2.1 A Brief Description of Contrastive Analysis

Some people may regard contrastive linguistics and contrastive analysis are synonymous or interchangeable terms. But they are different. According to Naibaho (2001: 1) “Contrastive linguistics does not hold only contrastive analysis, but error analysis, and interference analysis”. In other words, it can be said that there are 3 ways in conducting language analysis namely contrastive analysis, error analysis, and interference analysis. Each of analysis can be applied in accordance with their function each one.

Contrastive analysis just focuses on finding the similarities and differences of sub-system of languages compared. The interest in contrastive analysis is the linguistic nature of both languages compare without relating the similarities and differences to the speaker in the process of analysis. While error analysis focuses on the effect of the first language of a speaker when he/she tries to learn second language especially toward his/her first language. So, the learner may compare his/her first language and the second language explicitly or implicitly in the process of learning. Interference analysis focuses on the interaction of both languages compared when languages are spoken. In other words, it analyzes on how much first language is interacted with the second language and how much the second language is interacted with the first language when he/she speaks the first language. From the description above, it can be clearly seen that the three ways in contrastive linguistics are different.
Contrastive analysis attempts to analyze the correspondences of languages compared especially the aspect of language concerned. In conducting contrastive analysis, there must be at least two languages that are going to be compared. The language compared are called languages in contact. The first language is called source language, and the second language is called target language. In this analysis, the aspect of language that I am going to compared is the common prefixes between English as the source language and Karonese as the target language.

In analyzing prefixes in English and karonese language, I apply form, distribution, function, and meaning in order to get the goal of the analysis. From the four ways, it can be clearly seen the correspondences between English and karonese prefixes. Correspondence term are taken from Matthews (1997: 79) “Correspondence theory is concept of truth by which a proposition is true if there is correspondence between it and a state of world that describes”. It can be divided into 3 kinds, namely:

1. **Correspondent**
   
   It means that on the whole it will be found the similarities of prefixes between English and Karonese language in term of form, distribution, function, and meaning.

2. **Partly correspondent**
   
   It means that there are some similarities found on the process of analyzing of English and karonese prefixes in term of form, distribution, function, and meaning.
3. Non correspondent

It means that there is no similarity at all of English and Karonese prefixes in term of form, distribution, function, and meaning.

The way to get the correspondences of the analysis are through:

1. Form

According to Trask (1996: 147) “Form is the relationship between linguistics items, considered independently of the way in which the items are directly realized”. From the statement above, it can be said that in form the changing of base form after attaching prefixes can be discussed. I will analyze which prefixes of the eleven prefixes both in languages in contact can be attached to the base form started with vowel phoneme, consonant, semi vowel, cluster, and diphthong. According to Robin (1964: 85) “Vowels are modifications of the voice-sound that involve no closure, friction, or contact of the tongue or lips”. In English there are 9 vowel phonemes namely /i/, /e/, /j/, /e/, /o/, /u/, /a/, and /a/. Meanwhile in Karonese language there are 6 vowels namely /i/, /e/, /a/, /o/, /u/, and /a/. According to Jones (1999: 12) “Consonants include all breathed sounds, all voice sounds formed by means of an obstruction in the mouth, all these in which there is a narrowing of the air passage giving rise to a frictional noise, and certain sounds which are gliding. In English consonant phonemes consist of /p/, /t/, /d/, /b/, /k/, /g/, /o/, /s/, /s/, /z/, /m/, /n/, /r/, /y/, /w/, /h/, /j/, and /c/. Karonese language has 17 consonant phonemes, they are /p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /s/, /m/, /n/, /r/, /y/, /w/, /h/, /j/, and /c/. According to Pike (1992:233)
Cluster is a sequence of two or more sounds, especially applied to vowel clusters, consonant clusters, voice cluster, or non voice cluster. In English some cluster can be seen in this example: Pl/ play/, bl/ blame/, sk/skill/, spl/splash/, and py/ pure/. In Karonese language cluster can be found but not as much as in English. i.e mp/ ampam/, nj/ ganjang/, nt/ antan/, nk/ banke/, and nc/ banci/. Further, Jones says that when a sound is made by gliding from one vowel position to another it is called a diphthong. The example of diphthong in English are /ei/, /ou/, /əi/, /au/, /əi/, /ɛə/, and /ua/. In Karonese language /ai/ and /ou/. While semi-vowel is a sound with a vowel quality but a consonant function. In English they are /w/ and /j/. There is no semi-vowel in Karonese language.

