

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Linguistics is a base of the language learning in skill of communication. The benefit of linguistics can help and do the task properly. Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and involves an analysis of language form, language meaning. In this perspective, linguistics that has a general character of the human itself, cause linguistics study about all languages.

Language is the systematic; it means language has a rule and pattern. Then the rule itself can see in the language and the country each other. Language for human is a tool to communicate. As a bridge to connect each other, in the presence of language can develop the content of the mind from the informer with the interlocutors who are interconnected. Language also be the one way to express the content of thoughts and feelings to others or the other person. The thought arises because of the adaptation and reaction of the outer man himself as social beings, humans need others to cooperate and share feelings or problems. Thus the statement above is conveyed through language.

Language and human are two different things that cannot be apart. Both of them are increasing together and language for human is important for the bridge to reveal to the other people. Language that the human use in daily and have to be a bridge for communicating each other. As its growth of a human's physics, it means a growth of language that used to recognize of people is better than before, except a baby born has physical disability.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that identifies about a base of the language unit as a grammatical form. Morphology learns the intricacies of the word form as well as the effect of the word-form changes on the group and meaning of the word. In other words, it can be said that morphology learns the subtleties of the word form as well as the functions of the word-form changes, both grammatical and semantic functions. Based on the meaning of the element formation of morphology means the science of form

A transformation of meaning and words that appear and a change of word classification caused the transformation itself. That is why, it is said that morphology is the study of the in and out of word and the influence of the word form changes to the meaning and the word class. In linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure and how they are formed.

Morpheme is a form of language that does not contain parts that are similar to other forms, both sound and meaning. In other words, morphemes are the smallest elements that have meaning in the speech of a language. When connected with the concept of grammatical units, belong to the smallest grammatical units. Morphemes can also be said to be the smallest element of word formation and adapted to the rules of a language. Much of the tradition of thought about morphology regards in a somewhat different light.

Creating new words in English is not always involving two words as the elements. It can also select two morphemes as the elements of the

combination. The combination of two morphemes may as well express new meaning. One word formation process is the prefix.

The prefix is added to the front of a word to change its meaning. The prefix can also change the word class and change the text from negative or positive. The prefix is usually a set of letters added to the beginning of another word. They are not words in their own right and cannot stand alone in a sentence: if printed on their own, they have hyphens before or after them.

Allomorph is variant form of a morpheme but it does not change the meaning. Also it means the various formal shapes that can be taken by individual meaningful elements 'morphemes', and the patterns of such variation that characterize the grammar of a particular language. Allomorph has different in position according to their condition. It means that allomorph will have different class. The condition depends on the element that it attaches to. It frequently happens that a particular morpheme is not represented everywhere by the same morph, but by different morphs in different environments.

In relation to obtaining allomorph not only talk about grammatical but also about phonological then in this context using phonological condition approach. It is because indeed the allomorph is very clearly related to the sound, and the sound changes after being influenced by the previous morpheme.

Short stories is the most widely used literary works in mass media both print and electronic, because they contain stories of diverse, fresh and funny

content and use a distinctive language, short stories of literary works that are very liked by the readers. Many short stories presenting fictitious stories, will the readers still be able to accept logically what is in the story, sometimes not infrequently also the story presented in a short story is a story that was never experienced by a great man. If we look at the print, the short stories are made by writing a mystery, this is what makes the short story sought by the readers .

During the writing of this research, the writer has learned and analyzed the theory deeply to produce accurate and credible result. Automatically, the writer can get more knowledge in morphology field, especially for allomorph and understand the use of allomorph in short stories Washington Irving *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow and RIP Van Winkle* as its Book.

From the theory above, the writer gives some samples of data taken from the short stories by Washington Irving.

1. He repaid them in kind with large extracts from his *in*valuable author," (*Washington Irving – The Legend of Sleepy Hollow (P: 31 L:14)*).

There are three morphemes in the examples above. The sound of allomorph more precisely about prefix \ in\, it is influenced by labiodental in the first alphabet of the morpheme. It means allomorph \in\ became an origin sound because of \v\ as a labiodental. Labiodental is the sound between the lower lip and upper teeth.

Morpheme [in] is a prefix when it is added at the beginning of a word to create a new meaning. Prefix {in-} usually implies the essence of negative meaning 'not' and or 'the opposite of the

negative meaning may also be applicable for other parts of speech such as noun, verb and adverb. In forming derived words, the prefix {in-} may select nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs as the base form. The example word *invaluable* negative prefix [in] to the noun valuable. Based on assimilation rule of the phonological conditioned allomorph.

