

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

Language is an essential aspect of human life. It is used to interact as medium of communication. As one of communication instrument language is able to make a relationship with other people in many sectors, such as: society, education, politics, etc and all of them can be better if done by using good communication. Language also can be as media to show and introduce new thing. Every day people see and find anything that is they do not know what it is and it for. Mary Finocchiaro (1974, p. 3) every person in around the world has a mother tongue. In every country, city or village, each person will use different sounds and words because each language has its own sound system and its own vocabulary. All of differences are the sign of the greatness of Allah. It is written In the Holy Quran, 22<sup>nd</sup> verse of surah Ar-Ruum.

In that verse, God has created the different human in this world, and every human has different language, color, culture, and the other things. All of the differences of human being are the sign to people that known.

There are many languages in the world; one of them is English language. English as international language and universal language almost used in around the world. In Indonesia English language is foreign language which has been considered as the instrument to provide and develop education, science, and technology. To master the development of science and technology, it is necessary to master English. Therefore, English must be learned comprehensively. Learning English as a foreign language is an integrating process that the learners may not ignore one or more aspect of four skills; they are speaking, listening, reading and writing. According to Harmer (1991, p. 52), one language skill should not be performed without another skill. It is impossible to speak without listening to the speaker and impossible to write without reading. Beside those skills, there are some components of English that have to be learnt by students in school or university such as pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary. etc.

People have brain that save millions and even billions of words and they used in their life both on speech and writing. Learning word is interesting and important for human life. Many definitions of words will be found from the dictionary or linguistic text book. According to *Oxford Advanced*

*Learner's Dictionary* (1995, p. 1374) Word is a sound or group of sounds that expresses a meaning and forms an independent unit of a language.

In writing or speaking, we have to know the form of the word, which is as a verb, noun, adjective or adverb, the form of the word will change if we add suffix or prefix in the word. Minimum free word has meaning that it can stand alone and is meaningful, but the form cannot be separated. For example “*beauty*” is a minimum free form because this word cannot be separated again. In other hand, the form of “*beautiful*” also called a word because after separates the word becomes “*beauty*” and ‘*-ful*’.

Words are not smallest units of the meaning and the syntax in a language. An even more basic unit, the morpheme, serves as the element from which words are built. There are various types of morphemes in human language, including roots, affixes, prefixes, suffixes and infixes, inflectional affixes, derivational affixes and free and bound morphemes. For example “*player*” this word consists of the meaningful part that is “*play*” and suffix ‘*-er*’.

The use of prefix and suffix are a lot of method to rich the vocabulary. It can happen in all languages both English language and Indonesian language. From this matter the language user may be able to take the benefits from their knowledge of derivatives to improve the vocabulary.

In morphological study, the process to produce a new language form can be found in the derivation process. It is a process by which affixes

combine with roots to create new words (e.g. in '*modern-ize*', '*read-er*', '*-ize*' and '*-er*' are derivational suffixes). Derivation is viewed as using existing words to make new words. For example "*examination*" this word is a form of derivational. The based word is "*examine*" is a verbal form and added with suffix "*-ation*" it changes the form be "*examination*" is a noun.

Based on curriculum students in the sixth semester of English Department Faculty of *Tarbiyah and Teachers Training* at IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin have learnt about derivation which is part of *Word Formation*. Although they have learnt it, in reality the writer found not all of them understand and remember derivation especially derivation of English noun for example when they change the word "*bore*" is from of verb to noun. Their answer "*boring* or *boreness*", that we know form word "*boring*" is an adjective.

Based on the reason above, the researcher interested in getting a research with entitle:

THE ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' MASTERY ON DERIVATIONAL  
PROCESS OF ENGLISH NOUN IN THE SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS  
OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT AT IAIN ANTASARI BANJARMASIN

## **B. Statement of Problems**

The problems from the research can be formulated as follow:

1. How is the students` mastery in derivational process of English noun at the sixth semester of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin?
2. What are students` difficulties in derivational process of English noun at the sixth semester of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin?

### **C. Reasons for Choosing the Title**

There are some reasons for choosing this title, they are:

1. Derivation is important part in learning vocabulary.
2. Derivation in English lesson is sometimes confusing and the students often have a problem when they analyzed derivation.
3. As far as the writer knew, the students` mastery in derivation especially derivational of English noun has never been previously investigated

### **D. Objectives of Study**

Based on the reason above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To know students` mastery in derivational process of English noun at the sixth semester of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin.
2. To find out students` difficulties in derivational process of English noun at the sixth semester of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

### **E. Significance of Study**

The result of this research is expected to have benefits, such as:

1. Giving information about derivational process of English noun
2. As an input for students to improve their ability in derivational process of English noun
3. Enriching the research's knowledge and experience in this specific research.
4. Enriching literature of the library of Antasari State Institute for Islamic studies.

#### **F. Definition of Key Term**

1. Analysis: detailed examination of elements or structure of something. Typically as a basis for discussion or interpretation.
2. Student: A person who studying in school or college. In this case, students are all sixth semester English department faculty of Tarbiyah and teachers training at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin
3. Mastery: The quality or being able to do something or great skill or knowledge.
4. Derivation: A word formation process that involves the addition of affixes to create new words

5. Noun: A word that functions as the name of some specific thing or set of things, such as living creatures, objects, places, actions, qualities, states of existence, or ideas.

So, from the title “students’ mastery on derivation”, the researcher focus on derivational of English noun (abstract noun) in the sixth semester students of English department, faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin.

## **G. Organization of Content**

The research consists of five chapters. They are systematically arranged as follow:

Chapter one is introduction which includes background of study, statement of problems, objective of study, significance of the research, definition of key terms and organization of writing.

Chapter two is theoretical review that related to subject which includes derivational process of English noun.

Chapter three is method of research, which includes research design, research setting, population and sample data and sources of data, technique of collecting data, design of measurement, techniques of data processing and data analysis, and research procedure.

Chapter four is the report of research result which includes finding and discussion.

Chapter five is closure which includes conclusion and suggestion.