CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is going to write the statements of any literature that have something to do with this research.

2.1 Morpheme

Before discussing word formation, it is appropriate to explain morpheme firstly. Rachmadie (1990: 9) says "A morpheme is a meaningful linguistic unit consisting of a word (such as *dog*) or a word element (such as the *-s* at the end of *dogs*) that can't be divided into smaller meaningful parts". These smallest units of meaning in a language are called morphemes.

The concept of morpheme differ form the concept of word, as may morphemes cannot stand as words on their own. A morpheme is free if it can stand alone, or bound if it is used exclusively along side a free morpheme. Such as /-s/, /-ly/, /im-/, /un-/ are called bound morpheme.

English example: the word "unbreakable" has three morphemes "*un*-" (meaning not X) a bound morpheme, "-break-" a free morpheme and "-able". "*un*-" is also a prefix, "-*able*" is a suffix. Both are affixes.

Based on the statement above, the writer concludes that morpheme is the smallest part that construct words and it is included morphology. Morphology is branch of scientific knowledge which studies form and structure. In linguistics, morphology refers to the form and formation of word.

2.1.1 Types of Morpheme

There are two kinds of morpheme, be classified according to whether they are free or bound.

1. Free Morpheme

A free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language, without requiring the presence of additional morphemes in order to be freely pronouncable as a word. Thus, words made up of only one morpheme, such as cat, elephant, are necessarily free morpheme. Of course, this does not mean that free morphemes always occur on their own, with no other morphemes attached for example cat forms such as cats and catty and elephant we also have elephants and elephatine.

The point is that form such as cat and elephant do not require the presence of another morpheme in order to be pronounceable in isolation in English.

2. Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is one which cannot stand alone as a freely pronounceable word in a language, but which requires the presence of some morphemes. Thus, morpheme in English such as *-ed* "past", *-s* plural (more than one), *re-* (again, back) or *mis-* (wrongly) are bound morphemes. None of these forms are never pronounced on their own by speaker of English. There are always attached to some morphemes, and occur in words such as kill*-ed*, dog*-s*, *re-*write, and *mis-*hear.

2.2 English Word Formation

English employs two ways to create new word. The first is by putting together the morphemes or words by derivation processes and compounding. Derivation process, it is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bits' of the English language which are not usually given a separate listings in dictionaries. These small bits are known as affixes (for example: foolishness from fool + ish + ness). Compounding, it means joining to two separate words to create a single form (for example: the word *wallpaper, wastebasket, waterbed, textbook, goodlooking, fast-food,* etc.).

The second way is creating new word by putting together, sometimes, parts of a morpheme or not morphemes at all by using the process of acronyms, back formation, blending, clipping, and coinage (Manis: 1987: 133-134).

There are five basic processes to create new words, they are:

- Acronyms, it means forming new words from the initial letters of a set of other words (for example: *CD/Compact Disk*, *UNESCO*, *radar/radio detecting and ranging*, etc.).
- Backformation, it means reducing a word of one type (usually a noun) to form a word of another type (usually a verb). For example, *donate* from *donation*, *emote* from *emotion*, *babysit* from *babysitter*, etc.
- 3. Blending, it is the combination of two separate words to create a new word but it is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word (for example: *smog*

{*smoke* + *fog*}, *motel* {*motor* + *hotel*}, *telecast* {*television* + *broadcast*}, etc.).

- Clipping, it occurs by making shorter a word of more than one syllable (Such as: *facsimile* becomes *fax*, *condominium* becomes *condo*, *Sue* from *Susan*, etc.).
- Coinage or the invention of totally new terms (for example: nylon, xerox, zipper, etc.).

Related to the term "word formation", Plag (2003:13) gives opinion that the study of word-formation can be defined as the study of the ways in which new complex words are built on the basis of other words or morphemes. According to him there are three ways to create new words from the existing words: by affixational process, by non-affixational process, and compounding.

2.3 Affixes

Affixes includes morpheme. It can be added to other morpheme (root/base) which is constructing a word formation and new meaning, the following are the further explanation.

