CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part describes about the description of the previous related findings, some pertinent ideas, and conceptual framework.

A. Previous Related Research Findings

In the research, it is necessary to find review of previous studies to avoid the reduplication.The previous study has been done by Ning Mulia, entitled "An Analysis of the Errors on the Derivational Affixes Found in the Students' Writing". In her research, she focused on the types of derivational affix errors and the causes that are factors which have influenced to the occurrence of derivational affix errors. She described and counted the errors based on the causes of derivational affix errors. To collect the data, she only used students' test. [1]

The relationship between this research and the research conducted by researchers is that it has similarities in terms of morphology.while the difference lies in the location and the Ning Mulia researcher discusses derivational affix errors while this study only focuses on informational.

The second research comes from Abdelrady and Ibrahim from journal "Error of Inflectional Morphemes Made by Preparatory Year Saudi ELF Students at Al-Jouf University".[2]Both of them research analyzed and identified errors especially in inflectional morpheme.The focus of them study are to investigate the occurrence of errors in inflectional morphemes and to find out the types or errors and the most frequent errors

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[1] Ning Mulia, "An analysis of the Errors on the Derivational Affixes Found in the Students' Writing", Unpublished Bachelor Thesis, (Surabaya: State University of Surabaya, 2010).

[2] Abdul Mahmoud Idress Ibrahim, Error Analysis of Inflectional Morpheme Error Made by Prepatory Year Saudi ELF Sudents At Al-Jouf University

that were made by the students. Another research was done by Suwaree Yordchim and Toby J.Gibbs entitled "Error Analysis of English Inflection among Thai University Students". [3] They research suggests two implication: first, why do Thai make such a large number of errors in English inflection and secondly, how can thissituation the improved and the number of error that are made by the students be reduced.

In his research, he focused on the type and frequency of paragraph writing errors. He explained the types of mistakes students made in writing paragraphs not only in the grammar category, but also the writing elements.To collect data using tests and student documentation.The relationship between this study and the research conducted by researchers is similar in terms of morphology.Whereas the difference lies in the location.

1. Definitasion Morphology

The term morphology is Greek and is a makeup of morph meaning "shape, form", and -logy which means,the study of something".Morphology as a sub-discipline of linguistics was named for the first time in 1859 by the German linguist August Schleicher who used the term for the study of the form of words.Morphology has been defined differently by various scholars.According to "grady, morphology is as the study of analysis of word structure".also as the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation.That means the study of word structure[4].

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[3] Suwaree Yordchim, Toby J.Gibbs, Error Analysis of English Inflection among Thai University Students, international journal of social Vol.8 p .7, 2014

[4] "Grady, W., (1997). Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction. London: Longman

That morphology is the study of word formation including the ways new words are coined in the language of the world and ways forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentence[5].Hence,it can be conclude that morphology studies the patterns of formation of words by the combination of sounds into minimal distinctive units of meaning called morphemes.Generaly Morphology is all about syntax of words.It is focused on the relative arrangement of morphemes in a word plus the principles and rule which determine such an arrangement.

Word is the smallest free form found in a language.This contrasts deeply with a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of meaning but will not necessarily stand on its own.A word may consist of a single morpheme for example: oh!, rock, red, quick, run, expect, or several rocks, redness, quickly, running, unexpected,whereas a morpheme may not be able to stand on its own as a word in the words just mentioned, these are s, ness,ing,un,ed.Words are thought of as the smallest meaningful unit of speech that can stand by themselves[6].This correlates phonemes units of sound to lexemes units of meaning However, some written words are not minimal free forms as they make no sense by themselves for example, the, and, of.Free form refers to an element that can occur in isolation and whose position in relation to the nearest elements is not entirely fixed.Why not fixed ?Sentences usually have got different status e.g. negative, interrogative, positive (affirmative).

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[5] Rochelle Lieber, Introducing Morphology, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 2.
    [6] " David (1994). Literacy: An Introduction to the Ecology of Written Language. Blackwell Publishing. p.96

1) They are happy.

2) They are not happy

3) Are they happy?

