CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Analysis

According to Naibaho (2006:1)” Contrastive Linguistics may be roughly defined as a sub-discipline of linguistics in parallel with Sosiolinguistics (the study of language in the domain of society), Psycholinguistics (the study of how language is acquired and learned), Neorolinguistics (how language is processed in the mind) and the others”. As the sub-discipline of linguistics, Contrastive linguistics is concerned with the specific study. It studies the languages (source and target language) on the process of comparison. The term Contrastive linguistics refers to compare two or more languages in the different parent language. Meanwhile Comparative linguistics refers to compare languages in the same parent language. I use the term compare in my thesis because I just want to find out the similarities and differences of prefixes in English and Karonese language. According to Hornby “Compare means examine or judge to what extent person or things are similar or not similar” English is the source language and Karonese language is the target language. English is included Indo-European parent language but Karonese language is included Austronesia.

In analyzing the language compared, it actually implies the basic matter about language description and the formulation of the language theories. It means that the language compared should be described in the same theory. Further Naibaho (2006:3) said that, “In order to provide insight into the concepts of
linguistics theory and the work of contrastive linguistics in dealing with language description. There are 4 major theories of linguistics namely:

1. Prescriptive Linguistics (Traditional grammar)
2. Descriptive (Structural) Linguistics
3. Generative Transformational Grammar

From the theory above, Descriptive (Structural) linguistics is suitable to be used to analyze the two languages compared because it concerns with the description of structural language. In description (structural) linguistics, there are 3 aspects to be analyzed, they are:

1. The structures of sounds which are studied in the field of phonology.
2. The structures of words (morphological structures) which are studied in the field of morphology
3. The structures of word combination into higher construction such as phrases, clauses, and sentences which are studied in the field of syntax.

In connection with the topic, the structures of words (morphological structures) will be used. On the morphological aspects, it will be focused on the word construction that belongs to morphology. According to Nida (1949:1) "Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words." From the definition, it can be emphasized that morpheme is the most elemental unit of grammatical form which is analyze and the process of the morpheme arrangements known as morphological process. Further, It is the process on how a word is formed by adding morphemes either free or bound
morpheme to the base of the word. That’s why both morphemes and word are two important points in morphological process. In morphological process, affixation will be described in this thesis especially the prefixes. Prefix between Karonese Language and English will be compared to find out the similarities and differences.

I choose the topic as my thesis because I am interested in it. As a smallest part that can not be broken down into meaningful part, prefix actually has an important role in combining word. Even though it sometimes consists of two letters only, it really changes meaning even gives different meaning when it is attached to the base of the word. Then I choose Karonese Language and English to be compared because I want to know deeply about them. As my native language, Karonese Language which I speak since I hear and know for the first time, I want to know how deep I understand my native’s prefix compared with English prefix that I learn structurally and academically.

1.2 Problem of Analysis

How far do prefixes in English and Karonese language have the similarities and differences in form, distribution, function, and meaning?

1.3 Objective of Analysis

To find out the correspondence, Partly-correspondence, and non-correspondence of English and Karonese prefixes in form, distribution, function, and meaning.
1.4 Scope of Analysis

To limit my analysis in this thesis, I just choose eleven prefixes in English from fifteen common prefixes based on Douglas Biber in Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English (1999) Re-, Super-, Trans-, Pre-, Inter-, Under-, Over-, Dis-, In-, Mis-, Un- then I take all prefixes in Karonese Language. They are N-, Er-, Me-, Pe-, PeN-, Per-, I-, Ter-, Ci-, Ki-, and SeN- based on Yusmaniar in Struktur Bahasa Karo (1987). This analysis just focuses on morphological process in term of form, distribution, function, and meaning.

1.5 Significance of Analysis

This analysis will be significant for readers or learners who want to learn Karonese language especially prefixes. Through English prefixes as the source language, readers may learn Karonese prefixes easierly. Moreover learners may build their own sentence by using karonese prefixes. This analysis is also useful for reader who knows karonese language and wants to learn prefixes in English. It will facilitate learners not only for learning English prefixes but also Karonese prefixes. In short this analysis will be significant for language learning.

1.6 Method of Analysis

According to Nawawi (1992) “Metode adalah cara yang digunakan untuk memecahkan masalah” (method is a way to overcome the problem). In accordance with contrastive linguistics, I apply one of the three ways. From the statement above, it can be seen clearly that method is just the way. In completing this thesis, I apply Contrastive Analysis Method. The data are collected through reading and studying some written materials and information related to the study.
The sources of the data are taken from some references in English and Karonese Language book. That’s why Library Research is applied together with the Contrastive Analysis Method.

In this analysis I also apply synchronic approach. There will be some steps in using the Synchronic Approach. In this thesis I will devided the process of analyzing into some kinds. Firstly, I am going to describe the common prefixes both in English and Karonese Language. Secondly, I am going to compare the common prefixes that I have selected both in language compared in term of form, distribution, function, and meaning.

1.7 Review of Related Literature

In completing this thesis, there are several written materials relates to this title that I use to support my analysis. I use some references books as my reading materials to facilitate me in doing this thesis.

Sianipar (2004) in his thesis entitled Prefix between English and Toba batak language: Contrastive analysis says that there are correspondences of prefixes between English and Batak Toba language. After analyzing he finally finds that there is correspondence in form, party correspondence in distribution, correpondence in function, and partly correspondence in meaning. says when we administer more than two languages

Apriani(2001) in her thesis entitled Contrastive Analysis between English and Rawas Prefixes says that there are correspondences of prefixes between English and Rawas prefixes. There is correspondence in form, partly
correspondence in distribution, correspondence in function, and non correspondence in meaning.