

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Linguistics is the science of language or the field of the study, where the subject of the study is the language. It is a scientific knowledge which can be applied to all languages in the world. It does not belong to a certain language only. Linguistics consists of several aspects which include Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics and also some other sciences which are related to linguistics such as Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, and Comparative linguistics.

Language is generally described as a system of sounds used to link sound using words and sentences to meaning. Language can be described as a symbolic system in which sounds and meanings are assigned to each other, allowing humans to communicate what we are thinking and how we are feeling. In other words, there is an arbitrary aspect of language with meanings assigned to words and sounds. As native speakers of a language, we know that words are arbitrarily given meaning to express ideas. As a system, the language consists of components - components which are regularly arranged according to certain patterns.

Humans are social creatures who cannot stand alone to fill their needs both physical and spiritual needs. Humans need to interact with each other.

Language is the media of communication between one individual from another person. Communication can be created with any language, and language can also be created due to the support and the desire of every individual to communicate.

In part of linguistic that is called Morphology, the study of form has been used to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic “element” used in a language. Morphology is branch of linguistic concern with the relation between meaning and form. All languages, both spoken and signed have word forms. Morphology has been regarded as an essentially synchronic discipline focusing on the study of word-structure at one stage in the life of a language rather than on the evolution of words, how words are built up from smaller parts.

The main form which studied in morphology is morpheme. There are two types of morphemes: Free morpheme, and Bound morpheme. Free morpheme is then further divided into two categories: Lexical and Functional morpheme. Bound morpheme is also further divided into two categories: Derivational and inflectional morpheme. In inflectional morpheme have three categories they are: roots, affixes, stems and bases.

Morphemes are the smallest pieces that can no longer be divided into even smaller meaningful bits (Burning, 1992:38). Two distinct morphemes in *girls*: *girl* + *s* can be identified, but it cannot be the same with *women*, where the two morphemes ‘woman’ and plural are, as it were, fused together. An orthographic word may therefore contain more than one formal element of

meaning, but the boundaries of such elements are not always clearly marked on the surface.

Morphologists describe the constituent parts of words, what they mean, and how they may (and may not) be combined in the world's languages. The pairing of meaning with a form applies to whole words, like *sleep*, as well as to parts of words like the 'past' meaning associated with the ending *-ed* as in *frimped*.

According to Crystal (1997: 248), morpheme is the minimal distinctive unit of grammar, and the central concern of morphology. Its original motivation was as an alternative to notion of the word, which had proved to be difficult to work with in comparing language. Words, moreover, could be quite complex in structure. And there was a need for a single concept to interrelate such notions as root, prefix, compound, etc. the morpheme, accordingly, was seen primarily as the smallest functioning unit in the composition of words.

From Fromkin and Rodman (1998: 97), part of one's linguistic competence includes knowledge of the language's morphology – the morphemes, words, their pronunciation, their meaning, and how they are combine according to the morphological rules of the language. A word consists of one or more morphemes. Lexical content morphemes that cannot be analyzed into smaller parts are called root morpheme. When a root morpheme is combined with affix morphemes it forms a stem. Other affixes can be added to stem to form a more complex stem. The stem is that part of a

word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes. A base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology.

The knowledge of morphemes can be applied among the learners to increase our vocabulary, detect the change of word classes, know the word origins and enhances our mind to think creatively. In learning morphemes is to understand the nature of words such as how the word is formed and structured. Moreover, by knowing the types of morpheme in English language, it will make easier to identify any new word which is a result of derivation. For example in order to understand the word “crucifixion” the teacher needs to find the base of the morpheme which is “crucify” By adding “ion” the meaning change from “to kill someone by fastening them to across” to “the act of killing someone by fastening them to across and leaving them to die.”

Besides language there is also a communication tool for people to deliver something. It is music. Music has always been the language of intense emotion. People sometimes have something that can't be delivered by talking with mouth. They may be shy or just can't talk. But, they can express their feeling by music. They can create a song with beautiful lyric, or just listen to music. We can learn language with listening music. It is the interesting way to learn vocabulary. We can know and find a new vocabulary through the song that we heard. We can learn grammar from the lyric and find out the grammar which attached in its words. Music has always been the language of intense

emotion. They can create a song with beautiful lyric, or just listen to music. Music can represent someone's feeling. Through music and songs people can learn something while they relax their feeling.