The verb and the subject have exchanged the positions. Basically there are two types of words.Words are divided into some kinds:Simple Words,These are made up of a single morpheme which cannot be segmented further into smaller meaningful units. I.e. simple words are not decomposable example tree, car, house, go.Complex Words, These are made up of two or more morphemes which can be segmented further into smaller meaningful units.E.g.inter-nation-al-ly internationally.A word can be viewed as: A lexeme is an abstract vocabulary item listed in a dictionary.Why abstract ? Because, it is not in the context.A lexeme exists in different forms which do not share the same syntactic context in a syntactic structure.That means these forms are mutually exclusive. For example, where one occurs the other cannot occur.Lexemes are written in capital letters. Example: JUMP- jump;A Grammatical Word is a representation of a lexeme that is associated with certain morpho-syntactic properties partly morphological and partly syntactic properties such as noun,verb, adjective, tense, gender, number etc.A Word Form realizes lexemes.A single word form may represent different grammatical words. He cut the flowers. (Preterite) and He has cut the flowers (Past Preterite).

According to Baurer,morphology deals with the internal structure of words not with their structure in terms of the sounds that make them up, but their structure where form and meaning seem inextricably entwined [7].internal words deals with the forms of lexemes inflectional and with the ways in which lexemes are formed word-formation. Word walk, walked, and walking can beFrom researcher's point of view, morphology is a kind of linguistic that focuses on words especially how they are shaped and how they are change depending how they are used.So,in the morphology the concert word walk, walked, and walking can be qualified as word form of the lexeme "walk".qualified as word form of the lexeme walk.

A stem is a part of a word that exists before any inflectional affix.It is a right candidate with a possibility of receiving inflectional affixes.Stems can be best captured within the field of Inflectional Morphology example teacher-teachers,play-playing.a base is any unit to which all kinds of affixes can be added. i.e.Bases can accept derivational and inflectional Morphemes.That's why it is said that all roots are bases but all bases are not roots.The reasons for such a claim are:A root by nature can accept either inflectional or derivational morphemes.Some bases can be segmented further into smaller meaningful units (unlike roots Examples:Careful, (root, stem, base),Read (root, stem, base),Worker (root, stem, base),Dog (root, stem, base) and Faith (root ,stem, base).

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[7] Katamba, Francis. 2006. Morphology: Modern linguistics Series. Virginia: Macmillan Education Australia, p.162

2. Morpheme

According to Haspelmath, morpheme can be defined as the smallest meaningful constituents of a linguistic expression[8].In support of this, the word flowers for example can be broken up into individually meaningful part: flower (s).It means that morpheme is knowledge about smallest meaningful of a word. A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning we have that is, the smallest piece of a word that contributes meaning to a word. Example The word trainings has morphemes in it: train-ing-s.To break a word into morphemes,try starting at the beginning of the word and seeing how far into the word you need to go to find a sub-part of the word that has some meaning. For example, in the word unbreakable, the first two letters un- are independently meaningful in a way that just the first letter, u, is not – un- means something like"not whatever", and changes the meaning of the word it attaches to in a predictable way; sub-parts of un-, like u- or –n-, dont have this property. This means that un- is a morpheme.[9]

Morphemes are segments of the grammatical word which represent choices from a set of options forming a grammatical category. As an example let us see the article "a" and "an". We see that both "a" and "an" (and the other sets) are "the same thing". Then we will say that these various sets of morphem realise the same morpheme[10] A morpheme can be defined as a minimal unit having more or less constant meaning and more of less constant form."More or less" because.see below.For example, linguists say that the word buyers is made up of three morphemes buy, er / s.The evidence for this is that each can occur in other combinations of morphemes without changing its meaning.

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[8] Mayhrtin Haspelmath, Understanding Morphology, (Great Britain: Arnold Publisher, 2002), p.16.

[9] Professor Oiry, Morphology, 2009, p.3

[10] Leany Nani Harsa, Modul 1: Introduction to Words and Morphemes: Morphosyntax, p.3

We can find buy in buying, buys, and er in seller, fisher, as well as buyer and (s) can be found in boys, girls, and dogs.[11]There are two categories.These are Lexical morphemes and Functional morphemes.Lexical Morphemes These morphemes carry "conten" of messages we convey.In other words, lexical morphemes are content words.A content word is a word that is semantically meaningful;a word that has dictionary meaning.Examples of these words are nouns,adjectives verbs and adverbs.They are words that belong to the open class of the parts of speech or word classes in English.

