CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Research

This study will focus on morpheme analysis. According to Katamba (1993), morphemes are the smallest meaning-relevant units of language. In writing, the essentials of morphemes are the structure or word formation and meaning of words. Understanding of morphemes enhances word formation, meaning, and sentence structure interpretation. Moreover, morphemes also provide a structured way to learn vocabulary faster from the new word formation.

In word formation, creating a new word can be by adding some prefixes, suffixes, or other morphemes. For example, adding *re-* to *write* to form *rewrite* shows how morphemes merge to change meaning. Also, morphemes can make a new word by combining free morphemes, such as , *sunflower* (sun + flower).

Morphemes are divided into two types: free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morpheme is a simple word that consists of one morpheme (they are words in themselves). In other words, free morphemes can stand alone to function as words, as in the following examples: *pen, glass, bottle, paper, run, eat, tall,* and *sweet.* These are free morphemes because they have meanings and can stand alone without any affixes.

In contrast, a bound morpheme combines a word with one or more affixes to create a new meaning (Katamba,1993). Bound morphemes are divided into inflectional morphemes, which do not change the meaning of the base word, and derivational morphemes, which can change the meaning of the base word grammatically or even create a new word, as in the following examples (Katamba, p48), *ducked* with suffix -*ed* is an inflectional morpheme which the suffix is used to form the past tense and

humorless with the suffix *-less* is a derivational morpheme which the suffix is used to changes the word class and creates a new meaning 'lacking of humor'.

The existence of derivational morphemes in a poem significantly affects the meaning of the words in each poem's lyric. Poems are one of the many ways that people may communicate their emotions. Poems are literary works in which each line follows the same rhyme pattern. When writing a poem, word choice has an essential effect on the message the poet wants to convey to the reader. Diction in poetry consists of simple words and also words that have morphemes. Each morpheme also has a different function and purpose. In addition to helping the poem writing process, morphemes are also helpful in terms of the beauty of the ending sounds in each poem's lyrics so that they have the same rhyme or specific patterns. Even though poems mostly use shorter morphemes, these morphemes often use metaphors or figures of speech that call for the reader's imagination.

In addition to the types of literary texts, there are journalistic texts. Journalistic texts present information, news, or opinions on an issue or topic of discussion. Before writing a journalistic text, the journalist must observin, collect, assess, and create writing through real incidents and phenomena. The researcher chose an article from CNN.com entitled "So, you've gotten into a college. Now what?". That is the difference between poetry and news article texts: poetry uses more similes while the article does not.

In writing a text, the journalist tries to make the meaning of the text understood by the reader. The text has different morphemes, but the reader does not need to read it more than once to fully understand the journalist's point of view because, usually, the journalistic text uses the words that consist of direct meaning in the text. As in the case of a word with a derivational morpheme, the affixes of the word can change its

grammatical meaning, which also affects the meaning of the whole sentence. To deal with this, the researcher attempts to categorize the many morphemes observed and determine the differences or similarities between the two types of texts chosen regarding affixes use.

People mostly collect information by doing research; after they do the research, the result of the study will be uploaded and developed by the researcher, either as an article or a journal. People also uploaded and expressed their thoughts in poems. When they try to write articles and poems, they must use some English structure to build a text to make the writing easy to understand. One of those English structures is morphemes, but they use different kinds of morphemes in both text types. The researcher chose these two types of texts because journalistic texts and poetry are rarely discussed in terms of the differences between both text types. Both text types have coherent differences in terms of structure, purpose, language, and style.

At the beginning of the analysis process, the researcher assumed that poetic text would use more morphemes that are shorter than morphemes in the article text. Based on the analysis, the researcher found that many morphemes in the selected article are shorter than in the selected poems. Also, both text types have more inflectional morphemes than derivational morphemes, but the poems mostly use the same suffixes. As in the example, the suffix *-ing* is used to form the progressive tenses, and the suffix *-s* is used for the plural or sometimes is used for the third singular person marker.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1 Morphology

Based on American structural Linguistics, there are levels of language structure; the first is the smallest unit related to arranged sounds and can be a series of syllables, called phonology or phonetics. The second level is related to the structure of words

consisting of several syllables, which is called Morphology. The third level is sentence structure, which involves arranging several words called Syntax. The fourth level is the meaning of a sentence arranged based on a specific sentence structure called semantics. According to Katamba (1993), a morpheme is the smallest unit of a word that has grammatical meaning when put together in a word. The sense of a word can be different depending on the morpheme they have, for example the using of *-s* in singular or plural in the noun.

