

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the reason for conducting the research. On this chapter also deals with several points: an introduction that concerns the background of the research, limitations of the research, formulation of the research, significance of the research, purpose of the research, and definition of the key term. Several point will be elaborated in the following section.

A. Background of The Research

Language is a complex means of communication that evolves. In an academic context, language is used not only as a means of communicating information, but also as a container to express appreciation and gratitude. One of the elements that are in-depth and require further analysis is morphology, especially derivational morphemes (Agung et al., 2021). The importance of language structure and morphological elements in academic writing, especially in the context of a thesis, has become a major concern in linguistic research. One of the interesting aspects to investigate is the use of derivational morphemes in the acknowledgement part of the thesis. This section not only gives appreciation to the individual or entity that contributed to the research, but also reflects the careful and conscious use of language.

Furthermore, derivational morphemes constitute the second class of morphemes, which modify a word based on its lexical and grammatical class. It has a greater impact on basic words. However, understanding how researchers utilize derivational

morphemes in dissertation acknowledgements can provide an in-depth understanding of the language factors involved in expressing gratitude and appreciation. This analysis can pave the way for further investigation into the motivations or communicative nuances that may be embedded in the choosing of a specific morphem, which can lead to a deeper understanding of the social, cultural, or even political values inherent in the morphology (2023, Ismail).

In addition, linguistic research has paid close attention to the morphological structure of language in recent decades. However, there are still parts of academic writing that have not been extensively examined. Although the acknowledgement section of a thesis is frequently as formality, it shows careful word choice and sentence structure (Thahirah, 2017). As a result, the analysis of derivational morphemes in this section can provide new insights into how authors transmit appreciation.

Moreover, there was some previous research that dealt with the morphological analysis of academic writing. The first previous research was by Arsana et al. (2021), who identified the morphem analysis in the Jakarta Post newspaper text. The point of his research is he found 3 main categories of bound morpheme analyzed in the Jakarta Post newspaper text; they are morpheme -ing, morpheme -d/ed and morpheme -s/-es with their respective functions. The second previous research is by Agustina (2021), she investigated the free and bound morphemes in the Islamic short story 'Love Along the Way'. She discovered that the dominant or most usually seen morpheme in the Islamic short story 'Love Along the Way' is the free morpheme as a result of the study's findings. In the previous research, there is little research on morphology,

especially in academic writing like students' thesis acknowledgement. So, morphology research on students' thesis acknowledgement is very important. Because of that, the researcher is interested in doing this research. By detailing and analyzing the use of derivational morphemes in the acknowledgement of this section, this research aims to contribute new insights related to phonemic language and its influence on the comprehension and interpretation of the thesis as a whole. Therefore, this research has significance for the development of linguistic theory as well as practical application in the context of academic writing, especially in thesis acknowledgement.

B. Limitation of The Research

The researchers will limit the research to the derivation morphemes in acknowledgement of the thesis from the English department at the University of Pasir Pengaraian in 2021. The issue is limiting misunderstandings and misinterpretations. It can also limit the scope of the analysis. It's because of the time and expense constraints. As a result, academics concentrate entirely on the analysis of morphology of derivational morphemes in acknowledgement of the thesis.

C. Formulation of The Research

The formulation of the research was as follows:

1. What types of derivational morpheme are found in students' thesis acknowledgement?
2. What is the function of the derivational morphemes in students' thesis acknowledgement?

D. Purpose of The Research

Based on the formulation above, the purpose of this research is as follows:

1. To find out the types of derivational morphemes in students' thesis acknowledgement.
2. To find out the function of the derivational morpheme in students' thesis acknowledgement.

E. Significance of The Research

The significance of this research is aimed at the students, the teacher, and the researcher. Those can be stated as follows:

1. For students: Students' understand the many forms of derivational morphemes used in the acknowledgement of the thesis through the article about this research.
2. For teachers: Gives information to teachers on how language in general, as well as derivational morpheme, are used in the creation of acknowledgement of thesis through the article about this reasearch.
3. For researchers: Researchers know how to analyze the morphology of derivational morpheme on the acknowledgement of thesis and will also be useful as a reference for future researchers who want to undertake research on morphological analysis through the article about this research.

