

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

The main point of morphological study is a morpheme. Morpheme has many elements and each of them has only a few differences. It is important for people to learn it one by one to master it because each element has a similarity. For example, *clean* is called a morpheme in one hand, has a meaning and also called as a morph in the other hand, due to having a phonetic transcription [kli:n].

Morph usually has smaller sorts and are stressed more on the possession of phonetic transcription. Morpheme is not just word, but there are many parts of word, called morpheme, means bound morphemes. How every morpheme connect the important things to create a good language. Each morpheme also named base, stem and root, but depend on what kind of affixes that they attached with. It is strengthened by Katamba (1993) who said that all roots are base and also named as stem if the inflectional suffixes attached to it. (p.45)

Base appears with the derivational suffix. Meanwhile, the inflectional suffix is seen with the stem. Root appear in terms of inflectional and derivational suffixes. It is known as a basic form of a word. In a word of *nationality*, *nation* is basic form until the suffixes *-al* and *-ity* has been added. It is the last division after base or stem has been segmented into the smaller one.

Morpheme divided into two, are free and bound morpheme. Free morpheme can stand alone as independent word such as *walk*, *talk*, *listen* and

eat. It consists of articles (the, an, a), demonstrative (this, that, those, these), auxiliary verbs (will, is, must, does), quantifiers (some, many, few), prepositions (under, over, to), pronouns (he, she, his, her) and conjunctions (for, and, but). Meanwhile, the morpheme which cannot stand alone by itself is known as bound morpheme. They need to attach with other morpheme to create a word.

Bound morpheme has two categories, are inflectional and derivational morpheme. Inflectional morphemes mostly do not change the meaning of the word, but only change the word's condition such as verb tense, number. In a word *girl(s)*, In this case, the morph (s) is to notice that there are more than one girl. Otherwise, if changing word's part of speech, named derivational. This kind of morpheme will bring more discussion about affixation.

Affixation known as morphological process which the bound morpheme attached to a root, stem and base. It has an important role to influence the meaning of a word and change a class of word. There are prefix and suffix. Prefix appears before a root or base. The members of prefixes are *pre-*, *un-*, *non-*, *dis-*. Meanwhile, the suffixes appear after a root or stem. The members are *-ness*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-able*, *-less*.

It is important to focus on suffixation due to from there, the writer will face some allomorph cases which are taken from the sound of those suffixes when they are pronounced. Allomorph phenomenon is actually, usual as allophone in phonology. It is based on morph existence in morphology which has many terms that are slightly different or only different from their point of

view. Actually allomorph connects to morph but it can be found or proven through sound means when it is pronounced. It has the different sounds even though it is created from the same spellings.

Sound is the right of phonology meanwhile allomorph comes from the morphology side. How is morphology able to resolve allomorph cases? Sound as the key of the case and the right of phonology, so morphology needs phonology help in this case? The answer is correct that morphology needs phonology help to find that those inflectional suffixes produce allomorphs.

In this case, phonology has an approach, named for phonologically conditioned, means those suffixes can be proven having the different sounds which resulted from the same phonemes. Through this approaches, morphology is able to find allomorph which produced from sound. From these facts are proven denote to interaction between morphology and phonology in resulting allomorphs.

Morphology itself is the vital branches in human language. All words or sentences produced by people are well structured and organized in morphological study. It studies how the smallest meaningful units in a language are arranged. These allomorphs are special as co-ordination of two sciences as the sub-field of linguistics, named for morphophonology.

From those above theory, the writer gives one sample of the data, taken from its setting data of relevance research. “**...Holds...**” is the word which has suffix –s, the suffix kind is inflection, as the effect of simple present tense. Morphologically, hold is a free morpheme because hold cannot be segmented

any more without destroying its meaning, due to hold has suffix –s which is the inflection one, so in other site hold can be called Stem. It is know that from the suffix, allomorph can be found. It is important in allomorph to know its sound.

Allomorph means something which has the same spelling but having different sound. Due to it is about “sound” which morphology does not have or morphology has no rights to discuss it. In the other hand, it is very important for morphology to know the allomorph cases. Therefore, morphology needs helps from phonology to discuss about “sound”, there is no choice for morphology, so phonology helps morphology in finding the sounds of suffixes.

