

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of Study

Morphology as a subfield of linguistics was first named in 1859 by the German linguist August Schleicher.<sup>1</sup> According to O'Grady morphology is the study of analyzing the structure of words.<sup>2</sup> In other utterances, morphology is a branch of knowledge that deals with the study of word formation or morphemes in a language.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, morphology is the study that focuses on the form of words.

The most notable part of word formation is the morpheme which morpheme is the smallest unit of language that executes information about meaning or function.<sup>4</sup> According to Katamba, morphemes define as the atoms which the words are develop.<sup>5</sup> The word *speaker*, for example, consists of two morphemes such as *speak* (the meaning of 'utter') and the suffix *-er* (with the meaning 'one who speaks').

Morphemes were classed into two types, that is free morphemes and bound morphemes.<sup>6</sup> A morpheme that can be a word by itself is a free morpheme it is also called by root word, while a morpheme that should be affixed to another element is called a bound morpheme, it is also called by affixes.<sup>7</sup> To make a word more

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<sup>1</sup> M. Dini Handoko, *English Morphology*, ed. Yunita Wildaniati (Lampung: CV. Iqra', 2019).

<sup>2</sup> William O'grady and Michael Dobrovolsky, *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*, St. Martin's (Boston: St. Martin's, 1997), [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-77393-8\\_24](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-77393-8_24).

<sup>3</sup> Kalsum et al., *Morphology*, ed. Muh Yusuf, First (Parepare: IAIN Parepare Nusantara Press, 2021).

<sup>4</sup> O'grady and Dobrovolsky, *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*.

<sup>5</sup> Ulfiyatul Hasanati and Wahab Syakhirul Alim, "A Morphological Analysis on Derivational And Inflectional Morpheme in Animal Farm Novel by George Orwell," in *Conference on English Language Teaching*, 2023, 1049–62.

<sup>6</sup> Hasanati and Alim.

<sup>7</sup> (O'Grady & Dobrovolsky, 1997, p. 119)

complex, a bound morpheme must be attached to a free morpheme.<sup>8</sup> According to the example above, the *speaker* consists of two morphemes which *speak* is a free morpheme since it can be a word by itself while *-er* is a bound morpheme due to it should be affixed to a free morpheme to be a word.

More specifically, bound morphemes are divided into two kinds: derivational and inflectional.<sup>9</sup> Derivational is a word that is combined with affixes (prefixes or suffixes) which can make a new word and also a new word class formation.<sup>10</sup> For example, in a word *speaker*, *speak* (the meaning of ‘utter’ as a verb) and suffix *-er* (with the meaning ‘one who speaks’ and it changes entire word classes into a noun). Then, its process of morphology changes the word class of verbs into nouns. While inflectional morpheme is a word that is combined with affixes (prefixes or suffixes) that never change the word category.<sup>11</sup> A word *tried*, for example, its word is consisting of *try* (the meaning of ‘effort’ as a verb) and the suffix *-ed* (with the meaning of ‘past tense’ and still as a verb). This means the morphological process does not change the part of speech.

Research on derivational and inflectional affixes has been conducted extensively, but most of the previous studies have focused on general literature or academic texts. However, the analysis of formal texts with religious contexts is still limited. Thus, this study makes a new contribution to the field of morphology by analyzing derivational and inflectional affixes in Islamic articles. This study offers a broader perspective on word formation patterns in formal religious texts.

One of the objects that can be analyzed is the articles on the islamweb.net. The text articles on this website have many terms that use derivational and

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<sup>8</sup> Merciana S Sumual, M Bahri Arifin, and Nita Maya Valiantien, “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Avengers Movie,” *Ilmu Budaya* 5, no. 4 (2021): 634–44, <https://e-journals.unmul.ac.id/index.php/JBSSB/article/view/4589>.

<sup>9</sup> Kalsum et al., *Morphology*.

<sup>10</sup> I Wayan Putrawan et al., “Morphology Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Process in the ‘Walls’ Music Album by Louis Tomlinson” 5, no. 1 (2023): 1–8.

