

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This introduction discusses the problems related to the title of the thesis, namely *The Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in English Noun Formation*. The aim of discussing the problems is to give brief information of the topic. The discussion in this chapter covers the background of the study, the reason of choosing the title, statement of the problems, objective of the study, scope of the problems, and the source of data.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is not only the universal way for people to communicate one another, but also the basic element of communication. It is impossible to make relationship to others without language since it is used to express ideas, wills, question, moods, et cetera. Since people are members of social group, they depend on the use of language. They cannot conduct communication with others without language. Therefore, we all know that language has an important role in society as a mean of communication. This statement offers an idea that when everyone is conducting communication, language takes place as the medium of communication among participants. When there is communication, there will be language. Hence, language and communication are closely related. The use of language by people involves the production of words. To know how words are produced, it is necessary to study morphology.

According to Eugene A. Nida (1949:1), morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. In accordance with Nida's opinion, Bernard Bloch and George L. Trager (1942:72) state five kinds of morphological processes, they are: reduplication, suppletion, zero modification, internal change, and affixation -inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. For the sake of understanding about English affixes, Longman (1987:16) states that affixes are a group of letter (s) or sounds added to the beginning of a word or to the end of a word to change its meaning or its use.

Concerning the three quotations above the writer knows that suffixation is a type of five morphological processes, while derivational suffixes are suffixes that usually change the part of speech of roots to which they are attached. The writer takes the following example to clarify the statement,

Two events have set the course of the Iraq crisis so far:
President George W. Bush's speech to the United Nations and
Iraq's letter apparently allowing weapons *inspectors* back in.
(1/NM/IX/2002/P9/1P/L1-4)

The suffix *-or* in the example above has an important role. It is attached to the root *inspect* to form noun. Moreover, the noun suffix *-or* which is attached to the root *inspect* indicates a result of an action. If there is no suffix *-or*, the sentence will be grammatically incorrect and it will be a confusing sentence, since the meaning of the noun *inspector* is different from that of the root *inspect*.

Meanwhile, suffix *-or* in the example is attached to the roots *inspect* to form noun. Moreover, the noun suffix *-or* which is attached to the root *inspect* also indicates a person or thing that performs an action. If there is no suffix *-or*, the sentence will be grammatically incorrect and it will be a confusing sentence,

since the meaning of the noun *inspector* is different from that of the root *inspect*. Nevertheless, suffix *-or* is meaningless when it stands by itself except if it is attached to a certain part of speech of words or roots and this is the most important case of derivational suffixes.

To see the importance of derivational suffixes, the writer wants to attempt at word formation analysis of derivational suffixes in noun formation.

1.2 The Reason of Choosing the Title

Concerning the use of English as a mean of international communication, it is interesting to study and analyze English, especially, the process of English affixation. The writer has two reasons in choosing *The Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in English Noun Formation* of this thesis. First, it is caused by the fact that the derivational suffixes in noun formation are very productive. It means that the derivational suffixes have a high occurrence in the use of English in daily life. Second, the addition of derivational suffixes to form noun indicates several meanings. That is why the writer wants to know the meanings resulted from the addition of the derivational suffixes in noun formation.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The writer wants to present the problem of the discussion into several related points. The writer formulates the problems as follows:

1. What are the types of English derivational suffixes in noun formation?
2. What are the meanings resulted from the addition of the derivational suffixes in noun formation?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The writer has objectives of the study. They are based on the problems that will be discussed in this thesis. The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. The writer wants to describe the types of the noun suffixes used in the magazines.
2. The writer wants to describe the meanings resulted from the addition of the derivational suffixes in noun formation.

1.5 Scope of the Problem

It is necessary to limit the problem for there are two kinds of derivational affixes. The two kinds of derivational affixes are derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. Derivational prefixes refer to the process of adding affixes to the initial of words or roots while the process of adding affixes to the following of words or roots is called derivational suffixes. In writing this thesis, the writer wants to discuss the derivational suffixes in detail.

The kinds of suffixes indicating nouns are discussed by John De Boer (1932:30) as follows: -al, -ance/-ancy, -ant, -ery, -ence/-ency, -ian, -er/-or, -hood, -ion/-ation, -ism, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ness, -y, -ory, -ship, are suffixes used to form nouns. The suffixes above are suffixes that are attached to adjectives, verbs, and nouns to form nouns with various meanings.

Concerning the statement above, the writer states that there are many suffixes indicated as derivational morphemes. In this thesis, the writer focuses only on the derivational suffixes in noun formation as the main topic of the analysis in the thesis.

1.6 The Source of Data

This research is categorized as library research since the writer obtains the data from written material. The data are taken from a magazine that contains many articles in English. That magazine is: Newsweek magazine, September 30th, 2002 edition.

The reasons why the writer chooses that magazine are, it is caused by the fact that that magazine is very popular all over the world since they are written in English and contains much information needed by the readers. Moreover, the articles of that magazine contain many derivational suffixes in noun formation. Therefore, Newsweek magazine is very helpful for the writer to obtain the data needed for the analysis.