

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Language is the way humans communicate, either orally or in writing. It is considered in the field of language. Richards (2002) states: “Language is a system of human communication consisting of the structural arrangement of sounds (their written representations) into large units such as morphemes, words, sentences, utterances, etc.” (p. 283). This means that language is influenced by morphemes, what language means, and how language is formed.

According to Halliday (1994: 76), each language has its own system, and no language has exactly the same structure. It contains a set of regular and discrete language units, such as phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and those larger than paragraphs, i.e. function in context. One of the branches of linguistics that deals with morphemes and word structure is called morphology.

Morphemes are divided into free morphemes and bound morphemes. According to Lieber (2009:33), free morphemes can stand alone as a single word: smudge, head, and bracelet. A bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as a word. Combining morphemes are divided into two types: derivative morphemes and inflectional morphemes.

According to Critten (2014), derived morphemes can appear at the beginning (prefix) or at the end (suffix) of a word, and affect change by transforming the grammatical form of the word. This means that derived morphemes are affixes that change the meaning of words. Fromkin (2014) pointed out that inflectional

morphemes mark attributes such as tense, number, person and her, e.g. B. binding morphemes. It can be assumed that inflectional morphemes have a grammatical function. This not only Just a word, but a complete sentence.

Language and culture are two distinct aspects; however, they cannot be separated from each other because language is a mirror of culture and speaker identity. This means that culture plays an important role in language, making it possible for a language to have specific features or characteristics that other languages do not have.

In English, derived morphemes can be either prefixes or suffixes. All prefixes in English change meaning, although they do not change syntactic categories. For example, the derivation prefixes in-in inefficient, un-in undo, rein-in rewrite, dis-in dislike, and a- in amoral modify the positive meaning to the negative, but do not change the syntactic category word of the derivation; efficient is an adjective, The derivative ineffective is also an adjective; do is a verb, and the derivative undo is also a verb; write is a verb, and the derivative rewrite is also a verb; moral is an adjective, and the derivative non-moral is also an adjective. Derived suffixes that change syntactic categories can be noun-forming suffixes, verb-forming suffixes, adjective-forming suffixes, and adverb-forming suffixes.

The concept of inflection has been demonstrated in many languages, such as English, which is rich in inflections because it belongs to the Indo-European family of languages (Newson, 2006). English requires the main verb of a sentence to be filled with either a finite verb or a tense verb. In addition, there is a class of words called modals whose distribution always precedes the verb. This is different from languages that allow non-linguistic predicates (like Javanese).

In most cases, inflectional morphemes mark the number, person, and gender characteristics of nouns, as well as their consistency with verbs, adjectives, etc. in the language (Khullar, 2018). Unlike English, Javanese has no verb conjugations, so it is impossible to identify finite and non-finite verbs through morphological forms. This is because tenses, aspects and emotions are expressed through the use of specific vocabulary. Javanese has a tense, represented by the dictionary arep "will" in the future tense. Javanese also has aspectual markers expressed by the lexicons wis (for perfect aspect), lagi (for progressive aspect), during (for imperfect aspect), and modals such as isa 'can', entuk 'may', kudu 'should', mungkin 'may be'.

Javanese is a member of the Austronesian language family and is spoken in central and eastern Java. Austronesian language communities vary in size in terms of the number of speakers. Javanese's 75 million speakers make up the world's largest Austronesian language community and eleventh largest language community. Most Austronesian languages are cohesive languages, with a relatively large number of affixes and clear morpheme boundaries (Florey, 2010).

Agglutination is the linguistic process associated with derived morphologies. Javanese has only free and bound morphemes. Free morphemes refer to morphemes that can exist independently, while bound morphemes are the opposite. Unlike English, Javanese has no inflections. It has a derivation that can be divided into two parts, transposed and non-transposed. Transposition derivation changes the part of speech, non-transposition derivation does not change the part of speech.