F. Defenition of The Key Terms

In order to give clear definitions and guidance for the readers to understanding the whole study, the definitions of the key terms are given here:

- 1) *Morpheme*: David Embick (2015) states a morpheme is the most diminutive unit in English linguistics which outlines a word. A morpheme is a little unit in English linguistics, that traces a word.
- 2) *Derivational Morpheme*: Mark Aronoff (2005) state that derivational morpheme is an affixes; it can change the meaning of the based word and create a new word. The meaning can be changed to the opposite meaning, from positive to negative.
- 3) *Acknowledgement*: (Wikipedia) The section of academic writing for the author to express gratitude and recognize the collaborative and supportive aspects of the academic journey.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contain a review of the related literature of this research. Based on background of the research, researcher looking the review of the related literature focus on morpheme. For further details will be explained in the following section.

A. Theoretical Background

1. Morphology

Morphology is the study of form or forms. According to Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman (2005), morphology in linguistics refers to the linguistic framework concerned with word arrangement or the portion of that framework concerned with words, their internal construction, and how they are shaped. Furthermore, according to Quinn (2006), morphology in linguistics is the study of the many sorts of words and how they are made up of morphemes. Morphology, according to those scholars, is the formation of words by combining morphemes.

When talk about words are referring to sentences since sentences are made by mixing those words. The sentences themselves may be divided into smaller units called a morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful portion of a word. It will be covered in the part that follows.

1.1. Lexemes and Words

Francis Katamba (1993: 19) describes words as manifestations of lexemes, coupled with specific morpho-syntactic attributes. These include morphological features (such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, and

conjunctions) and syntactic properties (like tense, aspect, mood, gender, and number). Kridalaksana (1982) defines a lexeme as an abstract lexical core underlying various inflected word forms, as well as the smallest meaningful lexical unit.

O'Grady and Dobrovolsky (1989:91) offer a widely accepted linguistic definition of a word as the smallest free form - an element capable of standing alone in various sentence positions. They categorize words into two main groups: closed words (function words) and open words (major lexical categories like nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs). The open categories can accommodate new words, which is why morphology primarily focuses on these major lexical groups, addressing how people learn and comprehend unfamiliar words.

A lexical item, an entry in the lexicon, refers to any word belonging to a major lexical category. Each lexical item's entry includes information about its pronunciation, meaning, lexical category, and syntactic context (subcategorization). In terms of structure, human languages feature two word types: simple and complex. Simple words cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful units, while complex words can be dissected into constituent parts that carry distinct meanings.

1.2. Root, Stem, and Base

In linguistics, root, stem, and base are terms used to describe the portion of a word that remains after all joins have been removed. A base, on the other hand, can be any unit to which joins of any kind can be added. Only in inflectional morphology are bases referred to be stems.

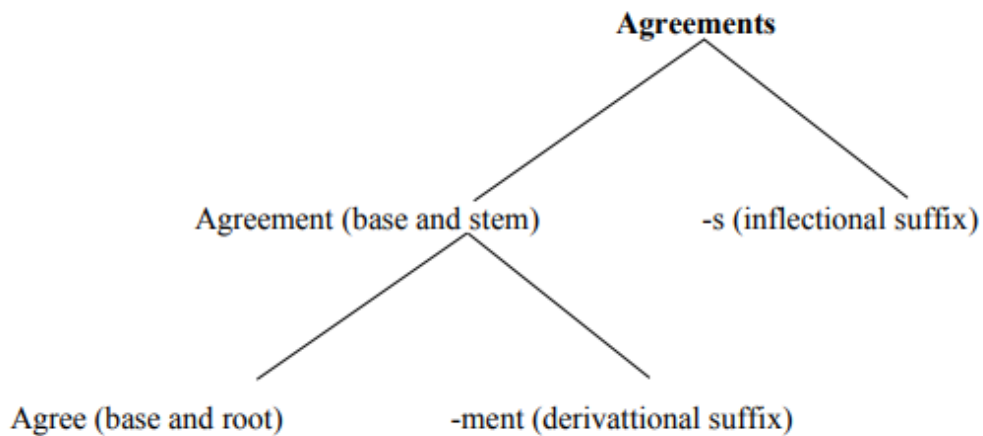


Figure 1. *Root, Stem, and Base*

Root = agree

Stem = agreement

Base = agree, agreement

1.3. Morpheme

In English linguistics, a morpheme is defined as the smallest unit that characterizes a word. David Embick (2015) suggests that morphemes represent both sound and meaning aspects of language through distinct elements. Thus, a morpheme encompasses not only meaning but also the phonetic component of a word.

