

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL REVIEW

#### A. Morphology

According to Maththews cited Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni defines morphology as one of the braches of linguistic theory which studies the forms of words, somewhere else in his book, Mathews adds more specially that morphology is briefly, the branch of gramaar that deals with the internal structure of words.<sup>1</sup>

According to Nida cited Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni gives a simpler definition of the morphology, he states that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words.<sup>2</sup> Morphology deals with the internal structure of complex word(s), the words of any language can be divided into two board categories; closed and open, of which only the second or the latter are relevant to the morphology, the close categories are the function words (minor lexical categories): pronouns like you, she, they, conjunction like and, if, yet, and because; determinants like a and the and a few others. The categories of words tht are open are the major lexical categories: noun (N), verb (V), adjectives (Adj), and adverbsn (Adv), it is to these categories that the new words can be added, because the major problem of morphology is how people make up and understand words

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<sup>1</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 13.

<sup>2</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 14.

that have never encountered before, morphology is only concerned with major lexical categories.<sup>3</sup>

Most linguists are in agreement with the type of phenomena of morphology is concerned with the following discussions: words, morphemes (free and bound forms), sign and morphemes, word structure, and approaches to morphology.<sup>4</sup>

## B. Morpheme

Morphemes in morphology are the smallest units carry meaning or fulfill some grammatical function. The word 'house' consist of one morpheme, and because it stand by self it can be called a *free morpheme*. In the word 'houses' there are two morphemes, 'house' is free and 's' is a *bound morpheme* because it can not stand by itself as it would have no meaning, in the second example above the *bound morpheme*.<sup>5</sup>

Many words can be broken down into still smaller unit, thiks, for example, of words such s unlucky, unhappy, and unsatisfied, the *un-* in each of these words has the same meaning, loosely, that of not, but *un* is not a word by itself., thus, we have

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<sup>3</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 14.

<sup>4</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 15.

<sup>5</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 56.

identified units-parts smaller than the word-that have meanings, these are called morphemes.<sup>6</sup>

Free morphemes can be subdivided into two categories, lexical morphemes and functional morphemes, lexical morphemes are words that have some meanings, adjectives, nouns, like for example print, house, pretty, fire, go, girl, as there is no problem in adding new entities to this group of words they are treated as an open class of words. Functional morphemes, on the other hand, are a closed class of words, articles, prepositions, pronouns which do not carry any meaning on their own, but only fulfill a grammatical function.<sup>7</sup> free grammatical morphemes such as articles, prepositions, pronouns never mark lexical derivational categories but only inflectional ones.<sup>8</sup>

Bound morphemes which are subdivided into derivational and inflectional morphemes, derivational morphemes are those morphemes which produce new words, or change the function of a word. It is achieved by means of prefixes or suffixes in case English an infixes in other language, like Arabic, inflectional morphemes do not create new words, but only show grammatical functions of a word.<sup>9</sup> Bound grammatical morphemes, on the other hand, are defined as

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<sup>6</sup> Nick Cipollene, Steven Hartman Keiser, and Shravan Vasishth, *Language File Materials for an Introduction to Language and Linguistics Seventh edition*, 134.

<sup>7</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 57.

<sup>8</sup> Robert Beard, *Lexeme Morpheme Base Morphology*, New York, State University of New York Press, 1995, 44.

<sup>9</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 57.

morphological spelling operations in the literal sense of "morphological": modifications of the phonological form.<sup>10</sup>

Morphemes can be classified as either bound or free, as we have seen, there are three additional ways of characterizing morphemes the first is to label bound morphemes according to whether they attach to the beginning or end of a word. The second is to classify bound morphemes according to their function in the complex words of which they are a part. When some morphemes attach to words, they create, or derive, new words, either by changing the meaning of the word or by changing its part of speech.<sup>11</sup>

Complex words can often be segmented into morphemes, which are called affixes when they are short, have an abstract meaning, and cannot stand alone, and roots when they are longer and have a more concrete meaning.<sup>12</sup>

## 1. Inflectional

Inflectional and derivational are one of part of the word formation which in English language uses affixation to form the word. Nick Cipollene, Steven Hartman Keiser, and Shraavan Vasishth said "Although English uses only prefix and suffixes, many other languages use infixes as well".<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Robert Beard, *Lexeme Morpheme Base Morphology*, New York, 44.

