CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses Morphology, Morphemes, Affixation, and Types of Affix.

2.1. Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that explores how words are produced. Morphology, according to Bauer (1983), is the study of the internal structures of word form. The analyst breaks word form into its constituent formatives (most of which are morphs in the form of bases or affixes) and attempts to explain the appearance of each formative in morphology. Morphology is separated into two branches: inflectional morphology and word creation (also known as lexical morphology). Inflectional morphology investigates multiple forms of lexeme, whereas word formation investigates new lexemes for specific bases. Morphology, according to Fasold (2006), is the study of shape. It talks specifically on word forms. Additionally, according to Katamba (2005), the study of word production and word structure is known as morphology.

2.2. Morphemes

2.2.1. Definition of Morpheme

According to Fall (2009), Morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning that the people have that is, the smallest piece of a word that contributes meaning to a word. According to Boiij (2007), Morpheme is the morphological building block

of words, are defined as the minimal linguistic unit with a lexical or grammatical meaning. It means morpheme is the element that deals with affix and the grammatical function. According to O'Grady & Archibald (2016) they define a morpheme as the minimal unit of language that gives information about meaning or function. For instance, the word driver is made up of the morphemes drive, which means "steer," and -er, which denotes that the word as a whole acts as a noun denoting "one who drives".

2.2.2. Types of Morphemes

Katamba (1994) divided morpheme into two types. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme.

a. Free morpheme

Katamba (1994) distinguishes two categories of morphemes. Free morpheme is the initial morpheme. A free morpheme is one that may stand alone, such as a wipe, head, bracelet, or McDonald. Lieber (2009) adds that morphemes are the smallest unit of language that has their own meaning. It is possible to conclude that morpheme is the linguistic name for the most basic unit of grammatical form. Futhermore, Bauer (1983), He states that a morpheme which can occur in isolation which can also be a word-form is termed a free morpheme.

Lexical and functional morphemes are two categories in which morphemes are free. Words with specific meanings, such as verbs, adjectives, and nouns, are called lexical morphemes. House, cat, happy, go, and boy are some examples. The use of the term as an open word class stems from its ease of accommodating the linguistic addition of new lexical morphemes. Conjunctions,

prepositions, articles and pronouns are examples of functional morphemes, which are closed classes of words. For example, and, because, on, the, that, it, etc.

b.   Bound morpheme

According to Katamba (1994), Bound morpheme is a morpheme that can not stand alone. Bound morpheme also can be defined if it is used exclusively beside a free morpheme, such as /-s/, /-ly/, /im-/, /un-/. Another definition of bound morphemes by Bauer (1983), it is stated that a morpheme which can only occur in the word in conjunction with at least on other morpheme is termed a bound morpheme.

Bound morphemes may be classified as affixes, which are subdivided into prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are affixes added to the beginning of the words (e.g. *un-, mis-, il-*). Meanwhile, suffixes are adding affixes to the end of the words (e.g. *–ish, -ful, -less*).

Example :

illegal has a prefix

 careful has a suffix

Affixes can be in the form of derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes.

Derivational morphemes:

Derivational morphemes are morphemes that are added to a stem or base to form a new stem or word, possibly, but not necessarily, resulting in a chnage in syntactic category Fromkin (2011).

Examples:

beauty (noun) + -ful → beautiful (adjective)

 drive (verb) + -er → driver (noun)

Inflectional Morphemes :

Inflectional morphemes represent the relationships between various components of sentence. For example, -s expresses the relationship between the verb and the subject in the third person singular; -ing expresses the relationship between the time the utterance is said (e.g., now) and the time of the event. Other inflectional ends in English include the plural suffix, which is appended to some single nouns, as in boy/boys and cat/cats. Unlike Old and Middle English, which were more heavily inflected languages, modern English has only eight bound inflectional affixes:

English Inflectional Morphemes

-s third person singular present (eg. She wait-*s* at home)

-ed past tense (eg. She wait-*ed* at home)

-ing progressive (eg. She is eat-*ing* the donut)

-en past participle (eg. Marry has eat-*en* the donuts)

-s plural (eg. She ate the donut-*s*)

-'s posessive (eg. Disa*'s* hair is short)

-er comparative (eg. Disa has short-*er* hair than Karin)

-est superlative (eg. Disa has the short-*est* hair)

Free morphemes can function alone as a word, bringing the two morphemes discussed above to a close. Bound morphemes, meanwhile, need to be connected to other parts.

2.3. Affixation

2.3.1 Definition of Affixation

According to Bauer (1988), The most common word formation is by adding affixes or known as affixes. Affixes are bound morphemes which do not realize lexemes and which attach to bases to produce tenses. Bauer (1988: 19) states that affixes can be in the form of suffixes, prefixes, confixes, infixes, interfixes, and transfixes. Affixes are any morphemes that are appended to the base, according to Katamba (2005:38). Affixes can go before or after the base. According to Srijono (2001), affixation is a morphological process that involves the addition of an affix or affixes to one or more free morphemes. Based on the description provided above, the researcher believes that affixes are all morphemes that join to form words.