Scholars have defined morphology in various ways. Morphology is a field of linguistics concerned with the study of words, specifically the internal structure of words. Morphology is the study of how words are formed from morphemes. It is the study and description of word production in language or a language's system of word-forming elements and processes. Yule (2016) defined morphology as 'the study of forms'. Words are linguistic units that can be used to create phrases and sentences. Morphology is a branch of linguistics concerned with the study of words.

In general, morphology is about the structure of words, how words such as dislike are made up of smaller meaningful elements such as "*dis-*" and "*like*". It explains that morphology is the study of words and morphemes. Morphology is the study of language itself, such as the formation of words/morphemes and variations in word/morpheme combinations in a language (Bauer, 2007).

Fabregas and Scalise (2012) stated "Morphology is the part of linguistics that studies the grammatical properties of words and how words are related to each other in a language." Morphology refers to the study of a word's internal structure. Therefore, morphology is the study of words as the object of research.

Morphology is the study of the connections between words, as defined by all the definitions above. It analyzes not just the meaning of each word but also its structure. Morphology is the study of the structure of words. Also, there is a connection between words. The meaning and connection between words are easy to understand when they study and understand the structure of words in morphology.

Morphology is also related to morpheme because morpheme is the study of systematic related changes in the structure and meaning of words. Morpheme is a small part with a meaning and grammatical function. Morpheme is one of the smallest linguistic units related to grammatical meaning. According to Lieber (2004), morphemes are the meaningful units used to form words. It explains that morpheme is a unit of form word with several meanings.

1.2.1.1 Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a simple word that consists of one morpheme (they are words in themselves). According to Lieber (2009), free morphemes can stand alone to function as words. The free morpheme is the simplest element or most basic unit in grammar, which cannot be divided into even the smallest sense that can stand alone. A free morpheme is one that can form a word on its own, Katamba (1993). Free morphemes can be found in a simple word, as in the following examples:

16. *Book*

17. *Run*

18. *Like*

19. *Hot*

A word containing a free morpheme has a basic meaning without any grammatical function added to it.

Free morphemes consist of two types; lexical and functional morphemes. The lexical morphemes have a considerable number of occurrences and are independently meaningful. The lexical morphemes include nouns, adjectives, and verbs, as in the examples:

20. *Table*

21. *Mirror*

22. *Hard*

23. *Sweet*

24. *Walk*

25. *Talk*

While functional or grammatical morphemes are those morphemes that consist of functional words in a language, such as prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, and determiners, these include:

26. *and*

27. *or*

28. *but*

29. *on*

30. *in*

31. *above*

32. *that*

33. *the*

1.2.1.2 Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone and must be combined with other morphemes to form a word. It has been characterized as a

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bound morpheme that can never occur by itself. Richards (1985: 31), a bound morpheme is a linguistic form (a morpheme) that is never used alone but must be used with another morpheme. For example, as an affix or combining form, as in the examples:

34. *-al*

35. *-ful*

36. *-less*

37. *-ed*

38. *-s*

39. *-able*

40. *-al*

According to Lieber (2009), prefixes are bound morphemes before the word's base, whereas suffixes are bound morphemes that come after the base. Prefixes and suffixes are referred to as affixes when used together. According to Yule (2016), bound morphemes are those forms that cannot stand alone and are typically attached to another form, as in the examples:

41. *re-*

42. *-ist*

43. *-ed*

44. *-s*

According to Fromkin (2017), these affixes are bound morphemes found at a word's start, end, middle, or both the beginning and end of a word.

