CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses theory that is related to the topic of this research. It is discusses about morphology, morpheme, affixes, derivation and inflection. This theory is relevant for analyzing and discussing the data analysis from this study.

2.1 Morphology

Morphology as a part of linguistic study has a lot of definitions from some linguists. According to Lieber (2009) morphology is the study about word formation covering the process form of word are coined in languages, and the process of word changing based on how they're construct the word. Another definition of morphology by Yule (2006). He stated that morphology is the part of linguistics study related to internal structure of word. Here, the writer concludes that morphology as the study word formation, include the process of forming word in language.

2.2. Morpheme

According to Akmajian (1998) "morphemes are the minimal units of word-building in a language: they cannot be broken down any further into recognizable or meaning full parts". According to Yule (2006) said morpheme is the smallest unit in language. This smallest unit refers to a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Unit meaning refers to noun, adjective, adverb and verb. Part of grammatical function covering comparative, past tense, possessive. According to Lieber (2009) the form of morpheme is different from

form of word. A word absolutely can stand alone and has lexical or functional meaning, but a morpheme can stand alone if the morpheme in the form of free morpheme and cannot stand alone if the morpheme in the form of bound morpheme such as /-ness/, /-ion/, /ment-/, /en-/ are called bound morpheme. Such as word refresh, re / fresh, quickly, quick / ly, Globalization, global / iza /tion. They are called morpheme. The combination of morphemes can construct a word. While, the combination of word can construct phrase or clause. In other word, the writer concludes that morpheme is the smallest part unit in language that can construct words.

According to Yule (2006) morpheme can be divides into four kinds such as free morpheme, bound morpheme, stem and bound stem. Free morpheme is a morpheme can stand alone without any combination of other morpheme. Such as the example: *happy, fresh* they are free morpheme. There are two kinds of free morpheme, lexical and functional morpheme. Lexical morpheme are free morpheme that can be attached by bound morpheme such as *work, sad, educate, happy, dark*. Free morpheme that cannot added by other morpheme such as *i, you, we, but, to* are called functional morpheme.

Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as a word (Yule, 2006). Such as morpheme *ness*, *un*, *ous*, *ing* are called bound morpheme. The point is the form of bound morpheme come in two positions that is before root of word and after root of words or such as prefix and suffix that is added to the roots of word. It is the same as with the form of affixes that can be attach prefix and suffix to the root of word.

Stem is the form root of word that also can be added by derivation and inflection morpheme. Such as the stem *read* as verb is added by bound morpheme *er* become reader as noun, it is occurs in the form of derivation. In inflection form such as *reader* is added by bound morpheme *S* become *readers* (plural). Here, stem is similar with root of word which can occur in the form of derivation and inflection. It is the same as with base which may occur in the context of derivation or inflection morphology. According to Lieber (2009) base is any part of a word that you can adds inflections to, or that you can adds prefixes/suffixes that change the meaning/part of speech or grammatical function. Example the word *memorize* is the base of *memory* and *weakness* is the base of *weak*. So, base is the root of word that can be attached by affixes. The word *walk* (verb) is added by suffix *er* become *walker* (noun) and the meaning will be different, the word *walk* is the base of *walker*. Example of inflection "*walkers*" is also a base, because it can have inflections (walker+s), you can modify it inflectionally (walker add suffix "s" become plural).

Bound stem is morpheme that cannot stand alone as a word, but are not prefixes or suffixes, the combination of two bound base can form the core of word. Example bound base *Psycho* (having to do with the mind) is added by bound base *path* (having to do with the sickness). It is becomes the core of word *Psychopath* (mental ilness). It's only occurs on a particular word. Morpheme of *Psycho* and *Path* is not prefix or suffix, there are no prefixes or suffixes is attached to bound base.

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2.3 Affixes

According to Yule (2006) affixes is a group of morpheme that can be

placed in the beginning as prefix, in the ending of word can it call suffix. Affixes

such as bound morpheme that are not free and it must always placed to the roots.

