

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of the Research

Linguistics concerns with language that is human language. Each human language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, hypotheses, emotions, desires, and all the other things that need expressing. Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects such a knowledge system structured, acquired, it used in the production and comprehension of messages how does it change over time. Linguists consequently are concerned with a number of particular questions about the nature of language. What properties does all human language have in common and how do languages differ, and to what extent are the differences systematic.

Linguistics has intellectual connections and overlaps with many other disciplines in the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences because language is such a central feature of human being. The main purpose of the study of linguistics in an academic environment is the advancement of knowledge. However, because of centrality of language in human interaction and behaviour, the knowlegde gained through the study has many practical consequences and uses.

Linguistics is the systematic study of the structure and development of language in general or of particular languages. In other word, linguistics is a

basis for the scientific study of human language from various aspects, such as sounds, words, and grammar rules. Linguistic also a general science of language; therefore, it has some branches of scientific study, such as phonology, phonetics, semantics, syntax, discourse, pragmatics, and morphology.

Morphology used to analyze and describe the types of basic elements in language. Morphology as one of the fields of linguistics with concerns to word structure, how the words are form, and their relationship to other words in the same language, in order to determine their function, development and how they may have been shaped by evolution. Morphology is studied within other sciences as well, including astronomy and geology. In language, morphology considers where words come from and why they look the way they do.

Morphology serves as a major tool in the productivity of languauge. In other words, it is a good means to find out more about the strategies speakers use in order to increase their lexical capacity. It is not unusual that in some circumstances of our daily lives, as speakers, we have to coin new lexemes and word-forms to express our thoughts. However, the formation of new lexical units using the resources of language; its morphology, is a continous process.

Morphology generally focuses on the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. As a native speaker of your language you have intuitive knowledge

of how to form new words, and every day you recognize and understand new words that you've never heard before. Greek and McCarthy (2002), stated that the word 'morphology' is come from from the Greek word *morphe* meaning 'form' and *logos* meaning 'science' (p. 16). Morphology belongs to the area of grammar involving the structure of words and its relationships between words. Morphology also involves a term called morpheme.

A major way in which morphologists investigate words, their internal structure, and how they are formed is through the identification and study of morphemes, often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function. Morpheme may consist of a word, such as *hand*, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the *-ed* of *looked*, that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning. Some morphemes have no concrete form or no continuous form, as we will see, and some do not have meanings in the conventional sense of the term.

Fromkin (2003), gave statement that the linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form is **morpheme** (p. 41). The word is come from from the Greek word *morphe*, meaning "form." If Goldwyn had taken a linguistics course, he would have said, more correctly, "In two morphemes: im-possible." The study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed, is **morphology**. This word itself consists of two morphemes, *morph* + *ology*. The suffix *-ology* means "science of" or "branch of knowledge concerning." Thus, the meaning of *morphology* is the

science of word-forms. Morphology is part of our grammatical knowledge of a language. Like most linguistic knowledge, this is generally unconscious knowledge.

People can increase our vocabulary and applied it in knowledge of morphemes. Through knowledge of morpheme people can know the word origin, increase our mind to think creatively and also detect the change of word classes. In learning morphemes is to understand variety of words such as how the word is formed and structured. There is a level of morphemes and also a word, the word as a field of morphology into the biggest unit that the word examining the structure and how the words are formed.

As the writer defined about morphology and morpheme above, the words are related to morphology. The language as a system of writing that has meaning, and it has a grammatical words which able to arrange the words. In general, the word can be described as smallest unit of language that has meaning and consist of more than one morpheme. In which, the word are divided into single word and complex word, for instance, the word *chair* is a simplex word because it consists only one morpheme, but the word *unplug* is a complex word which consists of more than one morpheme, with prefix *un-* and root *plug*.

When a baby begins to say, his or her parents will regard it as the baby's first word. It implies that one word may be regarded as a sentence. For example, an expression "Sit!" is built up by one word, but it also plays as a sentence which the listeners understand its meaning that they must sit. In a



spoken language, words play as a tool of actual communication. It must be the result of the analysis of a sequence of speech sounds occurring in actual daily activities of a language society.

Words are parts of speech which are segmental. They show the ability to be pronounced in isolation and are still meaningful units of the speech which can be substituted by other words of the same class. Also, words are smallest meaningful combination of letters which can be isolated and still show their tendency and potential characters for divisions which have one or more independent part and one or more dependent part. In short, words can be defined as the minimal units of language which have meanings.

Lexeme occurs in the word which has basic units of language, it includes to the lexical category which are noun, verb, and adjective. However, closer examination of the nature of the 'word' reveals a somewhat more complex picture than the writer has painted above. What the writer mean by 'word' is not always clear. Difficulties in clarifying the nature of the word are largely due to the fact the term 'word' is used in a variety of senses which usually are not clearly distinguished. In taking the existence of words for granted, we tend to overlook the complexity of what it is we are taking for granted.

"I have got slippers *waiting* for me in a tea-house in Shanghai." The writer would probably look up that unfamiliar word in a dictionary, not under *waiting*, but under *wait*. This is because the writer knows that *waiting* is not going to be listed in dictionary. The writer also knows, though nobody has

told that the words *waiting* and *waited* will also exist. Furthermore, we know that *waiting*, and *wait*, *waited* and *waits* are all in a sense different manifestations of the ‘same’ abstract vocabulary item.