Bound morphemes can be categorized into derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes.
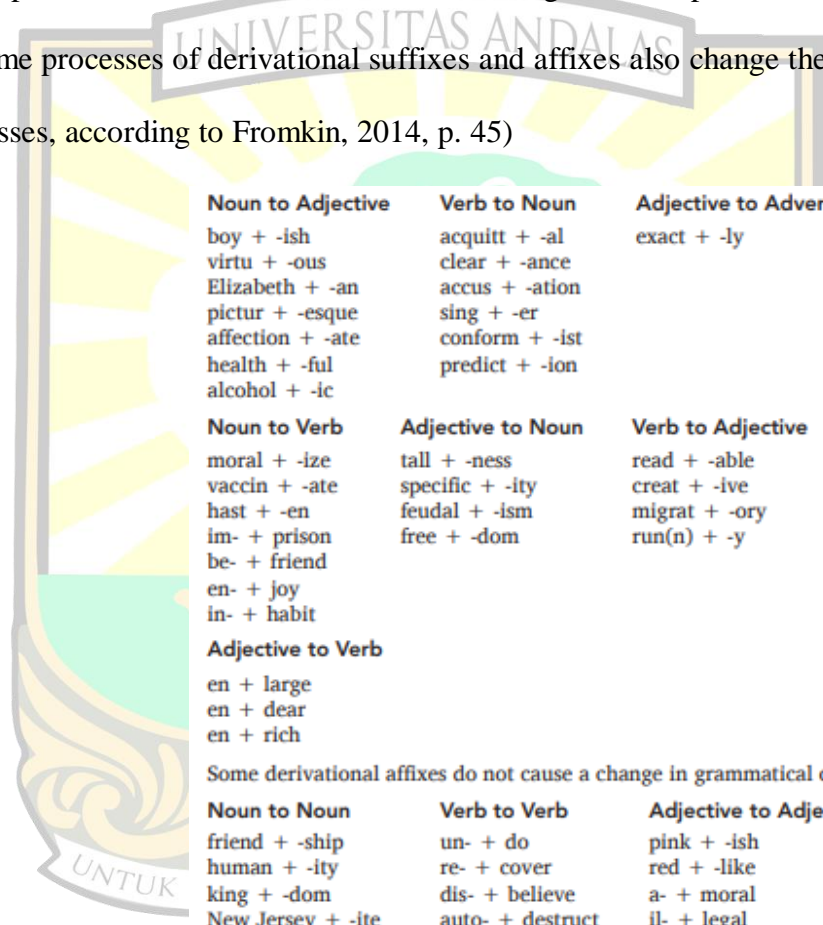
1.2.1.2.1.   Derivational Morphemes

Derivational morpheme is a word that can modify its meaning. According to Katamba (1993), derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that creates a new word and sometimes changes the part of the speech category. Derivational morphemes change the meaning of a word based on its lexical and grammatical class. The affixes used with a root word are usually bound morphemes. It can, however, be modified using other morphemes, such as affixes. Some processes of derivational suffixes and affixes also change the grammatical classes, according to Fromkin, 2014, p. 45)

Noun to Adjective	Verb to Noun	Adjective to Adverb
boy + -ish	acquitt + -al	exact + -ly
virtu + -ous	clear + -ance	
Elizabeth + -an	accus + -ation	
pictur + -esque	sing + -er	
affection + -ate	conform + -ist	
health + -ful	predict + -ion	
alcohol + -ic		

Noun to Verb	Adjective to Noun	Verb to Adjective
moral + -ize	tall + -ness	read + -able
vaccin + -ate	specific + -ity	creat + -ive
hast + -en	feudal + -ism	migrat + -ory
im- + prison	free + -dom	run(n) + -y
be- + friend		
en- + joy		
in- + habit		

Adjective to Verb

en + large
en + dear
en + rich

Some derivational affixes do not cause a change in grammatical class.