Carol Genetti (2014) illustrates this concept using the word "unbelievable," where "un-" adds an opposite meaning to "believable." A morpheme can be any meaningful part of a word, such as "accept," "-able," or "un-." Synthesizing these expert definitions, we can conclude that a morpheme is the fundamental or root component of a word and the smallest meaningful unit in English linguistics, capable of altering either meaning or grammatical structure.

A morpheme consists of allomorphs, each being a combination of phonemes. However, as Francis (1958) notes, in language structure, the whole often surpasses the sum of its parts. The method for identifying sound units can also be applied to discern the smallest units of meaning, involving the selection of utterances with minimal differences in meaning.

In linguistic morphology, morphemes are the primary focus of study, being easier to analyze than the more complex concept of "word" when comparing languages. They are the smallest units of grammatical analysis, from which words of higher rank are constructed. For instance, "unacceptable" consists of three morphemes: "un-," "accept," and "-able," each with its own distribution and phonological (or orthographical) form.

The distinction between morphs and morphemes lies in substance and form. Morphemes are elements of 'form' related to their 'substance' at the phonological (or orthographical) level. They may be directly represented by phonological or orthographical segments (morphs) or represented in other ways within the language's substance. For example, the morpheme represented by "big" in both phonological (/big/) and orthographic substance, and the word "went" (/went/), which cannot be segmented into morphs, represents a combination of the morphemes "go" and "-ed" (Lyons: 59).

This is a scenario where a linguist, examining their collected data, has encountered the following set of utterances:

- 1) Look at the cat /kæt/

- 2) Look at the dog /dɒg/
- 3) Look at the horse /hɔ:s/

There is a slight difference in their meanings, though. Only when a native English speaker hears the final consonants of each utterance /kæt/, /dɒg/, and hɔ:s/ will their response differ. The way that the phonemes of the cat, dog, and horse are combined makes them sound different as well. The entire collection of phonemes rather than any one component is what gives the meaning a difference. In other words, /d/ and /ɒg/ have no meaning, but / dɒg / has significance. The following is obtained by the linguist if he asks the informant to repeat the words "cat," "dog," and "horse" in the same sentence:

- 1) Look at the cats /kæts/
- 2) Look at the dogs /dɒgz/
- 3) Look at the horses /hɔ:siz/

The linguist observes that /kæt/, /dɒg/, and /hɔ:s/ convey the core meaning of the words, while /s/, /z/, and /iz/ indicate plurality. Thus, each word - cats, dogs, and horses - comprises two distinct meaningful units. These units are termed morphemes and are typically enclosed in braces to differentiate them from phonemes (Boey, 1997).

Nasr (1980) defines a morpheme as a meaningful linguistic unit, which may consist of one or multiple sounds. The unit's size is less crucial than its indivisible nature - it cannot be further broken down into smaller meaningful components. For instance, "cats" consists of two morphemes: "cat" (denoting the animal) and "s"

(indicating plurality). Similarly, "adored" comprises "love" (the emotion) and "d" (past tense marker). However, not all sounds carry independent meaning; in "dinner," the entire word functions as a single meaningful unit, rather than separate components like "d" and "inner." Each such indivisible unit of meaning in language is classified as a morpheme

1.3.1. Types Of Morphemes

Carstairs-Mccarthy (2002: 18) defined free morphemes and bound morphemes as "morphemes that can remain all alone are called free, and those that can't are bound." It refers to a morpheme that may stand alone as a word called a free morpheme and another that cannot stand alone as a word called a bound morpheme.

a. Free Morpheme

Azad T.Hamawandy (2012) defines free morpheme as a morpheme that can operate as a word, and Yule's definition is that free morphemes can stand alone as single words, such as (open and tour). There are two types of free morphemes:

- A. Lexical morphemes, also known as content words, are independent units that carry the core meaning in communication. These include common nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Examples of such free morphemes are "girl," "man," "house," "tiger," "sad," "red," "long," "yellow," "sincere," "open," "look," "follow," and "break."
- B. The other category is termed functional morphemes. These words serve grammatical purposes rather than conveying content meaning. Examples

include "but," "when," "because," "on," "and," "close," "in," "at," "them," "it," "above," "the," and "that."

