CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL APPROACH AND FRAMEWORK

This chapter deals with language, morphology, morpheme, affixes, Inflectional and derivational affix and The CNN News.

A. Theoretical Approach

The writer uses the morphological approaches, morphology is branch of the linguistics. According to J.W.M. Verhaar (1996:97) morphology is the study to indentify of the smaller parts basic words as parts of grammatical. Morphology is concerned with the phonemes or group of phonemes forming meaningful units in a language.

According to Geert Booij (2005:23) The word morphology can be used in two ways: it refers to a subdiscipline of linguistics, but it may also be used to refer to that part of the grammar of a language that contains the rules for inXection and word-formation, that is, the word grammar.

From the fact above, the writer here tries to convey the use of the morphology approach in English Affixes which can be used as a study material. The morphological of English Affixes can be separated from these two components, Derivational and Inflectional.

B. Theoretical Frameworks

1. Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies identification, classification, form and word structure of the basic unit of language as a grammatical unit. Morphology is the study of change of word and base units of a language. J. W. M. Veerhar (2012: 97) explains that morphology identifies base units of language as grammatical units. Words are generally formed from the smallest units into large units. Words can be combined to other words. In English morphology, affixation is one of word-formation processes.

According to David Crystal (2008:314) The branch of grammar which studies the structure or forms of words, primarily through the use of the morpheme construct. It is traditionally distinguished from syntax, which deals with the rules governing the combination of words in sentences. It is generally divided into two fields: the study of inflections (inflectional morphology) and of word-formation (lexical or derivational morphology) – a distinction which is sometimes accorded theoretical status (split morphology). When emphasis is on the technique of analysing words into morphemes, particularly as practised by American structuralist linguists in the 1940s and 1950s, the term morphemics is used. Morphemic analysis in this sense is part of a synchronic linguistic study; morphological analysis is the more general term, being applied to diachronic studies as well.

According to Rochelle Lieber (2009:2), on her theory definition of Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are created in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences.

Base definition by Geert Booij (2007:4), Morphology is the subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns. Knowledge of a language includes knowledge of the systematicity in the relationship between the form and meaning of words. The words walk, walks, walked, and walking show a relationship in form and meaning of a systematic nature, since similar patterns occur for thousands of other verbs of English.

2. Morpheme

Morphemes are affixes, words and word stems, basically the unit of language one up from morphemes. Linguists like Selkirk (1982) or Lieber (1992) have claimed that a morphemebased model would have the important advantage that the theory of language could be streamlined in such a way that no separate morphological component is needed. Fromklin (1990: 24) explains that morpheme is the traditional term for the elementary unit of grammatical form. In morphology, the lowest level is morpheme. Soeparno (2002: 91-94) explains that morpheme is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit in grammar of a language; it cannot be divided into smaller meaningful units.

In linguistics, morpheme is divided into two morphemes, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme or unbound morpheme is a linguistic unit that is able to stand alone as a word without another morpheme attached to it. Whereas bound morpheme is sound or a combination of sound which must be bound to a free morpheme in order to create a word and most prefixes and suffixes are considered bound morpheme.

a. Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme is attached the word itself, it does not stand alone. According to Soeparno (2002: 94) explains that bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as an independent word. It is always present together with the other morpheme. In addition, J. W. M. Veerhar (2010: 97-98) states that bound morpheme is a morpheme that can not stand alone and can melt itself in other morpheme. For example, {-s} in the word *books* is a bound morpheme because it does not have any semantic meaning without morpheme {book}.

b. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a form that is able to stand alone morphemically. Base on theory of J. W. M. Veerhar (2010: 97-98) explains that the form "free" morphemically, is the form that is able to stand alone. For example, *table* is a free morpheme because it can

meaningfully stand alone and it does not need another form to be added together.

C. Affixes

According to J.W.M Verhaar (2012:107) definition of affixes are often the bound morpheme. This group includes prefix, suffix, infixes, and circumfixes. In English only used two categories of affixes such as *prefix* and *suffix*.

1. **Prefix** are added to the beginning of another morpheme

Example: re- added to do produces *redo*

2. Suffix are added to the end

Example: -or added to edit produces *editor*

3. Infix are inserted into other morphemes

Example: -um- added to *fikas* (strong) produces *fumikas* (to be strong) in *Bontoc language*

4. Circumfix are attached to another morpheme at the beginning and end.

Example: ge- and -t to lieb (love) produces geliebt (loved) in German

*In English only have two affixes are prefix and suffix, the other affixes such as infix and circumfix in other language.