Noun to Noun	Verb to Verb	Adjective to Adjective
friend + -ship	un- + do	pink + -ish
human + -ity	re- + cover	red + -like
king + -dom	dis- + believe	a- + moral
New Jersey + -ite	auto- + destruct	il- + legal
vicar + -age		in- + accurate
Paul + -ine		un- + happy
America + -n		semi- + annual
libr(ary) + -arian		dis- + agreeable
mono- + theism		sub- + minimal
dis- + advantage		
ex- + wife		
auto- + biography		
un- + employment		

Figure 1
Derivational Transformation Changes (Fromkin, 2014 p. 45)

1.2.1.2.2.   Inflectional Morphemes

An inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that adds grammatical function to an original or existing word, but does not modify its meaning (Katamba, 1993). An inflectional morpheme is a bound morpheme that indicates the grammatical function of words rather than creating new words in the language. According to Yule (2016), inflectional morphemes convey features of a word's grammatical function rather than form new words in the language. According to Fromkin (2017), tense, number, person, and other qualities are marked through inflectional morphemes. All inflectional morphemes in English are suffixes. Here are the examples of inflectional morphemes:

46.	*-s*	Third person singular	*She drinks coffee.*
47.	*-ed*	Past tense	*I called him.*
48.	*-ng*	Progressive	*Ray is walking.*
49.	*-en*	Past participle	*Maya has written the essay.*
50.	*-s*	Plural maker	*I have two balls.*
51.	*-'s*	Possessive	*Harry's voice is sweet.*
52.	*-er*	Comparative Adj/Adv	*My mom is shorter than me.*
53.	*-est*	Superlative Adj/Adv	*This year is the happiest year.*

1.2.2 Word Formation

Bauer (1983) has made a substantial contribution to the science of linguistics, especially in word structure and formation. In his study, Bauer offers an analytical framework for comprehending the mechanisms that lead to the advancement of the English language's vocabulary.

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1.2.2.1. Affixation

Affixation produces a new word by adding a morpheme (prefix, suffix, or infix) to the developing base or root word. A new word may modify the meaning, the part of speech, or both. Prefixation is adding a prefix to the beginning of a base or root word. Suffixation is a suffix to the end of a base or root word (change the grammatical category). Infixation is adding an affix within a word. While in circumfixation, affixes are used to surround the base or root word, which is rare in English.

As in the examples:

54.	Prefixation	Un- (prefix) + happy (root)	Unhappy
55.	Suffixation	Teach (root) + -er (suffix)	Teacher
56.	Infixation	Abso + bloody + lutely (informal and playful insertion of -*bloody* in "absolutely"	Absobloodylutely
57.	Circumfixation	En- (prefix) + light (root) + -en (suffix)	Enlighten

1.2.2.2. Compounding

Compounding is combining two or more free morphemes to form a new word. Several compound types are formed with two or more words; the first is a closed compound where two words combine without any spaces, for example *sunflower* (sun+flower). The second is hyphenated compounds which link two words with a hyphen, for example, *well-known*. Third is open compounds, where two words combine with a space but are kept separate, such as, *post office*. While compounds can be classified into three types, the first is endocentric compounds, whose components provide an original meaning, such as *toothbrush* (a brush for cleaning teeth). The

second is exocentric compounds that the components cannot directly derive the meaning, for example *pickpocket* (someone who robs others by their pocket). The last is copulative compounds, the meaning of the combination is equally contributed to by both parts, for example *bittersweet* (bitter + sweet).

1.2.2.3.   Conversion (Zero Derivation)

Conversion is the process of modifying a word's grammatical category without changing its form. The term itself is still the same, but how it is used in a sentence or for its purpose differs.

As in the examples:

58.	Verb to Noun	Run	A run
59.	Noun to Verb	to bottle	bottle
60.	Adjective to Noun	Lazy	Laziness

This process uses the concept of a different grammatical context changing its meaning without any additional affixes.

1.2.2.4.   Blending

Blending is when two or more words are combined to create a new word. Usually, it combines the beginning of one word and the end of another word to represent a new meaning. As in the example, *brunch* (breakfast + lunch).

1.2.2.5.   Clipping

In order to make a complex word more casual, clipping involves removing one or more syllables. As in the example:

61.	Telephone	Phone
62.	Advertisement	Ad
63.	Refrigerator	Fridge
64.	Gymnasium	Gym

1.2.2.6. Acronymy

Acronymy is creating new words out of the first letters of a sequence of words. There are two common types of acronyms: acronyms, where the first few letters combine to produce a word that is pronounced as a single unit, such as *laser* (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation). On the other hand, initialisms are the initial letters that are pronounced independently, such as *ATM* (Automatic Teller Machine).