Functional Morphemes These morphemes consist mainly of the functional words in the English language and they include words that belong to the closed class of the parts of speech or word classes in English.Examples are conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns and articles.Functional words or grammatical words do not contain meanings on their own except when used alongside content or lexical words.They have no dictionary meaning and only perform a grammatical function.

a. Kinds of Morphemes

The morphemes in the word helpfulness, just discussed, do not all have the same status.Help,fuland ness are not simply strung together like beads on a string. Rather, the core, or starting-point, for the formation of this word is help; the morpheme ful is then added to form helpful, which in turn is the basis for the formation of helpfulness. In using the word "then" here, I am not referring to the historical sequence in which the words help, helpful and helpfulness came into use;I am talking rather about the structure of the word in contemporary English a structure that is part of the implicit linguistic knowledge

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[11] Packer, Morphology: Handout for Psy 598-02, summer 2001, p.1

There are two reasons for calling help the core of this word.One is that help supplies the most precise and concrete element in its meaning, shared by a family of related words like helper, helpless, helplessness and unhelpful that differ from one another in more abstract ways.Another reason is that, of the three morphemes in help fullness, only help can stand on its own that is, only help can, in an appropriate context, constitute an utterance by itself.That is clearly not true of ness, nor is it true of full. Historically full is indeed related to the word full, but their divergence in modern English is evident if one compares words like helpful and cheerful with other words that really do contain full, such as half full and chock-full.In self-explanatory fashion, morphemes that can stand on their own are called free, and ones that cannot are bound. [12]

1. Free morphemes

Morphemes can be free or bound, free morpheme can stand by them selves as single words.Free morpheme, on the other hand, can stand alone as a word and cannot be broken down furthur into other word elements.Free morphemes do not need another lexeme to complete their word.For example, in the word "walking", the morpheme "walk" is free because it can stand alone as a word but, the word walk can be broken and the researcher can put the word "walk" into simple sentence: I walk to the garden.They may be lexical morphemes serve, press, or grammatical morphemes at, and. A morpheme is free if it is able to appear as a word by itself. It is bound if it can only appear as part of a larger, multi-morphemic word.Every morpheme is either free or bound. Free morphemes are also referred as roots . A free morpheme is one that can stand

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[12] Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy, An Introduction to English Morphology, (Great Britain: Edinburgh University Press), 2002, p.18

by itself as a single word.In other words,it can exist independently without any obligatory association with other morphemes.Examples include: open, boy, door, team dance, teach, house, look, break, sad, come, when, if, to, for, teach, say, me, you, girl, car, native, name, cook.Another name for free morphemes is the base word or stem word or root word. We can further subdivide free morphemes into two segments. Let consider this as we break down the concept of morpheme into comprehensible bits of knowledge. There are two categories.These are Lexical morphemes and Functional morphemes. Lexical Morphemes.These morphemes carry "content" of messages we convey. In other words, lexical morphemes are content words.A content word is a word that is semantically meaning full; a word that has dictionary meaning. Examples of these words are nouns, adjectives verbs and adverbs. They are words that belong to the open class of the parts of speech or word Classes in English.Functional Morphemes,These morphemes consist mainly of the functional words in the English language and they include words that belong to the closed class of the parts of speech or word classes in English. Examples are conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns and articles.Functional words or grammatical words do not contain meanings on their own except when used alongside content or lexical words.They have no dictionary meaning and only perform a grammatical function, There are two types of free morphemes.

a. Lexical (content or referential

Morphemes are free morphemes that have semantic content (or meaning) and usually refer to a thing, quality, state or action.For instance, in a language,these morphemes generally take the forms of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs; e.g., dog, Peter, house, build, stay, happy, intelligent, quckly, always. Actually, lexical morphemes constitute the larger class of morphemes.They form the open class of words (or content words) in a language, i.e., a class of words likely to grow due to the incorporation of new members into it.

b. Function (al) or grammatical

Morphemes are free morphemes which have little or no meaning on their own, but which show grammatical relationships in and between sentences.For instance, in a language, these morphemes are represented by prepositions, conjunctions, articles, 13Argenis,demonstratives, auxiliary verbs, pronouns; e.g., with, but, the, this, can, who, me. It should be said that function words are almost always used in their unstressed form.

