CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is known as a tool of communication used by human being to express his thought, emotion, and desire to others by using sounds, gestures and signals. Then, language is so essential for everyone that cannot be separated from human’s life.

In studying the language, the writer needs the knowledge called linguistics. Linguistics is a scientific knowledge that can be applied to study many languages in this world. Hartley (1982: 3) says, “Linguistics has something to do with language, it also implies that linguistics relevant to the learning of language”.

One of linguistic aspects is concerned to the contrastive linguistics. Contrastive analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and similarities of two or more languages (or sub-systems of languages) are made explicit (Jawasi Naibaho, 2006:1). The interest in this analysis is merely the linguistic nature of languages compare without relating the differences and similarities to any speakers in the process of analysis.

From the statement above, it means that the main goal of contrastive linguistics is to find out what the differences and similarities in analyzing languages. And in this occasion, the writer tends to contrast prefixes in English and Batak Toba language. Prefix is a part of affix that must be added to a base
form in front of it, and morphologically prefix can not stand alone because it is a bound morpheme. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prefix a-</td>
<td>Prefix mar-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a- + moral (not moral + a-)</td>
<td>mar- + ende (not ende + mar-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amoral</td>
<td>marende</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above example, the writer concludes that position of prefix is in front of the base form, not after base form.

In prefix, there are four points that writer needs to compare in both languages. They are in form, distribution, function, and meaning. Form talks about whether a prefix that can be attached in the root of words, which began with phoneme vocal and consonant. Distribution, concerns when a prefix can be distributed to any class of words, whether it is noun, adverb, adjective, or etc. Function, talks whether an attachment of a prefix can change the class of words. And meaning is concerned on the meaning of words after putting a prefix.

Indonesia is one of the big countries in the world consists of islands which are separated by ocean and islands that has many tribes as well as their languages. One of the tribes in Indonesia is Bataknese. The Batak`s society consists of a few tribes such as Karo, Pakpak, Toba, Simalungun, Angkola or Mandailing. The Batak Toba language is one of regional languages in Indonesia. Batak Toba is a dialect of the Batak language. It is spoken by about one million people living on Samosir island and to the east, south, and south-west of Lake Toba and henceforth in North Sumatra.

All of these points are taken in order to contrast in English and Batak Toba language in prefixes. The writer chooses Batak Toba language to be analyzed,
because this language that contrasts to English has uniqueness, differences, similarities and even complexities in both languages, and the other reason is one of the most used ethnic language in Indonesia and as the second language for the writer as a Batakese.

1.2 Scope of The Study

In this analysis the writer concentrates on the contrastive of English and Batak Toba prefixes which focuses to form, function, distribution, and meaning in order to find out the correspondence, partly correspondence and non-correspondence.

1.3 Problem of The Study

The problem to be analyzed is:

What is the correspondence, partly correspondence and non-correspondence in form, distribution, function, and meaning between English and Batak Toba language in prefixes?

1.4 Objective of The Study

The objective of analysis is to find the correspondence, partly correspondence, and non-correspondence in form, distribution, function and meaning between English and Batak Toba prefixes.

1.5 The Significance of The Study

The significance of this analysis are:
a. To be a guide for the readers know the similarities and differences of English and Batak Toba in prefixes.

b. To be a reference for the readers tend to study about Batak Toba and English in prefixes.

c. This analysis can be an additional information in contrastive linguistics for the students especially in Faculty of Letters.

1.6 The Review of Related Literature

In order to get the best result of the analysis, the writer finds many theories to support the study. Some of them are adopted from the books or last research related on this study.

Hartman and Stork (1972:43) stated that comparative and contrastive have similarity that is they compare two or more languages. It means that the comparative and contrastive linguistics are the branches of linguistics that compare two or more languages. Besides, the contrastive analysis is a method of analysis by contrasting two or more languages.

Erina Apriani (2001:58) said that in English and Rawas prefixes, there are correspondence, partly correspondence and non correspondence in form, function, distribution, and also meaning. It shows that the three goals of contrastive analysis can be found.

M. Ramlan (1980:30) states. “Proses pembubuhan afiks ialah pembubuhan afiks pada suatu bentuk, baik bentuk tunggal maupun bentuk kompleks, untuk membentuk kata.”
“The affixation is the process of attaching or adding an affix to a base form or a complex word in order to form another classes of word.”

Ridwan (1997: 121) says: “Analisis konstrastif menggaris bawahi usaha-usaha untuk menemukan unsure-unsur yang sama (correspondences), sebagian sama (partly correspondences) dan tidak sama atau beda penuh (non-correspondences) antara bahasa-bahasa yang dibandingkan.”

Ronald W. Langacker (1972: 78) states: “Affixes that precede the word roots are called prefixes.”

J.J Lamberts (1972: 295) says: “An Affix is a morpheme which may be attached at the beginning or end of a base or to one or more morphemes unfortunately attached to such a base.”

Janndey & Poletto (1994: 134) state: “A prefix that attaches to the beginning and a suffix attaches to the end of a word. The general term for prefixes and suffixes is affixation.”