CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Affixes a part of word that can be added at the beginning (prefix), middle (insertion), and the end (suffix) of rooted words. In Indonesian, affixes are known as affixes. Well, the purpose of adding this part of the word is to use it to form a new word, which will certainly give a different meaning from the original word. If an affix is added at the beginning it is called a prefix. If in the middle or inserted, it is called an infix and at the end it is called a suffix.

Prefixes additional words that are located at the beginning of the original word (rooted words). By adding a prefix, it will make this original word have a different meaning from the original.The addition of a prefix is usually intended to indicate a negative sentence (negation), but it can also express the relationship of time, way, or place.Infix an affix that is placed in the middle or inserted in rooted words. Usually, we use infix in informal situations. In English too, we actually quite rarely find this infix form. We usually find infix forms in the plural of some words. These words for example; cupful, spoonful, and passerby can be made plural as cupsful, spoonsful, and passersby, using "s" as the infix.

Suffix as affix located int the end of a word. From the meaning of the suffix, it is clear its position is behind the base if the suffix is derivation,and

behind stem if the suffix is inflection, but all of them can be root.Those things are called morpheme, too.

Free morphemes that can stand alone as words and can work independently. For example: cat, boat, on, on. Free morphemes are examples of 'lexical morphemes. They are nouns, adjectives, verbs, prepositions or adverbs. Such morphemes carry most of the 'semantic content' in English pronunciation.

Bound morpheme that can only appear in combination, that is, a morpheme is part of a word. Bound morphemes always appear in conjunction with roots and sometimes with other bond morphemes. For example: -s, -er, -ing, -mentetc, they are all as morphemes and the next one is word.

Actually it is different to make differences between morpheme and word because in one site it is called morpheme but in other sites it is called word.We can make difference with this way: if we are disscussing a word or a morpheme and we don`t want to discuss its suffix at all, so that time it is called word. But if at that time we want to discuss its suffix, so the word is morpheme, word possesses kinds, like simple, compound, and complex words.

Hierachically it can be started from the smallest one, that means simple word. That refers to word having one or more syllabic but it has one meaning or it possesses one idea of meaning.Calling "simple" means that this has one word, one syllable or more, one idea, one meaning.In general it is similar to free morpheme, it can stand alone, and possesses one idea of meaning.

Besides there are words which consisist of two root, means the combinations of the word created by the two main ideas, and those words have new meaning ideas, those both words have the same importance in position and creation, those words mean copound word. When the combination of the two sides of word but having one main idea and one additional idea, those are complex words.

The writer gives two samples of the data objects taken from *Snow whiteand the sevendwarves* short story by Desideria Guicciardini.

1. ....The forest....... (Chapter 1. p.9)

2. .... Named Snow white.....(Chapter 1.P.5)

3. ....The Huntsman...... (Chaper 1.P11)

4. ....The Seven Dwarfs.....Chapter.3P.23)

5. ....The Magic Apple...... (Chapter5.P36)

Morphology, The study of morphemes which are the smallest significant units of grammar. The study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes. Morphology also looks at parts of speech , intonation, and stress, and the ways context can change a word's pronunciation and meaning.

Linguistic concerned with the nature of language and communication. It deals both with the stduy of particular languages and the search for general properties commoto all languages or large groups

languages. It includes the following sub areas phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatic.

English language the international that always use around the world. In every institution in the world. As an international language, english has an important part of this world such like for a business, socialize to a foreign and many others. In indonesia, the awereness of mastering English as the foreign language is quite high. English language also introduced to us as educational institutions from the lowest education like elementary school up to highest level of education like university. By mastering, the learness can follow development in countries all over the the world. Basically, thre are four english language ability that we have to learn like speaking, listening, reading, and writing.

Linguistics itself is often general linguistics, meaning that linguistics is not only a problem of one language but also a problem of language in general. By using the term de Saussure, it can be formulated that linguistics does not only examine one language, but also language, namely language in general. While theoretical linguistics contains linguistic theory, which includes a number of sub-fields, such as the science of language structure (grammar or grammar) and meaning (semantics).

Everything I have explained in order from smallest to largest is in accordance with the recommended qualitative methodology, it is clear that in this paper the author has the aim that we as language people are not

only expected but also have to understand the elements of lingustic, one of which is the morphological element. I hope that at the time of writing this and studying linguistics including learning morphology there are benefits especially for ourselves because indeed the English moprhology its different from Indonesian morphology and also my reasons as a student who write this are because besides I am learning English but also indeed I am also happy with the lesson that there are sub elements of linguistics.

