CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of The Analysis

Language has a very important role in human’s life because they use it to communicate among themselves. According to Siahaan (2008:1) language is an unique human inheritance that plays the very important role in human life such as in thinking, communicating ideas, and negotiating with others. It means that language can not be separated from human because they use it as the way of their communication.

When human learn language, they learn words, because words have a very important role in language. However, words to which affixes are attached can change in functions, forms, meanings and distributions. These may be found in one or more languages. Therefore, when human learn language, they also learn affixes which are attached to words. However, they will find the difficulties if they want to master one or more languages without understanding about the affixation of the languages. In order to master one or more languages, they need to compare the affixation of the languages. Therefore, an analysis need to be done to know the affixation of languages.

Affixes are bound morphemes, and they must be attached to base words because they can not stand alone, but words can stand alone as free morpheme. Typically, affixes have four types. First, a prefix is an affix attached before a root, stem, or base. Second, a suffix is an affix attached after a root, stem, base
Third, an infix is an affix inserted into a root, or stem, or base. Fourth, a confix is affixes placed at the beginning and end of root, stem, or base.

Words which contain affixes may be found in one or more languages. These can be seen in English and Karonese. In English and Karonese, the adjectives and the nouns can be changed into the verbs when the affixes are attached to them, and in Karonese, the affix can be attached to numeral to form the verb, but in English, it can not be attached to numeral. The examples are shown in the following tabel

**Tabel: 1.1 The English and Karonese Verbs Formed By Affixation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>English Affixation</th>
<th>Karonese Affixation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affix</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>En-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Suffix</td>
<td>-ify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Pe-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the examples in the tabel above, there is affixation in English and Karonese verbs. According to Mulya, Manuputy, and Sabriah (1994:9) ciri-ciri morphologis verba dapat ditetapkan melalui proses afiksasi, yaitu proses pembentukan kata dengan mengimbuhan berbagai afiks, baik prefiks, sufiks, infiks, maupun konfiks. Based on this theory, it is understood that affixation can happen when affixes are attached to words.

The examples in the tabel above show that in English and Karonese, the adjectives can be changed into the verbs when the prefixes are attached to them. However, in English, the nouns can be changed into the verbs when the suffixes are attached to them, and in Karonese, the nouns and the numeral can be changed into the verbs when the prefixes are attached to them. From these explanation. It is understood
that there are the differences and the similarities of how English and Karonese verbs are formed by affixation. However, these explanations and these examples are not still enough. These things encourage me to find out the differences and the similarities by contrasting English and Karonese verbs formed by affixation.

As the guidance of how I find out the differences and the similarities, I apply the theory *contrastive analysis*. According to Naibaho (2006: 1) contrastive analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and the similarities of two or more languages (or sub-systems of languages) are made explicit.

1.2 The Problems of The Analysis

There are three problems that need to be solved in this analysis. They are:

1. Are there any similarities and differences between English and Karonese verbs formed by affixation?

2. Are there any correspondences, partly correspondences, and non correspondences between English and Karonese verbs formed by affixation?

3. How are the distributions, forms, functions, and meanings between English and Karonese verbs formed by affixation?
1.3 The Objectives of The Analysis

There are three objectives that should be achieved in this analysis. They are:

1. To find out the similarities and differences between English and Karonese verbs formed by affixation
2. To find out the correspondences, partly correspondences, and non correspondences between English and Karonese verbs formed by affixation
3. To know the distributions, forms, functions, and meanings between English and Karonese verbs formed by affixation

1.4 The Scope of The Analysis

This analysis should have its limitation. According to Atar (1993: 16) *Pembatasan masalah merupakan hal yang perlu dilakukan untuk menghindari uraian yang terlalu panjang dan tidak berkaitan langsung dengan pokok permasalahan*. In relation to this definition, I should limit this analysis. This analysis only focuses on the verb formation of English and Karonese by affixation. In this analysis, I only compare two kinds of affixes that can be attached to words to form verbs. They are the suffixes and the prefixes of English and Karonese.
1.5 The Significances of The Analysis

It is expected that this analysis contributes significances for the writer, teachers, reseachers, and readers. The significances of this analysis are:

1. To develop the writer’s knowledge on ‘Contrastive Analysis’
2. To be the guidance for the teachers who teach ‘Contrastive Linguistics’
3. To be one of the references for the reseachers who want to find out the differences and the similarities between English and Karonese verbs formed by affixation
4. To add the readers’s knowledge about English and Karonese verbs formed by affixation.