

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Basic Consideration

Each region has its own language. Nowadays, the regional language is often affected by the development of communication and information. Every day, through the information, either through printed or electronic media, there is a lot of new word which is spoken or heard by the pronouncer of regional language. Those words will shift and urge the use of language in each region.

Most Indonesian people have been brought up in a family environment, where they use regional language in their daily conversation. Regional language is part of the culture of Indonesia. Furthermore, regional language is a language which is usually used in one specific area, where it is used and developed continuously.

Language is a system which is delivered through voice, symbol or sound. It also describes a culture through daily social conversation. It has very important role in society and culture because without language, People are difficult to deliver idea or concept to other people. Hornby (1974:473) states that language is a system, symbol, vocal which is used by human.

Talking about language, we know that affix is related to word. Affix can be prefix and suffix. It is called prefix because the word is added at the beginning of word, while the suffix is added at the ending of word. Pateda (2002:41) states that

affix is a bound morpheme should be put in another morpheme to form word so that can be used in communication.

Tarigan (1993:105) affixation is the process to putt or adding affix in one unit, either in single form or complex to form the word. Moreover, Mills (1998:1) states that affix is a morpheme that comes at the beginning (prefix) or the ending (suffix) of a base of morpheme. The process of adding affix in to the root is called affixation. It is one of morphological process.

According to Szymanek (1989:63) prefixes is a method of affixing contrary to suffixation. The significant formal distinction correlates with the difference between suffixation and prefixes: the attachment of a prefix does not normally affect the category of the base. If the base is a noun, the prefixed derivative must be a noun, too, etc. According to Booij (1988:39) derivational afix is bound morpheme which is combined with base to change part of speech, for example words teach, build, and sweep are verbs, but if they are added with derivational affix –er, they will become teacher, builder, and sweeper which are nouns. On the other hand, they sometimes do not change because of derivational affix, for example like and dislike. Both are verbs. The next examples are true and untrue which are adjectives.

Referring to the case, we can see in Atinggola language, Atinggola language is one of regional language which is used by the people who inhabit there. Of course Atinggola language have derivational prefixes. In this paper the writer will study

about a contrastive derivational prefixes between Atinggola and English language. The writer will interview people who use the Atinggola language, as the methods in this research also use some books for taking the experts' theories.

Atinggola Language is one of regional languages in Gorontalo which has derivational prefixes, but just few people know about it. So, we have to know the derivational prefixes in this language.

Based on the statements above, I conducted the research based on the title **“Contrastive analysis of Derivational prefixes between Atinggola and English language”**

1.2 Research question

As the formulation of the research questions in this paper are:

1. What is the difference between derivational prefixes in Atinggola and English language?
2. What is the similarity between derivational prefixes in Atinggola and English language?

1.3 Objective of Research

1. To find out and get information about the differences between derivational prefixes between Atinggola and English language.

2. To find out and get information about the similarities between derivational prefixes between Atinggola and English language.

1.4 The Delimitation of Research

This research focuses on derivational prefixes and sees the differences and similarities between derivational prefixes in Atinggola and English language.

1.3 The Significance of Study

The following is the significance of research:

1. It will give information about the differences and similarities between derivational prefixes in Atinggola and English language.
2. The learners can know how the differences and similarities of Atinggola and English language when use derivational prefix is.
3. It will give contribution in avoiding the extinction of Atinggola language.