 2. Bound morphemes

If free morpheme can stand alone then bound morphemes are forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, like re-, -ist, -ed, -s. For example, the suffix –s needs a lexeme to make a word complete In the examplesm below, the free morphemes are in italics and the bound morphemes in bold:

Kind **– ness**   : Kindness

Dis – like   : Dislike

Eat – s   : Eats

Bound morphemes are normally affixes.According to Borjars and Buridge, affixes can be divided into sub-classes depending on whether they attach before the stem, in which case they are prefixes,or after the stem, in which case they are suffixes.[13] As well as Borjars and Buridge, Meyer says that bound morphemes has of two types, they are called inflectional and derivational.[14]Bound morphemes can occur only in combination they are part of a word.They may be lexical morphemes such as clued as in include, exclude, preclude or they may be grammatical such as PLU(plural as in boys, girls, and cats). Bound morphemes are also referred to as affixes, among which there are prefixes,infixes, and suffixes[15].Inflectional bound morpheme means by adding suffixes, the word formation do not change their meaning rather than derivational,the additional morpheme can change their word formation by adding either suffixes or prefixes. Bound morpheme must be attached to a free morpheme in order to form a new word. That is why it is called "bound", which comes from the word "bind" meaning to tie together.We have to tie a bound morpheme to a free morpheme for the word "carelessness" which has two affixes, "less" and "ness" attached to the base or root word,care[16].There are also bound morphemes, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist,

[13] Kersti Borjars, Kate Buridge, Introducing English Grammar, (2nd ed) (Great Britain: Hodder Education, an Hachette UK Company, 2010), p.19

[14] Charles F. Meyer, Introducing English Linguistics, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 152.

[15] Abdullah, Loc. Cit.

[16] Usman, Loc. Cit.

3. Affixes

Affixes that are added in beginning of root word are called prefixes.Prefix is a group of letters that added in the beginning of the root and it can change the meaning of it.Prefixes contribute to change the meaning of a root word into different but related meanings**.**Affixes may combine in the first, middle, or follows other morphemes. English affixes only divided into two kinds, those are affix which combined in the first and follows a root or word.Those are called as prefix and suffix which described as follows:

1) Prefixes

The prefix is a morpheme that attaches in front of a root. Haspelmath and Sims described prefixes as affixes which come before a word [17].he prefixes usuallya. Word have constant meaning when attach a word.For example prefix un-in the word uncertain and uncomforted, the prefix un-has meaning "no".Some prefixes also have same meaning but attach in different word. For example, im-and un-the meaning are same, but cannot attach in the same word.For example, impossible not unpossible, unhealthy not imhealthy. The examples of prefixes areas shown in the table 1.1 follow

Table 1.1 Examples of prefixes

Prefix	Attached word
A-	Alive
Auto-	Autom obile
Bi-	Bilingual
Co-	Cooperate

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[17] 4Haspelmath and Sims, Understanding Morphology, p.20

Dis-	Displace
Inter-	International
Extra-	Extracurricular
Poly	Polymath

2) Suffix

Affixes that are added in end of any root word are called suffixes. Suffix is a let er or group of letters added to the end of a word or root, serving to form a new word or function as an inflectional ending.Suffixes too contribute to change the meaning of the root word into some other related meanings.Besides, they may have some grammatical function to "inflect".There are two primary types of suffixes; derivational suffix and inflectional suffix The suffix is a morpheme that follows other morphemes. the definition of the suffix is affix that follows the main part of the word[18].Examples of English suffixes are – ing like in the word climbing, - er in the word singer, - st in the word novelist, and – ly in the word slowly and friendly. A root morpheme can be followed by one or more suffixes, such as desirability from desire + able+ -ity. Here is the examples of suffixes as shown in the table ;

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[18] Haspelmath and Sims, Understanding Morphology (London: Hodder Education an Hachette UK Company. 2010), p.20.

