

**APPROVAL SHEET**

**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL PREFIXES AND  
SUFFIXES IN ENGLISH AND BANGGAI LANGUAGE**

**SAHARIP**

**321 409 008**

**ADVISOR I**



**Muhammad Syamsurizal, S.S., M.Pd**

**Nip. 19670722 199903 1 001**

**ADVISOR II**





**Sri Widyarti Ali, SPd, M.Hum**

**Nip. 19820906 200604 2 001**

**Legalized By:**

**The Head of English Department**

**Adriansyah A. Katili, S.S, M.Pd**

**Nip. 19660929 199802 1 001**

## LEGALIZATION SHEET

Date :  
 Time :  
 Name : **S a h a r i p**  
 Student's ID : 321 409 008

NO	EXAMINERS	SIGNATURE
1.	Karmila Machmud, M.A., Ph.D	
2.	Dr. Suleman Bouty, M.Hum	
3.	Muhammad Syamsurizal, S.S, M.Pd	
4.	Sri Widayati Ali, S.Pd., M.Hum	

Dean of Letter and Culture Faculty

Gorontalo State University



**Prof. Dr. Hj. Moon H. Otoluwa, M.Hum**

NIP. 19590902 198503 2 001

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

#### **Background**

Human beings as social creatures are united by language. They use language as a medium of communication through which they express their emotions, ideas, feelings and thoughts to the others. They as a member of society or social group use language to convey their needs, desires, and everything what they want to express to the society. And also it indicates the existences human beings. It means that language can not separated from human life and they as human can not do their activities without it. Thats why language is very important in their daily life.

Some other linguists like J. Brinton (1984, p.4) states that “ Language as functioning to give expression to our thoughts (“language as a vehicle for thought”), to transmit information (the “communicative function”), or perhaps to provide the raw material for works of literature (the “narrative function”). Also, Samsuri (1981, p.67) states that “ Language is used as tools for any activities in society (apart from the language activities itself)”.

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 Banggai language we have “molo” and in English we have “sleep” in the meaning of “tidur” in Indonesia language. 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.

Linguistics is knowledge which refer study about languages and it is defined as the study a language system. One of the branches of linguistics is morphology. It is the study of structure, forms and class of words . Nida (as cited in Pateda 2002, p.4) said that “ Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words”. Also, Mathews (as cited in Ali’s journal) stated that “Morphology is the study of the internal structure of forms which means the phonological or word orthographic representation of a grammatical word”. In other word, morphology as a process to coupling morphemes with base form as a words.

Meanwhile, in morpholigical process, we know about bound morpheme and free morpheme. Bound morpheme is morpheme which can not stand alone, it must be attach to based word. Whereas, free morphome which can be used as a word on its own without the need for further elements. Yule ( 2010, p.68 ) in his book entitled “*The study of language*” said that “Free morphome is morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words and bound morpheme, which is morphomes that cannot normally stand alone and it is a typically attach to base forms”.

Generally, bound morpheme we called also as affixes because most kinds of affixes can not stand alone, it must added in base forms. Zapata (2007, p.2) states that “ Affixes are bound morphemes which are usually marginally attach to words and which change the meaning or function of those words”. Affixes has

some kinds based their position in the word there are prefix, suffix, infix, and confix. And based on function, affixes are classified into derivational affixes and inflectional affixes.

Furthermore, according to Godby et al., (as cited in Zapata 2007, p.2-3), “Derivational affixes are morphemes that create (or derive) new words, usually by either changing the meaning and the part of speech, or both, of the words they are attached”. Whereas, Yule (2010, p.69) stated that “Inflectional affixes, these are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word”.

From explanation above, it is clear that linguistics is an important science to add our knowledge about languages. Perhaps without linguistics we will have difficulty to understanding languages which exist around us because besides we found differences, there are we found also similarities in different languages .

In other hand, to know deeply the similarities and differences in both or more languages we need one method is called contrastive analysis. It is really significant in linguistics, this method aims to show up the similarities and differences both or more of languages. According to Gast (as cited in his article) “Contrastive analysis investigates the differences between pairs (or small sets) of languages against the background of similarities and with the purpose of providing input to applied disciplines such as foreign language teaching and translation studies”.

