

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Review of Related Literature

According to James, a learner makes a mistake when writing or speaking because of lack of attention, fatigue, carelessness, or some other aspects of performance.¹⁰ Mistakes can be self-corrected when attention is called. Whereas, an error is the use of linguistic item in a way that a fluent or native speaker of the language regards it as showing faulty or incomplete learning. In other words, it occurs because the learner does not know what is correct, and thus it cannot be self-corrected.

[illegible]

Table 2.1
The Differences between Inflectional and Derivational
Morphemes

NO.	Inflectional Morphemes	Derivational Morphemes
1	No word class change For example, <i>big</i> , <i>bigger</i> .	May cause word class change For example, <i>-ment</i> forms noun <i>judgement</i> from verb <i>judge</i> .
2.	Grammatical function For example, the present tense morpheme <i>-s</i> in <i>waits</i> shows agreement with the subject of the verb.	Lexical function For example, morpheme <i>-ful</i> in <i>painful</i> has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word <i>painful</i> .
3.	Typically occur with all members of some large Class of morpheme. For example, the plural <i>-s</i> occurs with most nouns.	Typically occur with only some members of morpheme. For example, The suffix <i>-hood</i> occurs such as <i>brother</i> , <i>knight</i> , and <i>neighbor</i> but not with most others. For example, <i>friend</i> , <i>daughter</i> and so on.
4.	.Follow derivational morphemes in a word For example, the plural morpheme <i>-s</i> always comes last in a word, as in <i>babysitters</i> .	Precede inflectional morphemes in a word For example, <i>teachers</i> the derivational suffix <i>-er</i> comes before the inflectional suffix <i>-s</i> .

2.3.2 Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes can be categorized according to their types:

1. Form

The first form division concerns placement; before the base or root (prefixes) or following base or root (suffixes).

The second form is distinction concerning the change in the word class; noun to verbs, verbs to adjectives, and so forth.

using in physicians and scientist.⁴³ It is important not to confuse the negative a- prefix with other homonymic prefixes that also begin with letter *a-*, but are of Latin or English origins and have completely different meaning.

The table 7 shows the example of some words that can be added with prefix *a-*.

Table 2.7: prefix a -

PREFIX	WORD	MEANING
<i>a-/an-</i>	Apolitical (adj)	Not interested in or concerned with politics
	Asymmetry (noun)	Lack of symmetry
	Asexual (adj)	1 without sex, sexual organs, or sexuality
	Achromatic (adj)	Without color
	Anaerobe	Without oxygen or free oxygen
	Anesthesia	Lose of sensation to touch or pain

6. prefix *mis-*

The Oxford Encyclopedic English dictionary states that This prefix means bad or badly and wrong, typically words are *misformation*, *misguide* (mistaken in thought or action), *miscarriage*, *misanthropy*, *misogyny*, in native words, old English *mis-* cognate with old Frisian, old Saxon, middle Dutch, and modern Dutch *mis-*.⁴⁴ In borrowed words, Middle English *mis-*

⁴³ *ibid*

⁴⁴ *The Oxford Encyclopedic English Dictionary*, (Oxford University Press, 1991)

borrowed from old French *mes-*, from Frankish (Compare Old German *missa-*, *missi-*, *mis-*).

Study the example in following table 2.8 can help us in understanding in using prefix *mis-*.

Table 2.8: prefix mis-

PREFIX	WORD	MEANING
<i>mis-</i>	Miscommunication (noun)	Communication wrongly
	Misunderstanding (noun)	Wrong understanding
	Misguided (adj)	Mistaken in thought or action
	Mispronounce (verb)	Mispronunciation

B. Previous Studies

Here, the researcher reviews some previous studies which are related to this study as follows.

1. Akinmade Timothy wrote an article entitled “*Morphological Errors in the English Usage of Some Nigerian*”. This paper examines the morphological errors in the English usage of some senior secondary school pupils in Nigeria. The subjects in the study were 250 Senior Secondary School Two (SSS2) pupils drawn from some schools in Osun and Ondo States. The elicitation techniques were essay writing and a rewriting exercise in addition to the errors observed in their spoken English. The study revealed that (a) the pupils’ competence in English morphology is very low and (b) the errors were caused by such factors as the inconsistency in the morphological rules of English, overgeneralization of rules, misapplication

4. Alifanurul Barokah wrote a thesis entitled *Analysis Derivational Words Found in Articles of Cool and Smart Magazine Published on May, 2011 as a Contribution in Teaching Morphology*. His study was conducted to find out the derivational words found in the articles of *Cool and Smart Magazine* published on May, 2011, to find out the word class of derivational words, and to find out the meaning of derivational words. The result of the study shows that there are 36 derivational words from of noun, such as *civilization, signature, freedom*, making and user; 6 derivational words from of verb, such as, *dissolve, decorate*; 30 derivational words from of adjective, for example, *African, dangerous, personal* and *amazing*; 15 words from of adverb such as, *generally, usually, appropriately*, and *easily*.

⁴⁷ Reima Al-Jarf, *Teaching English Word-Formation Processes to Translation students*, (King Saud University: Saudi Arabia), no.2, 2011, 160-173.

[illegible]

5. Sri Romadhon Eko Yuliyanti with her thesis entitled *The Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns as Found in some of the Jakarta Post Articles (Published on January, 2nd 2012)*. In her research she is eager to analyze derivational process of English nouns as found in some of the Jakarta post articles (published on January, 2nd 2012). This research discussed about the process of English noun words that added by derivational affixes in the some of the Jakarta post articles. This research used library research. Focusing on the problem statements, there are five cases. They are what are the derived nouns found in some of the Jakarta post articles, does the process of affixation change the category of the base words, do the new derived words change in the meaning, do the affixations occur in the specific root and what are the categories of the derived noun. The result of her study is she found 90 English nouns add trough derivational process. There are megawatt, disincentives*, discontent, non-European, immigrant, undertaking, and etc. A lot of number word of verbs, adjective, and nouns which derives a new English noun. And the last the derivational processes of English nouns have changes the meaning all of the new words from the original words.⁴⁹
6. Dwi Eddy Sholichin conducted a field research about *An Error Analysis in Changing Verbs into Nouns Made by The Tenth Students of SMAN 1*

⁴⁹ Sri Romadhon Eko Yuliyanti, *The Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns as Found in Some of the Jakarta Post Articles*, (Published on January, 2nd 2012), (Ungraduated Thesis, Sate Islamic Studies Institute STAIN Salatiga, 2012) <http://ri.search.yahoo.com/>

- ⁵⁰ Dwi Eddy Sholichin, *an error analysis in changing verbs into nouns made by the tenth students of SMAN 1 Batangan Pati in the academic year of 2008/2009*, (Ungraduated Thesis, IKIP PGRI Semarang, 2009)

