

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Language is an essential communication tool for human life. According to (Harley, 2001:4) language is a system of symbols through which people communicate. The important role of language for people is a medium to express feelings, thoughts, needs, and requirements as an individual creature for society. English as an international language must be used in all fields including in the literature works. Many of literature works, such as news, use English in recent day.

Linguistics is the study of language in general. The science of linguistics include several aspects which include Morphology, Phonology, Syntax, Semantics and also several other science related to language such as Sociolinguistics and Psycholinguistics. One of the aspects discussed is morphology. Morphology has many parts, there are morpheme, lexeme, affixes, and etc.

Morpheme is defined as the smallest unit of meaning in a language (Booij, 2012). Morpheme has two categories: free and bound morpheme. The morphemes which may constitute words by themselves are called free morpheme. Other morphemes which cannot stand alone as words are called bound morpheme, such as –er, -ly, and –s. Generally, bound morphemes are also known as affixes.

However in English, there is a term namely as affixation. Affixation of a word greatly influence the meaning of that word. It will emerge a problem for non native speaker of English. Misunderstandings will occur when a non native speaker of English

misinterpreted a word just because of the affixation of a word. Affixation in linguistic are knowing locations of additional of word, concentrating on meaning study, and showing process affixation. Affixation is very important each usage word and put word according to its place in linguistic. Affix is also categorized into prefixes and suffixes. In English, both prefixes and suffixes can be derivational, but only suffixes can be inflectional (Lieber, 2021). Derivational affixes produces a new word class and a new meaning but inflectional affixes do not. When the readers are able to identify derivational affixes, they will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly.

Based on above understanding, the writer concludes that suffixes are part of morphology. The reseacher concludes that morphology is a science that studies how words are masterminded and appends can be sorted as word structures. So that there is a connection among morphology and suffixes in shaping new words. The addition of suffixes in news writing is something that must be considered because if there is an error in the use of suffixes, the news becomes uncommunicative and even its accuracy is questioned. To illustrate, the verb -govern can be noun by adding the suffix -ment at the bottom of the word, so it becomes government. Based on this problem, this is the reason why the writer interested in choosing this topic. Furthermore, many people are still confused when differentiating word class, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. This study is interesting and can give benefit to the learners, because it can enrich and widen the vocabulary of the learners by deriving words and also the learners may have good knowledge as to how differentiate the word class. When the students are able to identify derivational and inflectional suffixes, they will be able to develop their vocabulary and know the word formation and find how the words built. The writer chooses

Time magazine as the object of this research. This study aimed to find the derivational and inflectional suffixes mostly used in this Time magazine article.

There are many ways to enrich vocabulary. For example, listening foreign song, watching movie, reading newspaper or magazine can also be a media to enrich vocabulary. This study analyzes an article based on suffixes from Time magazine entitled *The End of Cash*. Researcher use this kind of magazine because from this magazine we can increase our knowledge, culture and vocabulary to define suffixes. This research took an article from a magazine naming Time; the major American weekly newsmagazine that is published in New York City, as the corpus. The magazine is written in English as its language in use. It was the creation of two young journalists Henry R. Luce and Briton Hadden. They wanted to start a magazine that would inform busy readers in a systematic, concise, and well-organized manner about current events in the United States and the rest of the world. The magazine sought to present the news in narrative form. TIME has the world's largest circulation as a weekly magazine. It achieved a circulation of more than 175,000 by 1927, and it became the most influential newsmagazine in the United States. Moreover, TIME magazine has a readership of 25 million, which 20 million of them are based in the United States. Those records are the main reason for the writer to choose the magazine as the analysis unit of this research.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In this research, the researcher focused on the following problems:

1. How is the process of suffixes formed in the Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*?

2. What are the most dominant suffixes used in the Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In the relation to above problem statements, we can find out what the purpose of this research are, such as:

1. To investigate the process of suffixes formed in the Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*?
2. To find out the most dominant suffixes used in in the Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*?

1.4 Scope of the Study

This research discusses about suffixes found in the Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*. To have specific research, the researcher has restricted this study in order to make it easier to be analyzed. This study analyzes the English Suffixes namely derivational and inflectional in the Time magazine article.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this research is to elevate reader's knowledge regarding suffixes in deep, because this study contains many theories that related with that topics. The result of this study is expected to be a tool for the students to enhance their insight about morphology especially in the suffixes, and it can also be another source along with consideration for their further analysis on linguistic subject.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Linguistics

Linguistics as a branch of science that studies and learns everything about language from form, function, meaning, value, to scientific discourse (Yendra, 2016). As the scientific study of language. It explores how language works, including its structure, sound systems, meaning, and how it is used in society. Linguistics helps us understand the complexity of human language and how it shapes our thoughts and communication. Linguistics refers to the scientific study of language at the sound form, morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence levels (Katamba, 2015). A morpheme can be called as the smallest linguistic unit, it can no longer be a smaller part, which consists of a phoneme, a certain grammatical structure and meaning.