2.3.1 Defition of Affixes

Rachmadie (1990: 13), says "morpheme that here as the basic for words are sometimes called roots or base. Thus, morphemes such as happy, quick, tidy, print are roots. On the other hand, morpheme such as *ly*, *-ness*, *un-*, *ir-* is non roots. They are usually called affixes". Crowley (1995: 6) said that affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that must always be attached to a root morpheme. Meanwhile Procter (1980: 15) says "affix is a group of letters or sounds added to the beginning of a word or the end of the word". Affix is something that is very derivational like English *-ness* and *pre-*, or inflectional, such as English plural *-s* and past tense *-ed*.

Based on the statement above, the writer consludes that affixes are morpheme which are not clearly lexical meaning and it is attached in root morpheme.

2.3.2 Types of Affixes

Affixes have several types; the following are the explanation from several reference:

Napa (1992: 5) argues that there are three types of affixes; they are Prefix, Suffix, and Multiflix in English.

1. Prefix

Prefix is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word. For example: *ab*-normal, *dis*-agree, *ex*-change, *im*-material, *re*-act, etc.

2. Suffix

Suffix is the affixes can be added to the end of a word. For example: ideal-*ize*, hoori-*fy*, execut-*ion*, capital-*ism*, care-*less*, etc.

3. Multifix

Multifix is the affixes which can be added of both the prefix and suffix to any word. For example: *dis*-agree-*able*, *il*-legal-*ity*, *im*-migrat-*ion*, *mis*applicat*ion*, *in*accuracy, etc.

Crowley (1995: 6) argues that there are two most common types of affixes, they are Prefix and Suffixes.

1. Prefix

These are affixes which come before a root. The following English words all contain prefixes (presented in bold type), and these are separated form the root by means of hyphen:

re-act	un-holy
dis-believe	non-smoking
in-sincere	a-symmetry
pre-view	co-operate

2. Suffix

These are affixes that are added after a root. The following English words contain suffixes.

cat-s	man-ly
kill-er	kind- <i>ness</i>
green-ish	eat-ing
laugh-ed	king-dom

2.4 Theory of Affixation

In this section, the theory of affixation by plag which is used to analyze the data is discussed. Affixation is the process of deriving new words on the basis of the existing words by the help of affixes (Plag, 2003:107). In this case, affixes refer to derivational affixes. The characteristics of this kind of affix are: encodes lexical meaning, is not syntactically relevant, can occur inside derivation, often changes the part of speech, is often semantically unclear, is often restricted in its productivity, and is not restricted to suffixation. The affixes can be categorized into three: suffixes, prefixes, and infixes.

2.4.1 Suffixes

It means some bound morphemes which are must be added before the central meaningful element of the words (Plag, 2003:10). There are four kinds of suffixes: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival affixes, and adverbial affixes.

2.4.1.1 Nominal Suffixes

Nominal suffixes is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word formation to be noun. Nominal suffixes are suffixes which are used to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concept, but also properties, qualities, and the like (Plag, 2003:86-92). It kinds are:

1. -ce/-cy

This suffix added productively to adjectives in *-ant/-ent* (for example: *convergence*, *efficiency*, *emergence*, etc.) and also to nouns ending the string as in *agency*, *presidency*, *regency*, and so on.

Example: Efficient (adjective) → Efficiency (noun)

(Here, suffix -cy has the function as nominal suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh adjective to be noun).

Regent (noun) \longrightarrow Regency (noun)

(Here, suffix -cy has the function as nominal suffixes because it change the meaning but not change the part of speeh).

2. -er (and its orthographic variant -or)

Its functions are:1) signify entities that are active or volitional participants in an event (e.g. *teacher*, *singer*, *writer*, etc.), 2) denotes instrument nouns (e.g. *blender*, *mixer*, *toaster*, etc.), 3) denotes noun entities which are associated with an activity such as *diner*, *lounger*, *trainer*, *winner*, etc., 4) creates person nouns indicating place of origin or residence (e.g. *Londoner*, *New Yorker*, *New Englander*). The orthographic variant -*or* occurs mainly with Latinate bases ending in /s/ or /t/ as *conductor*, *oscillator*, *compressor*.

Example: Teach (verb)
Teacher (noun)

Conduct (verb) \longrightarrow Conductor (noun)

(Here, suffix *-er, -or* has the function as nominal suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh verb to be noun).