Snow White in 19th-century German fairy tale that is today known widely across the Western world. The Brothers Grimm published it in 1812 in the first edition of their collection Grimms' Fairy Tales. The original German title was Sneewittchen, a Low German form, but the first version gave the High German translation Schneeweittchen, and the tale has become known in German by the mixed form Schneewittchen. The Grimms completed their final revision of the story in 185.

The fairy tale features such elements as the magic mirror, the poisoned apple, the glass coffin, and the characters of the Evil Queen and the Seven Dwarfs. The seven dwarfs were first given individual names in the 1912 Broadway play *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* and then given different names in Walt Disney's 1937 film *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. The Grimm story, which is commonly referred to as "Snow White", should not be confused with the story of "Snow-White and Rose-Red" (in German "*Schneeweißchen und Rosenrot*"), another fairy tale collected by the Brothers Grimm.

At the beginning of the story, a queen sits sewing at an open window during a winter snowfall when she pricks her finger with her needle, causing three drops of red blood to drip onto the freshly fallen white snow on the black windows ill. Then, she says to herself, "How I wish that I had a daughter that had skin as white as snow, lips as red as blood and hair as black as ebony." Sometime later, the queen gives birth to a baby daughter whom she names Snow White, but the queen dies in childbirth.

Snow White is a young princess who lives in the palace with her stepmother, the Evil Queen. Snow White has a sweet voice. Despite being mistreated by the Evil Queen, Snow White was cheerful. He sang while he worked, accompanied by doves. While he was drawing water from the well while singing, Snow White was approached by a handsome prince. The Prince sang along so that Snow White was embarrassed. Snow White also ran into the tower. The Prince sang Snow White's love song and ever since, Snow White has fallen in love with the Prince.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

In this paper there will be the questions about the problem from the data resources or analyze simple, compound, and complex words. Therefore, the writer will be discussing the problem can be mentioned in detail as the following questions:

a. What kinds of simple, compound, and complex words that exist in the *Snow White short story?*

b. What reasons and processes of simple, compound, and complex words in the short story?

2. Scope of the Research

The writer tries to find the processes and its correct reasons of simple, compound, complex words creations. The simple, compound, complex words those morphology taken from the Snow White story. Theories which are used 1. Ferdinand de Saussure (1999) 2. Katamba (1993). By classifying and analyzing those morphology we can find the simple, compound, complex words.

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems of the Reasearhes mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as the following:

a. The researcher want to know what kinds of simple, compound, and complex words that exist in the *Snow White and Seven Dwarfs short story?*

b. The researcher wants to find out the reasons and the processes of simple, compound, and complex words in the *Snow White and The Seven Dwarfs short story?*

2. Significance of the Research

This writing and research paper hopefully can be useful not only for the writer but also gives contribution in developing linguistics studies especially about simple, compound, complex words. This study hopefully could give a worth significances such as **Theoritical Significances,** Based on the purpose of the study above, the result of this research is expected to give more information about simple, compound, complex words and give something worth while contribution of all people who wants to study English especially English.

Practical Significance, The result of this research are expected to give useful inputs for research who are going to do research in the same field but in the different subject or theory and benefical to the readers in general, in improving their knowledge on simple, compound, complex words. Especially to the student whose major in linguistics. And for the writer, this research my improve the writer's knowledge to comprehend movie script and the story.

D. **Operational Definitions**

In this part, several terms or theories which are used in the report explained. It is necessary to define them since they are the key we to research. The definitios are as follow:

1. **Morphology**

Morphology is a branch of linguistics or linguistics that investigates the intricacies of the internal structure of words and the

effects of changes in these structures on the meaning and class of words.

2. **Simple Words**

Simple words these are base forms of words that cannot be further simplified or broken into 'morphemes' meaningful linguistic unit.

3. **Compound Words**

Compound words these contain two or more words that are combined to create a separate meaning.Has more than one independent clause.

4. **Complex words**

These contain words that contain multiple morphemesmade up of two or more morphemes.

5. **Snow White**

Snow White is a fictional character and the main character of Walt Disney's first animated film, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. She is also considered to be the first member of the Disney Princess group.

E. **Systematization of the Research**

Chapter 1 Introduction consists of Background of the research, Questions and scope of the Research, Objectives and significances of the Research, Operational Definitions, and systematization of the Research.

Chapter II Theorical Desccription consists of Description of Concept 1, and Concept, then Research of the Relevance.

Chapter III Research Methodology consists of Method of the Research, Produce of the Research, Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of the Data Analysis, and Data Source.

Chapter IV Analysis Data consists of Data Description, Data Analysis, and Interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapter V in Conclusion and Suggestion consist Conclusion and Suggestion.