Sometimes affix is derivation like, *clear-ly* or inflection like, *stop-ped*. In other

word, an affix is basically 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. Affix is something that is very derivational like English -ness and pre-, or

inflectional, such as English plural -S and past tense -ed. Here, the writer

consludes that affixes are groups of bound morphemes which are not clearly

lexical meaning and it is attached in root. Bound morphemes and affixes are

groups of morpheme that is attached to the root and cannot stand alone, it must

always combines with root or base. The use of affixes can be placed in the

beginning as prefix and in the end of root as suffix also can be placed in the

beginning and the ending as multifix.

2.3.1 Types of Affixes

According to Yule (2006) there are two types of affixes in English that is

commonly used. They are prefix and suffix, but in some case there is also English

multifix (Napa, 1991). In English, there is also infix but only happen in colloquial

or word that is used in informal speech or writing.

Prefix is the affix that can be placed before word or in the beginning of

word.

Example : *im-polite*, *im-possible*

En- joy, en-force

2. Suffix is the affix that can be placed after word or in the end of word.

Example: weak-ness, mad-ness

Big-er small-est

 Multifix is the affix that can be placed before or after word, in the beginning and end of word together.

Example: dis-agree-ment, trans-migrat-ion

Re-fresh-ment, un-believe-able

4. Infix is the affix that can be placed somewhere in the middle of word. In English, infixation occur in colloquial.

Example: Desperate (desper + infix blooming +ate)

Kangaroo (kanga + infix bloody + roo)

Absolutely (abso + infix blooming + lutely)

2.3.2 Inflectional Affixes

According to Sari, (1998:82) stated that inflectional affixes is the process of word formation that is attaches suffix in the end of word and doesn't create new lexeme or change part of speech of the word, only have grammatical function. According to Yule (2006) there are eight inflectional affixes in English. They are plural, Possesive, Comparative, Superlative, Present, Past, Past Participle, Present Participle. Here are the explanation about eight inflectional affixes.

1. Plural mostly occur in noun, in English suffix *S* to the noun denotes as plural form. Example like plural, *boy* attaches inflection suffix *S* became boys.

- 2. Possesive denotes as suffix *S* which attaches to the noun to clarify the possession of something. Example like Amir's book, Nita's book.
- 3. Comparative usually marked by suffix *er* to the adjective which make comparison between two things. Example like he *taller* than me.
- 4. Superlative denotes as suffix *est* which is added to the adjective which make comparison of the most quality level an adjective to the noun. Example like:
 Yellow car is the most *fastest* in this arena.
- 5. Third person singular usually put the suffix S to the verb and before the verb, there is singular subject. The suffix S in the verb shows the correlation with the singular subject. Example like: She *always* cooks rice.
- 6. The form of past tense can be marked inflectional suffix *ed*, inflectional *ed* is attached to the verb and forming past tense form. Example like verb *worked*.
- 7. Past participle denotes as suffix *en* that is attached to the irregular verb and create past participle form. Example like verb *given*.
- 8. Present participle typically formed by suffix *ing* to the verb. The inflectional suffix *ing* which is attached to the verb denote as present participle form. Example like *walking*.

Inflection has some characteristics. Bellow are listed three characteristics of inflectional affixes.

- 1. Inflectional affixes never changes the meaning or part of speech. Example like *big* adds suffix *er* become *bigger*. The part of speech still becomes adjective.
- 2. The inflectional suffix S to create plural, possesive mostly occur in noun.
- 3. Typically inflectional suffix ed, ing and en indicate to the form of verb.