<sup>11</sup> Evan Afri and Intan Maulina, “Analysis of Derivational And Inflectional Morpheme in Song’s Lyrics of Adele Album,” *IJEAL (International Journal of English and Applied Linguistics)* 99, no. 99 (2021): 32–37, <https://doi.org/doi.org/ijeal.v1n1.983>.

inflectional affixes. This website was chosen since it offers a wide range of topics covering various aspects including Islamic law (fiqh), aqidah, Islamic history, Qur'anic interpretation, hadith, and fatwa. This wide variety of topics allows readers to gain new knowledge, especially Muslims. It is relevant for Muslim students to learn derivational and inflectional affixes from articles on islamweb.net, in addition to getting many new terms, they can also get new Islamic knowledge. Therefore, the researcher chose to analyze the articles on islamweb.net.

Other researchers also conducted the same analysis on derivational or inflectional in various objects. The first previous research was conducted by Tira Nur Fitria entitled *An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News from Tempo.Co.*<sup>12</sup> This research uses a qualitative method to analyze the derivational and inflectional morpheme and its function. The result shows 357 words where derivational 97 data (21.17%), and inflectional 260 data (72.83%). The derivational affixes that change to the noun words are the suffix *-ion*, *-ment*, *-ist*, *-ship*, and *-er*, to the adjective words are the suffix *-able*, *-al*, *-ful*, *-ic*, *-cal*, and *-ous*, and the derivational affixes that change to the adverb words are suffix *-ly*, to the verb words are prefix *un-* and *mis-*. Moreover, the inflectional affixes do not change the word category, the writer found the suffix *-s* means plural. The suffix *- 's*, *-s '*  means possessive, the suffix *-er* means comparative, the suffix *-est* means superlative, the suffix *-ed* means past, the suffix *-ing* means Ving (continuous), and the suffix *-en* means participle.

The second study was conducted by Fatia Novita and Gaguk Rudianto entitled "The Use of Derivation and Inflection in BCC News's "Tory Gloom Ahead of Triple By-Election Test".<sup>13</sup> This study uses a qualitative research design by Creswell, note-taking and highlight data collection, and summarizing data based on

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<sup>12</sup> Tira Nur Fitria, "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co," *Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies* 9, no. 2 (2020): 146–55, <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/rainbow>.

<sup>13</sup> Fatia Novita Sari and Gaguk Rudianto, "The Use of Derivation and Inflection in BCC News's "Tory Gloom Ahead of Triple By-Election Test," *EJI (English Journal of Indragiri): Studies in Education, Literature, and Linguistics* 8, no. 1 (2024): 207–16, <https://ejournal-fkip.unisi.ac.id/index.php/eji/%0AThe>.

Sudaryanto's inflection and derivation to analyze the process of inflectional affixation and derivation in the BCC news article "Tory Gloom Ahead of the Triple By-Election Test." The investigation found a total of 47 affixes, including both derivational and inflectional affixes, that found in the articles. Of them, 29 are inflections while the remaining 17 affixes are categorized as derivations. The author draws the conclusion that words in "Tory Gloom M. About the Triple By-Election Test" have experienced both derivational and inflectional affixation.

The third study was conducted by I Made Kein Windiatmika and Ni Putu Cahyani Putri Utami entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in the Jakarta Post Newspaper".<sup>14</sup> This study examined derivational affixes found in the Jakarta Post newspaper. This study employed a qualitative approach to characterize its data source. This study's data is collected using the observation approach. There were 36 derivational affixes discovered in three newspapers, with 6 prefixes -un, -non, -over, -ir (16.6%) and 30 suffixes -y, -ity, -er, -ion, -ly, -al, -ful, -ible -or (83.4%). Based on the findings, it can be stated that the derivational suffix is more common than the derivational prefixes reported in the Jakarta Post newspaper.

The fourth study was conducted by Ni Kadek Chandra Dwiyanti and Putu Devi Maharani entitled "Types of derivational affixes in new idea magazine: a morphological analysis".<sup>15</sup> There were 36 derivational affixes discovered in three newspapers, including 6 prefixes -un, -non, -over, -ir (16.6%), and 30 suffixes -y, -ity, -er, -ion, -ly, -al, -ful, -ible -or (83.4%). Based on the results, it can be concluded that the derivational suffix is more commonly used than the derivational prefixes found in the Jakarta Post newspaper.