We shall refer to the ‘word’ in this sense of abstract vocabulary item using the term *lexeme*. The form *waiting*, *waited*, *waits* are different realisations (or representations or manifestations) of the lexeme *WAIT* (lexemes will be written in capital letters). They all share a core meaning although they are spelled and pronounced differently. Lexemes are the vocabulary items that are listed in dictionary.

The writer found so many vocabulary of lexeme in this short story. O’Henry’s short stories are interesting short story. There are four aspects why the writer is interested in *Cosmopolite in a café*. The first is his brilliant use of language. The story was written in the first half of the twentieth century, and O’Henry’s use of language easily surpasses that of most contemporary writers. The second aspect is his unique insight into the social conditions of his time. O’Henry has a great understanding of the trials of the lower class, and he frequently pictures the lives of ordinary people of early twentieth century America with warm and sympathetic colours. The third is his warm humors. O’Henry has uncanny ability to portray the mundane and the ordinary in the most elevated language. The last is his ironic twist. One of the distinctive characteristics of O’Henry’s short stories is ironic twist at the end, which never fails to surprise and entertain, sometimes reversing the entire story line in a concluding one liner.

O'Henry's story that the writer interested for finding lexeme of transitive verb is *Cosmopolite in a café*. The action took place in a café at the evening, when it was crowded with many people. Everything started when a cosmopolite sat in one of the vacant chairs and started the conversation. The cosmopolite was named E. Rushmore Cogan, and he had been all over the world and knew lot about the world. But at the same time, he speaks disrespectful of the equator. But in the end, he was figured out to be someone they didn't expect.

The writer found many words that are contains lexeme in transitive verb in short story and gives one sample of the data that taken from *A Cosmopolite Café* Short Story by O'Henry:

1. I *sat* had escaped the eye of incomers..... (P. 6 L. 2).

The writer found the sentence above and does it consisted to lexeme in transitive verb? Can you find which one is transitive and which is lexeme? Look at the word *sat*, is that word found in the dictionary as a lexeme? As the writer mention about the lexeme above, lexemes have the relevant words. The meaning of lexeme and the words which belong to it is also different. What are those words? And what's the meaning? For finding the further explanation and more complete find it in the next chapter because the writer will answer the whole about it in there.

From those above explanations of data, the writer chooses the title of the paper: *Lexeme: Its parts, meaning, and letter totals of transitive verbs in Cosmopolite Café short story by O'Henry*.

## **B. Questions and Scope of the research**

### **1. The Questions of the Research**

Based on the scope problems above, the issue those arise to be formulated as follows:

- a. What transitive verbs are existing in *Cosmopolite a Café Short Story* by O'Henry?
- b. What is the meaning of the lexeme above?
- c. What types of transitive verb in *Cosmopolite a Café Short Story* by O'Henry?

### **2. The Scope of the Problem**

Based on the title of the research in this paper, the writer focuses on lexeme in transitive verbs that are used in *Cosmopolite a Café Short Story* by O'Henry. The writer tries to find the transitive verbs, lexeme and letter totals of those word forms. The writer uses theory from 1. Katamba (1993) 2. Boij (2005) 3. Marjolijn Verspoor and Kim Sauter (2000). By analyzing and classifying lexeme people can understand how those lexemes are created.

## **C. Objective and Significance of the Research**

### **1. The Objective of the Research**

According to the research questions, this research aim to the following:



- a. The research is for finding the transitive verbs existing in a Cosmopolite a Café short story.
- b. The research is for identifying the meaning of lexeme in a Cosmopolite in A Café short story.
- c. The research is for analyzing the types of transitive verb that exist in short story.

## **2. The Significant of the Research**

The research hopefully can be useful not only for the writer, herself but also for the readers mainly who learn at least who have relation to English in their activities. The significance of the writing is described as follow:

For the writer, the writer hopes to have understanding about the finding of lexeme in transitive verb. Therefore, the writer expects that the research can give more advantages for her and it can develop the writer's skill and knowledge herself.

For the readers, the writer hopes that the writing can help to give information for the readers how to study and understand the finding of lexeme in transitive verb. It also may be useful and can give some information to the readers who interest in morphology study, especially in studying lexeme.

#### **D. Operational Definitions**

The data collecting of the research is using documentation technique which based on written sources. Finding information with method of data collected through the books and internet. The writer obtains the information about the data collecting relevant to problem that will examines. The writer attempts to explain the operational definition as the theories which received from source books as follow:

##### **1. Morphology**

Morphology is the science of the word form is a branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units. Morphology is the study of the way words are built up from smaller parts.

##### **2. Morpheme**

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language. There are two types of morpheme, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is just a simple word has single morpheme; thus it is free and can occur independently, for instance "James wishes to go there," "go" is a free morpheme. Bound morpheme is used with a free morpheme to construct a complete word, as it cannot stand independent, for instance "farmer" the bound morpheme "er" cannot stand on their own.

##### **3. Lexical**

Lexical meaning is the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can occur in many different forms of actual spoken

or written sentences. It is regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected.

#### 4. Short story

Short story is a brief prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters.

### **E. The Systematization of the Research**

The systematic of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of background of the study, the scope of problem, the question of research, the objective of the research, the significant of the research, and the systematic of the paper.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description. It explains of some theories taken from many reference to support the research such as the definition of analysis, language, morphology, morpheme, word, lexeme, short story and the research of relevance.

Chapter III is Methodology of the Research. It contains about time and place of the research and kind of the research, Procedure of the Research, technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis and Sources of the data primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV is Research Finding and Discussion. It shows about data description, analysis of the data, data interpretation and the discussion.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. It performs the summary of the conclusion which relate of the discussion, suggestion which relate of the research.