1.2.2.7. Backformation

Backformation is creating a new word, frequently of a different grammatical category, by removing an affix (typically a suffix) from an existing word. As in the example, *editor* becomes "edit" (removing the suffix *-or*).

1.2.2.8. Reduplication

Reduplication is repeating a word entirely or in part frequently to indicate an informal or expressive meaning. As in the example, *super-duper* (repetition of emphasis).

1.2.2.9.   Borrowing

Borrowing is adopting words from different languages. These borrowed terms could change phonologically, orthographically, or semantically when they become English, as in the example *café* (French).

1.2.2.10.   Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeic mimic the sounds of the things or activities they refer to. These terms frequently refer to natural noises, human behavior, or mechanical sounds, as in the example *meow* refers to a cat.

1.2.2.11.   Coinage

Coinage is coming up with brand-new terms, frequently for novel ideas or innovations. As in the example, *Google* (employed initially as a brand name, it is now also a verb).

1.2.3 Morphemes in Texts

1.2.3.1 Morphemes in Poems

According to Hirsch (2014) in "A Poet's Glossary", poetry is in language, an unexplainable (but not incomprehensible) event; an experience through words. Borges (2014) believed poetry is difficult to define without reducing it to its simplest form. Trying to identify the color yellow, love, or the fall of leaves in autumn would be like attempting to define the color yellow.

Poetry is a collection of words chosen to form lines or stanzas with the same sound or ending, to make the sentence more attractive. Usually, the content of a poem can be used as a medium to express feelings or thoughts without having to say actual words or use parables. In choosing words, several words have affixes

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or morphemes to help the poem have the same ending as the previous line of poetry or affixes used in the middle of the poem's lyrics.

Poems have a different structure from other text types. In general, poems contain lines, stanzas, alliteration, rhyme, simile, or imagery words. In terms of poems that have a lot of imagery to enhance the poems, the reader should reread the poems for some time to get the meaning of the poems. In that way, the reader could enrich their vocabulary by identifying new words, and they could also analyze the type of morpheme for each word. So, after getting some knowledge of morphology, the readers can use unique or various vocabularies to make a sentence in their life.

Based on the sound and the rhythm, the morphemes in poems can be influenced by their phonetic characteristics. To improve the poem's rhythm, poems can use morphemes following their sound patterns, such as alliteration, assonance, or rhyme. Poems also consist of imagery and symbolism, poets can give their poems more depth and resonance by selecting morphemes that represent specific images in their minds or have symbolic meaning. Poets can communicate complex ideas or emotions with the simplicity of language by using morphemes, which have multiple kinds of meaning. Each morpheme can add some to the poem's main idea or message. The presence of morphemes also creates ambiguity and wordplay. Poets might use morphemes' various meanings or interpretations to deliver layers of irony or ambiguity, which encourages readers to interact with the text in various ways. By the wordplay, the selected morphemes might encourage different emotions or moods in their readers. In poems, morphemes contribute to constructing the artistic vision and are essential in forming the intellectual, emotional, and aesthetic aspects.

1.2.3.2 Morphemes in Journalistic Texts

According to Wolseley (1969), Journalism is observing, writing, and publicizing general information that has been interpreted by interpreting writings containing opinions from observers and systematic entertainment in the form of magazines or broadcasts. This activity is carried out by journalists who have observed locations or sources related to an issue or news. The author then narrates the information, which is still organized into key themes, to create a draft news text. Before it is published in multiple publications, the curator will first edit the text once it has taken the form of a draft to ensure that it is the final news text for publication and follows the news text criteria of each curator.

When writing a text or news article, the writer must be able to connect word by word, even sentence by sentence, which are related to each other to create one paragraph and/or one complete and harmonious text. This requires the writer to be able to choose the appropriate use of diction. Therefore, to make it easier for writers to complete their writing, they often use basic words that are added with affixes to make the text continuous. Hence, the use of affixes in a word is essential to help writers complete their writing.

Journalistic text is divided into three types: news, opinion text, and features. News is a report or review of facts from an event that is written based on the process of observing and retrieving data from the object of the phenomenon. Opinion text is writing that contains opinions, thoughts, and assessments of an issue or phenomenon that is discussed through facts that have been observed first. While a feature is an essay in the form of journalistic reports about phenomena written using a fiction writing style that usually aims to attract readers' interest in their writing.

