CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer would like to present some theories related to the topic of the study. These theories are expected to give significant information to the study.

1.1 Theory

1.1.2   The Definition of Morphology

Morphology is the study of word formation or the internal stucture of word (Fromkin,1990:147). Aronoff (2005:1) says that morphology is reffering to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistic that deals with words, their internal structure and how they are formed. So the writer would like to say that in morphology we just deal with words and their internal structure and how they are formed.

2.1.2   The Definition of Morpheme

Morphems are the minimal unit of linguistic that the smallest meaningfull combination of sounds which arbitrary and cannot be further analyzed (Fromkin in Benu, 2008: 15). Morphemes are a linguistic form that bears no partial phonetic semantic resemblance to any other form (Bloomfield 1993: 41). Morphemes are combination of sounds that has a meaning. A morpheme does not necessarily have to be a word. The concept of morpheme differs from concept of word as many morphem can stand as word on their own. So a morphemee has two alternatives, it can be free if it can stand alone and it can be bound if it can stand alone.

Based on some ideas above, the writer would like to say that the morpheme which can stand alone have lexical meaning while the others which cannot stand alone only have grammatical meaning.

1.1.3   Kind of Morpheme

Fromkin et al (1993: 73) state that "morpheme are classified into free morpheme or stem and bound morpheme". Free morphemes are which can stand by themselves and have meaning, while bound morphemes can not stand alone; they have to be attached to free morphems. This kind of morpheme should be combined with the free morpheme that they have meaning. Bound morpheme include both derivational and inflectional affixes (prefixes and suffixes) which will be discussed later for example –ish, -able, -ness, -ly, and –dis. A single word may be composed of one morpheme.

One morpheme :   Boy

Two morphemes :   Boy + ish

                         Desire + able

Three morphemes :   Boy + ish + ness

                         Desire + able + ity

Four morphemes :   Gentle + men + li + ness

                         Un + desire + able + ity

1.1.4   Definition of Affixes

Affixation is combination of bound morpheme with the stem or single word meaning or morphological process which consists of Prefix, Suffix, Infix and Circumfix in a language (Nida, in Leku 2008:10).

Putrayasa (2008:5) says that affixation is process of forming a word by attaching affixes to the root of the word.

Here one could find that affixation is the morphological process where words are formed by the combination of bound and free morpheme.

1.1.5 Kind of Affixes

There are four kind of affixes namely Prefix, Suffix, Infix and Circumfixes (Fromkin, et al 1993)

1.1.5.1 Prefixes

Prefixes are bound morpheme that occur before a free morpheme.

For example : imperfect, unlike, illegal, unable, reload, in English prefixes typically change its lexical category.

Example:

a. Miss + Verb = verb (misspell, misfire)

b. Un + adj = adj (unlike, unkind)

c. Re + verb = verb (rewrite, restabilish)

d. Ex + noun = noun (ex-lover, ex-cope, ex-nun)

e. Dis + verb = (disagree, disconnect)

1.1.5.2 Infixes

Infix is and affix that goes in the middle of a free morpheme or stem.

For example, infixes in Indonesian language are *el, em* and *er* (Putrayasa, 2008: 26)

a. Gigi + er = gerigi

b. Tunjuk + el = telunjuk

c. Guruh + em = gerumuh

1.1.5.3 Suffixes

Suffixes are group of letters placed after a word to modify its meaning or change it into a different word group , from an adjective to an adverb, a noun to adverb, a verb to verb and noun to adjectives Fromkin in Benu (2008: 22)

for exanple :

1. gladly (the suffix – ly change the word from an adjectives to an adverb)

2. approached (the suffix – ed change the verb from the present to the part)

suffixes may lso be classified to two types they are derivational suffix and inflectional suffixes.

1.1.5.4 Derivational Suffixes

Fromkin et al (1993: 64) state that English has a large supply of another kind of suffix called derivational suffixes. Derivational morphological rules are lexical rule of word formation. It also has several characteristic. There are :

a. The word which derivational suffixes combine is an arbitrary matter.

Example :

1. fail- ure = failure

2. happy-ness = happiness

3. Ador-ment = adornment

b. In many cases but not at all a derivational suffixes the lexical category of the word which they are attached.

Example:

Act (noun) + ive = active

1. Desire (noun) + able = desirable (adj)

2. Simply (adf) + fly = simplify

3. Sing (noun) + er = singer (noun)

4. Novel (noun) + ist = novelist (noun)

c. Derivational suffix usually do not close of a word that is after a derivational suffix and can frequently add an inflectional suffix.

