THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES OF SUFFIX *–ER, -OR, -IST, -IAN* AND *-ANT AS AGENT*

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By

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Is a scientific research I conducted under the guidance of Dra. Irna Nirwani Dj. M. Hum and Dra. Kurnia Idawati, Msi, since the paper is truly original not a half or total plagiarism of another works, the contents has become my responsibility. With all sincerity, I made this statement on February 2008, Jakarta.

The writer,

Murniyati

With all respect and love, I would like to dedicate this

To my beloved mother, father, and brothers as a bit
Contribution of my latest achievement

I'm truly proud having a remarkable family
Who always loves, supports, embraces, and prays me every time

Thanks for your pure love

I'm not an ideal girl.
My body is not slim and I'm short.
I'm a slowpoke but always trying to be better.
My family especially my mom
and my best friends are my soul.
My close people always say that I'm fussy
and overly emotional.
I really want to reform my bad attitudes
and make people around me to be glad.

PREFACE

The paper I have conducted entitles *The Analysis of Derivational Morphemes of Suffix –er, -or, -ist, ian, and –ant as Agent* and is submitted to the Strata One Program, English Department of Darma Persada University as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for obtaining the Strata One (S1) degree.

However, I still believe that this research is far from being perfect, not only in its contextual analysis but also in its technical terms. Therefore, constructive criticisms are welcome for its future improvement.

Overall, I hope that this research can give a little contribution to the readers, especially to beginning students whose vernacular language is not English, in understanding how to determine the agents based on definite suffixes. I hope that the research can help the readers who are interested in linguistics.

Jakarta, February 2008

Murniyati

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First and foremost, I want to say I feel extremely blessed. I want to thank to Almighty Creator from up above for giving me so many lovely gifts in my life. One of the best gifts of all, I am able to finish this thesis.

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Jakarta, February 2008

Murniyati

ABSTRACT

THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES OF SUFFIX *–ER, -OR, -IST, -IAN* AND *-ANT AS AGENT*

The research discussed about derivational morphemes of suffix *–er, -or, -ist, ian, and –ant as Agent.* The reason why I choose derivational morphemes of suffix *–er, -or, -ist, ian, and –ant as Agent* as my basic analysis source is because I find that many beginning students whose vernacular language is not English are confused of determining the agent based on definite suffix. The basic problem of my assumption is that the suffixes of *–er, -or, -ist, ian, and –ant as Agent* are attached depend the last word sounds. Trying to prove my assumption, I conducted the research through morphology and phonology approach. I employ some theories and ideas from the linguists concerning on morpheme, roots, affixes, bases, derivation, sound classes, vowels, consonants, parts of speech, and the last word sounds.

In this research, I systemized my analysis by using parts of speech and the last word sounds. In analyzing bases through parts of speech, there are three kinds parts of speech that are attached in suffixes of *–er, -or, -ist, ian, and –ant as Agent,* namely verbs, nouns, adjectives. In analyzing bases through the last word sounds, there are can be identified based on vowels (diphthongs, monophthongs) and consonants.

Finally, in the last chapter, I conducted that derivational morphemes of suffix *–er, -or, -ist, ian, and –ant as Agent* are attached depend on the last word sounds.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background

The analysis of derivational morphemes is an important and interesting activity for those who are interested in studying language, especially English. The process of combining derivational morphemes to words could be interesting because derivational morphemes form words in different ways. The most common way of building new words is by using affixes. To most students who study English, especially in their early year of study, affixes and how or to what words they are attached are sometimes confusing. For this reason, the writer is interested in analyzing the word combination by using the affixes.

The derivational affix causes a major grammatical change, involving moving the base from one word class into another. Derivational morpheme is morpheme which changes the identity of word or class of word. The analysis of derivative relations aims to establish a correlation between different types and the structural patterns words are built on. Katamba stated (1993: 47) that derivational morphemes form new words either by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached or by changing the word class that a base belongs to.

The analysis of derivational morphemes could be more interesting because an affix changes the part of speech of the base, derivational affixes may have an irregular meaning and a derivational affix is not generally possible to add all the same affixes to all words. It means that derivational affixes show limited productivity with large

numbers of gaps. Katamba (1993:49) says that to determine which morpheme a particular affix morph belongs to, it is often essential to know the base to which it attaches because the same phonological form may represent different morphemes depending on the base with which it co-occurs. It might appear that the problems with bases would be very similar to the problems with affixes. Affixes are generally recognized because they recur with a range of bases.

English affixes are mostly known in two types: prefixes and suffixes. In this analysis the writer would like to study the suffixes, not all kinds of suffixes but the suffixes denoting to agent. They are *–er, -or, - ist, -ian,* and *–ant.* The word class of input bases are verbs, nouns, and adjectives so that they will become nouns as agents after being attached by the suffix *–er, -or, - ist, -ian,* and *–ant.*

Even though it is hard to recognize the definite suffixes as agent, actually it is organized. It is the purpose of morphology to discover and describe that part of the language structure which forms words or parts of words.

