

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Human beings can speak thousands of words to communicate with one another. When there is a communication, there will be a language. Hence, language and communication are closely related. The use of language by human beings involves the production of words. To know how words are produced, it is necessary to study morphology. It is in line with Nida's opinion saying that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Morphology concentrates on the analysis of parts of speech, inflectional forms, word roots and affixes (1949 : 1).

The word morphological is the adjective form of morphology, a study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Hornby in *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English* defines the word process as connected series of actions, changes and operations. So, morphological process is the process of the formation of words out of other units which are their bases (1983 : 44).

Word formation is a process of forming words out of the existing ones. The new words can be formed by morphemes (free or bound morphemes) or by other word classes such as noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. The basic processes of word formation which are used by all speakers are compounding, derivation,

coinage (invention), echoism, blending, clipping, back formation, folk etymology (borrowing), an tonomasia, acronymy, reduplication, and conversion.

While, adjective is a modifier that has grammatical properties of comparison (Azar, 1989 : 109). It is often identified by special derivational endings or by special adverbial modifiers that precede it. Basically adjectives are used to explain noun but their actual use, they may have other function such as, adverb, verb modifier and modifier of adjective it self. Adjectives function to modify noun or pronoun that is Adjective modifying noun Adjective modifying pronoun. It is difficulty to identify an adjective if it stands in isolation seeing the majority words can probably belong to more than one part of speech.

The characteristics of derived adjectives are adjectives can freely occur in predicative position; they can serve as subjective complements or as objective complements, can be premodified by intensifiers can take comparative forms by the addition of inflectional suffixes or by modifiers.

The discussion above clarifies that adjective is usually identified by special derivational endings or by special adverbial modifier that has grammatical properties of comparison.

Several English derived adjectives found in the *Time* magazine exemplify the discussion as the following :

- (1) The network is in negotiations with cable systems in France, Germany and Italy, and expects to achieve the relatively rare feat of becoming *profitable* in its first year (*Time* of June 5, 2006 page 16)

- (2) That could have ended the conflict in a *peaceful* manner (*Time* of June 5, 2006 page 3)
- (3) In the near – total absence of law and order, even military honor has been rendered *meaningless* (*Time* of June 5, 2006 page 23)

The word *profitable* in the sentence numbered (1) is a derived adjective. It functions as a subjective complement. The word *profit* is the root of the construction, while *-able* is a derivational morpheme, meaning *given to profit*. Next, the word *peaceful* in the sentence numbered (2) is also a derived adjective. It functions as a noun modifier. The word *peace* is the root of construction, while *-ful* is a derivational morpheme, meaning *full of peace*. Likewise, the word *meaningless* in the sentence numbered (3) is a derived adjective too. It functions as an objective complement. The word *mean* is the root of the construction, while *-ing* and *-less* are derivational morphemes. The suffix *-ing* is attached first to the root to create *meaning*, which is now a noun. Later, the adjectival ending *-less* attaches to the noun *meaning* to form the adjective *meaningless*. The facts above show that derived adjectives can be formed by the addition of various suffixes and function differently in sentence constructions.

Due to the phenomenon above, the researcher feels challenged to investigate the function and the formation of English derived adjectives in the *Time* magazine.

1.2 The Reason for choosing the topic

The study on the function and formation of English derived adjectives in the *Time* magazine of 2006 is chosen as the topic of the discussion in this research because knowing English derived adjectives may help learners to better understand better the formation of adjectives which, in turn, to lead on comprehending English vocabulary items. In addition, English derived adjectives are of high degree of productivity in word formation processes.

In this research, *Time* magazine is used because it has a lot of English derived adjectives within it. The data of this research are taken from *Time* magazine published on January 30 up to June 5, 2006 editions. Consequently, it becomes an important topic to discuss. In other words, it needs researching comprehensively.

1.3 The Statement of the Problem

In relation to the function and formation of English derived adjectives in the *Time* magazine of 2006, two problems are formulated as follows :

1. What are the functions of English derived adjectives in *Time* magazine of 2006 ?
2. What kinds of word formation processes do the derived adjectives undergo ?

1.4 The Objective of the Study

In line with the statement of the problems, this research accordingly aims to answer those questions, namely :

1. To identify the functions of English derived adjectives in *Time* magazine of 2006.

2. To reveal the kinds of word formation processes which the derived adjectives undergo.

1.5 The Scope of the Study

In fact, there are many aspects that can be discussed in morphology, especially word formation such as compounding, derivation, blending, clipping, back formation, acronymy, reduplication, and conversion. But this research discusses derivation only, namely derivational processes to form derived adjectives in English.

The derived adjectives here are discussed in terms of their functions and than their formation processes.

1.6 The Significance of the Study

Generally, the researcher hopes that this research may give the readers valuable information about word formation processes, especially the formation of English derived adjectives. Theoretically, this research can help them to develop or increase their abilities in linguistics, that is, morphology. To be more specifically, it is beneficial for the readers since it may stimulate them to observe derived adjectives more comprehensively. In addition, it may encourage other researchers to do a further research on this topic.

1.7 The Meaning of Key Terms

1. Morphology is the study morphemes and their arrangements in forming a word (Nida, 1949:1).

2. Word formation is in the study of the process of forming new words come into being in a language (Yule, 1985:52).
3. Adjective is a class of lexical word or part of speech that is capable of occupying both the following structural positions between noun – determiner and noun, and immediately following the function word very (or some other qualifiers), which in turn, follow a verb of linking or copulative type (Francis, 1956:268).
4. Function is the relationship between a linguistic form and other parts of the linguistic pattern or system in which it is used (Crystal, 1980:155).
5. *TIME* is an English magazine published weekly by *TIME* Asia (Hongkong).