"Linguistics, as a discipline, is separated into several divisions, including phonology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and morphology" (Putri, 2023). Phonology is talked about how sounds work in a language. Syntax is the study how sentences are put together. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Morphology the study how words are built. Pragmatics is talked about how language is used in real-life situations. Linguistics can be broadly divided into two main branches: macro-linguistics and micro-linguistics (Chaer 1994). Macro-linguistics highlights how language is influenced by social, cultural, and political factors (Sahraee Juybari & Bozorgian, 2020). Macro-linguistics examines the broader context of language, exploring its relationship with

society, culture, and the human mind. This includes fields like sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, and computational linguistics. It explores how language is used in different social settings, how it varies across communities, and how it changes over time.

On the other hand, micro-linguistics is a scope that studies language without relating it to other sciences and without thinking about its application in everyday life (Purwanti, 2020). It examines the internal structure of language without necessarily considering how language is used in real-world contexts. Micro-linguistics can be said to be a field of linguistics that analyzes into the specific components of language, such as sound systems (phonology), sentence structure (syntax), meaning (semantics), and word formation (morphology) (Varga, 2010). It looks at the internal workings of language and often focuses on a specific language. As one of the branches in micro linguistics, morphology deals with the structure and formation of words. Morphology examines the fundamental units of language and how they combine to form words (Yule, 2022). When morphemes are combined, they create words. This process is called morphology.

2.2 Morphology

Morphology is the study of word formation that involves how the new words are coined in the language and how the kind of word formed it depends on how the words are used in sentence (Lieber, 2021). Morphology, the analysis of word forms, which involves analyzing units like morphemes, lexemes, and affixes. Morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or

sentence meaning or in grammatical Structure (Katamba, 2015). Lexemes is a unit of meaning which is a lexical unit, such as a word or root word.

As the linguistic study of word structure, it examines how words are constructed from smaller units known as morphemes. These morphemes can be combined to form new words or modify existing ones, indicating grammatical features like tense, gender, and number. The term 'morphology' is made up of two parts: 'morph,' relating to form or shape, and 'ology,' meaning the study of. Thus, morphology is the academic field that examines how words are constructed (V. Fromkin et al., 2010:41) Meanwhile according to (Yule, 2022) morphology is investigating “basic forms in language” since it puts morpheme as the emphasis of the investigation. Morphology studies about the details of the structure of a word, morpheme, allomorph, base, the process of inflection, and all of the coverage that exists in the derivation, blending and compounding (Yule, 2022). An allomorph is a variant form of a morpheme. In simpler terms, it’s like having different pronunciations or spellings for the same meaningful unit. Base is the core part of a word to which affixes (prefixes or suffixes) can be added.

Affixation is taught in morphology, it is appropriate to explain morphology first. “In linguistic morphology is the study of the formation and internal organization of words” (Katamba, 2005). From the expert explanation above, we can conclude that morphology is one of the fields of linguistics that studied the change of words, both grammatically and semantically such as past tense „-ed“in the word looked or plural „-s“ in the word kites and the word 'real' as adjective become 'really' as adverb. From those examples, morphology can be described as the form and formation of words. So, it focuses on how morphemes function as words that contains basic meaningful elements.

2.3 Affixation

Affixation is a morphological process in which affixes are attached to a root, stem, or base to form new words. Affixation is a form of morphological process. According to (Yule, 2022) a bound morpheme called affix always binds to bases. Affixation can change a word's part of speech (happy vs. unhappy) or a word's meaning within its part of speech (dark vs. darkness). (Gleason Jr, 1955) says "affixes are subsidiary to roots, while roots are the center of such constructions as words". (Crowley, 1995) says "affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme". English affixes are mostly derived from Greek and Latin. Affixes can be classified into three types: prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Prefixes, which are added to the beginning of root words, modify the word's meaning. For instance, adding the prefix "a-" to the root word "sleep" results in the word "asleep." Suffixes, on the other hand, are added to the end of root words and usually the affix can change the word class such as Noun to Adjective, Verb to Noun, Adjective to Adverb, Noun to Verb, Adjective to Noun, and Verb to Adjective. Like the adjective "brave" becomes the adverb "bravely" when the suffix "-ly" is added (Injeeli, 2013). Prefixes precede the base, suffixes follow it, and infixes are inserted within it. Although prefixes and suffixes are prevalent in English, infixes are less common (O'Grady et al., 2016:105). There are two kinds of suffixes: inflectional and derivational. Basically, suffixes is a morpheme which is generally attached to the base morpheme, which is either the root or to a stem in order to add to the formation of a word. Derivational suffixes is something that like English -ness or inflectional, such as English plural -s and past tense -ed. From the explanation above we

can conclude that suffixes is a morpheme that is attached to a word stem to form a new word or word from and it make a new meaning.