1.3.2 Types of Affix

The most common method of creating new words in the world's languages is through the use of affixes. Suffixes are the most common type of affix (Bauer, 1988). Affixes, according to Bauer (1988), divide word-building processes into six groups;

1. *Suffixes* are affixes which are added at the end of the word. Suffixes are used for all purposes in morphology (Bauer, 1988). They are used derivationally as in;

Constitute + *ion* + *al* + *ity*

and inflectionally as in;

Formalise + *s*

2.   *Prefixes* are affixes which are added at the beginning of words. Prefixes

work in very much the same way. They can be derivational, as in;

Un + thank + ful

(derive) (derive)

Re + think + s

(derive) (infl)

3.   *Circumfixes* In certain instances, a prefix and a suffix work in concert to

encircle a base. Both of these affixes may be grouped together as a circumfix if

neither is employed alone and both appear to realize a single morpheme. This may

be seen in German, where the past participle of weak verbs is created by

concurrently adding the prefix ge- and the suffix -t. In other words, the base is

surrounded by affixes, none of which can exist on its own in the relevant forms.

Here is an illustration of it;

Film • en   'to film'   ge • film • t   'filmed'

Frag • en   'to ask'   ge • frag • t   'asked'

Lob • en   'to praise'   ge • lob • t   'praised'

*Ge • *film* etc do not occur

film • t etc do not occur in this meaning but only as 3rd person

singular present tense forms.

4.   *Infixes* known as affixes are those that are applied to words in the midst. Since infixes produce discontinuous bases, the relative rarity of infixation (the usage of infixes) in the languages of the globe can also be attributed to the rarity of discontinuous morphs. However, it may be utilized more effectively in other languages. For instance, in Tagalog from Philippine in the list below:

Sulat	'write'
S • um • ulat	'wrote'
S • in • ulat	'was written'

5.   *Interfixes* are a unique subset of infixes that are present, for instance, in several Germanic languages where a bridging element is present between the two constituents of a compound. German serves as an illustration of this;

Element 1	Element 2	Compound	Gloss
Auge	Artz	Auge • n • arzt	'eye doctor'
Schewester	Paar	Schwester • n • paar	'pair of sisters'
Tag	Reise	Tag • e • reise	'days journey'

6.   *Transfixes* are a type of infix that includes both discontinuous affixes and discontinuous bases. These are affixes that appear throughout the base and are hence known as transfixes. Transfixes are only found in Semitic languages:

'katab	'he wrote'	'daras	'he studied'
'jiktib	'he will write'	'jidris	'he will study'
mak'tuub	'written'	mad'ruus	'studied'

2.4.   Previous Studies

This section describes a few studies that have was done about word formation to avoid the same discussion. Because this research is not the only one which analyzes word formation phenomena. Many previous researchers have analyzed the formation of words, such as:

The first research was done by Khusnul Khotimah (2012) , about an *Analysis of Indonesian Affixes in English Words Found in Mobile Guide Edition: 54-59.* This study aims to explain the process affixation that occurs in English vocabulary that gets Indonesian affixes contained in Mobile Guide magazine editions 54-59. The theory used by the author in this study is the theory of affixation put forward by several linguistic experts such as Katamba (1993), O'Grady and Guzman (1996), Harimurti (2007), and Ramelan (1992). This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, in which the writer identifies English words that undergo a process of affixation with Indonesian affixes. The writer found that there were 182 English words that underwent a process of affixation with Indonesian affixes which were found in Mobile Guide magazine editions 54-59. 101 words of which are process prefixes, 43 are suffixes process, and the other 38 are process confirmations.

The second research was done by Risma Karlinda (2014) about an *The Analysis of Derivational Affixation in a Short Story Entitled Gentleman and Players by E.W Hornung and the Application in Language Teaching*. This study aims at describing the derivational affixation in a short story Gentlemen and Players by E.W Hornung. In particular, it describes kinds of affixes which are

used in the sentences and the application of derivational affixation in language teaching. This research employs the descriptive qualitative method. The findings of this study reveal that derivational affixes are employed in E.W Hornung's short novel Gentlemen and Players. Derivational affixes are divided into two types: class-changing derivational and class-maintaining derivational. Noun derivational, verb derivational, adjective derivational, and adverb derivational are the four classes of derivational. Classifying derivational into noun, verb, and adjective patterns. The use of affixation in a short narrative, Gentlemen and Players in Language Teaching is to teach vocabulary in an English class in Vocational High School's twelfth grade.

The third research entitled *Affixation in the Album 'Up All Night' by One Direction* by Melly Cristine Musa (2011). This study focuses on inflectional affixes and derivational affixes in the lyrics based on the album 'Up All Night'. The method of this investigation is descriptive in the data are collected, analyzed using the method suggested by Nida and O‟Grady and Dobrovolsky. Theoretically, this study is intended to contribution to the linguistics on morphology.

The fourth research which has been done earlier is *Proses Morfologis Dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Analisis Bahasa Karya Samsuri* by Tatang Suparman (2008). The goal of this study is to obtain a clear description of morphological processes in Samsuri's works. The main focus of this research is on word production processes. In his theoretical framework, he identified five word creation components: affixation, reduplication, internal alterations, and zero

modification. He discovered that only two components of word creation, affixation and reduplication, can be used to study Bahasa Indonesia.

Based on previous studies above, this study uses a different theory that makes it different from four previous studies. So it can be said that this research is something new while the data in this research is from the English Translation of the Holy Qur'an.

2.5.   Theoritical Framework

The researcher uses Laurie Bauer theory of Affixation in English Translation of Holy Qur'an Surah Al-Ghasyiyah, because of some reason. The researcher selected the Bauer theory because it is more understandable and clearer than other theories. Because Bauer uses a variety of languages in his book as examples, his theory may be employed in any language. This study attempted to investigate Surah Al-Ghasyiyah of the Holy Qur'an in its English translation.