Yule (as cited in Astuti 2021: 34) defines a free morpheme as an independent unit capable of existing autonomously without attachment to other morphemes. Examples include words like "fine," "boy," "like," and "red." This description suggests that a morpheme is the smallest meaningful component of a word. Kusumawardhani (2018: 24) further explains that free morphemes can function as standalone words, such as "know," "open," and "tour."

A free morpheme can be pronounced independently as a complete word without requiring additional morphemes. Consequently, single-morpheme nouns like "cat" or "elephant" are classified as free morphemes. However, this doesn't mean free morphemes always appear in isolation. They can form the base for other words when combined with additional morphemes, as seen in variations like "cats," "catty," "elephants," and "elephantine." In essence, free morphemes are units that can exist as independent words. They may serve as the foundation for compound words or derivatives, such as "book" in "bookshelf," "think" in "thinking," or "care" in "careless."

b. Bound Morpheme

The term "bound" in linguistics refers to a morpheme that cannot function independently and must be attached to other morphemes to form a complete word. Rizki & Zakrimal (2020: 37) concur, stating that bound morphemes must combine with others to create words. These morphemes often serve grammatical functions,

such as "-ed," "-s/es," "-ing," "-en," "-er," and "-est." Bound morphemes typically appear alongside other morphemes in structural lexemes and are generally categorized as affixes: prefixes and suffixes.

Kusumawardhani (2021) describes bound morphemes as meaning-carrying units of language, like prefixes and suffixes, that attach to free morphemes. This attachment can modify the free morpheme's syntactic class or alter its meaning through derivational or inflectional elements. Susanti (2021) defines a bound morpheme as the smallest, most fundamental grammatical unit that cannot be further subdivided and cannot stand alone meaningfully.

Synthesizing these expert opinions, we can conclude that a bound morpheme is a linguistic element that cannot exist as an independent, pronounceable word but requires attachment to other morphemes. Bound morphemes are typically classified into two categories: derivational and inflectional morphemes.

1) Derivational Morpheme

A derivational morpheme is a linguistic element that can alter the class or meaning of words by attaching to existing morphemes. These include affixes, prefixes, and suffixes. Nandito (2016) defines derivational morphemes as affixes capable of changing a word's base meaning and creating new terms, potentially shifting meaning from positive to negative.

Aprianti and Parmawati (2020) describe derivational morphemes as word-building processes that create new words rather than merely modifying meaning or word class. This involves adding prefixes or suffixes. Purwanti (2020) equates derived

words with derivational morphemes, noting that adding a derivational morpheme to a base word can change its part of speech, grammatical category, or meaning.

Synthesizing these views, a derivational morpheme is a process that develops new grammatical meanings and word classes, potentially shifting words from positive to negative. It generates new lexemes from a base, typically through affixation. For example, adding "-ness" or "un-" to create words like "cheerful" and "unhappy," respectively, fundamentally alters the original meaning.

In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes. All English prefixes are derivational, changing meaning without altering syntactic category. Examples include "in-" (inefficient), "un-" (undo), "re-" (rewrite), "dis-" (dislike), and "a-" (amoral), which typically add a negative connotation. Derivational suffixes, however, often change both meaning and syntactic category, forming nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs.

Derivation, the morphological process creating new lexemes, involves many factors and is characterized by low commutability within word forms. Derivatives are words formed from other words or base forms through affixation. Affixes added at the beginning of a word are prefixes, in the middle are infixes, and at the end are suffixes.

1). Prefix The addition of the prefix change the meaning of the word, but it does not change the type of word. For examples like (a-: asleep), (dis-: dismiss), (in-: insufficient, incorrect), (out-: outdoor, outgoing), (post-: postpone), (re-: rewrite), Prefix verb form: (en-: enlarge), etc.

2). Suffix: Suffix can be used to form nouns, employment, information, and nature. Suffix will change the type of word origin.

3). Noun-forming (which form the noun endings). Examples: (-ary: secretary), (-ance: importance), (-dom: kingdom), (-ee: employee, trainee), (-er, -ar,-or: teacher, wild, tailor), (-hood: manhood, childhood), (-ic, -ics: logic, physics), (-ism: racism), (-ist: artist), (-ion: relations, religion), (-ment: Enjoyment), (-ness: coldness, happiness), (-ship: friendship), (-ty: activity), etc.

4). Adjective forming (suffix forming adjective). Examples: (-able, -ible: reasonable, edible), (-ant, -ent: distant, present), (-al: mortal, partial), (-full; beautiful), (-ic: economic, bionic), (-ior: superior), (-ish: childish), (-ive:creative), (-ly: friendly), (-less: childless, helpless), (-like; childlike), etc.