<sup>11</sup> Nick Cipollene, Steven Hartman Keiser, and Shraavan Vasishth, *Language File Materials for an Introduction to Language and Linguistics Seventh edition*, 135.

<sup>12</sup> Martin Haspelmath and Andrea D. Sims, *Understanding Morphology Second Edition*, 27.

<sup>13</sup> Nick Cipollene, Steven Hartman Keiser, and Shraavan Vasishth, *Language File Materials for an Introduction to Language and Linguistics Seventh edition*, 143.

According to Nick Cipollone, Steven Hartman Keiser and Shraavan about characteristics of the inflectional, following below:<sup>14</sup>

1. Do not change meaning or part of speech, e.g., big, *bigg-er*, *bigg-est* are all adjective
2. Are suffixes only (in English)
3. Are very productive, they typically occur with all members of some large calss of morphemes, e.g., the plural morphem *-s* occurs with almost all nouns.

According to Nick Cipollone, Steven Hartman Keiser and Shraavan on their books “the inflectional morphemes are all suffixes. Of course, this is not the same in other language. The are only eight inflectional morphemes in English, They are listed below, along with an example of the type of stem each can attach to.”<sup>15</sup>

### The Inflectional Suffix of English

Table 2.1 The Inflectional Suffix of English

Stem	Suffix	Function	Example
wait	-s	present tense	She <i>waits</i> there at noon.
wait	-ed	past tense	She <i>waited</i> there yesterday.
wait	-ing	Progressive	She is <i>waiting</i> there now.
Eat	-en	past perfect tense	Jack has <i>eaten</i> the oreos.
chair	-s	Plural	The <i>charis</i> are in the

<sup>14</sup> Nick Cipollone, Steven Hartman Keiser, and Shraavan Vasishth, *Language File Materials for an Introducton to Language and Linguistics Seventh editon*,136.

<sup>15</sup> Nick Cipollone, Steven Hartman Keiser, and Shraavan Vasishth, *Language File Materials for an Introducton to Language and Linguistics Seventh editon*,135.

			room.
chair	's	Possessive	The <i>chair's</i> leg is broken.
Fast	-er	Comparative	Jill runs <i>faster</i> than joe.
Fast	-est	Superlative	Tim runs <i>fastest</i> of all.

### a. Nouns

According to Jhon E Warriner cited by Ilzamudi Ma'mur and As'ari B Fathoni "Noun, which is traditionally defined as part of speech that names person, place, thing, idea, animal, quality, action or idea"<sup>16</sup>. Most countable noun in English have two words forms: a singular and plural, thus, to the lexeme 'cat' there corresponds a singular form *cat*, consisting of just one morpheme, and a plural form 'cats', consisting of a root 'cat' and the suffix '-s'.<sup>17</sup>

Inflectional suffixes which to nouns are pluralism, such as *-s* or *-es* and the possessive makers, such as *'s* and *s'*. these suffixes do not change the word classes<sup>18</sup>.

Table 2.2 Inflectional Process on Nouns

Suffixes	Singular nouns	Plural nouns
-s	book computer bag	books computers bags
-es	box match	boxes matches

<sup>16</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 72.

<sup>17</sup> Andrew carstairs-Mccarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Word and Their Structure*, 34.

