

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of problems, research objectives, research significances, the definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used for human communication (Wardaugh, 1977, p. 3). Bussmann (1996, p. 627) states that Language is a vehicle for the expression or exchanging of thoughts, concepts, knowledge, and information as well as the fixing and transmission of experience and knowledge. It means that through the language, the human can communicate and interact with each other. The human cannot share anything if they do not use language as a tool of communication. The study of languages called linguistics.

In present-day linguistics, the term ‘morphology’ refers to the study of the internal structure of words, and of the systematic form-meaning correspondences between words (Booij, 2007, p. 22). Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are formed in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences (Lieber, 2009, p. 2). In short, Katamba (1993, p. 19) states that morphology is the

study of word structure. Hence, morphology is the study of word formation which studies how the internal structure of words and how the way words are formed.

Moreover, in the area of study of morphology, there is the morphological process. The morphological process can be defined as the process of word formation by connecting one morpheme to other morphemes (Maspupah, 2017, p. 1). Affixation is one of the morphological processes of word formation. Affixation occurs when a morpheme is attached to a root. Affixation is used in many languages to mark inflections and form the different word class as the derivational process (Lieber, 2009, p. 35).

Inflectional affixes or inflection is the change of word, but it doesn't change the lexeme, and it doesn't produce new derived word. It just changes the grammatical category, gender, number, and tenses, for example child (singular) becomes children (plural) (Alwasilah, 1993, p. 110). On the contrary, derivational affixes or derivation is the process of adding affixes which produce a new lexeme, may changes the part of speech, may have an irregular meaning, may not be fully productive and are not fully generalized (1988, pp. 12-13). Hence, the process of derivation is more complex rather than inflection. To make difference between them, for example, the word *recreates*. This can be analyzed into a prefix *re-*, a root *create*, and a suffix *-s*. The prefix makes a new lexeme *recreate* from the base *create*. But the suffix *-s* just provides another word-form of the lexeme *recreate*. The prefix *re-* is derivational. But the suffix *-s* is inflectional.

The process of affixation is the most commonly used way to form new words (Raja, 2014, p. 82). In papers, such as novel, short story, news, article, journal, and so on. There are many words which are formed by affixation process and often we get difficulties to understand the words. Thus, probably we are also confused and even don't know what is the meaning of the word after affixation. Afterward, the process of affixation especially derivational affixes in one language with the other language has the similarities and the differences, especially in English and Sundanese. According to Robins (1983, p. 81) reveals that "Sundanese is clearly recognizable as an agglutinative language; the morphology in the main takes the form the addition of prefixes, infixes, and suffixes to roots of relatively constant structure". It means that the process of affixation is the most commonly used way to form new words not only in English, but also in Sundanese.

In English, the process of affixation that commonly used to form new word is prefixation and suffixation (Raja, 2014, p. 81). On the contrary, in Sundanese, there are prefixation, infixation, suffixation, and confixation. (Djajasudarma f. , 2013, p. 28). Adding affix to the root may change the part of speech and have functions to create new lexeme, and change the meaning of the words as derivational affixes did.

English and Sundanese are the two languages that have the different source. English is a West Germanic Language that was first spoken in early medieval England. English is belonging to Indo-European language family (Alwasilah, 1993, p. 179), while Sundanese is belonging to Malayo-Polynesian

language family (Coolsma, 1985, p. 3). Sundanese is a regional language for the majority of West Java societies, they use it in daily activities, and becomes a symbol of Sundanese identity.

The researcher choosing Sundanese because the researcher wants to find out the derivational affixes which forming noun, verb, adjective, and adverb in Sundanese and contrasting them with derivational affixes in English. Moreover, the research about morphology, particularly about derivation in English, have been many founded. Conversely, in regional language especially Sundanese is slight. From that comparison showed the differences that the research about derivation in Sundanese does not yet exist.

For gaining the data about derivational affixes in English and Sundanese, the researcher using words in the short story “*The Black Cat* (1843)” by Edgar Allan Poe and in Sundanese with the same story, but has been translated by Yuliana Mustofa entitled “*Ucing Hideung* (2006)” that was published in *Cupumanik Magazine* no 36.

The examples of derivational affixes that found out in short story *The Black Cat* as follows:

(1) Humanity (Poe, 1843, p. 3)

The word ‘humanity’ consist of root *Human* and suffix *-ity*. That word is a kind of derivational affixes because change the meaning from ‘human’ (the creature which have mind) become ‘humanity’ (people in general), while the word ‘humanity’ not changing the word class, human is a noun, get the suffix *-ity* the word class still noun.

(2) Faithful (Poe, 1843, p. 3)

The word 'faithful' consist of root *faith* and suffix *-ful*. That word is a kind of derivational affixes because change the meaning from 'faith' (trust in somebody ability or knowledge) become 'faithful' (loyal) and also change the word class from 'faith' (Noun) become 'faithful' (Adjective).