2. Distribution

According to Trask (1996: 93) "Contrastive Distribution is relation between two (or more) phones in which either can occur in the same position in identical surroundings to produce different meaning". From the statement above I will analyze whether there are prefixes both in languages compared can be attached to verb, noun, adjective, and numeral.

3. Function

According to Trask (1996: 153) "Function is word which has a grammatical function but little lexical content such as and, of, the, or modal can. In English Function words are often phonologically reduced". From the statement above, it can be said that the grammatical function refers to the class word changes. I will analyze whether there are changes of base form become adjective, noun, verb, or numeral after attaching prefixes.
4. Meaning

According to Trask (1996: 220) “Meaning is traditionally said to be expressed by a sentence. There is distinction between the meaning of sentence, independent of any context and the meaning that it will have as an utterance on a particular occasion. From the statement above, it can be said that in meaning the similar and different meaning of word after attaching prefix between both languages compared will be analyzed.

2.2 The Description of Morphology

Morphology is a subfield of linguistics that deals with word formation. Every single word in every language is composed by one or more morpheme. That’s why morpheme is regarded as the most elemental unit in forming word.

There are some definitions of morphology based on linguists below. According to Nida (1949: 1) “Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words”. According to Bloomfield (1962: 207) “by morphology of language we mean the construction in which bound form appear among the constituents”.

From the definitions above, it can be known that all definitions actually have the same understanding about morphology. In other words, Morphology is the study on how a word is formed by morphemes. Morpheme itself is a minimal unit of word formation that cannot be broken down into meaningful parts.

Morpheme can be classified into two categories namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme can stand alone as an independent word
in a phrase or sentence. While a bound morpheme cannot stand alone. It must be attached to another morpheme. For example the word forms such as Refresh, Freshen, Refreshing, Refresher, and Freshness come from one element ‘Fresh’ that is called free morpheme. But the other elements such as Re-, -En, Re- -ing, Re- -er, and –ness are bound morpheme. The process above is known as morphological process.

According to Muchtar (2004: 34) “Proses morfologis ialah proses pembentukan kata yaitu bagaimana kata- kata dibentuk dengan menghubung-hubungkan morfem yang satu dengan morfem yang lain” (Morphological process is the process on how words are formed by attaching one morpheme into another morpheme). This process can be divided into affixation, reduplication, internal modification, zero modification, and suppletion. In this case, I will describe affixation only especially prefixes.

According to Bloomfield (1962: 218) “The bound forms which is secondary derivation are added to the underlying form are called affixes. In other words, it can be said that affixation is a morphological process of joining or attaching an affix or affixes to the root or stem to form a new word. Affixation can be divided into Prefixation, infixation, and suffixation. In this thesis I will compare English and Karonese prefixes.

According to Hollenback (1976: 1) “a prefix is a syllable combined with the beginning of a word to modify the meaning of the root word”

According to Matthews (1974: 68) “Prefix is an affix added before a word or base to form a new word”.
According to Chalker (1994: 979) “Prefix is an affix attached to the beginning of a word, base form or phrase and serving to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form”.

From the definitions above, it can be said that prefix is an affix attached to the beginning of base form to form a new word. The example can be seen below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>KARONESE LANGUAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Re- + play = Replay</td>
<td>Er- + jujung = Erjujung( carry something on the head)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super- + market = Supermarket</td>
<td>Ki- + kurung = Kikurung( look for an insect that can be eaten)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dis- + Honest = Dishonest</td>
<td>Per + Dosa = Perdosa( Sinner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mis - + spell = Misspell</td>
<td>Me- + danak = Medanak( Childish)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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