Table 1.2 Example of suffixes

Suffix	Attached Word
-able	Flammable
-al	Functional
-ation	Hibernation
-ed	Smiled
-er	Higher
-est	Biggest
-full	Cheer full
-ing	Respecting
-	
-ism	Liberalism
-ity	Nationality
-ive	Objective
-ize	Analyze
-less	Flawless
-ly	Likely
-ness	Greatness
-or	Contractor
-ous	Ambiguous
-s	Works

a. Inflection

Inflection is a major category of morphology.The definition of inflection is a process that deals with the inflected forms of words, that is the kind of variation that words show on the base of their grammatical context.[19] In addition,Yule states the second set of bound morphemes contains what are called inflectional morphemes.these are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word[20]. When suffixes are added to words in order to realize morphemes such as present, past, present participle, plural, they are called to be inflectional.

They do not change the nature of the part of speech and meaning to which they are added. For instance: play, plays, playing and played, they still stand as verb.inflectional morphemes refer to morphemes that do not change category and do not create new lexemes, but rather change the form of lexemes so that they fit into different grammatical contexts or meanings.Grammatical contexts can include information about number (singular and plural), person (first, second, third),tense (past and present)[21].means, Inflectional are used to show if a word is plural or singular, it is past or not, it is comparative or possessive form, for Example the suffix "ed" is used to change a verb in past tense form, and "ing" indicate the verb is progressive.There are two kinds of inflection; regular inflection,and irregular inflection.The plural form of any countable noun will be formed by adding to the singular form the suffix –s, in other words, suffixing -s is the regular method of forming plurals.

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[19] Carstairs- Mccarthy, An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure (Edinburgh University Press. 2002), p.30.

[20] George Yule, the Study of Language, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010 , p. 67.

[21] Rochelle Lieber, Introducing Morphology, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009 ,p.88

Whereas irregular inflection does not have common feature in forming a word, or in other words, in forming plurals used a different method from one word to another. Further examples of forming inflection can be found in the table 1. 3 follow:

Table 1.3 Examples of forming inflection

Affixes	Root	Inflection	Kinds
-s (plural)	Pencil	Pencil's	
-s/-es (3rd person singular)	Go Make	Goes Makes	
-ing (progressive)	Study	Studying	
-ed (past tense)	Walk	Walked	Regular infection
-er (comparative)	Young	Younger	

-est (superlative)	Tall	Tallest	
-'s (pssessive)	Dita	Dita's	
-en (past participle)	Eat	Eaten	Irregular inflection
Plural	Tooth	Teeth	
Plural	Man	Men	
Past tense	Go	Went	

1. Regular and Irregular Inflection

The inflectional system of English comprises a large regular subsystem and a few highly circumscribed irregular patterns.[22] In inflection, the way to change a word from to reflect thing like tense, plurality, gender, is usually governed by consistent, predictable rules known as regular inflection, regular inflection contains verbs, noun and adjective. For examples

a. Verb :

   1) play   played   played

   2) approach   approached   ap proached

   3) listen   listened   listened

b. Noun

   1) book   books

   2) Hand   hands

c. adjective

   1) happy   happier   happiest

   2) big   bigger   biggest

   3) strong   stronger   stronge

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[22] Kersti Borjars, Kate Buridge, Op.Cit, p.20

2. Types of Regular Inflection

According to Meyer, English has so few inflections.[23] Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is plural or singular, if it is past tense or not, and if it is a comparative or possessive form. In addition, according to Yule, English has only eight inflectional morphemes or "inflections".[24] Borjars and Buridge state that here is some variation in the form of inflectional, there are as in details:[25]

Table 1.4

The Types of Inflection Verb

Suffix	Description	Example
-S	3rd person, singular, present	He cleans every day. (**Clean** *lexeme* +**s** suffix)
-Ing	Progressive aspect (denoting action in progress)	He is cleaning right now. (**Clean** *lexeme*+i**ng** suffix)
- Ed	Past tense	She cleaned yesterday. (**Clean** *lexeme*+ **ed** suffix)
- En	Past participle	She has beaten the dog. (**Beat** *Lexeme* +**en** suffix)

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[23] Charles F. Meyer, Op.Cit, p.153.
[24] George Yule, Op.Cit., p.70.
[25] 2 Kersti Borjars, Kate Buridge, Loc.Cit.