2) Kinds of Derivational Morpheme

a) Adjective Derivation

Example adjective derivation can be seen in the following table:

Table 2.1 Examples Adjective Derivation

No	Noun affixes (Suffix/Prefix)	Example Adjective Derivation
1	-able, -ble	Questionable, readable, credible, changeable
2	-al, -ial, -ical	Aboriginal, dysfunctional, periodical, procedural, territorial.
3	-ant, -ent, -ient	Convenient, different, exultant, ignorant, important
4	-ar, -ary	Singular, spectacular, unitary
5	-ate	Fortunate, intimate, passionate, separate
6	-ed	Bored, coordinated, melted
7	-en	Silken
8	-ful	Beautiful, delightful, hopeful, hurtful,

		playful, useful
9	-ic	Empirik, energetic, generic, periodic, romantic
10	-ile	Fragile, projectile, volatile
11	-ing	Blushing, charming, absorbing, interesting, sparkling
12	-ish	Boyish, brownish, childish, reddish, snobbish
13	-istic	Characteristic, communistic, impressionistic, materialistic
14	-ive, -ative, -itive	Abusive, cooperative, festive, initiative, sensitive, talkative
15	-less	Careless, hopeless, motiveless, priceless, tasteless, useless.
16	-like	Childlike, ladylike, lifelike
17	-ly	Friendly, kindly, lively, lovely, neighborly, womanly
18	-ous, -eous, -ose, -ious	Adventurous, gaseous, mysterious, momentous, religious
19	-ward	Backward, heavenward
20	-wide	Communitywide, worldwide
21	-y	Brainy, dreamy, juicy, shaky, windy

Example Active adjective Derivation of the word (adjective):

- a. Active (Noun), by adding the suffix-> -ate
 - b. Activation (Noun),by adding the suffix -> action
 - c. Actively (adverb), by adding the suffix -ly
- b) Noun Derivation

Derivation noun is a noun formed from the process of the formation of a derivate in which the noun word formation results will have a different meaning of the word essentially.

Table 2.2 Example Noun Derivation

No	Noun affixes (Suffix/Prefix)	Example Noun Derivation
1	-acy, -cy	Conspiracy, intimacy, supremacy

2	-age	Courage, marriage, tonnage
3	-al	Disposal, emotional, refferal
4	-an, -ian	Electrician, guardian, technician
5	-ance, -ence	Clearance, independance, tolerance
6	-ancy, -ency	Brilliancy, consistency, expectance
7	-ant, -ent	Astringent, constant, pleasent
8	-ary	Revolutionary, visionary
9	-ate	Nitrate, delegate, magistrate
10	-ation, -tion	Imagination, supremation, specialization
11	-dom	Freedom, kingdom, officialdom
12	-er, -or	Painter, sailor, workwer
13	-(e)ry	Bakery, fishery, trickery
14	-ess	Goddess, lioness, waitress
15	-ful	Mouthful, spoonful
16	-hood	Brotherhood, childhood, likelihood
17	-ia	Anemia, reptilia, romania
18	-iatry	Psychiatry, podiatry
19	-ics, c	Economics, mathematics, politics
20	-ice	Malice, notice
21	-ing	Building, reading, running
22	-ion	Abduction, demonstration, description
23	-ism	Despotism, intellectualism, realism
24	-ist	Novelist, realist, socialist
25	-ite	Dynamite, sulfite, vulcanite
26	-ity, -ty	Purity, royalty, thirty
27	-ive	Destructive, passive, sportive
28	-ment	Apartment, development,
29	-ness	Carelessness, happiness, inclusiviness
30	-ory	Excretory, sensory, territory
31	-ship	Fellowship, friendship, relationship
32	-t	Weight

33	-th	Depth, length, strength
34	-ure	Departure, exposure, pressure
35	-y	Carpentry, infamy, society

c) Adverb derivation

Adverbs can be derived from nouns, from adjective, from verbs, and from other adverbs.

Noun to adverb :

1. Remove suffix 'ly' (adverb > Noun)

Examples : (daily> day), (weekly > week), (wholly > whole), (individually>individual), etc.

2. Remove suffix 'ce' (adverb > Noun)

Examples : (once>one), (twice > two), (thrice >three), etc.

