to analyse the data is qualitative analysis while this study used content analysis approach.

⁹ Adea Anggun Novita Sari and Zahratun Nufus, ‘An Analysis of inflection in Short Story “Rumpelstiltskin” by the Brothers Grimm’, *Proceeding STAI Rakha Amuntai*, 1.1 (2022), 169–80.

F. Organization of Writing

To facilitate discussion, clear understanding in reading the thesis, an outline of the thesis writing is compiled as follows:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the problem, the formulation problems, the objective of study, and research systematics.

CHAPTER II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains a description of the previous literature review and The theoretical framework is relevant and related to the thesis theme.

CHAPTER III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Contains detailed research methods used by the researcher, type of research, design, data collection methods, analysis of the data used.

CHAPTER IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains Research Results, discussion classification adjusted

with the approach, the nature of the research, and the formulation of the problem or focus research.

CHAPTER V. CLOSING

The last chapter contains conclusions, suggestions or recommendations. Conclusions present briefly throughout research findings that have to do with the research problem.