CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

Humans are social creatures who cannot stand alone to fill their needs both physical and spiritual needs. Humans need to interact with each other. Language is the media of communication between one individual from another person. Communication can be created with any language, and language can also be created due to the support and the desire of every individual to communicate.

Language is generally described as a system of sounds used to link sound using words and sentences to meaning. Language can be described as a symbolic system in which sounds and meanings are assigned to each other, allowing humans to communicate what we are thinking and how we are feeling. In other words, there is an arbitrary aspect of language with meanings assigned to words and sounds. As native speakers of a language, we know that words are arbitrarily given meaning to express ideas. As a system, the language consists of components - components which are regularly arranged according to certain patterns.

Linguistics is the science of language or the field of the study, where the subject of the study is the language. It is a scientific knowledge which can be applied to all languages in the world. It does not belong to a certain language only. Linguistics covers several aspects which includes Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics and also some other sciences that are related to linguistics like Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, and Comparative linguistics.
In this thesis, the writer would like to describe one of the linguistic aspects, i.e. “Morphology”. Morphology (Crystal, 1989:90) is the branch of linguistics studying the structure of words. Morphology is also called the study of morphemes and their different forms (allomorphs) and the way they combine in word formation. Or, morphology is the branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. For example, the English word *unfriendly* is formed from *friend*, the adjective-forming suffix *–ly* and the negative prefix *un*-

Sibarani (2001) in his book *An Introduction to Morphology* explains about the word-formation process in morphology. The word-formation process or the morphological process is the process of forming new words with the rules of morphology. Even though some languages recognize a part of the word-formation processes, in morphology there are fourteen word-formation processes and one of them is affixation. Affixation is the adding of bound morphemes to the base to form a word. The bound morphemes added initially to the base are called *prefixes*, those inserted into the base are called *infixes*, and those added to the end of the base are called *suffixes*. English has many prefixes and suffixes.

Affixation is an interesting object to be analyzed because in the morphological process the productive in forming a new word is affixation. In this thesis, the analysis of affixation is focused on form, distribution, and function. The reason why the writer choose the affixation topic in this thesis because the writer wants to know the process of how a word is formed in English vocabulary especially the one that found in Daniel Defoe novel.
Thus, the writer wants to show that there are can be discussed from the topics have chosen in which the writer found of some morphological process and one of them is “Affixation” that normally consists of prefixation and suffixation. This kind of the process is very important to English students especially for those who want to increase their vocabulary, and they can determine meaning more easily if they already know the meaning of an affix, such as anti- (against) in the word antisocial. The last, the writer also wants to shows the readers more about the processes.

In this thesis, affixation is chosen as the subject of analysis, which particularly concerns with morphological process found in Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe as the data of this analysis. This novel is very interesting to go in certain direction to find many English affixes aimed inside. So it is the real reason why it is chosen as the data of analysis, especially to find out the most dominant affix that used in this novel.

Besides, Daniel Defoe novel ‘Robinson Crusoe’ is an interesting novel that there are many consists of affixation. Therefore, the discussion of the prefixes and suffixes by Booij (2007) will be focused on the major classification of prefixes and suffixes in this thesis in order to facilitate this analysis.
1.2 The Problems of the Analysis

Based on the title of this paper, it focuses on the following problems:
1. How many prefixes and suffixes occurred in the novel *Robinson Crusoe*?
2. What is the most dominant affix that used in the novel *Robinson Crusoe*?

1.3 Objectives of the Analysis

The objectives of this thesis are to find the answers of the problems which are mentioned above. They are:
1. To show the number of prefixes and suffixes in the novel *Robinson Crusoe*.
2. To show the most dominant affix that used in the novel *Robinson Crusoe*.

1.4 Significances of the Analysis

This thesis is expected to give some significance for readers. They are:
1. To add the readers knowledge about word formation and affixation in the novel.
2. To be reference for further studies concerning Morphology.

1.5 Scope of the Analysis

This thesis is occurred on the morphological process of affixes which includes prefixes and suffixes based on their form, distribution, function and also the number of affixes that occurred in *Robinson Crusoe By Daniel Defoe*. 
1.6  Method of Analysis

The method used in this thesis is library research. This method supports the analysis in collecting some relevant references such as textbook with many theories, thesis, and dictionary as the basic of lexical meaning.

It means that the research is mainly done by concentrating on the contextual analysis with steps as follows:
1. Collecting the data from the novel *Robinson Crusoe By Daniel Defoe*.
2. Classifying the data into specific prefix and suffix.
3. Analyzing the data based on affixes categories.
4. Concluding the result of the analysis.

1.7  Review of Related Literature

In supporting the idea of this analysis, some relevant books and thesis have collected to support the topic. All these books have given a large contribution in writing this thesis. Some definitions, opinions, and findings from relevant books are quoted as follows:

Lambert (1972) says that 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.

Muchtar (2007) mentions that affixes are the process of forming word that is a morpheme attached to a free morpheme or bound morpheme.

Mulyani (2004) in her thesis “An Analysis of Affixation In Harun Yahya’s Book Darwinism Refuted” concludes that affixes in English can be subdivided into prefix and suffix. The form of prefix *a-, in-, de-, co-/con-/cor-, mis-, re-, im-*,
pre-, sub-, under--, un-, en-, over-, dis-, fore-, non-, out-, ir-, and pro- do not change the form when they are attached to base form, and in distribution, they can be attached to noun, adjective, verb, or adverb base form. Those prefixes also do not change the function. While the most suffixes such as –ment, -tion, -al, -ful, -ary, and ly, change the form if attached to base form.

Syam (2009) in his thesis “A Brief Study of Affixation in A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens concludes that the most suffixes change the form and function if they attached to the base forms. Prefix pre-, re-, a-, al-, in-, un-, dis-, mis-, be-, im-, under-, en-, over-, out-, and fore, do not change form when they attached to the base forms. But Prefix pro- changes the form when it is attached to the base form in which started by vowel /a/.