Noun

Suffix	Description	Example
-s	Noun plural maker	The cats are cute. (**Cat** lexeme+ **s** suffix)
-'s	Noun possessive	The cat's lead is broken. (**Cat**, lexeme+'**s** suffix)

Source: Introducing Englih Grammar (book)

Suffix :something added at the end of word. lexeme :a lexeme is abstract minimal unit of morphological analysis in the lexicon of a language that roughly correspondens to a set of forms of a single word. For example, the word eat, eats, eating, and eaten are all forms of the lexeme eat in English.

a. Verb

The word "verb" comes from Latin Greet and Roman grammarians considered the verb to be the most important word in a sentence.As reported by Larson, a verb is a word that either describes an action or an event (what someone or something does) or else helps to describe a state or a condition (what someone or something is or is lite).[26]Hence, verbs are a very important part of the English language. They are so important that every sentence has to have one.Without a verb, you do not have action and you do not have a sentence, either.For examples The girl smiled at him and The boy sits in the class.

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[26] Randy Larson, Hot Fudge Monday: Tasty Ways to Teach Parts of Speech to Students Who Have a Hard Time Swallowing Anything to Do with Grammar, (United State of America: Cottonwood Press, Inc, 2007), p.11.

Actually verb is divided into regular and irregular verb, but the researcher just focuses on regular verb with adding by suffixes the past tense of the word "walk" is "walked". Unlike regular, irregular does not add suffix, for example the past tense of the word "drink" is "drank".

1) 3rd person, singular, present (s)

   In writing the following spelling rules should be observed: Adding suffix –es Verbs ending in -s,-ss, -sh,-ch, -tch, -x, -zz and –o shall add –esin the end of verb. for example: Watches, kisses and goes .

2) Progressive aspect (ing)

   The present progressive tense is used to talk about things that are continuing to happen. Make the present progressive tense by using am, is or are with a verb that ends in -ing. For example: I am learning how to swim.

3) Regular verbs form the past tense by adding -ed to the base form (or simply -d if the base form already ends in -e). For Examples: opened , moved and needed

4) Past participle (en)

   When a verb phrase consists of auxiliary verb have and the lexical verb, the lexical verb takes the form of a past participle. Some common irregular verbs have a past participle that is different from the simple past tense. For examples: eaten Someone has eaten all the chocolates.

b. Noun

Larson also states that nouns are words that name things.[27] So, nouns are names of objects, things, human beings, animal materials and abstract notions. Nouns sometimes name of things that you can "see," but these are things that have no physical shape like love, joy, peace, patience, intelligence eagerness, alertness and boredom. Most people know what "love" looks and feels like, even though they cannot see it like they can see a cat or a dog. Many nouns like "love" name a quality or a feeling,rather than a physical object.Two kinds of inflectional morphemes that attached to the noun:

1) Plural (s)

Some nouns in English have the singular and the plural forms. Plural noun of regular form is added by suffix –s, e.g. lesson – lessons, worker –workers. Other nouns are used only in the singular e.g freedom, progress, machinery, steel, milk or only in th plural e.g. spectacles, goods, billiards. In writing the following spelling rules should be observed. The standard way to inflect a noun for plurality is to add "s" or "eaccommodate this inflection for example, when the noun ends in a "y" and it is preceded by a consonant, we change "y" to "i" and add -es, but these are still considered regular because there is standard rule that they follow. Sargeant shows the example of plural noun with the rules, as in tables 1.5 and 1.6

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[27] 4 Randy Larson, Op.Cit, p.31.

