

## **Chapter 1**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Basic Consideration**

Language is a communication tool or symbol of sound produced by people which is used in communication interaction. Language that used in every country and region are similar and different especially in their suffixes because language is universal. All languages that used in world have suffixes especially in English and Balinese language. Some aspects of native languages and target language are similar that probably aimed to facilitate the learners to produce sentences or utterances in the target language. That is way the aspect of both languages are necessary to analysis.

In studying a language the writer needs knowledge about linguistics. One of linguistic aspects that related to language is contrastive analysis. Crystal (as cited in Badja, 2009) stated that, “Contrastive analysis is the study of foreign language learning, the identification of points of structural similarity and difference between two languages” It means that contrastive analysis is to find out what the differences and similarities in two languages. So, in this research the writer is interested in analyzing English and Balinese especially in derivational suffixes.

As we know that suffixes is a kind of affixes. Francis Katamba (1993) defined that, “An affix is a morpheme that attached to some other morphemes which is called as a root or stem or base”. Affixes are not able to stand alone, and they should be attached to the root, stem or base. So, affixes are also called bound

morpheme. Talking about affixes, there are three types of affixes, they are prefixes, suffixes and infixes.

Moreover, in other categories, we recognize derivational and inflectional suffixes. Derivational suffixes change the bases part of speech to which they are attached, but inflectional suffixes do not change the part of speech of stares to which they are attached. And then derivational suffixes cannot follow inflectional suffixes, but inflectional suffixes may follow all derivational suffixes. There are four types of derivational process, they are: noun, verb, adjective and adverb. For example:

***Noun in English***

<u>Suffixes</u>		<u>base form</u>		<u>noun</u>
-er	+	write (verb)	→	writer
-ness	+	happy (adjective)	→	happiness

***Noun in Balinese***

<u>Suffixes</u>		<u>base form</u>		<u>noun</u>
-an	+	tules “menulis” (verb)	→	tulesan “tulisan”

***Verb in English***

<u>Suffixes</u>		<u>base form</u>		<u>verb</u>
-ize	+	central (noun)	→	centralize

***Verb in Balinese***

<u>Suffixes</u>		<u>base form</u>		<u>verb</u>
-in	+	uyah “garam” (noun)	→	uyahin “menggarami”
-an	+	gede “besar” (adjective)	→	gedean “membesarkan”

### *Adjective in English*

<u>Suffixes</u>		<u>base form</u>		<u>adjective</u>
-ant	+	observe (verb)	→	observant

While, in Balinese it is not found the form of adjective from other word class.

### *Adverb in English*

<u>Suffixes</u>		<u>base form</u>		<u>adverb</u>
-ly	+	happy (adjective)	→	happily

But, in Balinese it is not found the form of adjective from other word class.

Based on descriptions above, the writer will analyze the similarities and differences of derivational suffixes in English and Balinese language that will be investigated through the distribution, and function in two languages. In function will discuss the changing word class after the base form attached to suffixes. While, in distribution will analyse the distribution of word class of base form that can be attached with suffixes.

English and Balinese language absolutely come from different language. Balinese language is language that used by Balinese community and it is one of regional language in Indonesia. The writer chooses Balinese language to be analyzed because of some reasons. First, this language and English has differences, similarities and uniqueness in both languages.

Second, since the writer observes in library faculty of letter and culture, there is no investigation yet about Balinese language especially derivational suffixes. And other reason is Balinese language is the writer's language, and to give contribution to some of English department students, and also to be a source of information for future research. For the field of education, especially literature and

culture education, it is expected to be a source of information, especially in the field of morphology.

### **1.2 Research Questions**

Based on the issue above, the problems to be discussed in this research are:

1. How are the derivational suffixes in English and Balinese language?
2. What are the differences and similarities of derivational suffixes in English and Balinese language?

### **1.3 Objective of study**

The objective of this study is to find out how the differences and similarities of derivational suffixes between English and Balinese.

### **1.4 Significance of study**

From the result of research and discussion on the issue, it is expected that this study will provide benefits for the writer to improve the knowledge, skills and experience in research and to provide knowledge to the reader about contrastive analysis of derivational suffix between English and Balinese language.

### **1.5 Limitation of study**

The limitation of this research is the writer only focused on the contrastive analysis between English and Balinese derivational suffixes which concern in the aspect of distribution and function and then the writer just analyzes three suffixes in Balinese language and eight suffixes in English.