There are two categories of affixes:

 Derivational: affixes are added to morphemes to form new words that may or may not be the same part of speech 2. **Inflectional:** affixes are added to the end of an existing word for purely grammatical reasons.

In English only have eight total inflectional affixes:

Affixes	Used in English	Example
-S	3rd person singular present	She waits
-ed	Past tense	She waited
-ing	Progressive	She's eating
-en	Past participle	She has eaten
-S	Plural	Three apples
-'s	Possessive	Lori's son
-er	Comparative	You are taller
-est	Superlative	You are the shortest

The other type of bound morphemes are called bound roots. These are morphemes (and not affixes) that must be attached to another morpheme and do not have a meaning of their own. Some examples are *ceive* in perceive and *mit* in submit.

According to Rochelle Lieber (2009:40), in her theory has some of the languages frequently have affixes (or other morphological processes) that fall into common semantic categories. Amongthose categories are:

- Personal affixes: These are affixes that create 'people nouns' eitherfrom verbs or from nouns. Among the personal affixes in English arethe suffix -er which forms agent nouns (the 'doer' of the action) likewriter or runner and the suffix -ee which forms patient nouns (theperson the action is done to).
- Negative and privative affixes: Negative affixes add the meaning 'not'to their base; examples in English are the prefixes *un-*, *in-*, and *non-*(*unhappy*, *inattentive*, *non-functional*). Privative affixes mean somethinglike 'without X'; in English, the suffix *-less* (*shoeless*, *hopeless*) is a privativesuffix, and the prefix *de-* has a privative flavor as well (for example, words like *debug* or *debone* mean something like 'cause to be withoutbugs/bones').
- Prepositional and relational affixes: Prepositional and relationalaffixes often convey notions of space and/or time.
 Examples in Englishmight be prefixes like over- and out- (overfill, overcoat, outrun, outhouse).
- **quantitative affixes:** These are affixes that have something to dowith amount. In English we have affixes like *-ful* (*handful*, *helpful*)and *multi-* (*multifaceted*). Another example might be the prefix *re-* thatmeans 'repeated' action (*reread*), which we can consider quantitativeif we conceive of a repeated action as being done morethan once.

D. Inflectional and Derivational Affixes

1. Inflectional Affixes

According to David Crystal (page 243), a term used in morphology to refer to one of the two main categories or processes of word-formation (inflectional morphology), the other being derivation(al). These terms also apply to the two types of affix involved in word-formation. Inflectional affixes signal grammaticalrelationships, such as plural, past tense and possession, and do not change the grammatical class of the stems to which they are attached; that is, the words constitute a single paradigm, e.g. walk, walks, walked.

According to Rochelle Lieber (2009:88), the writer said Inflection refers to word formation that does not change category and does not create new lexemes, but rather changes the form of lexemes so that they fit into different grammatical contexts. English is a language that has relatively little inflection, as languages go. There are some of the types of inflection that can be found in English languages as below:

English is a language that is quite poor in inflection. The distinction between singular and plural is marked on nouns:

(1) Singular cat, mouse, ox, child

Plural cats, mice, oxen, children

English has only a tiny bit of case marking on nouns: it uses the morpheme-*s* (orthographically -'*s* in the singular, -*s*' in the plural) to signalpossession, the remnant of the genitive case. Pronouns, however, stillexhibit some case distinctions that are no longer marked in nouns:

(2) Nouns

singular non-possessive	mother	child
singular possessive	mother's	child's
plural non-possessive	mothers	children
plural possessive	mothers'	childrens'

Pronouns

singular subject	I	you	he/she/it
singular object	me	you	him/her/it
singular possessive	my	your	his/her/its
plural subject	we	you	they
plural object	us	you	them
plural possessive	our	your	their

In verbs, number is only marked in the third person present tense, where-s signals a singular subject. As we've seen, English verbs inflect for pasttense, but not for future, and there are two participles (present with -ing and past with -ed) that together with auxiliary verbs help to signal various aspectual distinctions:

(3) *Verbs*

3rd person sg. present walks, runs

all other present tense forms walk, run

past tense walked, ran

progressive (be) walking, running

past participle (have) walked, run

Distinctions in aspect and voice are expressed in English through a combination of auxiliary choice and choice of participle. The **progressive**, which expresses, among other things, on-going actions, is formed withthe auxiliary *be* plus the present participle:

(4) *Present progressive* I am mowing the lawn.

Past progressive I was moving the lawn.