2. Who have gone so far as to *imprint* his likeness on their new-year cakes (*Washington Irving – RIP Van Winkle (P:3 L: 11)*).

There are two morphemes in the example above. Those are \im\ as a bound morpheme \print\ as a free morpheme. It is influence by bilabial in the first alphabet of the free morpheme. It means imprint still became an origin sound of the allomorph that if *print* as a bilabial. Bilabial is the sound between the upper and lower lip.

When functional as a prefix, the possibility to be able to identify the morpheme (-im) is by analyzing the word from its combination. In analyzing a word beginning with prefix (-im) and obtaining the correct word which has negative meaning, awareness on the other morphological processes involves is necessary to avoid misclassification.

The allomorph (-im) –imprint is constructed from the negative prefix (-in) to the noun- provement-. Based on the assimilation rule of the phonologically conditioned allomorph, the negative prefix /im/ will change into /in/ when placed before labial consonant –p,-b,-m.

Through all those above explanations and samples, the writer chooses the title of this paper : “*The Four Allomorphs [im],[in],[il] and [ir] Of The Prefixes in The Two Short Stories By Washington Irving.*

B. Questions and Scopes of the research

1. Questions Of The Research

Based on the background above, through this research the writer formulates these following questions:

- a. What types of the prefixes found in *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow and RIP Van Winkle* short stories by Washington Irving ?
- b. What reasons and why those prefixes have various types though its meanings are the same and called as allomorph morphologically?
- c. What types of those prefixes which mostly exist in the short stories?

2. Scopes of the Research

Based on the title of the research paper, the four allomorph *[im],[in],[il] and [ir]* of prefixes analyses in *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow and RIP Van Winkle* short stories by Washington Irving, the writer focuses on those four prefixes which have the same meanings but different types and called as allomorphs morphologically. The theories which used are: Katamba. By clasifying and analyzing those four prefixes which are as allomorph, we can understand the meaning and the processes of allomorph creations.

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

- 1) This research is for knowing the types of the prefixes found in *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow and RIP Van Winkle* short stories by Washington Irving?
- 2) This research is for understanding the reasons why those prefixes have various types though its meanings are the same and called as allomorph morphologically?
- 3).This research is for finding out the types of those prefixes which mostly exist in the short stories ?

2. Significances of the Research

- 1.For the writer.

During the writing in this research, the writer has learned and analyzed the theory deeply to produce accurate and credible result. Automatically the writer can get more knowledge in morphology field, especially for allomorphs of [im], [in], [il] and [ir] exist in *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow and RIP Van Winkle* short stories by Washington Irving.

- 2.For readers.

Though this paper, the writer hopes that the reader will understand more about allomorph of [im], [in], [il] and [ir] in English. The result of this research will add the number of collection of

scientific paper in library. This can help to the future research that college student can make a good structure and how to sound [im], [in], [il] and [ir] in every part of the morpheme each other.

D. Operational Definition

After having read and understood many theories of the title components, which have been found in the various short story, the writer can conclude and give explanation that:

1. Language

Language is a system that connect thoughts , language is important for us to communication, humans communicate as for sozializing and many aspect that human can do to talk. Language is a code that systematically connects private thoughts with public expressions .

2. Morphology

Morphology or the science of the word form is a branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units. Morphology learns the word form as well as the effect of the word-form that change on the group and meaning of the word. It can also be said that morphology studies the about of the word form as well as the functions of the word-form changes, both grammatical and semantic functions.

3. Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest basic unit of word that has a meaning. Morpheme cannot divide into the smallest word anymore. Within the grammar, morpheme is used to called differentiator.

4. Allomorph

Allomorph is a realization shape that different from the same morpheme or a concrete manifestation within the morpheme along a member of it. Depending on the context, allomorphs can vary in shape without changing meaning.

5. Prefixes

Prefix is a group of letters placed at the beginning of a word or root (the simplest form) of a word, so it cannot be parsed anymore. Prefix has a function to modify the meaning of the word.

6. Short Stories

Short Stories is a brief fictional prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters. The short story is usually concerned with a single effect conveyed in only one or a few significant episodes or scenes.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematic of the research means to present the research well edited composition. This research is divided into five chapter as follow:

Chapter I is introduction which explains about the background of the research, question and scope of the research, objective and significant of the research, operational definition and the systematization of the research.

Chapter II is theoretical Description which consists about theories from many references to support the research such as the explanation of morphology and morph.

Chapter III is Methodology of Study which explains setting of the study, subject of the study, method of the study, instrument of the study, technique of data analysis and procedures of study.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis which contains data descriptions, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion .This chapter gives the summary from all chapter and some suggestion related to the result of the research .