

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In this chapter discusses about background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study, definition of key terms, and frame of discussion.

#### **A. Background of Study**

Study of language is very important, because which the language human can introduction the status. In everyday life human always using the language for the communicate.<sup>1</sup> When the people life in city, town, or village, certainly has language from the place. It used for communicate from people to other people. Language can be connected relationship from what the people want to do.

The scientific study about linguistic. In microlinguistic will be concern about phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. In linguistics, morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language.<sup>2</sup> It means in morphology learn how to form a new word from one word, by adding prefix, affix and clitic.

Based on Pradep Kumar, morpheme can be classified as either free morpheme, bound morpheme and zero morpheme. Free morpheme can function independently as words (e.g. town) and can appear with other lexemes (e.g. town hall, birdhouse). Bound morpheme appear only as parts of words,

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<sup>1</sup> <http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/532/> date november 2nd, 2016 time 15.20

<sup>2</sup> Anderson, Stephen R. (n.d) "Morphology", Encyclopedia of Cognitive Science.

always in conjunction with a root and sometimes with other bound morphemes.<sup>3</sup> For example, *un-* known only accompanied by other morphemes in English are affixes, prefixes, suffixes and clitics. Example of suffixes are, *-tion*, *-ation*, *-ible*, *-ing*, etc. Zero morphemes generally these types of morphemes have no visible changes. There seems to be a problem for morphologists in distinguishing clitics from affixes since both are instances of bound morphemes (except the cases where the clitic is a free but grammatical morpheme). There are number of ways to differentiate between the two but the fundamental distinction is that clitic is more of syntactic phenomenon than the affixes are. The other distinctions are as follow :

- Affixes are attached to lexical categories such as Noun, Adjective and Verb. For example from affix ‘-ed is attached to the most of verbs in English to mark the pastness of action. Clitics in contrast are attached to the phrasal categories although they will always be phonologically attached to a single word in that phrase.

For example :

#### **Affixes**

Think of that little affair of the red head-*ed* men (page 683)

I was hand-*ed* over to the man-servant, a melancholy, swarthy, individual, who led the way, my bag in his hand, to my bedroom. (page 687)

#### **Clitics**

Holmes laid his hand upon the inspector’s shoulder. (page 703)

This villain’s policy was to murder, on one pretext or another, every man who showed such promise that he might in time come to be a dangerous rival. (page 704)

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<sup>3</sup> <http://pkdas.in/MORPHO/clitics.pdf>, April 26th,2015. 17.52

- Affixes can be show a high degree of selection with respect to their hosts while clitics show a low degree of selection with respect to their hosts. This means that the affixes obey a restriction in the selection of the word – class they get attached to while this restriction is relatively less discriminating in case of clitics.
- Semantics of clitics and affixes also help in distinguishing of clitics can always be equated with their full form in the language. So, it can be distinguish clitics by using the semantics and concerning the affixes in the word. For example in novel, I'll have him out of my house before the day is done (page 754), is equal to 'I will have him out of my house before the day is done' or 'Well, we've lived there fifteen years no such happenings ever came before' (page 754), is equal to 'Well, we have lived there fifteen years no such happenings ever came before' . As to special clitics, the phonological relation of clitic and full form is only partly synchronically derivable or suppletive. Inflectional affixes lack corresponding full form.

Clitics is one part from linguistics. Clitics are a challenge for any view of the architecture of grammar because they straddle the boundaries between words and morphemes and between syntax and morphology.<sup>4</sup> The researcher shows that clitics are syntactic words which also serve as word-parts, but their position follows morphological rules.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/publications/WPL/01papers/hudson.pdf> , April 26th, 2015.

The researcher declare confusion from the students in IAIN Palangkaraya Students who have taken courses related morphology won't be any confusion to differentiate clitics and non-clitics from this research and giving the significant difference of clitics.