Here is some Nouns and adverbs: (Action – Actively), (Activity – Actively), (Mass – Massively), (Care – Carefully), (Collection – Collectively), (Craze – Crazily), (Credit – Creditably), (Power – Powerfully), (Consideration – Considerably), etc.

Adjective to Adverb : (Cheap – Cheaply), (Quick – Quickly), (Slow – Slowly), (Easy – Easily), (Angry – Angrily), (Happy – Happily), (Lucky – Luckily), (Probable – Probably), etc.

d) Verb Derivation

New verbs are derived from verbs and words from other words classes. The derivation is first divided according to the word type of the basic word. Like, noun to verb, adjective to verb, verb to verb, and adverb to verb.

Noun to Verb : (Friend – Befriend), (Forest – Deforest), (Location – Locate), (Shiver – Shiver), (Glory- Glorify), (Confusion – Confuse), (Painting – Pain), (Regulation – regulate), (Failure – fail), (Omission – Omit), (Collaboration – Collaborate), etc.

Adjective to Verb : (Large – Enlarge), (Valid – Validate), (Wide – Widen), (Modern – modernise), etc.

Verb to Verb : (Create – recreate), (Believe- Disbelieve), (Lock – Unlock), (Compose- decompose), (Walk- Walked), etc.

2. Acknowledgement

The term "acknowledgement" refers to the act of recognizing, admitting, or accepting the truth, existence, or validity of something. It can be a formal declaration or admission, often in written or spoken form, indicating awareness or recognition of a fact, statement, or situation. In various contexts, acknowledgement can take different forms, such as expressing gratitude or appreciation for something received, admitting the receipt of a message or document, or recognizing the contributions or efforts of others. Overall, acknowledgement involves confirming the reality or significance of something, either through words, actions, or other means of communication. There are some purpose of acknowledgement:

1). Recognition and Appreciation:

Gratitude: Acknowledgements are often used to express gratitude. This can be in personal relationships, where someone acknowledges a favor or kindness, or in

professional settings, where individuals or organizations express appreciation for assistance, contributions, or support.

2). Confirmation of Receipt:

Documentation: Acknowledgement is frequently used in business or legal contexts to confirm the receipt of documents, goods, or services. This serves as a formal acknowledgement of the completion of a transaction or the fulfillment of an obligation.

3). Validation:

Validation of Ideas: In academic or professional writing, acknowledgement may be used to validate or give credit to the ideas, research, or contributions of others. This is common in the introductory sections of research papers, books, or other publications.

4). Social Etiquette:

Politeness: Acknowledgement is a way of being polite and respectful. Responding to greetings, expressing thanks, or acknowledging the presence of others are examples of social acknowledgement that contribute to positive interactions.

5). Motivation:

Employee Recognition: In the workplace, acknowledgement is often used to recognize and motivate employees. Publicly acknowledging a job well done can boost morale, encourage positive behavior, and create a supportive work environment.

6). Legal and Formal Purposes:

Legal Documents: In legal contexts, acknowledgement is used to authenticate or validate legal documents. For example, the acknowledgement of a signature on a document may be required to make it legally binding.

7). Cultural or Ceremonial Significance:

Ceremonies and Events: Acknowledgement plays a role in ceremonies, events, and public gatherings. It may involve recognizing individuals or groups for their contributions or achievements.

In essence, acknowledgement serves as a means of affirming, appreciating, or confirming various aspects of communication, transactions, relationships, and contributions in different aspects of life. The benefit of acknowledgement in writing academic it's also veri important. The benefit can be:

1). Positive Reinforcement:

Acknowledgement serves as positive reinforcement. When individuals are acknowledged for their efforts, contributions, or achievements, it reinforces positive behavior and encourages them to continue performing at a high level.

2). Building Relationships:

In personal relationships and professional settings, acknowledgement helps build and strengthen connections. Expressing gratitude and recognizing the efforts of others fosters a positive and supportive environment.

3). Motivation and Morale:

Acknowledging the accomplishments of individuals or teams in the workplace boosts morale and motivation. Feeling recognized and appreciated enhances job satisfaction and overall well-being, leading to increased productivity.

4). Effective Communication:

Acknowledgement is a crucial element of effective communication. Confirming the receipt of information, acknowledging messages, or validating the contributions of others helps ensure clear and open lines of communication.

5). Cultural and Social Etiquette:

Acknowledging social gestures, greetings, or acts of kindness contributes to good manners and social etiquette. It promotes a harmonious and respectful social environment.