3. **-ing**

Derivatives with this suffix denote the processes (*begging*, *running*, *sleeping*, etc) or results (*building*, *rapping*, *stuffing*, etc.).

Example: Build (verb) \rightarrow Building (noun)

(Here, suffix *-ing* has the function as nominal suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh).

4. **-ion**

-ion denotes events or results of processes which are primarily found in scientific discourse such as *expiation* and *sedimentation*.

Example: Expiate (verb) -> Expiation (noun)

(Here, suffix *-ion* has the function as nominal suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh verb to be noun).

-ness

5.

It is considered as the most productive suffix of English. It has a close semantic relative with *-ity* (e.g. *thingness, kindness*, etc.). Example: Kind (adjective) \longrightarrow Kindness (noun) (Here, suffix *-ness* has the function as nominal suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh

adjective to be noun).

6. **-ity**

The words, which are derived by attaching this suffix, denote qualities, states, or properties that are usually derived from Latinate adjectives (e.g. *curiosity*, *productivity*, *solidity*, etc.)
Example: Productive (adjective) → Productivity (noun)
(Here, suffix -*ity* has the function as nominal suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh).

7. **-ment**

This suffix derives action nouns denoting processes or results from the mainly verbs. It is usually attached to monosyllables or disyllabic base words with have stress on the last syllable (e.g *assessment, endorsement, involvement, treatment*, etc.)

Example: Involve (verb) \longrightarrow Involvement (noun)

(Here, suffix *-ment* has the function as nominal suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh verb to be noun).

2.4.1.2 Verbal Suffixes

Verbal suffixes is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word to be verb.

1. -en

The meaning of *-en* formations can be described as causative 'make (more) X'. It is mostly attached to adjectives (e.g. *blacken*, *broaden*, *quicken*, *ripen*, etc.).

Example: Quick (adjective) ---- Quicken (verb)

(Here, suffix *-en* has the function as verbal suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh adjective to be verb).

2. **-ize**

-ize expresses: 1) locatives/ "put into X" as in *computerize*, *hospitalize*, 2) ornative/ "provide with X" as in *patinatize* and *flouridize*, 3) causative/ "make (more) X" as in *randomize* and

functionalize, 4) resultative/ "make into X" as in *carbonize* and *itemize*, 5) inchoative/ "become X" as in *aerosolize*, 6) performative/ "perform X" as in *anthropologize*, 7) similative/ "act like X" as in *cannibalize* and *vampirize*.

Example: Computer (noun) ---- Computerize (verb)

(Here, suffix *-ize* has the function as verbal suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh noun to be verb).

2.4.1.3 Adjectival Suffixes

Adjectival suffixes is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word to be adjective. The English adjectival suffixes can be divided into two groups. The first is relational adjectives. It is adjectival suffixes whose role is to relate the noun the adjective qualifies to the base word of derived adjective. For example, algebraic mind means a mind having to do with algebra, referring algebra, characterized by algebra.

The second group is qualitative adjective. This adjective can adopt qualitative meanings as in she is a grammatical genius and it can adopt a qualitative sense (Plag, 2003: 94-97). Their kinds are:

1. -al

This suffix attaches mostly to Latinate bases as in *accidental*, *colonial*, *cultural*, *federal*, *institutional*, *modal*, etc.

Example: Culture (noun) -> Cultural (adj)

(Here, suffix *-al* has the function as adjectival suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh noun to be adjective).

2. -ed

This suffix create adjective with general meaning "having X and being provided with X". For example: *broad-minded*, *pig-headed*, *wooded*, etc.

Example: Wood (noun) \rightarrow Wooded (adj)

(Here, suffix *-ed* has the function as adjectival suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh noun to be adjective).

3. -ful

The suffix *-ful* has the meaning having X and being characterized by X as in, *beautiful*, *purposeful*, *tactful*, etc. It is typically attached to abstract nouns.

Example: Purpose (noun) -> Purposeful (adj)

(Here, suffix *-ful* has the function as adjectival suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh noun to be adjective).