Based on the situation the writer interested to doing research to find out the similarities and differences in English and Banggai language. This research

focus in one of morphologically process namely derivational affixes. In derivational affixes the writer chosen two kinds of derivational affixes to make compare, there are derivational prefixes and suffixes.

There are some example of derivational prefixes and suffixes in English language and Banggai language as below:

*Example:*

**Table 1.1 Prefixes in English**

<b>Prefixes-</b>	<b>Base words</b>	<b>Words Change</b>
a-	bed (noun)	abed (adverb)
em-	power (noun)	empower (verb)
en-	slave (noun)	enslave (adverb)

**Table 1.2 Prefixes in Banggai language**

<b>Prefixes-</b>	<b>Base words</b>	<b>Word change</b>
man-	tauk (scoop) –noun	mantauk (to take some water) –verb
mong-	ala (to give) –verb	mongala (something given) –noun
ba-	susup (cigarette) – noun	basusup (to smoke) – verb

**Table 1.3 Suffixes in English**

<b>Base words</b>	<b>-suffixes</b>	<b>Words change</b>
work (verb)	-er	worker (noun)
fashion (noun)	-able	fashionable (adjective)
dry (adjective)	-ness	dryness (noun)

**Table 1.4 Suffixes in Banggai language**

<b>Base word</b>	<b>-suffixes</b>	<b>Words change</b>
tamis (feeling)- noun	-e	tamise (to feel)-verb
pulut (to take)-verb	-an	pulutan (something taken) –noun
pakuli (medicine)- noun	-o	pakulio ( to treat someone who sick) – verb

Based the example above the writer indeed want to displayed the derivational prefixes and suffixes in both of language there are English and Banggai language. And we see it, there are has similarities and differences in both of languages because they are from the different language family. English language is a from Germanic language family , and it is originated from the Angolo-Frisian dialects. It is also regonized as international language. Nowadays, most people in many country used English language to communicate with others. Whereas, Banggai language is a part of the austronesia language family. It is

always used by people who lived in Banggai. And it is one of regional language which existence in Indonesia, the located in central sulawesi. Banggai language consist of several dialects, there are Banggai utara, Banggai Barat, Bokan Kepulauan, Salakan, Bulagi, Peling, and Bangkurung.

The above facts are actually some reasons underlying the ideas of the writer to write the thesis with entitled “ *Contrastive analysis of derivational prefixes and suffixes in English and Banggai language*” with a expectation that this thesis will be useful for the readers especially for those who want to make contrasts in languages.

### **Research Question**

The problems which are analyzed in this research are as follow:

1. What are the differences and similarities of derivational prefixes and suffixes in English and Banggai language based on the form, distribution, function, and meaning?

### **Objectives of Study**

The objectives of this research are to explain the occurances of derivational prefixes and suffixes in English and Banggai language and to find out the similarities and differences of derivational prefixes and suffixes in English and Banggai language based on the form, distribution, function, and meaning.

### **Significances of Study**

Based on the objectives of the study, it is expected that the readers will get some significances of the study. The significances expected are as follows:

1. This research shows the readers the form, distribution, function and meaning of derivational prefixes and suffixes in both languages.



2. This research gives the readers the knowledge about contrastive of derivational prefixes and suffixes in both languages. Especially, to people who speak Banggai language.
3. This research can be a reference to the native speaker of Banggai language. Especially, when they study English.

### **Scope and Delimitation of the Study**

This work needs to be limited so that the research should not focus on large scope and not be deviated from the main purpose.

Therefore, the scope of this research are formulated as follows:

1. The research is only focused on derivational prefixes and suffixes in English and Banggai language.
2. This research contrasts the derivational prefixes and suffixes in English and Banggai Language by describing each prefixes and suffixes in both languages.
3. This research is contrasted by morphological process in terms of form, function, distribution, and meaning.