CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher present some point related to this research. They are background of the study, identification of the problem, research objective, significant of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of Research

Each language has very distinctive morphological characteristics. Morphology is the research of word formation, including the way new words are created in languages around the world (Lieber, 2009). The purpose of studying morphology is to identify the field of morphology, the internal form of words, the classification of words, and also the base and the modification of words meaning (Nurhayati, Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati, 2020). Besides that, the research of morphology is useful for understanding how people use and understand how words work. So it can be concluded that morphology has a very important role as a field of linguistics because its research mainly focuses on words and how they are formed. One of the main branches of English Morphology is Bound Morpheme which requires an affixation process. Bound morphemes are divided into derivational and inflectional affixes. Fromkin, et al (2014) classify derivation into two types, changing and without changing grammatical classes. Meanwhile, inflection does not have the capacity to change the meaning or part of speech, but provides extra grammatical

information regarding the meaning of an existing word (Widhiya Ninsiana, et al 2018).

The categories that change grammatical class in derivation are noun to adjective, verb to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to noun, noun to verb, adjective to verb, adjective to adverb, while the categories that do not change grammatical class are noun to noun, verb to verb, adjective to adjective. For specific classification of derivations without changing grammatical classes, this research uses three theories of Lieber (2009) categorization, that is noun to noun, quantitative, negative, and preposition and relation. This research focuses on derivation classification according to Fromkin, et al (2014) and without changing grammatical classes according to Lieber (2009). The reason for this classification is to make this research more focused. According to Fromkin (2014), Modern English has only eight bound inflectional affixes: -s for third person singular, -ed past tense, -ing for progressive, -en for past participle, -s for plural, -er for comparative, and –est for superlative.

Research on Morphemes has been carried out by several researchers, some of them focusing on derivational affixes, inflectional affixes, or both. Some studies that only address the topic of Derivation Affixes are: Paramitha Kusumawardani, 2018; Emran Ali Muhammed Alareefi, et al, 2021; Meira Nuha Maulida, 2023. Paramitha Kusmawardhani (2018) explain that Derivational morphology in the learners' English narrative compositions was the main purpose of research. The present research did not use students as the subject, but rather posts on Instagram accounts. Emran Ali Muhammed

Alareefi, et al (2021) explain the errors that Libyan students made in using derivational morphemes, to explain why they make such errors and to find the solutions to overcome these errors. Research design in that journal is qualitative research. Data in the form of documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the findings. Meira Nuha Maulia (2023) identifying the affix derivational process and understanding the position of word meaning in a spectacle through Marvel Studios' Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness Playlist on Youtube.

Beside that, there are several previous studies that have used inflectional affixes as the main theory. Research from Widhiya Ninsiana, et al (2018) held with a purpose to explain errors in the use of inflectional affixes in argumentative writing of fifth semester students of the English Department, Metro State Islamic Institute. The research from Taliye Beletew, et al (2020) describe the process of inflectional affixation in the Bambasi Mao language, which is commonly spoken around the Bambasi region especially in Yaku, Sshewara and Kosa in Benishangul Gumuz State, Western Ethiopia. Ni Made Pramestia Dewi, et al (2021) this research is generally at identifying the errors in the use of inflectional morpheme that was committed by the students and the factors causes of those inflectional morpheme errors. Specifically, the aims of the research focused on identifying the dominant type of errors on the use of inflectional morpheme in students' writing and investigating the possible factors that were caused the errors.

Moreover, there are several researches which conducted inflectional and derivational affixes as main theories. Abdul Roni (2018) conducted a research about types of affixation error and the most dominant type of affixation error made by the students in essay writing. Siyaswati (2019) found out inflectional and derivational affixes in ELT. The result showed that the number of inflectional as not so many that of derivational affixes. Unpris Yastanti, et al (2021) discussed about affixation process, classify derivational and inflectional morphemes and the most dominant between derivational and inflectional morphemes in the song lyrics of Lewis Capaldi. The result of this shows: There are 42 words suffixes such as -ing, -ed, -s, -ness, -able, -ly and one-word prefix re-. There are 29 inflectional morpheme and 67,44% while derivational morpheme occurs 14 times and 32,56%. Furqon Edi Wibowo, et al (2022) found out inflectional and derivational affixes of the students' text. The result showed there were 7 types of inflectional affixes –ed, -s, irregular form, -'s, -en, -er and suppletive plural. There were 6 types of derivational affixes Verb to Noun, Adjective to Adverb, Noun to Adjective, Adjective to Noun, Verb to Adjective, and Noun to Noun.

