CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

Language is a tool of communication, and plays an important role in human life. Human being would find difficulty to communicate or interact with others without a language. Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols (Sapir, 1921: 8). Based on the said statement, it can be assumed that language is used to express feelings, ideas, emotions, and desires. Therefore, language is very dominant in activities in life.

Leonard Bloomfield (1968 : 207) states, “By the morphology of a language we mean a constructions in which bound forms appear among the constituents.” The resultant forms are both bound forms and words. One process that builds up the constructions of words is affixation.

English is a West Germanic language that originated from the Anglo-Frisian dialects brought to Britain by Germanic invaders from various parts of what is now northwest Germany and the Netherlands. Initially, Old English was a diverse group of dialects, reflecting the varied origins of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms of England. One of these dialects, Late West Saxon, eventually came to dominate. The original Old English language was then influenced by two further waves of invasion: the first by speakers of the Scandinavian branch of the Germanic language family, who conquered and colonized parts of Britain in the 8th and 9th
centuries; the second by the Normans in the 11th century, who spoke Old Norman and ultimately developed an English variety of this called Anglo-Norman. These two invasions caused English to become "mixed" to some degree. Cohabitation with the Scandinavians resulted in a significant grammatical simplification and lexical enrichment of the Anglo-Frisian core of English; the later Norman occupation led to the grafting onto that Germanic core of a more elaborate layer of words from the Romance languages (Latin based languages). This Norman influence entered English largely through the courts and government. Thus, English developed into a "borrowing" language of great flexibility, resulting in an enormous and varied vocabulary.

English content words—normally nouns, verbs, and modifiers—may be regarded as consisting of a simple word base with the option of one or more “affixes.” Lamberts (1972: 294) states, “An affix is a morpheme which may be attached at the beginning or end of a base or to one or more morphemes ultimately attached to such a base”. It is attached to a word stem to form a new word. They are bound morphemes by definition; prefixes and suffixes may be separable affixes. Affixation is, thus, the linguistic process speaker’s use to form new words by adding morphemes (affixes) at the beginning (prefixes), and the end of the word (suffixes).

Acehnese people have their ethic language, which is a part of the Austronesia language family. Acehnese language consist of several dialects, including Aceh Utara, Peusangan, Banda, Bueng, Daya, Pase, Pidie, Tunong,
Seunagan, Matang, and Meulaboh. And the writer used dialect of Aceh Utara, which used in Lhokseumawe, Aceh utara.

There are many ways of word formation contained in many languages. Similarly, in the Acehnese there are in morphological processes of word formation. One of the morphological process contained in the Acehnese is affixation. Ali (1983: 10) states, “Affixation is occurs when a morpheme is attached to a free morpheme to form the word derivative”.

One of the linguistic aspects is concerned with the contrastive analysis. In the book entitled “Contrastive Linguistics A Course Material,” Naibaho says that “Contrastive Analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and similarities of two or more languages (or sub-system of languages) are made explicit”. The interest in this analysis is merely the linguistic nature of languages compared without relating the differences and similarities to any speakers in the process of analysis. In this study, these two languages are contrasted based on morphological point of view that is about affixes in English and Acehnese. Sapir (1921: 59) states, “Every Language possesses one or more formal method for indicating the relation of a secondary concept to the main concept of the radical element”. It may then clearly understand that every language has a grammatical process as such as affixes which are spread widely.

English and Acehnese absolutely come from different language family. The writer studied both of that language because the writer interested to find the correspondences and non-correspondences in different root language. According to the writer, English language is an interesting subject to be analyzed. Besides the
writer was born in Aceh, in other words the writer also Acehnese. Due to that, the writer chooses this topic to describe to the readers about the linguistic process of Acehnese especially about affixes.

1.2 Problem of the Analysis

In this thesis, the problems which are analyzed as follows:

1. How are the affixations in English and Acehnese occurred?

2. Is there any correspondences and non-correspondences in form, distribution, function, and meaning between English and Acehnese affixes?

1.3 Objective of the Analysis

The objective of this thesis is to find the answers of the problem which are mentioned above. Namely:

1. To explain the occurrences of affixation in English and Acehnese.

2. To find out the correspondences and non-correspondences in form, distribution, function, and meaning between English and Acehnese affixes.

1.4 Scope of the Analysis

There are many kinds of affixes. But, this thesis limits the analysis into prefixes, and suffixes. It is important to limit the analysis in order to make the
readers clearly and easily understand. So, this thesis concerns with affixation in English and Acehnese Language.

1.5 Methods of the Analysis

In writing this thesis, the writer applies contrastive analysis. That is with compare two languages, so that we could see the similarity and differences about that language. The data also collected from library research, internet, and some books. Naibaho (2006 : 1) says that “Contrastive Analysis is the method of Analysis whereby the differences and similarities of two or more languages (or sub-system of languages) are made explicit”. The writer read some books and references that related to the subject matter, the writer collect and select the relevant data, then from the explanation of the data will be spell out. The kind of data is qualitative data. Nawawi (1991 : 97) states, “Data kualitatif dinyatakan dalam bentuk kalimat atau uraian”. In this thesis, the main data is collected directly from the native speaker who knows very well about Acehnese Language.

In analyzing the data, the writer tries to find correspondences and non correspondences by comparing two languages based on morphological point of view that is about affixes in English and Acehnese.
1.6 **Significance of the Analysis**

This thesis is expected to give some significance for readers. They are:

1. Practically, this thesis is hoped could be references to the readers. And to tell the readers those languages in Indonesia can be compared with another language in the world.

2. Academically, this thesis is hoped to enrich knowledge of students of faculty of letters, especially English literatures department and as a contribution for those who need references in doing a research.

3. Theoretically, this thesis is hoped can enrich the writer and other researchers knowledge about linguistic.

1.7 **Review of Related Literature**

In analyzing the morphology process of English and Acehnese affixes, the writer have read some books that related to the cases. Most of the books refer to language and its aspects particularly the morphology.

Naibaho (2006 : 1) says that “Contrastive Analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and similarities of two or more language (or sub-system of language) are made explicit”.

In completing this thesis, the writer refer to some related literature from some researchers, they are:

Nurhadi. S (2008), in his thesis “*A Contrastive Analysis of Suffixes between English and Acehnese*”. The thesis analyzes the form, distribution, function, and meaning of suffixes in both of languages.

In the book entitled *Struktur Bahasa Aceh: Morfologi dan Sintaksis*, Sulaiman says that “Pembentukan kata baru (berimbuhan) dalam bahasa Aceh dilakukan dengan cara penambahan pada kata asal. Sebagai akibat dari prose situ, kadang-kadang terjadilah perubahan fonologi, yaitu perubahan atau penggantian salah satu fonem pada suatu morfem”.

Based on the finding of these above, the writer want to explain that the analysis focuses on English and Acehnese affixes. Actually, this thesis is the same with some these above, that is the affixation but with different objects of the analysis.