From the cases above, phonology gives morphology approach system, its name is phonological conditioned, and its science is morphophonology or morphonology. The approach system of knowing the data above “**holds**” means suffix-s found in phonology /z/ because the phoneme /s/ preceded by plosive voiced sound means /d/ so, /s/ phoneme must be pronounced /z/, this case cannot be known without help from phonology. From this explanation which happened co-operate between morphology and phonology, that means interaction, can be understood. The case above must be obligatory in linguistic rules toward its sub-science of linguistics, mean morphology and phonology”.

By having a starting and ending limit for the interaction of these two sub-linguistics so as not to get confused. In other words, it is necessary the baseline is taken from morphology with object data of allomorph in regular verbs and nouns which needs phonology in studying sound. The inflectional

suffixes in a phonological conditioning, happened in the both of sub-science of linguistics.

Linguistics draw the study of language and how human language structured and evolution. It helps people to know the analysis of language form, language meaning and language in context. The writer is really desire how the words use in daily live can perfectly order, how they can arranged perfectly, and be sounds as people communication tools.

These tools can be as the setting of the data object, the writer chooses short story as the setting. It is a story for children with a good moral value. It has a good & colorful illustration and very attractive to read. She chose the short story because it has many morphemes. So, by analyzing these suffixes will help to know how each allomorph pronounce. The short stories by T. Albert will be taken from the internet, from the blog monkeypen.com because it easy to access.

Through these reasons, the writer will analyze about “The Interaction between Morphology and Phonology in Allomorph Creation through Phonologically Conditioned”. How morphology solve the problem about sound of allomorph will be discuss in this paper, which only phonology has the right of the sound.

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

From the explanation above, the problem which will be analysed are how to classify allomorph through phonological conditioned. Detail of this problems are in the following questions:

- a. What kind of inflectional suffixes that create allomorphs in the short story by T. Albert?
- b. How is phonological conditioned approached to solve sound problems in finding those allomorphs?

2. Scope of the Research

This research focuses on the inflectional suffixes analysis that create allomorph in regular verbs and nouns. The writer wants to know that suffixes can create allomorphs but it is required to know about sound, so the help of phonology to solve this case is important. The main theory that the writer used is Katamba (1993). The data object are taken from short stories by T. Albert with the title *The Flower Garden*. By classifying and analysing those data, the writer can understand allomorph creations through the phonological conditioned in interaction between morphology and phonology.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

According to questions of the research above, the objectives of the research are described as the following:

- a. The writer wants to know what kind of inflectional suffixes that create allomorphs in the short story by T. Albert
- b. The writer wants to analyse how phonological conditioned is approached to solve sound problems in finding those allomorphs

2. Significance of the Research

From this study the writer hopes there will be some benefits can be taken. It is divided into two parts, those are theoretically benefits and practically benefits.

Theoretically, the writer hopes this study can be a contribution to linguistic field especially the study of morphology. It also can help the other writer to do more research about the interaction between morphology and phonology in allomorph creation.

Practically, the writer hopes this study can help to improve the knowledge of the reader about linguistic field especially the study of morphology. So, the reader not only know about inflectional suffixes but also can understand more about the relation between morphology and phonology in allomorph creation.

D. Operational Definitions

The data of the research is used a documentation technique, there are several terminology in this discussion and described as the following:

1. Morphology

Morphology is the study of word creations, how the words are combined and ordered perfectly to create good simple and compound words.

2. Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest unit of language that have meaning.

3. Phonologically Conditioned

It is the phonological approach that used in morphology to analyse the sound of the morpheme that usually has the same spelling but different sound.

4. Phonology

Phonology is the study of how the sounds pattern and how the speech well organized

5. Short Story

A fiction work that has a shorter pages than a novel or a book. In a short story usually there are only a few character and the setting also relatively has limited scope. Sometimes it also has a moral value, short myths, and moralizing fairy tales.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research means how this paper orders perfectly.

The thesis divided into five chapter as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction presents the background of the research and why the writer choses this research, questions and the scope of the research, objectives and significance of the research, operational definition and systematization of the research.

Chapter II is Theoretical description consists of morphology and the subs, phonology, short story and relevancies of the research.

Chapter III is Methodology of the research explains the method of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of data analysis and data sources.

Chapter IV is Research findings and discussion shows the data description in the short story, data analysis that the writer found in the short story, and data interpretation.

Chapter V is Conclusion and suggestion, shows a conclusion from all the discussion above and give suggestion which related to significant of the research.