Future progressive I will be moving the lawn.

The **perfect** (note that the perfect is not the same as the perfective, whichwe discussed above) expresses something that happened in the past butstill has relevance to the present. This is signaled in English with the pastparticiple and a form of the auxiliary **have**:

(5) *Perfect* I have eaten the last piece of blueberry pie.

The passive voice in English is formed with the past participle as well, but the auxiliary *be* is used instead of *have*:

(6) Passive I was followed by a voracious weasel.

It is, of course, possible to combine various auxiliaries and participal forms to express tense/aspect distinctions that are quite complex, as in, for example, the past perfect progressive passive sentence *I had been being followed by a voracious weasel*.

English has both **regular** and **irregular** inflections. All of our regular inflections are suffixal, but irregular forms are often formed by internal stem change (ablaut and umlaut) or by acombination of internal stem change and suffixation. Examples of irregular forms are given in (7):

(7) a. Irregular noun plurals

foot feet
mouse mice
ox oxen
child children
alumnus alumni
datum data

b. Irregular verb forms

sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
swing	swung	swung
write	wrote	written
hold	held	held
tell	told	told

bring brought brought

The regular plural and past tense endingsare considered **default endings**. In other words, when a new noun isadded to English, its plural is formed with -*s* and when a new verb is added,its past tense is formed with -*ed*.

2. Derivational Affixes

Based on theory of David Cyrstal (138) a term used in morphology to refer to one of the two main categories or processes of word-formation (derivational morphology), the other being inflection(al); also sometimes called **derivatology**. These terms also apply to the two types of affix involved in word-formation. Basically, the result of a derivational process is a new word (e.g. nation ⇒national), whereas the result of an inflectional (or **non**derivational) process is a different form of the same word (e.g. nations, nationals). The distinction is not totally clear-cut, however (e.g. how best to analyse -ly in English). **Derivational affixes** change the grammatical class of morphemes to which they are attached (as in suffixation, e.g. -tion is a noun-forming derivational suffix); they also usually occur closer to the root morpheme than do inflections, e.g. nation-al-ize + -ing/-s/-d. Often they have independently stateable lexical meanings (e.g. mini-, sub-), though these are not always easy to identify (e.g. -er). The combination of root and derivational affixes

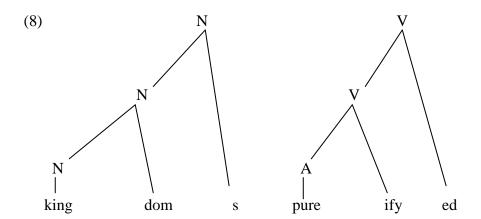
is usually referred to as the stem of the word, i.e. the element to which inflections are attached; several modes of classification are available in the literature on this subject.

Rochelle Lieber (2009:199), definition of *Derivation* is lexeme formation processes that either change syntactic category or add substantial meaning or both.

These are some of distinguished between *Inflection* and *Derivation* in morphology as the following ways:

Inflection	Derivation		
Never changes category	Sometimes changes category		
Adds grammatical meaning	Often adds lexical meaning		
Is important to syntax	Produces new lexemes		
Is usually fully productive	Can range from unproductive to fully Productive		

These differences is that in words thathave both inflectional and derivational affixes, the derivational affixesalmost always occur inside the inflectional ones. In these word structures, derivational affixes go closer to thebase (or root or stem) than inflectional affixes do. For example, inEnglish we can have words like *kingdoms* where the noun suffix –*dom*attaches to its base before the plural suffix -*s*, or *purified* where the verbformingsuffix -*ify* attaches to the adjective *pure* before the past tensesuffix -*ed* is added:



It's not possible in English to attach a plural or past tense suffix and then a derivational suffix; it is never form words like *kingsdom or *walkeder.

E. The CNN News

Cable News Network (CNN), an American basic cable and satellite television channel that is owned by the Turner Broadcasting System division of Time Warnerwas founded in 1980 by Ted Turner and 25 other original members, who invested \$20 million into the network. Upon its launch, CNN became the first channel to provide 24-hour television news coverage, and was the first all-news television network in the United States. This article discusses the history of CNN, beginning with the June 1980 launch of the channel. They are so many of

TV program and News on Website. The columns of CNN News Website such as Regions, U.S. Politics, Money, Entertainment, Tech, Sport, Travel, Style, Health, Video, VR. CNN News launched on June 1, 1980 and owned by Turner Broadcasting System in United States. CNN News Website www.cnn.com.