6). Team Building:

In a team or collaborative setting, acknowledgement fosters a sense of unity and cooperation. Recognizing individual contributions within a team context encourages collaboration and a shared sense of achievement.

7). Conflict Resolution:

Acknowledgement can play a role in resolving conflicts. Recognizing the concerns or perspectives of others demonstrates empathy and creates a foundation for constructive dialogue.

8). Documentation and Legitimacy:

In legal and formal contexts, acknowledgement serves as documentation of transactions or agreements. It adds legitimacy to written or verbal commitments and helps establish the authenticity of documents.

9). Enhanced Well-Being:

Being acknowledged and appreciated positively impacts an individual's emotional well-being. It contributes to feelings of self-worth, validation, and a sense of belonging.

10). Ceremonial and Cultural Significance:

Acknowledgement is often a key element in ceremonies and cultural practices. Recognizing achievements, milestones, or rites of passage contributes to the cultural and ceremonial significance of events.

In summary, acknowledgement is a powerful tool that promotes positive behavior, strengthens relationships, and contributes to a healthy and supportive social and professional environment. It plays a role in motivating individuals, fostering effective communication, and enhancing overall well-being.

B. Previous Study

The researcher finds previous research about the analysis of morpheme. The previous research acts as a significant resource for researchers, helping in avoiding duplication and repetition. It aids in identifying the theory's systematic steps and

conceptual framework's conceptual framework. At this discussion stage, researchers will present an overview of various related discoveries related to previous research.

The first previous research, Arsana et al., (2021) with entitled “A Morpheme Analysis on The Text of Jakarta Post Newspaper”. This qualitative research analyzed morpheme functions in the Jakarta Post newspaper's text using the description method. Data was collected through reading, marking sentences with morphemes, and dividing them into free and bound morphemes. The results showed that the text produced words with both free and bound morphemes, each with its own functions.

The second previous research, Hutagalung et al., (2023) with entitled “A Morphological Analysis of Inflectional and Derivational Morpheme on Students Descriptive Text Grade VII of SMP Negeri 10 Medan”. The research examines inflectional and derivational morphemes in seventh grade students' descriptive text from SMP Negeri 10 Medan using descriptive qualitative research methods. Data collection techniques include observation and documentation, and analysis uses data condensation, display, and verification. Results reveal four types of inflectional and derivational morphemes.

The third previous research, Rifani et al., (2022) with entitled “Identifying Bound Morpheme In The Novel “The Alchemist” By Paulo Coelho”. This article analyzes bound morpheme in Paulo Coelho's novel "The Alchemist," focusing on prefixes and suffixes. Bound morphemes, which have no linguistic meaning but are connected to root words, are explored through a qualitative research approach. The

research is related to linguistics and sociolinguistics, highlighting the importance of understanding bound morphemes in everyday language usage.

The fourth previous research, Thahirah et al., (2015) with entitled "A Study On The Sixth Semester Students' of Fkip University of Riau Ability In Identifying English Morphemes". The study aimed to assess students' ability to identify English morphemes using a multiple choice test. The sample consisted of sixth-semester English students from FKIP-UR, who passed content subjects English Morphology and Introduction to Linguistics. The results showed poor performance, with an average score of 46.20. The students' ability to identify morphemes, allomorphs, derivation, and inflection was average, while derivation was poor. The findings suggest further practice and research to overcome difficulties in English morphology.

The fifth previous research, Ismail et al., (2023) with entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Inflectional Morphemes In Queen Victoria Speech". This qualitative study examines inflectional morphemes in Queen Victoria's speech, using Miles & Huberman's data analysis. Six types of inflectional morphemes were identified: plural marker -s, past tense marker -ed, past participle marker -en or -ed, progressive marker -ing, superlative marker -est, and comparative marker -er. The most dominant inflectional morphem was plural marker -s, while comparative marker -er was the least.

The sixth previous research, Rugaiyah (2018) with entitled "Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes: A Morphological Analisis". This study examines the categories of inflectional and derivational morphemes in the 2013 Curriculum English

Textbook for the X Grade of Senior High Schools. Morphemes are the smallest units with meaning or grammatical function in a language. The study was descriptive qualitative and found that derivational prefixes include inter-, eco-, un-, ar-, pre-, re-, pro-, be-, de-, in-, dis-, a-, ex-, auto-, mis-, agri-, em-, ap-, im-, and al-. Derivational suffixes include nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. Inflectional morphemes include noun suffixes, possessive, verb suffixes, adjective suffixes, and superlative suffixes.

