

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information about the background of the study, the statement of the research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study and scope and limitation. Those are important to be explained because they describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of the Study

As a social creature, human cannot life alone. They need others to do communication or help them in their life. In this part, communication play important role in human life. It is because they can convey what they want to say to the others by doing a communication. To do communication, people need a tool that can connect what the speaker wants to communicate to the other as hearer. This tool called as language.

According to Saphir (1921) language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols. Human can use language in oral communication and in written text. The example for language that is used in oral communication is when people do conversation with others. And the example for language that is used in written text is when people write a letter or type a text to others. From those examples we can do a communication to the others by means of language.

The communication which happened around people must be uttered clearly to make it easily to understand by the others. A communication can work

well if the message of what the speaker say can be accepted well by someone who talk with us. It was related with George Yule (1996, p. 47) said that in the effort to express and assert themselves, people not only produce grammatical structure sentence but they also produce or show actions in that language. For example when the speaker says “Open the door, please!” to the hearer, it means that the speaker do an action that is asking someone to open the door.

However, communication does not always work well. Sometimes the hearer cannot understand what the speaker says. It happens because the hearer confuses about the words that uttered by the speaker. From this condition, there is a problem that will get by the speaker and the hearer. They will face misunderstanding between what the speaker delivers and what the hearer catches from the utterance.

Misunderstanding occurs in both communications, oral and written communication. In oral communication, phenomena misunderstanding often occur when the speaker does not pronoun the word clearly. So that, the hearer does not get what the speaker imply. While in written communication, misunderstanding often occur when the writer doesn’t use full words, proper spelling, grammar, and punctuation.

To avoid misunderstanding, people need to increase their English vocabulary. According to Napa (1991, p. 6), vocabulary is one of the components of language and that no language exists without words. It means that studying vocabulary relate to study the word formation such as break the word into its

element (root, prefix, suffix). This element (root, prefix and suffix) called affixation.

Affixation is a part of morphology. Thus, before we learn affixation, firstly we need to learn and understand well about what morphology is. According to Lieber (2009, p. 8), morphology is the study of words and word formation, including how the vary words are formed from the base word. Morphology also consists of a few sub discussions such as morphemes, allomorphs, affixes, etc.

According to Katamba (1994, p. 56), affixes are defined as any morphemes that are appended to the root of word. These morphemes are combined with another morpheme. The morpheme has to add to the root morpheme in order to become a word which has meaning. It is equally with Crowley (1995, p. 6) says “affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme”. Thus, after the affixation process, the word can be changed from one part of speech to the other part of speech such as an adjective to an adverb, a noun to an adjective, a noun to a verb, etc.

The study of affixations becomes an interesting topic to analyze because affixation has many forms and meaning. Besides, studying affixation can increase English vocabulary of the students. It is important to study about vocabulary when we are learning foreign language. It is because the students will find the difficulties in understanding the meaning of the foreign language if they are lack of vocabulary.

In this study, the analysis of affixation concerns the types, the meaning and the functions of affixes. The writer chooses affixation as a subject analysis because the writer interests and aims to identify the process about how words are formed, the types of affixes, the meaning of affixes and the functions of affixes are in Malala Yousafzai's speech texts.

There are three speech texts of Malala Yousafzai which the writer used as the source of data. They are *Malala's Speech to the UN Youth Takeover*, *MALALA YOUSAFZAI – NOBEL LECTURE*, *Malala Yousafzai's full speech to Parliament*. The writer chooses Malala Yousafzai's speech texts as the source of the data of this study because her speeches are very interesting to analyze. It also gives the readers a positive impression. Besides, the writer has not found the other researcher that used Malala Yousafzai's Speech Texts as the source of data.

Malala Yousafzai is the winner of Pakistan's first National Youth Peace Prize. On July 12, 2013, she gave her first speech *Malala's Speech to the UN Youth Takeover*. At this time she celebrated her 16th birthday and Malala Day. In this occasion, she gave her first public speech since the shooting, highlighting the necessity of universal education at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Her speech gives others especially women a motivation, spirit to fight human right of education of every child in Swat, the north of Pakistan. The speech is very easy to understand and simple, the hearers/ readers can understand what the messages in the speech are. It means that Malala and her speech are very great.

The following instance exemplifies the affixation in the speech text uttered by Malala.

I don't know what people would be **expecting** me to say.

The word “expect” (verb) + the suffix “-ing” → expecting (verb)

(Example is taken from *Malala's speech to the UN Youth Takeover* page 1)

“Expecting” is constructed by two morphemes, they are *expect* and *-ing*.

In this case, the word *expect* belongs to verb and the suffix *-ing* belongs to verbal suffix that consists of the change of verb into verb. In other word, there is no changing of word class and function of the word. The word *expect* means think or believe that will happen. It concludes that the *expect* and *expecting* have no different meaning. So, the suffix *-ing* that add on *expect* word is classified as verbal suffix.

This phenomenon has never revealed by some researchers who have conducted their research about affixation. Zahrotul Maghfiroh (2016), analyze the use of affixation in the novel written by Dave Shelton entitled *A Boy and A Bear in A Boat*, Achmad Chudori (2017), analyzed derivational affixes and their types in research proposals and Maharani Sri Ariyati (2014), analyzed derivational affixes and its roots. However, none of them has analyzed about affixation in *Malala Yousafzai's Speech Texts*.

In the speech texts there are many affixes that can be found by the writer. People may realize that in daily communication including the Malala Yousafzai's speech texts there are many affixes which spontaneously produced by her. But, they don't realize or ignore about the forms of affix, the types of affixes which used in the speech, the function of affixes, and also the meaning. That's why the writer is interested to analyze affixation in Malala Yousafzai's speech texts.

1.2 The Statement of Research Problems

The statements of the problem are formulated as below:

1. What are the types of affixation found in Malala Yousafzai's Speech Texts?
2. What are the functions of affixes found in Malala Yousafzai's Speech Texts?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study below are formulated to find the answer of the research problems which are mentioned above. Those are;

1. To explain the types of affixation found in Malala Yousafzai's Speech Texts.
2. To explain the functions of affixes found in Malala Yousafzai's Speech Texts.

1.4 Significances of the Study

This research is expected to be able to give the readers benefits both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is hoped to give understanding about affixation especially in written communication which is speech texts. This study is also expected to give more explanation and information to the students who are studying morphology, especially in studying affix types and the usage of affixation.

Practically, it gives contribution to the society that when people do communication, unconsciously they use affix. Thus, it can help the readers to understand well the types of affixation and the function of affixation. This study also helps the students to use the correct affixation on their works.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is morphology, especially in affixation. There are four types of affixes, namely prefixes, suffixes, infix and circumfixes. In this study, the writer focuses on the types of affixation which are used in Malala Yousafzai's speech texts. The writer chooses to focus in the types of affixation in order to get more understanding about how the word are formed and how the affixation can change the meaning and class of the word from it word base. The writer also focuses on the functions of affixes which are found in Malala Yousafzai's speech texts. The writer limits the data only on words that contain affixation in Malala Yousafzai's speech texts.