

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Morphology is a dominant sub-discipline in learning Linguistics. It studies the structure of words, and also Phonology, Syntax, and Semantic relation word. Etymologically the term Morphology comes from the Greek, which is derived from a combination of the words morpheme which means 'form', and logos which means knowledge. In Linguistics, Morphology is used to analyze the basic units of language as grammatical units. Morphology also studies the intricacies of words and their influence on changes in word form in the group and meaning of words. Morphology is a field of linguistics that studies the grammatical arrangement of word parts (Verhaar, 1986, p. 52). Morphology is the science of forms and their formation (Chaer, 1994, p. 3). Based on some of the above understandings expressed by language observers, it can be concluded that morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies and analyzes the basics of the language or parts of grammar and their functions in grammatical and semantic changes.

Morphology is defined as a classification system that regulates and is involved in the process of word formation (O'Grady, 1997, P. 127). In the process of forming this word, it is beneficial for some people who want to learn because it is impossible if in human language there is no word formation. In Linguistics, words have several definitions. Bloomfield (in Katamba, 1994, p. 6) gives a classical definition of a word which is "the minimum free form of a language". Each word has a different sound and meaning. Words are the smallest arrangement of sentence elements in a language that can stand alone without any addition. Examples of words in this case are; eat, wash, read, etc. The words "eat", "wash", "read" is the smallest unit that cannot be subdivided. They are a part of a sentence that serves to convey the meaning contained in it when they are arranged and stand with other elements in a sentence.

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the statement above on the research question, the researcher formulated the objective of the study aims:

1. To identify the types of derivational and non-derivational ffixes found in BBC news articles?
2. To explain the function of derivational and non-derivational affixes found in BBC news articles?

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer focuses to analyze derivational and non-derivational affixes. This study only focuses on derivatives and non-derivational affixes analysis because the writer wants to know about the difference between derivational and non-derivational. The writer takes data from the BBC news app. The data will be analyzed using morphological theory.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The writer hopes that derivational and non-derivational affixes used BBC news is useful for the author himself and readers in general. The benefits of the study are:

This study gives some benefits and significance both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, with this research, the writer hopes to contribute new information to broader science, on short morphological analysis especially derivational and non derivational affixes theory. The results of the research can enrich theories about compound words, especially the types and meanings of the function of derivational and non-derivational affixes found on BBC News. This thesis talks about morphology which studies or words how are formed and their relationship to other words in the same language. However, we focus on the derivational and non-derivational morpheme, which has some aspects (suffixes and prefixes), and what types of derivational and non-derivational and also the function. There are some differences between non-derivational and derivational morphemes. First, non-derivational morphemes never change the grammatical category (part of speech) of a word. Derivational morphemes often change the part of speech of a word. Thus, the verb read becomes the noun reader when we add the derivational morpheme -er. It is simply that read is a verb, but read is a noun. However, some derivational morphemes do not change the grammatical category of a word.

In practical terms, the writer hopes that by completing this research, the writer can fulfill her final project as a requirement for a bachelor's degree in the English Study Program at the University of Trunojoyo Madura. Moreover, the writer is also expected that this study can give inspiration and able to become a reference for readers and other writers, especially for the students of the English Department at the University of Trunojoyo Madura who is interested in studying derivational and non-derivational affixes. Hopefully, this study can be useful for the researcher as a reference for doing similar research with a distinct object. Furthermore, it can help the reader or the writer to learn more about the theory of morphology, especially derivational and non-derivational morphemes.