The Seventh Previous Research, Agustina (2021) With Entitled “An Analysis of Free Morpheme and Bound Morpheme In The Islamic of Short Story ‘Love Along The Way’”. This research explores morphemes, the smallest unit of word, and their types. Morphemes are divided into free and bound morphemes, with free morphemes being lexical and functional, and bound morphemes being derivational and inflectional. The study uses library research and data analysis to analyze a short story by Nurulsafitri, published on WordPress in 2011. The dominant morpheme in the story is the free morpheme, with 66 words from free morphemes and 54 from bound morphemes. From all of previous research assists the researchers in analyzing current research. The researcher can use previous studies as a reference. So this research becomes flawless and scientific.

C. Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework of this research is that a morphological analysis of derivational morpheme in acknowledgement of thesis , so researchers can find out the types of the derivational morpheme in students’ biography and find out the function of

the derivational morpheme in acknowledgement of thesis. Here's the conceptual framework of this research.

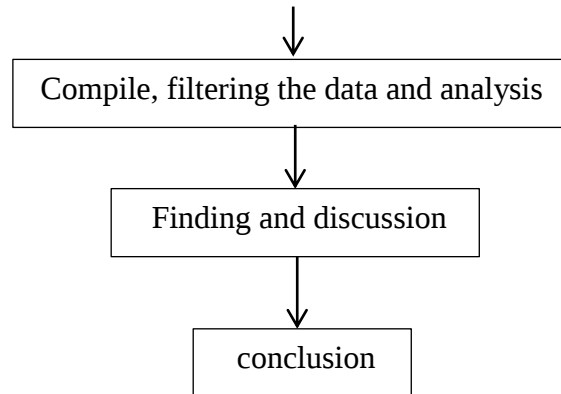


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology of this research. This chapter describes a research design, the setting of the research, the research instrument, the technique of collecting data, and the technique of analyzing data. Further details will be explained in the following section.

A. Research Design

Based on the title, the researcher chose qualitative descriptive methods. Because researchers only try to understand the problem individually for academic purposes and to describe the topic in detail (Sutopo, 2006), this research is classified as basic research. In this research, the researcher wanted to find out the kinds of derivational morphemes found in the acknowledgement of the thesis and to find out the functions of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the acknowledgement of the thesis.

B. Setting of the Research

This research was conducted at the University of Sand Pangaraian, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Language Studies Program. It's located at Mr. Tambusai, Mr. Raya Kumu, Rambah, Cr. Rambah Hilir, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau. The research was conducted in 2024.

C. The Research Instrument

In doing research, the distribution of instruments is important for obtaining data. There are many ways to gather data to support and demonstrate research capabilities. In this research, artificial intelligence will act as an instrument of research. With this instrument, it will help the researcher in analyzing data. Given that the research design is qualitative descriptive, the data observation strategy is ideal for these research approaches that require descriptively characteristic data.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

An important part of doing research is gathering data. Data from this research will help researchers find answers to research problems. Researchers can obtain accurate data by doing this. In the process of data collection, researchers take several steps to collect data, namely:

1. Researchers compile the acknowledgement through students' thesis.
2. The researchers filtering the data that is irrelevant
3. Researchers prepare the data that has been filtered.
4. Researchers analyze, identify types, and find out the functions of derivational morphemes found in the acknowledgement of the thesis.
5. The researchers summarize and conclude the research findings.

E. The Technique of Analyze Data

The procedure of diagnostic data in this research utilizes three stages of qualitative analysis, they are decreasing data, showing data, and making conclusion

Silverman (2008). In this study, the writer gathers data analysis and diminishes irrelevant information or data. In showing data, the writer has show the data analysis in a table. Then, at that, all in all, the writer sums up the aftereffect of this concentrate distinctly.

1. Compile and filter the acknowledgement through students' thesis.
2. Using Marks Aronoff's theory (He reduces the three list's to one single list, stating that it could only be words that are listed in the lexicon, not morpheme), the researcher has evaluated and categorized the data into categories of derivational morphemes.
3. Explored the types of derivational morphemes.
4. Compiled a list of derivational morphemes into a table.
5. Defined and explained the forms and meanings of derivational morphemes.