Table 1.5

The example of noun adding the suffix "es"

If the noun			
Ending in s,ss,ch,(t)ch,x, and z		Ending in – o preceded by a consonant	
Glash	Glases	Tomato	Tomatoes
Bursh	Burshes	Potato	Potatoes
Watch	Watches	Hero	Heroes

Table 1.6

The examples of noun adding the suffix "s"

If the nouns ending with :			
preceded by a vowel		-y preceded by a vowel	
Cucko	Cuckos	Key	Keys
Radio	Radios	Boy	Boys
Piano	Pianos	Day	Days

Note that -'s here is a possessive inflection and different from the -'s in verb e.xample. she's singing, it's happened again. English have some way of indicating that a noun is the owner or possessor of another noun.to make the possessive form, put an apostrophe and an s ('s) after a singular noun.For examples : John's book and Tina's.

b. Derivation

Type of bound morphemes which generate or create new words by either changing the class of word or forming new words.[28]Derivational morphemes are used to make new words in the language and are often used to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem.[29].There are many kinds of derivational morphemes, for example:Noun affix is an affix that forms noun. For example age forms noun breakage from verb break and dom forms noun freedom from adjective free.Adjective affix is an affix that forms adjective. For example ful forms adjective careful from verb care and less forms adjective fruitless from noun fruit.Verb affix is an affix that forms

Affixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme, an affix, is attached to a morphological base.Diachronically,the English word affix was first used as a verb and has its origin in Latin: affix s, past participle of the verb affigere, ad- "to" + figere "to fix".Affixation falls in the scope of Morphology where bound morphemes are either roots or affixes.Prefixe (affixes that precede the root) and suffixes (affixes that follow the root) are the most common types of affixes cross-linguistically.Affixes mark derivational (er in teach er) and inflectional (s in teacher-s) changes,and affixation is the most common strategy that human languagessuffixes (affixes that follow the root) are the most common types of affixes cross-linguistically.Affixes mark derivational(er in teach - er) and inflectional (-s in teacher-s) changes, and affixation is the most common strategy that human languages employ for derivation of new words and word forms.However,

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[28] Dr. Harrison Adeniyi, English Morphology, p.11

[29] George Yule, The Study of Language,p.61

from biology through the addition of the suffix -ist, in Russian (and other Slavic languages) the same derivation does not involve the addition of an affix but subtraction of form : biolog- ija , biology, biolog ,biologist.Most languages make an extensive use of affixes (most European, African, Australian, and Amerindian languages are of this type),whereas others example Vietnamese,hardly do.In languages that use affixes there is a general preference for suffixes over prefixes.When this is done,new words are derived.It will change the part of speech and the nature meaning of the word. derivational process divides into two classes,first is class-maintaining which do not change the class of part of speech and the second is class-changing which change the class of words. [30] The examples are as follow:

Table 1.7 Examples of class-maintaining

Affix	Root	Word	Kinds
-age	Front (noun)	Frontage (noun)	Class- maintain
-hood	Child (noun)	Childhood (noun)	
-ate	Elector (noun)	Electorate (noun)	-ing Process
-I sh	Red (adjective)	Redish (adj)	
-dom	King (noun)	Kingdom (noun)	

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[30] Okeke & N. Umera, Exploring Affixation in English, p. 15.

Table 1.8 Examples of class-changing

Affix	Root	Word	Kinds
-ate	active (adjective)	Activate (verb)	Class-Changing-Proses
-dom	Free (verb)	Freedom (noun)	
-er	Work (adjective)	Worker (noun)	
-en	Soft (noun)	Soften (verb)	
-ize	General (verb)	Generalize (verb)	
-ful	Hate (adjective)	Hateful (adjective)	
-iy	Kind (adjective)	Kindness(noun)	

