CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation of the study, definition of key terms, and framework of the study.

A. The Background of the Study

Language has ten of thousands of words. Even the speaker of every language is not aware about that. Words are a crucial part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of grammars, but one can learn thousands of words in a language and still not know the language. Anyone who has tried to communicate in a foreign country by merely using a dictionary knows this is true. On the other hand, without words we would be unable to convey our thoughts language or understand the thoughts of others.

To convey our mind in spoken or written clearly, people need understanding about the component of language such as structure of sentence, word, etc. According to Venhaar, the branches of linguistic that called “morphology” is identifying basic unit of language as grammatical unit. It means that words as the units that are analyzed as one morpheme or more can be studied in the morphology.¹

When talking about morphology, absolutely the students also study about the parts of word or the structure of word. As stated by Mullany and Stockwell

word is the smallest meaningful unit of language in the spoken or written.² A word can be produced from root, morpheme, and can be added by affix.

Affix is categorized as bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone and should be attached to the root, stem or base. It is also same as prefix and suffix, because they are the types of affix. According to Broukal, prefix is a form added in front of a word or word root to change its meaning, and suffix is a combination of letters added to the end of a word or word root. Suffixes are used either to form new words or show the function of a word. From the definition can be known that both prefix and suffix can create a new word. Besides, when prefix and suffix are added in a word so it may change the meaning of a word and word classes.³

As a foreign language, English is significantly different from Bahasa Indonesia. Consequently, Indonesian learners have to learn and master the studies or the rules of foreign language. By mastering grammatical rules, they can understand and predict how language is naturally constructed and used in communication.

There are some ways to enrich our vocabulary. One of them is by reading. It can be by reading book, short story, newspaper, fable or even novel. So in this analysis, the writer uses A Child Called ‘It’ Novel by Dave Pelzer as data source, because from this novel we can increase our knowledge of history, culture and science and there are many suffixes. When the students are able to identify noun suffixes they will be able to develop their vocabulary.

significantly because from just one word it can gain many words with different part of speech. So it is very important for the student to study about vocabulary especially noun suffixes.

In this study, the writer uses the analysis to know the differences that make students have difficulties in comprehending language items. Therefore, the title of the study is as follows: “The Derivational Form of Noun Used in “A Child Called ‘It’ Novel”.

The choice of “A Child Called ‘It’” book as object of this study is based on some practical reasons. First, the writer is interested because so many English suffixes found in this novel. So it will help to analyze the data. Second, due to this book is an inspiring book. So, the researcher chooses it as an object to show how to be a good parents, this also gives us a view about the life quality in struggling to get anything. In this novel, there are many different word classes that can be changed to other word classes. Due to the writer wants to determine the original words before the words are changed to other word classes. This thesis also will give the more knowledge about word formation in morphological study included in this novel for the readers who want to comprehend the derivational form of noun.
B. The Problem of the Study

Based on the previous background of the study above, the writer states the problem of the study as follows:

“What are the derivational forms of noun used in a novel entitled “A Child Called “It” by Dave Pelzer?”

C. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem, the writer determines the objective of the research as follow:

“To describe and analyze the derivational forms of noun used in a novel entitled “A Child Called “It” by Dave Pelzer.”

D. The Significances of the Study

1. Theoretically, this study will give a contribution in supporting the theories about derivational form of noun in specific to analyze and describe derivational form of noun in a novel entitled “A Child Called “It” by Dave Pelzer. So, the writer, English learners, and readers who study about derivational form of noun can understand easily and more understanding.

2. The practically, this study has the practical significances in increasing the skill of language, especially for the derivational form of noun. The reader can get the deepen of knowledge about the derivational form of noun. In addition, the study is to give a problem solving to student in learning the derivational form of noun in morphological study. This study is also one of the information sources for the next researcher that have the problem related
to this research for instance, research about another derivational form of noun.

E. The Limitation of the Study

Realizing that the problems of the study are relatively wide and the writer’s knowledge is limited, the writer in carrying out the study will limit the scope by trying to analyze and describe the derivational form of noun in a novel entitled “A Child Called “It” written by Dave Pelzer. The English novel is divided into 7 chapters and consists of 100 pages.

F. The Definition of Key Term

1. **Derivational.** Traditionally, derivation is the operation by which one form is created from another.\(^4\)

2. **Affix,** Affixes includes morpheme. It can be added to other morpheme (root/base) which is constructing a word formation and new meaning. Affixes have several types: \(^5\)
   a. **Prefix**

   Prefix is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word. For example: *ab-normal, dis-agree, ex-change, im-material, re-act,* etc.

   b. **Suffix**

   Suffix is the affixes can be added to the end of a word. For example: *ideal-ize, hoori-fy, execut-ion, capital-ism, care-less,* etc.

   c. **Multifix**

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\(^4\) Latin suffixal derivatives in English and their Indo-European ancestry, D. Gary Millre page.1

Multifix is the affixes which can be added of both the prefix and suffix to any word. For example: *dis-agree-able, il-legal-ity, im-migrat-ion*, inaccuracy, misapplication, etc.

3. **Noun**, A noun can be defined as a word used to name a person, place, or thing. By a thing here, it means that it comprises something which can be perceived by human senses, or that which cannot be perceived but can be thought of.

**G. Framework of Discussion**

1. Chapter I : Introduction which consisted of background of the study, research problem, object of the study, theoretical framework, significance of the study, and key terms.

2. Chapter II : Review of related literatures which consisted of previous study and theories related to the problem of the study.

3. Chapter III : Methodology which consisted of Research Type which consisted of Research Design, Population and Sample of the Study, Research Instrument, Role of the Researcher in the Study, Research Site, Data Collection Procedure, and Data Analysis

4. Chapter IV : Result of the study consists of the Derivational Forms of Noun in A Child Called ‘It’ Novel by Dave Pelzer, and Discussion.

5. Chapter V : Closure consists of conclusion and suggestion.