Listening to the music is one of the most popular forms of entertainment. There are so many kinds of music that can suit tastes of different people. Whether they are happy or sad, there will always be music that we listen to. We are surrounded by various kinds of music since we were born and music has become an integral part of our life. Through music and song people can learn something while relax their feeling.

The writer takes two songs of Mariah Carey, there are *Fly Like A Bird* and *Don't You Remember* as the object of the research because the songs is Mariah Carey's 25 Biggest Billboard Hits (Trust, 2014). Mariah Carey's 25 Biggest Billboard Hits is based on actual performance on the weekly Billboard Hot 100 Chart. The ranking is based on an inverse point system, with weeks at No. 1 having the greatest value and weeks at No. 100 proportionately less.

So far, in the song of Mariah Carey found the suffix *-ing*. The word *struggling* (*Fly Like A Bird*: L 3).

1. With no more hurt and **struggling**

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by inflectional suffix – *ing*. This word is created from: *Struggle* + *ing*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the

vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : STRUGGLE. In the word forms the word: *Struggle* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To struggle, struggle, struggled, struggling. Other lexeme representation of the word: *Struggle* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *Struggle* refers to the Verb.

This verb *Struggle* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Struggle* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Struggling*, this word has word-building elements: *Struggle* + *ing*, means this word is added by an suffix – *ing*, so this word is called derivational morpheme because the word has been changed from Verb *Struggle* to Noun *Struggling* (Gerund). The writer knows that the word *Struggling* is Noun (Gerund) is from the conjunction “and” which is used in the sentence above, means the grammatical word before and after conjunction “and” is the same, so the word before the word “and” is *no more hurt*, means this is truly Noun.

The word *Struggling* consists in *Struggle* + *ing* is the derivational morpheme means the word *Struggle* is the Base due to it is ended by derivational suffix – *ing*, and so far the word *Struggle* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

From the above background explanations, therefore, the writer is interested and wants to improve the knowledge of the types of morphemes, especially bases, roots, and stems to an analysis are taken from a song by Mariah Carey

which titles “*Morpheme Types Analysis of Stems and Bases to find the Roots in the Two songs By Mariah Carey Morphologically*”.

B. The Scope of the Problem

In analyzing data, the writer limits and focuses on observation to the internal-structure of words and word-building elements that contain affixes which can be known whether they are bases or stems and automatically to find its roots. The writer uses two songs by Mariah Carey to find the data objects.

C. The Questions of the Research

Based on the scope problems above, the questions of the study are:

1. What types of morphemes which exist in the two songs by Mariah Carey?
2. What kind of affixes which attach to Stems and Bases in those songs?
3. What types of morpheme which exist in those songs the most?

D. The Objective of the Research

These are the objective derived from problem of the study:

1. To know the morpheme types in the two songs by Mariah Carey
2. To find the affix kinds which attach to stems and bases in those songs.
3. To find out the morpheme types which exist in those songs the most.

E. The significance of the Research

1. For the writer

According to this research, the writer hopes to know and understand deeply about morphology, especially types of morpheme and morphological conditioned, also the writer can differ clearly about bases, stems and roots which are the parts of morpheme. In this research, the writer used songs from Mariah Carey as an object to study more deeply about morphology.

2. For the reader

From this research, the writer hopes the reader able to know and understand about the types of morpheme and able to differ between bases, stems, and roots as the part of morpheme.

F. The Systematic of the Paper

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 give about the background of the study, the scope of problem, the question of research, the objective of the research, the significance of the research, and the systematic of the paper.

Chapter II it consists of some theories taken from many reference to support the research such as the definition of analysis, morphology, morpheme, the kinds of morphemes, affix, base, root, stem and the elements of songs.

Chapter III explains about subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of data analysis and procedure of the research

Chapter IV presents data description, table of analysis, data analysis data interpretation, and discussion.

Chapter V the writer gives the summary from all chapters and some suggestion.