There are several kinds of opinions, which are articles, columns, editorials, letters to the editor, caricatures, and corners. The researcher chose to analyze the morphemes in the opinion articles for this study. Opinion articles mean writing about one's personal views on a topic or issue that exists in society, sometimes issues that are being widely discussed in the mass media. In an opinion article text, there are not only basic words or free morphemes but also words in the form of bound morphemes, which are divided into inflectional and derivational affixes. As derivational affixes can change the meaning of words depending on the context of a sentence, readers may have some difficulty understanding the meaning of the whole sentence. For example, in the CNN.News ('I kissed her but she wouldn't wake up.' Grandfather grieves for 3-year-old granddaughter killed as she slept in Gaza), the word "recalled" in sentence "Speaking to CNN from the ruins of his home, Nabhan described the final evening he had with his grandchildren, breaking down in tears as he *recalled* how they begged him to take them outside to play." is derived from the base word "call" and it is combined with prefix "*re-*" and suffix "*-ed*", so it will be a new lexeme "recalled".

In Journalistic texts, morphemes usually tend toward brevity, using simple morphological units to communicate meaning without unnecessary complexity. Morphemes are thoughtfully selected to express precise meanings to minimize confusion or ambiguity. Moreover, journalistic texts preferred using the active voice for its clarity and directness. In contrast with poems, journalistic texts use more formal language. Therefore, the selection of morphemes in journalistic texts can be enhanced to the level of formality. To engage the reader, morphemes can be selected to add rhythm, flow, and impact to the text, which will improve the piece's overall readability and reader engagement.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

Before the researcher analyzes the morphemes, the researcher reviewed some works related to this study. The study about morphemes has been studied and written in linguistics studies such as in books, articles, journals, and theses. The researcher uses some references to compare them with this present research.

The first is an article written by Le & Miller (2020) entitled "A corpus-based list of commonly used English medical morphemes for students learning English for specific purposes". This research used a corpus-based approach to identify the most commonly occurring medical morphemes. The data were collected from Stedman's list of medical morphemes, two comparative lists of general English morphemes: Cengage and CDL, the medical web corpus, sketch engine, and validation of the list of medical morphemes. The research results listed suffixes were not re-grouped under a single base morpheme because wildcard searches of suffixes did not produce accurate frequency results. For example, a search for *-in* included words ending with *-in* (e.g. *insulin*) but excluded words ending with *-ine* (e.g. *cocaine*), although both refer to chemical substances. The majority of suffixes were derivational forms. Some morphemes, such as *physi-, peri-* and *norm-*, belong to highly frequent words and evenly distributed across the whole corpus. Six morphemes which could not be found in the Dictionary, as in the examples:

54.   *-ics* (organized knowledge or treatment)

55.   *audi-* (hearing)

56.   *-lepsy* (seizure)

57.   *-stasis* (stopping)

58.   *-ine* (chemical substance)

59.   *-plegia* (paralysis)

The second is a journal article written by Putri, Nugraha, and Sulatra (2022) entitled "Derivational Suffixes in The Novel *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*". This research aims to analyze the most common derivational suffixes in "The Legend Sleepy Hollow" by Washington Irving using Fromkin's theory in his book "In Introduction to Language" (2007). This research also uses a tree diagram to analyze the process of derivational morpheme and using a descriptive method to explain the data. The research result, there were 213 data that was found which: derivational suffixes

60.	Noun - Adjective	23 data	*Cover + -ed*
61.	Verb - Noun	51 data	*Listene + -er*
62.	Adjective - Noun	16 data	*Shrewd + -ness*
63.	Verb - Adjective	20 data	*Agree + -able*
64.	Adjective - Adverb	101 data	*Diligent + -ly*
65.	Noun - Verb	2 data	*Flour + -ish*

In conclusion, the most frequent type of data were derivational suffixes from Adjective to Adverb, whereas the least frequent type involved Noun to Verb. The advantages of this research is that the analysis is easy to understand because the researcher uses a tree diagram to illustrate the data and uses a descriptive method to explain the process of derivational suffixes.