As mentioned in Paramitha Kusumawardani (2018); Taliye Beletew, et al (2020); and Abdul Roni (2018) the use of bound morpheme branches as the main theory, such as inflectional affixes only, derivational affixes only, or even both. The discussions and research objects presented are very variants. Apart from that, the derivation analysis process focuses on grammatical class change categories. This research also presents which part of the derivation functions to

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change grammatical class or not by applying the theory of Fromkin, et al and Lieber and paying less attention to previous research that discusses it, such as the use of negative, quantitative, nouns, and prepositions and relations that less touched by previous research. Apart from that, the meaning of derivational and inflectional affixes will be examined in this research. Regarding research objects, previous studies have tried so many kinds of research objects such as students writing, news texts, movie transcript, song lyrics, novels, and dialects of certain places. However, there has been no research on the analysis of inflectional and derivational affixes which the object is the content of a quotation. Moreover, the data source comes from one of the social media, that is Instagram. Because of this gap, researchers are interested in analyzing the content of quotes contained in one of the social media.

Currently, social media has become one of people's needs for interacting or exploring. One of them is Instagram, which was launched in 2010 as a popular social media which generally functions as a medium for sharing photos or videos. One account that attracts attention is @thepoetics. This account contains image quotes which words contain affixes. For example, *"You are worthy of love even on the days where you don't feel <u>lovable</u>"*. The suffix –able indicates a derivation of Adjective word, the word lovable comes from verb base "love" which means get strong feeling of deep affection. Then suffix –able attached to the end of the base word. The process is "love" + "able" then combined become "lovable" which means 'full of love or deserve love and affection'. Therefore, on the quote above "don't feel lovable" refer to 'people who feel they are cannot

be loved by others'. With this research, it is hoped that it can increase knowledge about the types of affixes, especially affixes that function to change meaning or not and for those who like quotes with English can learn more about vocabulary and know the process of affixation. In addition, this research is expected to help in applying the use of affixes, which parts of affixes most often appear and the process, it is hoped that this research can avoid misunderstandings of use in English.

B. Formulation of Research Question

Based on the background of research above, the problem of research are as follows:

1. What are the types of affixes used in @thepoetics posts on Instagram?

2. How are the word construction and its meaning of affixes word in @thepoetics posts on Instagram?

C. Objective of the Research

Based on the research problem, the main objective of this research as following:

1. Kind of affixes that can found in @thepoetics posts on Instagram;

2. The word constructions and the meaning of affixes word in @thepoetics posts on Instagram.

D. Significant of the Research

The researcher expected this research helpfully useful and give benefits both theoretically and practically for readers. This research theoretically was useful for enrich the reader knowledge about type of affixes especially for the readers

who like quotations which use English, also it can increase the English vocabularies and the process of the word. In practically this research could support anyone who concerned in analyzing the use of affixes and how the process of affixation and also try to find out the intended meaning itself. So by knowing the intended of meaning it hoped that this research can avoid misunderstanding of use in English.

E. **Scope of Limitation of the Research**

The scope and limitation of this research is affixes word used in the @thepoetics posts on Instagram. This research focused on 100 posts selected and there are found some words using affixes. The researcher use affixes classification by using Lieber (2009)'s theory and Fromkin (2014)'s theory for the limitation of this research.

F. **Definition of Key Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation, the researcher present the following definition of key terms.

1. Affixation

   Affixation is the process of attaching in the before or after the base in order to get new words from.

2. Meaning

   Meaning is representation of relationship between languages with world and it is an expression of using word or sentence that is depending on condition of using word or sentence.

3. Instagram

One of the popular social media which serves some futures such as direct messages, account, new friends, and exploring the posts.

4. @thepoetics

One of Instagram account that posts some good quote which use English language so it can attract more people.