2.4 Suffixes

Suffixes are morphemes that are added to the end of a word to change its meaning or grammatical function. English examples of suffix morphemes are -ing (sleeping, eating, running, climbing). -er (singer, performer, reader), -ist (typist, pianist, novelist, linguist), and -ly (manly, sickly, friendly), to mention only a few (Harley, 2001). Suffixes, which are letters or groups of letters added to the end of words or roots, create new words, modify their functions, and change their meanings (Lieber, 2021:8). Suffixes change the meaning of a word because they add specific information to the base word. This added information can affect the word's grammatical function, its meaning, or both. (Ginzburg, 1966) stated that the process of word formation involving the addition of suffixes, known as suffixation, typically changes the base word's semantic meaning and shifts its grammatical category.

There are two primary types of suffixes: inflectional and derivational. Inflectional suffixes, which are added to the end of words or roots, provide grammatical variations without significantly changing the word's part of speech or core meaning. In contrast, derivational suffixes, also added to the end of words or roots, modify the part of speech of the word. New words are formed through derivation, a process that results in words with meanings distinct from their original roots (Handoko, 2019). Suffixes are bound morphemes that occur after a base, like shrinkage, failure, noisy, realize, nails, dreamed. Suffixes may pile up to the number of three or four. In normalizers we perhaps reach the

limit with four: the base norm plus the four suffixes –al, -ize, -er, -s. When suffixes multiply like this, their order is fixed: there is one and only one order in which they occur. Dogs, oxen, discussing, bolder, boldest, chewed, chosen, are the some examples of inflectional suffixes. The words to which these suffixes are attached are called stems. The stem includes the base or bases and all the derivational suffixes. Thus the stem of playboys is playboy and that of beautified is beautify. The writer relates it to the theory from Victoria Fromkin about the types of suffixes; those are derivational and inflectional suffixes. (V. Fromkin et al., 2014:44) explained that when a derivational suffixes is added to a base, it adds meaning. It means that derivational suffixes creates new word and new meaning. In this case, the writer refers to the theory from (V. Fromkin et al., 2010).

2.4.1 Derivational Suffixes

A derivational suffixes is one that is added to a base to form a new word that differs in its part of speech classification (Kolanchery, 2015). When derivational suffixes is added to the base of a word, it can result into a change in the part of speech or grammatical category of that word. For instance, when the suffix –ness is added to the adjective ‘happy’, the adjective ‘happy’ become the noun ‘happiness’. Bound morphemes like –ify, -cation, and –arian are called derivational affixes. When they are added to a base, a new word with a new meaning is derived. The form that results from the addition of derivational affixes is called a derived word. Moreover, when a base is added by derivational affixes, it changes meaning.

(V. A. Fromkin et al., 1998:49) categorize derivation into two groups: processes that result in a change of grammatical class and without changing grammatical classes.

This research investigates both categories of derivational processes. Derivational suffixes are the most common affixes used to alter the grammatical category and meaning of words (Tarigan & Stevani, 2020). Derivational suffixes are affixes that can change both the meaning and grammatical class of a word. They can modify even the most basic root words, such as adding "-ly" to an adjective to transform it into an adverb (O'Grady et al., 2016:270). There are some processes of derivational suffixes according to (V. Fromkin et al., 2010:49):

1. Noun to adjective.

e.g.: boy+ ish = boyish

health + ful = healthful

alcohol + ic = alcoholic

envy + ous = envious

Elizabeth + -an = Elizabethan

2. Verb to noun.

e.g.: create + ion = creation

sing + er = singer

predict + ion = prediction

appear + ance = appearance

inform + ation = information

arrange + ment = arrangement

3. Adjective to adverb.

e.g.: exact + ly = exactly

4. Noun to verb.

e.g.: moral + ize = moralize

glory + ify = glorify

vaccin + ate = vaccinate

5. Adjective to noun.

e.g.: free + dom = freedom

specific + ity = specificity

good + ness = goodness

feudal + ism = feudalism

6. Verb to adjective.

e.g.: read + able = readable

create + ive = creative

migrate + ory = migratory

run(n) + y = runny

7. Adjective to verb.

e.g.: ideal + ize = idealize

Derivation can occur without changing the word's form, a process known as conversion or zero derivation. For example, the noun "telephone" can be used as a verb without any morphological change. Here are examples of derivational suffixes without changing grammatical classes (V. Fromkin et al., 2010:49):

1. Noun to Noun.

e.g.: Friend + -ship = friendship,

human + -ity = humanity,

king + -dom = kingdom,

2. Adjective to Adjective.

e.g.: Pinkk + -ish= pinkish

(Plag, 2018) stated that there are several types of derivational suffixes, they are: adverbial suffixes, Adjectival suffixes, verbal suffixes, and nominal Suffixes.