Meanwhile, the examples of derivational affixes that found out in short story *Ucing Hideung* as follows:

(1) *Kahadéan* 'Goodness' (Mustofa, 2006, p. 7)

The word *Kahadéan* (Goodness) consist of root *Hadé* (Good) and prefix *Ka-* and the suffix *-an*. If in the word has prefix and suffix usually called as Confix. That word is a kind of derivational affixes because change the meaning from *Hadé* (Good) (actions and behavior that are morally right) become *Kahadéan* (Goodness) (the quality of being good) and change the word class from *Hadé* 'Good' (Noun) become *Kahadéan* 'Goodness' (Verb).

(2) *Ngabéjaan* 'Giving information' (Mustofa, 2006, p. 8)

The word *Ngabéjaan* (Giving information) consist of a root *béja* (information) and have prefix *Nga-* and Suffix *-an*. That word is a kind of derivational affixes because change the meaning from *béja* (information) become *Ngabéjaan* 'Giving information' (action of giving information) and also change the word class from *béja* 'information' (Noun) become *Ngabéjaan* 'Giving information' (Verb).

This research is related to contrastive analysis that discusses the differences of one language to another. The researcher focus on analyzing and contrasting the derivational affixes in English and Sundanese.

The similar researches about derivational affixes have been discussed by some researchers. The first research was conducted by Ayub (2016) entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Jakarta Post's Article*. This research aims to classify the types and describing the form and meaning of derivational affixes in the Jakarta Post's articles. The data of this research are the articles in Jakarta Post that categorized according to the affixes theory from Plag (2003).

The second research was conducted by Eva Hasanah (2003) entitled *Derivational function in forming English and Arabic*. This research concerned to find out the similarities and differences between English and Arabic derivative in forming words.

The other research was conducted by Armin Sawari Banjarnahor (2017) entitled *Afiks-afiks Derivasi Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Batak Toba (Suatu Analisis Kontrastif)*. The objective of this research is to find out the similarities and the differences of derivational affixes in English and Toba Batak language by using O'Grady's (1987) theory and contrasting them using Lado's (1971) method.

Indeed, the previous researches above are different from this research because this research is a contrastive analysis between affixation in English and Sundanese focuses on derivational affixes between English and Sundanese.

Hence, the researcher conducts a research entitled *Derivational Affixes in English and Sundanese (A Contrastive Analysis)*.

1.2 Statement of Problems

The process of affixation is the most commonly used way to form new words in English and Sundanese. The Addition of affix to the root may alter the meaning and also the part of speech of the word as derivational affixes did. As a result, this research will study how the derivational affixes in English and Sundanese through the questions as follows:

1. What types of derivational affixes in English and Sundanese are found in *The Black Cat (1843)* and *Ucing Hideung (2006)*?
2. How are the morphological process of derivational affixes in English and Sundanese found in *The Black Cat (1843)* and *Ucing Hideung (2006)*?
3. What are the similarities and the differences of derivational affixes in English and Sundanese found in *The Black Cat (1843)* and *Ucing Hideung (2006)*?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the statement of problems above, there are three objectives in this research, as follows:

1. To know the types of derivational affixes in English and Sundanese that found in *The Black Cat (1843)* and *Ucing Hideung (2006)*.

2. To know how the morphological process of derivational affixes in English and Sundanese found in *The Black Cat (1843)* and *Ucing Hideung (2006)*.
3. To find out what are the similarities and the differences of derivational affixes in English and Sundanese found in *The Black Cat (1843)* and *Ucing Hideung (2006)*.

1.4 Research Significances

The researcher expects that this research is useful both theoretically as well as practically, as follows:

Theoretically, this research is able to serve as reference or input for the expansion of structural patterns variety in any language, especially in English and Sundanese.

Practically, this research gives many information and references for students majoring English in applications of Morphology especially about derivational affixes, then how are the differences and similarities between English and Sundanese derivational affixes.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding on the term which is used in this research, the researcher defines some key terms as follows:

1. Word

Word is one of the units of speech or writing that is the smallest element of the language.

2. Morpheme

Morpheme is a smallest grammatical unit which has meaning. It cannot be separated into smaller part.

3. Morphological Process

Morphological process is a combination process of morpheme with other morpheme to make morphological construction.

4. Affixation

Affixation is a process of putting affixes in a root and creates new words.

5. Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes is a process of creating a new word by adding affix into the root that creates new lexeme, always change the meaning and may change the part of speech.

6. Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is the systematic study to compare the structure of languages and identify the differences and similarities.

1.6 Organization of Writing

This paper is organized into five chapters, as follows:

Chapter I : Presents the discussion of the background of the study, statement of problems, research objective, research significance, the definition of key terms and organization of writing

Chapter II : Publishes the theory that is used for the research. It involves

the discussion of morphology, morpheme, affixation in English, Affixation in Sundanese, inflectional affixes, derivational affixes, morphological process and contrastive analysis.

Chapter III : Discusses the research method and the procedures designed to answer the research question. This chapter covers the research design, data, source of data, sample of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV : Concerns on the explanation of analysis derivational in English and Sundanese that found in the short stories.

Chapter V : Presents the conclusion and suggestion about this research