from biology through the addition of the suffix -ist,in Russian and other Slavic languages,the same derivation does not involve the addition of an affix but subtraction of form: biolog- ija ,biology, biologist.Most languages make an extensiveuse of affixes most European,African,Australian,and Amerindian languages are of this type,,whereas others example Vietnamese hardly do.In languages that use affixes, there is a general preference for suffixes over prefixes.From the study above,it can be concluded that inflectional morphemes are different from derivational morphemes.Inflectional morphemes change grammatical function, such as plural, past tense,possessive.on the contrary,derivational morphemes generally change meaning or part of speech. For the detail explanation about the differences between inflectional and derivational morphemes, it can be seen in the table 1.9 below: [31]
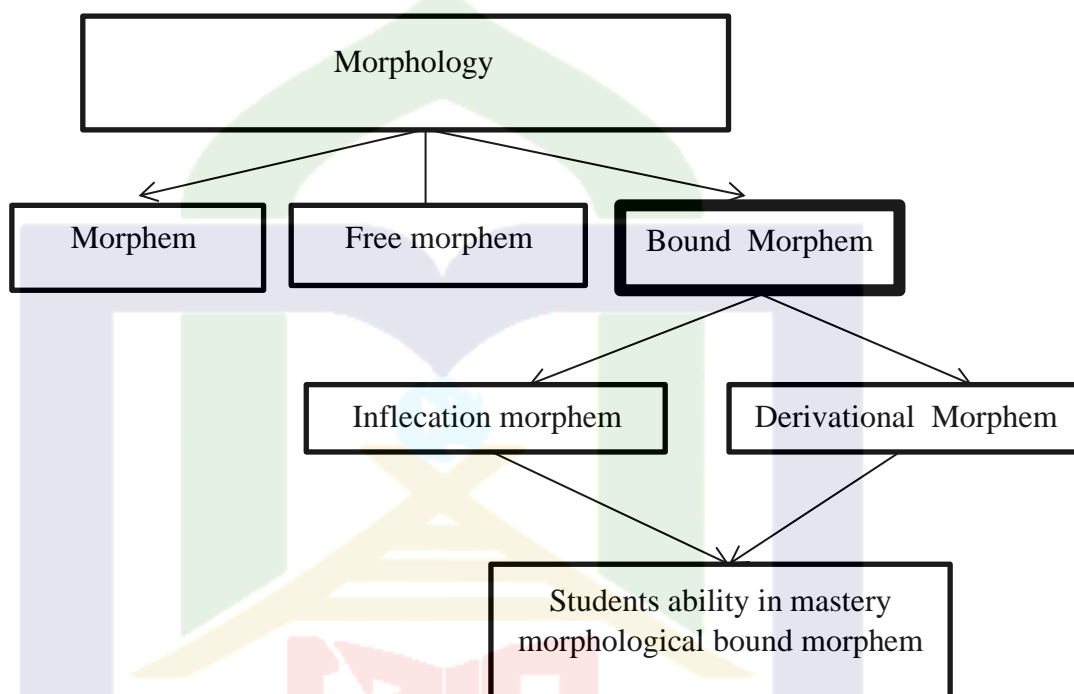
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[31] Thomas E. Payne, Exploring Language Structure, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006),p 39.

Table 1.9 The Differences between Inflectional and Derivational Morphemes

No.	Inflectional Morphemes	Derivational Morphemes
1.	Do not change meanings or word class. For example, big bigger	Change meaning or word class. For example, ment forms noun judgement from verb judge.
2.	Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence. For example,the present tense morpheme –s in waits shows agreement with the subject of the verb	Typically indicate semantic relations with the word. For example, morpheme –ful in painful has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful.
3.	Typically occur with all members of some large class of morpheme. For example, the plural–soccurs with most nouns.	Typically occur with only some members of morpheme. For example, The suffix –hood occurs such as brother, knight, occurs with most nouns.
4.	Typically occur at the margin of words. For example, the plural morpheme –s always comes last in a word, as in babysitters.	Typically occur before inflectional suffixes. For example, teachers the derivational suffix -er comes before the infectional suffix –s.

B. Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework underlying this research will be given in the following diagram :

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                    ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                    │         Morphology              │
                    └─────────────────────────────────┘

   ┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────────┐
   │   Morphem    │      │ Free morphem │      │  Bound  Morphem  │
   └──────────────┘      └──────────────┘      └──────────────────┘

              ┌──────────────────────┐      ┌────────────────────────┐
              │  Inflecation morphem │      │  Derivational  Morphem │
              └──────────────────────┘      └────────────────────────┘

                        ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                        │   Students ability in mastery│
                        │   morphological bound morphem│
                        └─────────────────────────────┘
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Resource 2.1 Conceptual framework of the reserach

In this case the conceptual framework that is showed they way how to collecting data according fourts parts above. Morphology is a part of lingustic that studies the procedurs for langunge formation. the process of word to add appeals.