> The structure of some languages is amazingly simple and regular and that of other languages is incredibly complicated and irregular. Despite the degrees of complexity and the vast differences of structure, however, there are always definite patterns of formation, each demanding strict adherence if the speaker is to be understood. No languages are unorganized jumbles of sounds, as some people have thought. It is the purpose of morphology to enable the analyst to discover and describe that part of the language structure which forms words or parts of words. (Nida, 1949: 5)

Derivational morpheme is part of the study of morphology. In morphology, there can be found the study of morphemes. Morpheme is the most important component of word structure, which is dealing with smallest significant units of grammar. Although it is the smallest significant units of grammar, it can be broken

down into smaller meaningful units. In addition, there are two kinds of morphemes, namely free morpheme that can be a word by itself and bound morpheme that must be attached to another element such as, affixes. As stated by Nida (1949:1), morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming word. The morpheme arrangements which are treated under the morphology of a language include all combinations that form words or parts of words.

Derivational morpheme deals with word structure. Furthermore, words are a central dimension of language. The formation of words has certain unique process. The phonology could process and assign the illustration of word formation. In brief, morphology and phonology have close interaction. Morphology is like a bridge that links the other modules of a grammar. A particular sound or string of sounds is to be regarded as a manifestation of a morpheme depending on the word in which it appears. Katamba (1993: 13) says that as regards the interaction with phonology, the selection of the form that manifests a given morpheme may be influenced by the sounds that realise neighbouring morphemes.

The sounds will be objective because there is a system of phonetic symbols that can be used to represent the sounds of any language, called the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). The symbols are given as key words and represent the distinctive sound of the language that called phonemes. A phoneme is not one specific sound but it is like the common denominators of all realisations of a specific sound. As stated by Roca and Wyn Johnson (1997: 4), phonology is the study of linguistically significant sound patterns, that is, of the organization of the sounds of speech.

The fact is that, the morphology and the phonology can apply in tandem, and each step in the construction of the word be immediately followed by the application of the relevant phonological rules. Roca and Wyn Johnson (1997: 452) says that the morphology and the phonology are interleaved, not segregated.

Based on the theories above, the writer can assume that suffixes of *–er, -or, -ist, -ian,* and *–ant as agent* can be identified depending on the last word sound. The writer uses several English books for the data which consist of derivational morphemes of suffix *–er, -or, - ist, -ian,* and *–ant as agent.*

1.2 The Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, the writer identifies the principle problem, namely derivational morphemes of suffix *–er, -or, -ist, -ian, and -ant as agent*. The suffixes that function as agentive if attached in words couldn't be made for listing all in the same suffixes. Rather, what is needed is a rule. The writer assumes that the suffixes of *–er, -or, -ist, -ian, and -ant as agent* attached depend on the last word sound.

1.3 The Limitation of the Problem

The writer limits the problem of the analysis to the derivational morphemes of suffix *–er, -or, -ist, -ian, and -ant as agent.* The data will be taken in several English books which consist of the suffixes denoting to agent.

1.4 The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the writer formulates the principal problem in the analysis: whether it is true that the suffixes of *–er, -or, -ist, -ian, and -ant as agent* attached depend on the last word sounds. To answer the question, the writer will ask some questions:

1. Are derivational morphemes of suffix *–er, -or, -ist, -ian, and –ant* that are attached depend on parts of speech?
2. Are derivational morphemes of suffix *–er, -or, -ist, -ian, and –ant* that are attached depend on the last word sounds?

1.5 The Objective of the Research

Based on formulation of the problem above, the research aims to prove what the writer assumes that the suffixes of *–er, -or, -ist, -ian, and -ant as agent* attached depend on the last word sounds. For reaching the aim, the writer will do the steps as follow:

1. Proving that derivational morphemes of suffix *–er, -or, -ist, -ian, and -ant as agent* are attached depend on parts of speech.
2. Proving that derivational morphemes of suffix *–er, -or, -ist, -ian, and -ant as agent* are attached depend on the last word sounds.

1.6 The Methodology of the Research

This research is carried out by using the qualitative method. The characteristic of qualitative method is descriptive. In this research the writer only collects the data which shaped in words which relate to derivational morphemes of suffix *–er, -or, - ist,*

-ian, and *–ant.* The qualitative data will be organized in descriptive analysis technique that is to organize the data by describing clarifying, and analyzing. The writer collects the data through several English books.

1.7 The Significance of the Research

Generally the research is useful for beginning students whose vernacular language is not English. Many of them are confused of determining the agent based on definite suffix. The obvious advantage of this research is for the readers who can follow step by step how the word is combined and know the definite suffixes of *–er, -or, -ist, -ian, and –ant as agent* which are attached to English words.

1.8 The Systemized Presentation of the Research

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains:

Background, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, purpose of the research, methodology of the research, significant of the research, and system of the presentation.

CHAPTER 2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter consists of the theories which support derivational morphemes of suffix –er, -or, -ist, -ian, and –ant as agent, which have been chosen for the research.

CHAPTER 3 THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES OF SUFFIX *–ER, -OR, -IST, -IAN* AND *–ANT* AS AGENT.

The third chapter is the analysis of suffix –er, -or, -ist, -ian, and –ant as agent through parts of speech and the last word sounds.

CHAPTER 4 THE RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the assumption based chapter three and the relation between chapter two and chapter three.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION

Consist of the conclusion of the reason and summary of the thesis.