Halpern argues that for distinguish words or phrases free of affixes is obvious, but many languages has a wide range of difficult formative-classified and categorized. Formative are named with clitic.<sup>5</sup> According to almost all languages have a difficult morpheme analyzed because it does not show a clear limitation is included in categories of words or affixes. In English morphemes which are difficult to categorize is clitic. Clitic phenomenon makes linguists have difficulty to provide adequate definitions and categorized them - whether clitic is part of the word or affix. In Novel for example of Clitics (word) :

1. 'You *didn't* know this dead man, McCarthy.' ( Page 82)
2. 'He *didn't* mind me, in fact he took a fancy to me, for .... ( Page 87)
3. I find it recorded in my notebook that it was a bleak and windy day towards *the* end of March in *the* year 1892. ( Page 683)
4. If it came off then Garcia returned, any possible suspicion would be warded off by the *Englishman's* evidence, and all would be well. (page 699)
5. *But* no one can glance at your toilet *and* attire without seeing that your disturbance dates from the moment of your waking."(page 684)

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<sup>5</sup> Zwicky (1977; 1)

6. *You're right, Mr. Holmes. (page 697)*
7. *You've seen the paper, Mr. Holmes?' he asked, holding one out to us. (page 698)*
8. *Inspector Baynes's small eyes twinkled with pleasure. (page 697)*
9. *I'd have a short life if he had way the black-eyed, scowling yellow devil. (page 702)*
10. *If we wait a little, Watson, I don't doubt that the affair will grow more intelligible. (page 753)*

The researcher was interest to explain clitic in novel to facilitated the understanding of the material. The results of this study can be used as learning materials and information to get the development of the English language better learner and contribute to the teaching and learning activities. Writer finds out deeply interested to know **“English Clitics Analysis in Sherlock Holmes Novel By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle”**.

## **B. Research Problem**

There are two problems in this research , they are :

- a. How are the type of English clitics in Sherlock Holmes Novel ?
- b. How are the function of English clitics in Sherlock Holmes Novel ?

## **C. Objective of The Study**

There are two objectives of the study in this research ,they are :

- a. To describe the type of English clitics in Sherlock Holmes Novel.
- b. To describe the function of English clitics in Sherlock Holmes Novel.

## **D. Significant of The Study**

This study has significance for the students, especially for the English Department. The results of this study will be expected to give the type and function of English clitics in Sherlock Holmes Novel. Theoretically, the result of this study could support the type of word knowledge. By doing this research, the researcher will give contribute some benefits :

### **A. Theoretical of The Study**

- a. For English Lecture, contribution for linguistic, especially for morphology.
- b. For students, giving significant difference of English clitics.
- c. For other researcher, to enrich the learning and understanding about English clitics in the research.

### **B. Practical of The Study**

- a. For English Lecture, to give and develop the description about the English clitics in subject morphology.
- b. For the Student, this result of the study there won't be any confusion to differentiate clitics and non-clitics.
- a. For other Researcher, as reference to other researchers who want to study about clitics.

#### **E. Limitation**

The study focused on English clitics in Sherlock Holmes novel. And next the writer analyzes the type and function of English clitics. And the reader will know the type and function of English clitics in this research.

#### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

The following are some definitions of important terms that are used in the study:

1. *Analysis* is the process of collecting data to analysis. It is a systematic and the researcher found the part of English clitics. Like type and function of English clitics. In the present study, the researcher analyzes the English clitics in Sherlock Holmes Novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
2. *Sherlock Holmes* is a fictional private detective created by British author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. In this research the Sherlock Holmes novel giving the data for analyze of English clitics.
3. *Clitics* is is one part from linguistics. Clitics are a challenge for any view of the architecture of grammar because they straddle the

boundaries between words and morphemes and between syntax and morphology

4. *Morphology* is the identification, analysis and description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistic units, such as root words, affixes, parts of speech, intonations and stresses, or implied context. In contrast, English clitics in morphology included in bound morpheme.

#### **G. Frame of Discussion**

The framework of the discussion of the study as follows:

- Chapter I : Introduction, that consists of background of the study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, operational definition the frame of discussion.
- Chapter II : Review of related literature, previous of study, that consisted of analysis of clitics in novel “Sherlock Holmes” By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and how do the analysis of clitics.
- Chapter III : The research method, that consists of approach and type of research, source of the data, data collection procedure, and data analysis procedure.
- Chapter IV : Deals with the data of clitics analysis in “Sherlock Holmes”.
- Chapter V : Conclusion and suggestion.