It is supported by Mulyana (2011) states that morphemes can be divided into two major types, namely bound morphemes and free morpheme. Bound morpheme

is the smallest linguistic unit that does not have the ability to stand alone. Thus, bound morpheme is not at all has a meaningful content in the entirety. Value and contribution will be determined after the unit meets with the other morphemes. For example, the morpheme {sa-}. This morpheme has no clear meaning. However, the ambiguity will disappear when bound morpheme meet with free morpheme (word).

For example:

Sa + omah = saomah 'into one house'

Sa + kranjang = sakranjang 'one basket'

The morpheme {sa-} that joins the root word omah 'house' or kranjang 'basket', will form a new meaning with a relatively different sense. This morpheme has meaning become one.

Morphemes are served in the literature works such as short story, novel, poem etc. Talking about short story, it usually only gives a single impression and focus on one character and situation that is full of conflicts, events and experiences. Short stories can also be referred to as fictional essays that contain part of the character's life story (Nurhayati, 2019: 116). However, a short story may also contain an entire life story that is told briefly and focuses on a particular character. According to Nurhayati (2019: 116) that short stories are literary works that contain stories that are centered on a main event. So, short story is part of literary work which focuses on the figure or character face the conflict and how the figure tries to solve the problem.

Talking about short story, there are some stories which have the plot almost equal even they are from different country such as English stories and Javanese stories which have the almost equal in filling. According to Damono (2014: 172-

173) the similarities contained in a literary work are caused by several factors. The first factor is geographic factor where the similar geographical situation can produce similar forms and themes. The second factor is community development and major events. The third factor is the similarity of the human brain to respond the similar experiences.

As it is stated previously, morphemes are served in the literature works especially short story whether in English short stories Javanese short stories. Below are the examples of inflectional and derivational found in English and Javanese short stories:

Table 1.1 Derivational in English and Javanese

No	Title of Story	Sentence	Word	Total
1	Oedipus Rex	<i>Oedipus the King unfolds as a murder mystery, a politicalthriller, and a psychological whodunit. Throughout this mythic story of patricide and incest, Sophocles emphasizes the irony of a man determined to track down, expose, and punish an assassin, who turns out to be himself.</i>	<b>Unfold</b> <b>Political</b> <b>Thriller</b> <b>Psychological</b> <b>Irony</b>	5
2	Sangkuriang	<i>Ing jaman dhikik, neng Jawa Barat urip putri raja sing nduwe jeneng Dayang Sumbi. Dheweke nduwe anak lanang sing nduwe jeneng Sangkuriang. Anak kesebut seneng banget golek kewan neng ngalas. Saben berburu, dheweke sanuli dikancani kirik ingonane sing nduwe jeneng Tumang. Tumang sabenere yaiku titisan dewa, lan bapakne Sangkuriang, nanging Sangkuriang ora ngerti babagan kuwi mergo ibune</i>	<b>Nduwe</b> <b>Dheweke</b> <b>Kesebut</b> <b>Berburu</b> <b>Ingonane</b> <b>Sabenere</b> <b>Bapakne</b> <b>Delike</b>	8

*sengaja delike kasunyatan kuwi.*

**Total**

**13**

From the table above, it can be seen that derivational morpheme found mostly in Sangkuriang than Oedipus Rex. It means that the derivational is found mostly in Javanese story than English story. Derivational found in Oedipus Rex is 5 consist of 1 prefix and 4 suffixes. While Sangkuriang is 8 consist of non-transposition derivation which does not change the word class. So, the total is 13.

