CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Humans are social creatures that interact with each other. In the social interactions, humans use signs in the form of movements or words (sentences) which can generally be referred as language. In this world, there are various types of languages such as English, Indonesian, Chinese, Malay, Urdu, Tamil, Arabic, etc. Language can also be said as the identity of a tribe or nation. Each tribe or nation in this world uses a different language.

The differences of the language can be caused by culture and distance. The farther distance between tribes or nations actually have more differences of the language. Conversely the closer distance of the tribe or nation, the language will have more similarities. As the examples there are many differences between English and Indonesian from the pronunciation to the structure in the sentence. Differences and similarities in a language can naturally be learned in linguistics science.

Linguistics learn about three common aspects of a language, the form of the language, the meaning of the language and language in context. Linguistics that studies about language is also opened and closed to other sciences. As an example the linguistic branch that study about sound is referred to phonetic, the linguistic that study about meaning contained in a

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language is called semantic and pragmatic. The linguistic that study the system of rules or the process of forming a language is called morphology.

In this case, the research which conducted by the writer presents a word in a sentence that included in linguistics branch which studies the process of forming a language seen from the words that make up a sentence. So, the sentences will produce a meaning and can be understood by the speaker and the listener. It can be concluded that the linguistic sciences that the writer uses in this research is linguistics in the morphology field.

According to Abdul Chaer (2008) "In etymology the word 'morphology' comes from the word 'morph' which means 'form' and 'logi' means 'science', so the word morphology literally means 'science about form'. In linguistic studies, morphology means science about form and word formation". (p. 3) From that statement above, it can be concluded that morphology is the science which learn about the word formation.

Morphology is a science that very interesting to be used as a study in the research. Morphology is very interesting because in this world there are many differences between one language to another. As an example in the formation of the sentence structure between Indonesian and English is very different. In Indonesian it is not recommended to repeat words in one sentence but in English requires repetition words in a sentence because it can change the grammatical structure in the sentence. The object of morphology study is called morpheme.

Morpheme is the smallest unit of a language that has meaning and cannot be divided into a smaller part. Sometimes morpheme can be said as a word but it cannot be applied in English because in English morpheme and word are very different. In English, morpheme can be divided into two large groups namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone, while bound morpheme is a morpheme that only attaches of a free morpheme or it can be said that a bound morpheme cannot stand alone.

Free morpheme also can be divided into two major group namely lexical morpheme such as noun, adjective, verb and adverb as well as functional morpheme such as preposition, conjunction, determiner and pronoun. Bound morpheme also can be divided into two major group namely derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. Derivational morpheme occurs when a morpheme gets an affix addition that results in a change in meaning in the morpheme or can be called change the word classes. While inflectional morpheme occurs when a morpheme receives additional affixes but does not change the word classes or only changes the grammatical function.

Free morpheme is often recognized as a root or in generally also can be recognize as a word. In English, sometimes words can be formed by free morpheme and bound morpheme. Based on the type, words can be distinguished into several types of word classes or traditionally can be called part of speech: noun, adjective, main verb, adverb, pronoun, determiner,

auxiliary verb, conjunction, preposition. These types of words form which the basis to make a sentence formation.

If we look the sentence based on word formation, we can recognize two types of word counts, these are word as types and words as tokens. Types is the total number of words without repeated words. Tokens is the total number word in the sentence, no matter the word is repeated or not. This theory was put from Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy in their book *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure* (2002) say that tokens are the total number of words in a text (spoken and written), regardless of how often they are repeated, while type is the number of distinct words in a text. (pp. 5-6)

In general, sentences can be divided into three large groups, simple sentences, complex sentences and compound sentences. Simple sentence is a sentence that only consists of one independent clause, complex sentence is a sentence consisting of one independent clause and one dependent clause. While compound sentences are sentences consisting of two or more independent clauses, sometimes in the compound sentences also using a dependent clause.

Each independent clause in a compound sentence has a subject and predicate and an object as well as between one independent clause and the other independent clause connected by a conjunction. In this case compound sentences also can be said to be a combination of simple sentences with simple sentences or a combination between simple sentences with complex

sentences. In this research, the writer uses compound sentence in a short story as the main object.

Short story is a short fiction story that usually contains valuable lessons for children. From Oxford Dictionary, short story is a fiction story with a fully developed theme but significantly shorter and less elaborate than a novel. In this study, the writer has chosen short story from America which is very interesting for children namely "Rumpelstilskin". The story is chosen because the story teaches us about the true human beings that must speak without exaggeration or arrogant towards others. It is because when the greeting is not in accordance with reality it will be troublesome for themselves and the people around.