4. -ing

It functions primarily to form present participle which can be used as adjectives in attributive positions. This suffix derives adjectives from nouns and bound roots, for example: *curious, famous, synonymous*, etc. It has some variants: *eous* (e.g. *erroneous, homogenous*), *-ious* (e.g. *gracious, prestigious*), and *-uous* (e.g. *ambiguous, continous*).

Example: Synonym (noun) ---> Synonymous (adj)

(Here, suffix *-ous* has the function as adjectival suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh noun to be adjective).

2.4.1.4 Adverbial Suffixes

Adverbial suffixes is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word to be adverb. Plag in his book Word-Formation in English (2003:97-98)

1. -ly

In some formations there is a difference in meaning between the adjective and the adverb derived by *-ly*. For example, *shortly*, *hardly*, and *dryly* are semantically differ with their base words.

Example: Short $(adj) \longrightarrow$ Shortly (adv)

(Here, suffix *-ly* has the function as adverbial suffixes because it change the meaning and the part of speeh adjective to be adverb).

2.4.2 Prefixes

Plag (2003:98-101) argues that English prefixes can be classified,

by considering their semantic meanings, into four groups. The first is a

group that quantify over their base words meaning, for example, "one" (e.g. uni- in unilateral and unification), "twice or two" (e.g. bi- in bilateral and di- in disyllabic and ditransitive), "many" (e.g. multi- in multi-purpose or multi-lateral, and poly- in polysyllabic and polyclinic), "half" (semi- in semi-conscious), "all" (e.g. omni- in omnipotent), "small" (e.g. micro- in micro-surgical and microwave), "large" (macro- in macroeconomics), "to excess" (hyper- and over- in hyperactive and overestimate), and "not sufficiently" (e.g. Under- in undernourish).

Example: Unilateral (adjective) - Lateral (adjective)

Overestimate (verb) ← Estimate (verb)

The second group consists of a number of locative prefixes such as *circum*- means "around" (e.g. *circumnavigate*, *circumscribe*, etc.), *counter*- means "againts" (e.g. *counterbalance* and *counterexample*), *endo*- means "internal to X" (e.g. *endocentric* and *endocrinology*), *epi*means "on or over" (e.g. *epiglottis* and *epicentral*), *inter*- means "between" (e.g. *interbreed*), *intra*- means "inside" (e.g. *intramuscular*), *para*- means "along with" (e.g. *paramedic*, *paranormal*, etc.), *retro*means "back or backwards" (e.g. *retroflex*), *trans*- means "across" (e.g. *transcontinental*, *transmigrate*, etc.).

Example: Circumnavigate (verb) - Navigate (verb)

Counterbalance (noun) ← Balance (noun) Paranormal (adjective) ← Normal (adjective) Transmigrate (verb) ← Migrate (verb) 23

The third group is temporal prefixes expressing notions like "before" (ante-, pre-, and fore-, as in antedate, preconcert, foresee), "after" (post-, as in poststructuralism, postmodern, postmodify, etc.), or "new" (neo-, as in neoclassic, Neo-Latin).

Example: Antedate (verb) Date (noun)

Neoclassic (adj) Classic (adjective)

The last group consists prefixes which express negation. They are: 1) a(n)-, this suffix occurs only in Latinate adjectives. Its meaning can either be paraphrased as "without what is referred to by the nominal base", as in *achromatic* and *asexual*, or as "not X" as in *asymmetrical*, 2) *anti*-, this prefix can expresses "against or opposing" with denominal, deadjectival and deverbal derivatives behaving like adjectives (e.g. *antiwar*, *an anti-freeze liquid*, etc.) and expresses "the opposite of an X" or "not having the proper characteristics of an X" as in *anti-hero*, 3) *dis-*, it has meaning closely related to *un-*, and *de-*, this prefix forms reversative verbs from foreign verbal bases, for example, *disassemble*, *disassociate*, *discharge*, etc.