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<sup>14</sup> I Made Kein Windiatmika and Ni Putu Cahyani Putri Utami, "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in the Jakarta Post Newspaper," *KULTURISTIK: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Budaya* 7, no. 2 (2023): 68–74, <https://doi.org/10.22225/kulturistik.7.2.5793>.

<sup>15</sup> Ni Kadek Chandra Dwiyanti, Putu Devi Maharani, and IB Gde Nova Winartha, "Types of Derivational Affixes in New Idea Magazine: A Morphological Analysis," *Journal of Language and Applied Linguistics* 3, no. 1 (2022): 143–53, <https://doi.org/10.22334/traverse.v3i1.64>.

The fifth study was conducted by Muhammad Zaki Pahrul Hadi entitled “Analysis of Derivation Found in The Jakarta Post Headlines”.<sup>16</sup> The data for this study are qualitative, with sentences including derivational words sourced from The Jakarta Post. This study collected data using the Simak approach. The data was analyzed using the extra lingual approach to determine the principles of derivational morpheme types. According to this research, the three most common categories of derivational morphemes are nouns derived from verbs, adjectives derived from verbs, and adjectives derived from nouns.

Finally, in the current research, the writer is interested in classifying and analyzing the words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes in the articles of Islamweb.net entitled “**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES IN SELECTED ARTICLES OF ISLAMWEB.NET**”. This title was chosen because the researcher felt that this research could contribute significantly as new insights for Muslim English learners, especially in understanding the role of derivational and inflectional affixes in forming words. This title was also chosen because there is no research on derivational and inflectional affixes in the context of formal religious texts, such as articles on Islamweb.net.

### **B. Statement of the Problem**

1. What are the words that are classified as derivation and inflection in the Articles of islamweb.net?
2. How is the process of forming words by derivational and inflectional affixes in the Articles of islamweb.net?

### **C. Purposes of the Study**

1. To classify the words that derivation and inflection in the articles of islamweb.net.
2. To analyze the process of forming words by derivational and inflectional affixes in the articles of islamweb.net.

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<sup>16</sup> Muhammad Zaki Pahrul Hadi, “Analysis of Derivation Found in The Jakarta Post Headlines,” *JISHUM (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora)* 1, no. 4 (2023): 856–65.

#### **D. Significance of The Study**

There are two significances of this research such as:

##### **A. Theoretical Significance**

The results of this study can be used as a basis for further research, both those that focus on similar contexts and those that wish to compare the results with other text contexts.

##### **B. Practical Significance**

For the lecturers, this research might become a meaningful contribution to a reference in teaching English Language. Meanwhile, for the students, this research helps to promote their English skills, significantly in vocabulary mastery where they can relate and derive meanings of words. Finally, for future researchers, this research is expected to be a previous study for those who are interested in conducting a similar field of research.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation**

This research analyses the morphological process, especially in derivational and inflectional affixes in the Articles of islamweb.net. There are seven latest articles taken as the object of this research. The most recent articles were selected to ensure that the data analyzed is relevant to current language usage. By selecting the most recent articles, this study reflects the dynamics of language used in modern contexts. A total of seven articles were selected so that the study could be completed efficiently but still fulfill the target number of data findings.

The seven articles chosen were published on the 6<sup>th</sup> of August 2024 entitled “Objectives of Surah Al-Mumtahinah”, “Incidents from the Battle of Al-Ahزاب”, and “And They Said, there is None But Our Worldly Life”, the articles published on the 24<sup>th</sup> of July 2024 entitled “Resurrection after Death in the Verses of the Noble Quran – I” and “Resurrection after Death in the Verses of the Noble Quran – II”, the articles published on the 9<sup>th</sup> of July 2024 entitled “Warning against shirk in the Noble Qur’an”, the articles published on the 28<sup>th</sup> of April 2024 entitled “Cheerfulness Brings About Amicability”.

This research is limited only to classifying the word found in the text whether that derivation or inflection. Afterward, the researcher analyzes the

construction and word formed of it appropriate to the derivational and inflectional affixes.

