CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

Human is the most perfect creature than others which God has created. Human has brain which can be used to create the visible and invisible things. One of the creations of human being is language which is invisible and created from the process of thought.

Language is an important tool of communication. As human being, it is needed as a medium of communication to express emotions, ideas, feelings and thoughts to other people. As a member of society or social group, language is used to convey our needs, desires and everything what someone wants to express the society and also indicates the existence of human beings.

There are so many kinds of languages in the world and they are created by their own culture. Different culture has different language. Each language has also different structures and forms. For example, in Gayoness we have “nome” and in English we have “sleep” in the meaning of “tidur” in Bahasa Indonesia. From this fact we can find that each language is different from another. These variations of language appear as the impact of variety of cultures the people have. Although we have so many languages as our medium of communication, we still can find some similarities and differences in each of them. Therefore, in understanding language we have to know more about Linguistics.

One of the linguistic aspect is concerned with the contrastive analysis. Ridwan (1998:8) states that Analisis Kontrastif adalah suatu proses penganalisisan linguistic yang berusaha mendeskripsikan, membuktikan, dan
menguraikan perbedaan atau persamaan aspek-aspek kebahasaan dari dua bahasa atau lebih yang dibandingkan. (Contrastive Analysis is the process of describing, proving and explaining the differences and similarities of language aspects between two or more languages linguistically). In this case the use of terms “similarity and dissimilarity” are narrow or limited because those terms refer to the condition if all aspects that are compared are same, they can be called “similarity’ and vise versa. So the terms “correspondence”, partly-correspondence” and “non-correspondence” will be used in analysis prosess.

According to Wardhaugh, 1977 in Kajian Morfologi, Affixes are added to bases or to various combinations of morphemes. While based on Francis Katamba (1993 :44) an affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Then in Linguistics, affixes are divided into three based on Robins (1992), they are prefix, infix, and suffix. Katamba (1993:44) says that a prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un- and in-. Obviously, prefix is a kind of bound morpheme. While bound morpheme according to him always occur with some other word-building element attached to them.

In this thesis, the contrastive between Gayoness and English in terms of prefix is chosen by the writer as the topic of analysis because it is considered that there are still a few people who are interested in analyzing it. The writer also interested in analysis Gayoness because it is used by the writer as the mother-tongue and the writer found that there are some differences between English and Gayoness. For example, the word “come” in English stands as a verb then it change into noun after being attached with the prefix in- into “income”. While in
Gayoness the word “dere” (pukul) which stands as verb change into noun after being attached with prefix pe- into “pendere” (pemukul).

There are 10 prefixes in English: in-(adj), un- (adj), un-(verb), dis-(verb), dis- (noun), dis-(adj), dis-(verb), re- (verb), ex-(noun), in- (noun) while in Gayoness we found that there are 7 prefixes: /mu-/, /pe-/, /be-/, /ke-/, /te-/, /i-/, and /se-/. So in this thesis, the writer will contrast the use of the 10 prefixes in English to 7 prefixes in Gayoness to find out the differences between the two languages.

1.2 Problems of Analysis

In this thesis, there are two problems as follows:

1. How are the morphological process of prefix in English and Gayonese?

2. Are there any correspondences, partly correspondences and non-correspondences of analysis of form, distribution, function, and meaning of prefix in both languages?

1.3 Objectives of Analysis

In the process of analysis, the writer would like to find out two objectives below:

1. To explain the morphological process of prefix in English and Gayonese.

2. To find out the correspondence, partly correspondence and non-correspondence of analysis of form, distribution, function, and meaning of prefix in both languages.
1.4 Scope of Analysis

This thesis is focused only on contrasting of 10 prefixes in English, there are *in-(adj)*, *un- (adj)*, *un-(verb)*, *dis-(verb)*, *dis- (noun)*, *dis-(adj)*, *dis-(verb)*, *re-(verb)*, *ex-(noun)*, *in- (noun)* with 8 prefixes in Gayonese, there are /mu-/, /pe-/, /be-/, /ke-/, /te-/, /i-/, and /se-/ which are attached to word and contrasting them from the aspect of form, distribution, function and meaning.

1.5 Significances of Analysis

The significances which will be expected from this thesis are as follows:

1. To show the readers the morphological process of prefix in English and Gayonese.
2. To show the readers about the contrastive prefixes in both languages.
3. It is expected to be used as the reference to the students who are studying in Linguistics.