4. Suffix *er* an *est* mostly occur in adjective to indicate comparison.

2.3.3 Derivational Affixes

According to Yule (2006) stated that derivational affixes is the process of attaching prefix and suffix to the root of word and create new lexeme, it changes the part of speech of the word. Derivation affixes has characteristics which is derivation affixes always placed in the beginning and the ends of the word. It is different with inflection affix that only placed in the end of word. Example like, *Religious* is the root of word *religion* (noun) is added by suffix *ous* became *religious* (adj). There are two types of derivation affixes. They are productive and unproductive affixes. Productive affixes is derivation affixes that is commonly used in deriving new word in word formation process. Such as *ness*, *ly ous*, *ize* are called productive affixes. They are the main factor in deriving new word. Unproductive affixes is derivational affixes that has not significant role in deriving new word. Such as *dis*, *im*, *in*, *un* are called unproductive affixes Derivation has some characteristics. Bellow are listed three characteristics of derivational affixes:

- Derivational affixes always changes the part of speech and the meaning of the word, it can call affixation process such as the word sad as an adjective is added by suffix ness become sadness as a noun.
- 2. Derivational affixes always occurs in noun, verb and an adjective.
- 3. Derivational affixes usually change the context meaning to the word totally, but in some case, derivational affixes doesn't change the context meaning and only the part of speech meaning.

2.4 Derivation versus Inflection Affixes

The difference between derivation and inflection affixes based on their own characteristics affixes. Derivation affixes has the characteristics which is can creates new lexeme, usually derivation affixes changes the meaning and the grammatical category or part of speech. Such as derivational suffix 'ize' in the word 'realize' changes the part of speech from noun 'real' to verb 'realize' and also derivational suffix 'ize' creates new lexeme 'realize'. It is different with inflection affixes. The characteristics of inflection affixes never changes the part of speech of word or create new lexeme and only indicates the grammatical function of word. Inflection affixes is used to show the word is plural or singular, present or past and comparative or superlative. Example inflection affixes 'S' to shows plural in the word 'books'. It is changes the grammatical function from singular 'book' to plural 'books'. In conclusion here, derivation and inflection has different role in forming word which is derivation can changes the part of speech of word and inflection affixes doesn't change the part of speech and only change the grammatical function of word.

2.5 Part of speech

According to Yule (2006) part of speech are types group of words based on their functions in the sentence. There are eight kinds part of speech in English covering noun, verb, an adjective, an adverb, articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, but the researcher only explains noun, verb, an ajective and adverb that is relate with derivation affixes.

- 1. Noun denotes in the linguistic world which refers to the object in the widest sense. It can be human, animal, a feeling or others objects which contain noun. Typically noun indicates the number which expressing the singular or plural. Noun can be marked with suffix S as plural form, suffix er, or, ness etc.
- **2. Verb** refers to the word that is used to describe an action, state or occurance and can forming the tense in the sentence. Typically verb indicates an action to the word and also verb indicate the tense. normally, verb denotes as suffix *fy*, *ize* and put them in the ending of the word.
- 3. **An adjective** is a word or phrase used in naming attribute. Grammatically, an adjective occurs to a noun to modify and explain the status of noun. Typically an adjective can be marked with suffix *ive*, *less*, *ous* in the ending of word.
- 4. **An adverb** is a word which modifies an adjective, verb or noun. An adverb expressing the place, manner, cause, situation. Typically an adverb denotes as suffix *ly* in the ending of word.

2.6 Novel as literary work

Novel as literary work is the express of feeling person about all of something in the world and express it in writing story, Literary work has purpose to convey moral value in our life. Literary work or novel has a functions for entertain, for add knowledge and intellectual. The reader gets knowledge after read the literary work. Not only knowledge but also the reader can gets motivation in literary work. Novel as literary works is very important for us which can be media of entertainment and media to get knowledge about the world. Novel as a literary work also can gives us inspiration about life.

2.7 Snow

Snow novel is one of the famous novels by Orhan Pamuk from Turkey, Snow has already been best seller in Turkey. Orhan Pamuk gives unique story with relate the story to the problem of his country. The novel is about journey of journalist who cames to the Kars town in Turkey, the journalist doing investigation about the problem in town Kars which are the girls doing suicide because of the government in Turkey forbid the girls using veil. The rules of government adversative with the rule of Islam which demand the girls of Muslim to wear a veil. Orhan Pamuk serves story with the unique way that can make the readers are not bored. The theme of novel discusses about theology, love, faith and friendship. All of them are served in the novel.