a. Adverbial Suffixes

An adverbial suffix is a little piece that goes at the end of a word and makes it into an adverb. It can Change words like “slow” to “slowly” or “back” to “backward”. Some common adverbial suffixes are “-ly”, “-wise”, “-back”, “-ways”, and “-ward”.

b. Adjectival Suffixes

Adjective suffixes are little bits that we add to the end of a word to make it describe something or someone in a different way. For example, we can turn the word “child” into “childish” to describe a child who is acting silly or immature. We can also turn “danger” into “dangerous” to describe something that could cause harm. There are lots of different suffixes we can use, like “-ish”, “-ous”, “-ful”, “-able” and more.

c. Verbal Suffixes

Verbal suffixes are little bits that we add to the end of some words to make them into action words, or verbs. Some of these suffixes are “-ify,” “-ize,” “-en,” and “-ate.” For example, we can take the word “pure” and add “-ify” to make “purify.” We can also take “modern” and add “- ize” to make “modernize.”

d. Nominal Suffixes

A nominal suffix is a word that we add to the End of a word to make it into a special kind of word Called a noun. In other words, the suffix comes at the end of the Basis and creates a new lexeme from this combination, Such as “explain” – explanation, “predict” – prediction, “develop” – development”, “friend” – “friendship”, “history” – “historian” etc.

2.4.2 Inflectional Suffixes

According to (V. Fromkin et al., 2010:50), inflectional suffixes, serve to mark grammatical categories such as tense, number, and person. This means, they function to describe these grammatical properties within sentences. According to (Kracht, 2007), inflection is a morpheme that indicates some kind of grammatical relationship. For example, the –s morpheme attached to the word likes indicates the present tense for singular person. The key point about inflectional is that applying it never gives a new word class, but only a different form of the same word (Hippisley & Stump, 2016).

Below are listed four characteristics of inflectional affixes:

- a. Do not change meaning or part of speech, such as the words big and bigger are both adjective.
- b. Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence, such as the present tense morphemes –s in waits shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular)
- c. Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes, such as the plural morphemes –s occurs with most nouns.

- d. Typically occur at the margin of word, such as the plural morphemes –s always come last in a word, as in babysitters or rationalizations.

For instance, when adding certain suffixes to the word write, producing forms like writes, writing, and written, those words do not get any new word class, but only grammatically distinct forms of the same words. Another example is the word books; it consists of a free morpheme book and a suffix –s. The bound morpheme –s does not change the syntactic category of the morpheme book. It only gives grammatical (Hazen, 2014) mentioned “Inflectional suffixes set up relationships and affect the grammar.” It can be assumed that inflectional suffixes possess a grammatical function, influencing not only individual words but also the overall structure of a sentence. As stated by (V. Fromkin et al., 2010:51) divided inflectional suffixes into some types. Modern English has only eight inflectional suffixes (V. Fromkin et al., 2014:47). They are third-person singular, past tense, progressive, past participle, plural, possessive, comparative and superlative.

The following is an explanation of eight inflectional affixes.

1. -s third-person singular, e.g.: She wait-s at home.

Third-person singular normally adds the suffix -s -es to the verb, and there is a singular subject preceding the verb. The suffix -s -es in the verb indicates that it refers to a singular subject. For instance, she walks to the office. She watches.

2. -ed past tense, e.g.: She wait-ed at home. Past tense can be indicated by the inflectional suffix –ed. The inflectional suffix -ed is added to the verb and generating the past tense form. For instance, she worked at home.

3. -ing progressive, e.g.: She is eat-ing the donut.

Progressive is typically produced by suffix -ing to the verb. The inflectional suffix -ing denotes the present participle form of the verb. For instance, she is drinking the tea.

4. -en past participle, e.g.: Mary has eat-en the donuts.

Past participle refers to the suffix -en that is added to an irregular verb to create the past participle form. For instance, he has eaten the cake.

5. -s plural, e.g.: She ate the donut-s.

Plural forms are more frequent found in nouns. The suffix -s specifies the plural form. For instance, the word boy adds the inflection suffix -s to form boys.

6. -'s possessive, e.g.: Disa's hair is short.

Possessive is a suffix -'s -s' that is appended to a noun to indicate possession of something. For instance, Robert's hair is short. Girls' doll is broken.

7. -er comparative, e.g.: Disa has short-er hair than Karin

Comparative can be marked by suffix -er to the adjective that makes a comparison between two objects. For instance, she is smarter than I am.

8. Superlative refers to the suffix -est that is appended to an adjective to enable comparison of the adjective's highest quality level to a noun. For instance, Tom is the cleverest student in the class.