Below are the examples of Inflectional in English and Javanese short stories:

Table 1.2 Inflectional in English and Javanese

No	Title of Story	Sentence	Word	Total
1	Beauty and the Beast	<i>An old beggar woman arrives at the castle of a French prince. The woman asks for shelter from the cold, and in return, offers the young prince a rose. Repulsed by her appearance, Turns the prince turns her away.</i>	<b>Arrives</b> <b>Asks</b> <b>Offers</b> <b>Repulsed</b> <b>Turns</b>	5
2	Lutung Kasarung	<i>Ing sawijining dina ana Raja sing adil lan bijaksana. Asmanipun Prabu Tapa Agung. Prabu Tapa Agung duweni putri yaiku Purbasari lan Purbararang. Prabu Tapa Agung bingung amerga nganti saiki urung nemokakae pewaris tahta sing gantekake</i>	-	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>5</b>

From the table above, it can be seen that inflectional can be found in English story but cannot find in Javanese story. It is due to inflectional morphemes mark

the number, person, and gender capabilities at the nouns, and their settlement on verbs, adjectives, etc. in a language (Khullar, 2018). Unlike English, Javanese does not now no longer have inflections at the verbs, and so finite and non-finite verbs can not be recognized from the morphological form. This is because of the reality that tense, aspect, and temper are expressed via way of means of the use of sure lexicons.

A associated observe by Siti Yuni Nurjanah (2018) performed the observe entitled *The Affixation of Derivational and Inflectional Process in Narrative Text entitled The Ugly Duckling*. First, the researchers concluded that the more often than not utilized in morphology on textual content is inflectional there are 29 phrases of inflectional processes, however there are 7 phrases of derivational processes. In derivational technique there are three formation , which are 1 formation of noun come to be adjective, three formation of verb come to be noun and three formation of adjective come to be adverb. In inflectional technique there are 29 phrases of inflectional technique, which are nine formation of noun, four formation of adverb, thirteen formation of verb, and the remaining there are three formations of adjective.

This study is specified to study derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and Javanese. The researcher interested in choosing this topic because of some reasons; 1) There are the kinds of derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and Javanese, 2) There are the words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and Javanese, 3) The realization of derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and Javanese.

The reasons mentioned above are considered as the reasons why this research

should be done that is in order to analyze the word formation and the realization of the derivational and inflectional in English and Javanese short stories which are observed by the researcher to the research entailed “Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Javanese.”

### **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of the study, the writer formulates the problem as follows.

- 1) What kinds of derivational and inflectional morphemes are used in English and Javanese short stories?
- 2) How are words in English and Javanese short stories formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes?
- 3) Why are the derivational and inflectional morphemes realized as they are in English and Javanese?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

With reference to the problem of the study above, the objectives of this study are

- 1) to investigate the kinds of derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and Javanese short stories.
- 2) to analyze word formation in English and Javanese short stories formed by derivational and inflectional, and
- 3) to explain the reasons of realizing derivational and inflectional in English and Javanese occurred in the way they are.



#### **1.4 The Scopes of the Study**

This study attempts to investigate and to analyze the derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and Javanese short stories. The main aspect of this study is to analyze word formation in English and Javanese short stories formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes. The word formation formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes will be analyzed are noun formation, verb formation, adjective formation, adverb formation. The short stories will be analyzed have two topics namely lost son and genuine love. Lost son stories namely oedipus rex and sangkuriang, while genuine love stories namely beauty and the beast and lutung kasarung. The short stories chosen which will be analyzed are the short stories which have the similarity in the characters and characterizations, plot, theme and moral value as the intrinsic elements.

#### **1.5 The Significances of the Study**

The findings of the study were expected to be useful theoretically and practically:

- 1) Theoretically, the findings were expected to strengthen and enrich the theory of morphology, especially in derivational and inflectional morphemes and languages context.
- 2) Practically, the findings of the study were expected to be useful for:
  - a. Lecturer, in their attempt to apply derivational and inflectional morphemes, especially in English and Javanese languages.
  - b. Students, in their attempt to catch the words changing in text regarding the derivational and inflectional morphemes.
  - c. Other reseachers, in their attempt to conduct the wider research in the field

of morphology, especially in derivational and inflectional morphemes and languages context.