<sup>18</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 72

	watch	watches
<b>Suffixes</b>	<b>Common Case</b>	<b>Possesive</b>
-‘s	John Boy	Jhon’s Boy’s
-s’	children	children’

## b. Verbs

According to Jhon E Warriner cited by Ilzamudin Ma’mur and As’ari B. Fathoni verb is defined as “...a word that expresses action or otherwise helps to make a statement”<sup>19</sup>. The next, Ilzamudin Ma’mur and As’ari B. Fathoni said like noun, can be identified based on their inflectional and derivtional suffixes and prefixes.<sup>20</sup>

The Table 2.3 Inflectional Process on Verbs

<b>Suffixe</b>	<b>Presentense</b>	<b>Past tense</b>
-ed	walk	walked
-d	live	lived
-ied	try	tried
<b>Suffixes</b>	<b>Root</b>	<b>Participle</b>
-ed	rain	(has) rained
-en	fall	(has) fallen
-n	know	(has) known
-t	build	(has) built
<b>Suffixes</b>	<b>Root</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person singular</b>
-es	smil	smiles
-ies	cry	cries
-es	go	goes

<sup>19</sup> Ilzamudin Ma’mur and As’ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 89

<sup>20</sup> Ilzamudin Ma’mur and As’ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 89

### c. Adjectives

According to Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni "inflectional suffixes of adjectives, like in case of other word classes previously mentioned, never make a difference in word classes, they occur set or paradigm."<sup>21</sup>

For instance:

The Table 2.4 Inflectional Process on Adjectives

-er, -est	slow	slower	slowest
-er, -est	fast	faster	fastest

### d. Adverb

According to Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni "inflectional suffixes of adjectives, like in case of other word classes previously mentioned, never make a difference in word classes, they occur set or paradigm."<sup>22</sup>

The Table 2.5 Inflectional Process on Adverb

er, -est	Adjective	fast	faster	fastest
-ly	Adverb	hard	hardly	hardly

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<sup>21</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 93.

<sup>22</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 107.



## 2. Derivational

According to Chomsky (1970), Anderson (1982), And others cited by Mariet Julien “word building operation are performed in two separate components such that derivation and compounding”.<sup>23</sup>

Many languages make also use of derivation, the process in which bound morphemes (affixes) such as *-er*.<sup>24</sup> It means teacher, form teach added *-er*.

According to Nic Cipollene, Steven Hartman Keiser and Shravan Vasishth “in English the Derivational morphemes are either prefixes and suffixes.”<sup>25</sup> Then, they said characteristics of the derivational, following below:<sup>26</sup>

1. Change the part of speech or the meaning of a word, e.g., *-ment* added to a verb forms a noun *judg—ment*, and *re-active* means ‘active again’
2. Are usually not very productive-derivational morphemes generally are selective about what they will combine with, e.g., the suffix *-hood* with just a few nouns such as *brother*, *neighboar* and *knight*.

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<sup>23</sup> Mariet Julien, *Syntactic Head and Word Formation*, , 313

<sup>24</sup> Geert Booij, *Morphology: The Structure of The Words*, Leiden, Universiteit Leiden, 2014, 5.

<sup>25</sup> Nick Cipollene, Steven Hartman Keiser, and Shravan Vasishth, *Language File Materials for an Introducton to Language and Linguistics Seventh editon*,135.

<sup>26</sup> Nick Cipollene, Steven Hartman Keiser, and Shravan Vasishth, *Language File Materials for an Introducton to Language and Linguistics Seventh editon*,135

### a. Nouns

Nouns derived from adjective and from verb., here are some suffixes used to derives noun from adjectives:<sup>27</sup>

*-ity*, e.g. , purity, equality, sensitivity

*-ness*, e.g. goodness, tallness, sensitiveness

*-ism*, e.g. radicalism, conservatism

The suffix *-er* is attached to verb as the base form, it then changes the base form into noun. The following is one of the formation of new word formed using the suffix *-er* found in data source:<sup>28</sup>

Most derivational suffixes which can be added to verb forms to from nouns include: *-ment, -er, -ar, -or, ion, ation, -tion, -cation, ance, -ence, -t, -ure, -ture, --y, -age, ing.*<sup>29</sup>

The Table 2.6 Deivational Process on Nouns

Suffixes	Verbs	Nouns
-ment	develop	development
-er	teach	teacher
-or	collect	collector

<sup>27</sup> Andrew carstairs-Mccarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Word and Their Structure*, 50.