Example :

1. Scholar + ship = scholarship

2. Fertilize + er + s = fertilizes

3. Organ + ize + s/ed = organizes

2.1.5.5 Inflectional Suffixes

Fromkin (in Waremera 2007: 13) stated that inflectional suffix are bound morpheme that only attached to the end of word and never change the syntactic category of the word or morpheme in which they are attached. The inflectional suffixes are different from the inflectional one in the followings :

a. Inflectional suffixes is not change meaning or part of speech.

Example : **Big, bigg – er – est are all adjective**

Are requires by the syntax. They typically indicate syntatic or semantic relation between different words in a sentence, example Rio like – s banana : -s mark the third person singular present form of verb relating it to the singular subject Rio.

b. Occur at the margin of word, after any derivational morpheme. Example : **ration-al-iz-action-s** is inflectional and appears the end of the word.

c. Are very productive. They typically occur with allmember of some large class of morpheme.

d.   Are suffixes only in English the fillowing table, there are example of the inflectionalsuffixes:

No	Inflectional Suffixes	Example	Names
1	-est	Smartest, Quickest	Superlative
2	-ed	Choosed, Played	Past Participle
3	-s	Dogs, Oxen	Noun Plural
4	-s	Boy's, Cat's	Noun Posesive
5	-ing	Singing, Dancing	Present Participle
6	-s	Smiles, Likes	Present Third Person Singular

1.1.5.6 Cincumfixes

Circumfixes is morpheme which attach to a root or stem morpheme both initially and finally or circumffixes is morpheme which are attach to a root or stem both prefix and suffix (Fromkin, in Tetimelay, 2009:15).

Circumffixes occur on both sides of the base.

Example:

1. Un – believe – able

2. Re – star – ing

3. Mis – understanding – ing

4. Re – play – ing

5. Un – deny – able

6. Un – forget – able

7. Un – take – en

8. Un – publish – ed

Based on example above, the writer would like to say that circumfixes is a part of affixation which combine from prefix and suffix into a word to make a new word with new meaning.

1.1.6 The Function of Affixation

Affixation process of a word can make two effects in basic form of word (Putrayasa, 2008:32).

1. It can change the basic form of of a word.

For example in Indonesian a language: "Makan", when it is added with suffix-an it becomes "makanan", we can see in this example that the formation of word "makan" as a verb plus suffix-an becomes "makanan".

2. It can change the meaning and word class of a word.

From the example above, affix can change the meaning of a word that is from a verb to noun that is from the action to thing (food).

1.2 Previous Studies on Tetun

Klinken (2002) conducted " Tetun Dili A Grammar of an East Timorese Language". The writer conducted this research in Dili in East Timor. The primarly source consists of over 50 texts recorded from a wide variety of speakers. The writer also used of a large corpus of written materials to enable comparison with formal written registers of the Tetun. The approach taken in this study was descriptive rather then prescriptive.

According to the explanation above, The source is used in this researcher is variety, the writer is not only use field research but he also use library research, so it help him to get many information. I can conclude that this research help many readers or researchers that want learning more about Tetun Dili.

Pinto (2013) conducted " A Descriptive Study on Affixes in Fatumea Dialect of Tetun Language. " The aim of this writing were to identify the kinds and to find out the functions of affixes in Fatumea dialect of Tetun Language. The method used in this research has been descriptive qualitative. The writer used 4 informants to get information and used translation as a research insrument.

According to the explanation above, we can see that the study is not too difficult because the writer is a native speaker, it helps the writer to make his research well. This research can be useful to linguistics literature and to become the sources for those who are interested in this study.

Da Cunha (2012) conducted "A STUDY ON THE LOANWORDS FROM PORTUGUESE INTO TETUN OF OECUSSE DIALECT." the method used in this study descriptive method. The descriptive method meant to describe and explain the loanwords from Portuguese into Tetun Language of Oecusse dialect. The writer chose two persons as the inforwho can communicate or able to speak Portuguese and Tetun, and Indonesian.

Khotimah (2012) conducted "Analysis of Indonesia Affixes in English words found in Mobile Guide." the method used in this study descriptive method. The writer has explained all of morphology process completely and clearly. But there are some samples of each morphology process that are not appropriate and

clear. So, the writer will focus on one of morphology process, affixation process which includes morphophonemics process.

1.3 Research Model

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          │   Affixation    │
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| Prefix | Suffix | Derivational Suffix | Inflectional Suffix | Circumfix |