The third is an article written by Fitria (2020) entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News from Tempo.Co" in "Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies". Approximately one of this author's research's purposes, the purpose of this article is to find out the derivational and inflectional morphemes and to identify the function of each morphemes in selected news from Tempo.Co, same as the purpose of this research. The author uses three

analysis processes. The first is collecting and selecting the necessary data. After that, the data will be classified according to its type (inflectional and derivative). The last step is to conclude the results of the analysis descriptively. This research found 97 derivational and 260 inflectional morphemes, in total 357 words of morphemes. One of the derivational data found is the adjective-forming suffix, it means change the words into adjectives, for example word *peaceful*, it contains suffix *-ful* that means "full of". While, one of the inflectional data found is adverb-forming suffix, for example word *highest*, it contains suffix *-est* that means "superlative". In conclusion, derivation is the process of syllable addition, modifying the category of words. On the other hand, inflectional morpheme is related to the process of creating new words by adding affixes without modifying the class of the original word.

The next is an article written by Fitriyeni (2022) entitled "Crytical Analysis of Morpheme in William Shakespeare Poems". This article is intended to identify and analyze the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes in the William Shakespeare poems entitled "All the World a Stage" and "Fidele (Fear no more the heat o' the sun)". The research determined that derivational and inflectional English morphemes have a variety of functions, including state of being, opposite meaning, noun, adjective, adverb, plural, possession, present progressive, and past form. There are twelve derivational morphemes that are found in the poem "All the World's a Stage" by the author. One of them is youthful in line 22, it takes the word *youth* (noun) + *-ful* (suffix). The word youthful becomes an adjective because there is a suffix *-ful*. Also, there are nine derivational morphemes in the poem "Fidele" by the author. There is exorciser in line 19, it takes the word *exorcise* (verb) + *-er* (suffix). The word exorciser becomes a noun because there is a suffix *-er*. Furthermore, there are thirty-six inflectional morphemes that are found by the author in the poem "All the World's

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a Stage". One of them is in line 7 "Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel", the word whining is present progressive. It is because when a lexical morpheme has the suffix *-ing*. In addition, there are seven inflectional morphemes in the poem "Fidele". The example is in line 8 "Thou art past the tyrant's stroke", the clause tyrant's stroke is a possession form (*'s*) that means the stroke is meant for tyrant. This study is beneficial to the researcher in guiding the analysis that will be carried out on Sylvia Plath's poems, because it has similarities in the method of analysis and the purpose of the research itself.

These studies above-mentioned mainly discuss derivational or inflectional morpheme analysis in each study. Some of the writing analyzed derivational prefixes and suffixes using description paragraphs to explain the morphemes analysis.. Some of them analyzed derivational prefixes and suffixes morphemes by grouping the morphemes. Therefore, the researcher chose the tree diagram for analyzing the morpheme to get the detail of each morpheme for easier to understand. This study utilized a theory by Katamba and tree diagram analysis by Finegan that will be used in my research in the same topic. However, this study focuses on derivational and inflectional morphemes in poems and news text.

1.4 Research Questions

This study is intended to address the following research questions:

1. What types of morphemes are used in the selected poems and an article?

2. Are there any similarities or differences in terms of the use of morphemes between the selected poems and an article?

1.5 Objectives

Dealing with the research questions, the objectives of this research can be formulated as follows:

1. To describe the types of morphemes used in the selected poems and an article.

2. To find out the reasons why the use of morphemes in the selected poems and an article.

3. To find out the differences and the similarities between the selected poems and an article.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Morphology is a branch of linguistics concerned with the study of words, particularly their internal structure. In this research, the researcher focuses on the use of English morphemes in poems and an opinion article. The study is limited to one author of poems, Sylvia Plath. The use of morphemes is observed in the 4 poems from her, which are "Love Letter", "The Moon and The Yew Tree", "Heavy Women" and "Elm". And also an opinion article from CNN.com, entitled "So, you've gotten into a college. Now what? ". The data is all words from the two texts, of which all the words are morphemes. Therefore, this research data is limited by focusing only on finding derivational and inflectional morphemes in both text types.