<sup>28</sup> I Kade Doni Mahendra, Ni Luh Ketut Mas Indrawati, and I Nyoman Aryawibawa, *Derivational English Suffix With Reference to The Jakarta Post*, , Bali, Jurnal Humanis Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Unud, 2017, Vol 19.1, 45-51.

<sup>29</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*,73.

-ar	beg	beggar
-ion	express	expression
-tion	attend	attention
-ation	communicate	communication
-t	join	joint

Most derivational suffixes which can be added to adjective forms to form nouns include: *-ness, ce, -y, ty*.<sup>30</sup>

The Table 2.7 Derivational Process on Nouns

Suffixes	Adjective	Nouns
-ness	dark	darkness
-y	difficult	difficulty
-ty	modest	modesty
-ce	absent	absence

## b. Verbs

Most derivational suffixes which can be added to noun to form verbs include; *-en, -ize, -ze, -ify*.<sup>31</sup>

The Table 2.8 Derivational Process on Verbs

Suffixes	Noun	Verbs
-en	haste	hasten
-ize	standard	standardize
-ze	memory	memorize
-ify	beauty	beautify

<sup>30</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 81.

<sup>31</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 90.

Most derivational suffixes and prefixes which can be added to adjectives to from verb include: *-ize, -en, and en-*.<sup>32</sup>

The Table 2.9 Deivational Process on Verbs

Suffixes	Adjective	Verbs
-ize	civil	civilize
-en	bright	brighten
en-	able	enable

### c. Adjective

Most derivational suffixes which can be added to nouns to from adjective include: *-y, -ly, -ful*.<sup>33</sup>

The Table 2.10 Deivational Process on Adjectives

Suffixes	Nouns	Adjectives
-y	anger	angery
-ly	cost	costly
-ful	care	careful

Most derivational suffixes which can be added to verb forms to from adjective include: *-ent, -ant, -able*.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 91.

<sup>33</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 94.

<sup>34</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 100.

The Table 2.11 Deivational Process on Adjectives

Suffixes	Verbs	Adjectives
-ent	confide	confident
-ant	observe	observant
-able	fashion	fashionable

#### d. Adverb

Most derivational suffixes and prefixes which can be added to the other class of words to form adverbs include: *-y, -ly, a-*.<sup>35</sup>

The Table 2.11 Deivational Process on Adverb

Suffixes	Adjective	Adverbs
-y	favorable	favorably
-ly	beautiful	beautifully
Suffixes	Adjective	Adverbs
a-	cross	across

These prefixes, when added to adverbs, they do not change their word classes, but their meanings. The suffixes include: *un-, in-, im-, -is, -ir, dis-*.<sup>36</sup>

The Table 2.12 Deivational Process on Adverb

Prefixes	Adverbs	Adverbs
un-	internationally	uninternationally
in-	formally	informally
im-	possibly	impossibly

<sup>35</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 107.

<sup>36</sup> Ilzamudin Ma'mur and As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology An Introductory Reading*, 111.

ir-	rationaly	irrationally
dis-	agreeably	disagreeably

### **C. The Jakarta Post**

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta.

The Jakarta Post was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.

The Jakarta Post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. The newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta Post has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily". The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

The beginning of 1983, precisely on April 25, 1983 was a historical day for the English-language daily The Jakarta Post because for the first time the work of journalists, translators, editors, and all employees under the diary was published, the Jakarta Post initially had a goal to improve the standard of English language usage in the media in Indonesia.<sup>37</sup>

Driven by trustworthy professionals, the Jakarta Post is the information engine on Indonesia which strives to promote a more humane, civil society in this very diverse country.<sup>38</sup>

Researcher choose The Jakarta Post article because The Jakarta Post is news on English language to national or international information, there are some morphemes process specially are inflectional and derivational.

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<sup>37</sup> Istiana Meidita, Thesis: Penelusuran Informasi Melalui Internet Oleh Jurnalis The Jakarta Post, Depok, Universitas Indonesia, 2011, 25.

<sup>38</sup> Istiana Meidita, Thesis: Penelusuran Informasi Melalui Internet Oleh Jurnalis The Jakarta Post, 25.