American Short stories are very interesting to read, not only as fairy tales for children but also for adults. By reading a fairy tale or short story, it will make the mind of reader become relax after tiring to do activity. In the story "Rumpelstilskin" many contexts use compound sentences. So, it can be seen the difference between the number of words as types and words as tokens. The writer gives one sample which taken from the "Rumpelstilkin" short story by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm:

"Once upon a time there was a Miller who was poor, but who had a beautiful daughter." (L. 1)

a. **Words as Types**

Once[1] upon[2] a[3] time[4] there[5] was[6] a Miller[7] who[8] was poor[9], but[10] who had[11] a beautiful[12] daughter[13]

Total: 13

b. **Words as Tokens**

Once[1] upon[2] a[3] time[4] there[5] was[6] a[7] Miller[8] who[9] was[10] poor[11], but[12] who[13] had[14] a[15] beautiful[16] daughter[17]

Total: 17

In the sentence above seemed that the sentence to be seventeen but there is also a sense in which there are fewer than thirteen words in the sentence because the determiner "a", auxiliary verb "was" and pronoun "who" are repeat. So, on that statement the total number of tokens are seventeen and the total number of types are thirteen. The words are repeated or have same sounds and same letters, it can be called one type. The number of tokens calculate from all the word that exists in a sentence.

From those above explanations, the writer chooses the title of the paper: "*Words as Types and Words as Token of Compound Sentences in the Short Story America "Rumpelstilskin" by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm*".

B. **Questions and Scopes of the Research**

1. **Questions of the Research**

The problem of this research can be mentioned in details as the following questions:

a. How many total numbers of words as types and words as tokens in the compound sentence?

b. What the words element which create the compound sentence?

c. What kinds of the word elements that mostly exist?

2. **Scopes of the Research**

This research just focuses on the compound sentences. The writer tries to find those word elements grouping to understand the total comparisons of the elements. The theories that are used: Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy in the book *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure* (2002) to determine the total number of words as types and words as tokens in the compound sentence. Next, the writer uses the theory from Sidney Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson in the book An Introduction to English Grammar 3rd edition (2009) to classify the type of words which create the compound sentence, so the writer will understand what the word which often repeated in the English sentence.

C. **Objectives and Significance of the Research**

1. **Objective of the Research**

a. This research conducted to know the total number of words as types and words as tokens in the compound sentence.

b. This research carried out to analyze the word elements which creating the compound sentence.

c. The research done to find the kind of words element that mostly exist in the compound sentence.

2. **Significance of the Research**

    a. **For the Writer**

    In this study, the writer can understand that in English there are many repetitions word especially for determiner, conjunction, pronoun and noun. Sometimes, it is do not found in the sentence of Indonesian language. Even in Indonesian language, in one sentence it is not allowed to use many repetitions of words. So, it can be said that this is one of the differences between English and Indonesian language.

    b. **For the Reader**

    The writer also wants to tell the reader that the word has many various types which in English called word classes. Word classes in English are very unique because sometimes the word in the one class can be different type based on theory of Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy.

D. **Operational Definitions**

    1. **Language**

    In this world, there are various types of languages such as English, Indonesian, Chinese, Malay, Urdu, Tamil, Arabic, etc. The differences of the language can be caused by culture and distance. The farther distance between tribes or nations has the more differences of the language.

Conversely, the closer distance of the tribe or nation the language will have more similarities.

2. Linguistics

Linguistics learn about three common aspects of a language, the form of the language, the meaning of the language and language in context. The linguistics branch that studies the system of rules or the process of forming a language is called morphology.

3. Morphology

According to Abdul Chaer (2008) "In etymology the word 'morphology' comes from the word 'morph' which means 'form' and 'logi' means 'science', so the word morphology literally means 'science about form'.

4. Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest unit of a language that has meaning and cannot be divided anymore. In English, morpheme can be divided into two large groups namely free morpheme and bound morpheme.

5. Words

The total of words in one sentence can count in two types, these are word as types and words as tokens. Types is the total number of words without repeated words. Token is the total number word in the sentence, no matter the word is repeated or not.

6. Sentence

In general, sentences can be divided into three large groups, simple sentences, complex sentences and compound sentences. Compound sentences are sentences consisting of two or more independent clauses, sometimes in the compound sentences also using a dependent clause.

7. Short Story

Short story is a short fiction story that usually contains valuable lessons for children. From Oxford Dictionary, short story is a fiction story with a fully developed theme but significantly shorter and less elaborate than a novel.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematic also means to make the writer easier in taking and understanding of this paper and to make the paper compiled in good composition as follows:

Chapter I: Introduction explains about the background of the research which tell about the reason from the writer to make a research, question and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition and the systematization of the research.

Chapter II: Theoretical Descriptions explains about language, morphology which consist of morpheme and word, and in the word will include of words as types and words as tokens. Next, the writer explains about sentence which can divide in to three major group, these are simple

sentence, complex sentence and compound sentence. Then the writer explains about short story. The last, the writer presents of the research relevant.

Chapter III: Research Methodology explains about setting of the research, which consist of method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and source of the data.

Chapter IV: Data Analysis consist of the data description, data analysis of the data which found by the writer then the writer will apply in the theory of Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy and the last the writer will present about interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion conveys the ultimate summary from all chapter and gives some suggestion referring the result of the research.