Asymmetrical (adjective) ← Symmetrical (adjective) There are also some prefixes which are do not fit into any of the four group, such as "wrong or evil" (*mal*-, as in *malfunction* and *malnutrition*), "badly or wrongly" (*mis*-, as in *misinterpret*, and *mistrial*), "together or jointly" (*co*-, as in *cooperative*), etc., 5) *in*-, this prefix is found with Latinate adjectives and the general negative meaning "not": *incomprehensible, inactive, intolerable, implausible, illegal, irregular,* etc., 6) *mis-*, it conveys the meaning of "inaccurate(ly) or wrongly", as in *mispronounce, misreport, mistrial,* etc., 7) *non-*, this prefix has the general meaning of "not X", for example; *nonbiological, non-commercial, non-returnable,* etc., 8) *un-*, adjectival *un-* is used to denote a reservative or privative means "remove X" (as in *unwrap*), denote "absence of X" (e.g. *unbelief*).

Unbelief (noun) 🔶	Belief (noun)
Misinterpret (verb) 🔶	Interpret (verb)
Cooperative (adj) 🔶	Operative (noun)
Unwrap (verb) 🔶	Wrap (verb)
Inactive (adj) 🖌 🔶	Active (adj)
Illegal (a <mark>dj) 🚽 🔶</mark>	Legal (<mark>ad</mark> j)

2.4.3 Infixation

Plag (2003:101) says that Morphologists usually agree that English has no infixes. However, there is the possibility of inserting expletives in the middle of words to derive new words (e.g. *kangabloody-roo* and *abso-blooming-lutely*). Therefore, we could say that English has a process of infixation of words, but there are no bound morphemes that can be classified as infixes.

2.5 Biography of One Direction

One Direction, is boyband formed from the talent show X-Factor UK. He are an English-Irish pop boy band based in London, composed of Niall Horan, Liam Payne, Harry Styles, Louis Tomlinson, Zayn Malik. Each personnel auditioned X-Factor and up to half elimination. But in the elimination, each announced personnel do not qualify for the next round. But then, they (the participants audition) that do not qualify gathered in a room. Then there was a crew of X-Factor comes into the room and suddenly call for back some of the names of participants who did not pass the audition such as Becca, Ganeva, Sophia, Liam, Louis, Niall, Zayn, Harry, etc. There is one in X-Factor judge Simon Cowell announced that, You qualify for next round but in one group/ one band. At the time it was born One Direction dated July 22, 2010.

In 2011, "Up All Night" is their debut album, managed to become the fastest selling album in the UK. In the same year, the album is a success perched on top of the Billboard 200. In addition, "Up All Night" also dominate the top ten of the UK Singles Chart with debut single "What Makes You Beautiful". The success of continuous approached the United Kingdom's boyband. Still through the single "What Makes You Beautiful", they managed to bring in the "Best British Single" in the event the BRIT Awards 2012. At the end of that year, they released their second album titled "Take Me Home". The next year, ie in 2013, One Direction began touring the world. The tour starts from the cities in the UK and Ireland, and then proceed to countries in North America, Australia, and Asia. For his success, One Direction is called as a

trigger revival of the boy band era Europe who previously had triumphed in the 1990s.

2.6 Previous Studies

Some researches on affixation were conducted by some other researchers before. Setia (2005) conducted a research on affixation in his thesis entitled *A Morphological Study on the Suffixation of Verbs Used in President George W. Bush's Speech in Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 7, 2002.* In his study, he did not analyze all kinds of affix and he just analyzed one kind of affix, it was suffixes. He analyzed about kinds and functions of the suffixes used in President George W. Bush's Speech in Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 7, 2002. He suffixes used in Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 7, 2002. He found four kinds of suffixes were used in his study namely class-changing (*-al*), denoting persons (*-er*), frequent Representation (*-ly*), and native origin.

The other researcher who studied affixation was Heniva (2008). She conducted a research on affixation entitled *Affixation Used in the English Translation of Sahih Bukhari by Muhsin Khan*. In her study, she analyzed one kind of affix, it was suffixes (*-ation*) and the process of affixation that were used in Translation of Sahih Bukhari by Muhsin Khan.

Related to this study, there is a difference between this study and those previous studies. The difference is in the object of the study. The object of this study is One Direction songs. Moreover, this research focuses on the affixation applied in *where do broken heart go, ready to run, fool's gold, they don't know about us, I wish, olivia, illusion, diana, temporary fix,* and *I want.* It becomes the unique one that differentiates to the previous studies were there.