Chapter 1

Introduction

Background

Many linguists, such as Jeffries (2006, p. 164), have stated that language is a system of meaning relation. System of a language consists of phonology, morpheme, morphology, syntax and discourse. To underline the morphology system, each language has lexemes or morphemes, words and morphophoneme.

Form this view, it can be elaborated that morphemes consist of free morphemes and bound morphemes. Further, the bound morphemes consist of affixation process, whereas free morpheme is independent morpheme. It can be further elaborated that affixation consist of inflectional affixes and derivational affixes.

Talking about derivational affixation, each language has certain rule derivational affixation. Richards, et. al. (1985) in Priyanto (2006, p. 31) state that derivation is formation of new words by adding affixes to other words or morphemes. While according to Crystal (1987, p. 418) cited in Priyanto (2006, p.31) derivation is a major process of word formation, especially using affixes to produce new words. Those systems might have similarities and/or differences.

Based on that reason, the researcher is interested in elaborating the system of Muna language and English as a foreign language. The researcher regards that this study will help the English Teacher of Muna to make a good communication in teaching English for Muna learners in learning English. Therefore, the strategy used is contrasting between Muna language and English language as the foreign language being learned by the students of Muna society.

Muna is a district, which lies in Southeast Sulawesi Province. The people in this district have a local language that is called Muna language. "Muna language is a Western

Austronesian language spoken on an island of the south-east coast of Indonesia" (Berg in Pater, n.d, p.56). In addition, Blust (Berg, 1989, p. 8) states that Muna is an Austronesian language belonging to the Western Malayo-Polynesian branch of that family.

Muna language has various affixes and they are used to derive words to other words. Some examples the process word formation in Muna language by adding of affixation can be seen in following table:

Table 1. The Example of Affixes in Muna language

Paying attention to the examples above the words number 1 and 3 are derived from verb to noun by attaching prefix ka- such as in words 'katambu' and 'kakobho'. While the words number 2 informing noun from the verb

No.	Basic word	Meaning	Formation	Meaning
1.	Tambu (verb)	Bail	Ka- + tambu	Bucket (noun)
2.	Late (verb)	Live	Kae- late + -ha	place to live (noun)
3	Kobho (verb)	Bind	Ka- + kobho	binder (noun)

getting simulfix kae-…-ha such as in word 'kaelateha'. This phenomenon of giving affixation to the words of Muna language has various; it seems different system in English.

From this case, it can be stated that Muna and English have difference morphology system. So that case is focus of this research by contrasting of Muna language and English. To elaborate the system of the language which contrasts to Muna language, the following are the examples of affixes in English. The adding of affix -er:

Table 2. The Example of Affixes in English

Suffix	Basic word	Morpheme form
-er	Teach (verb)	Teacher (noun)
-er	Dancer (verb)	Dancer (noun)
-er	Learn (verb)	Learner (noun)

Paying attention to the examples above, it seems that English and Muna language are two languages that have similarities and differences in their systems. So, in this research is focus to study the similarities and the differences thought comparative approach by contrasting the both language systems.

Furthermore, this research elaborates the contrastive study between Muna language and English in derivational affixes. So the research entitles "Contrastive Study on Muna Language and English on Derivational Affixes from Verb Base to Noun" by proposing the following research question.

Research Question

This research answers the questions below:

1. What are the process and characteristics of derivational affixes in Muna and English languages from verb to noun?

2. What are the differences and similarities between Muna language and English derivational affixes from verb to noun?

Research Objective

The objective this study is:

1. To find out the affixes of both Muna language and English that influence the change of words class (verb to noun) in new words formation lexically.

2. To compare the similarities and differences of derivational affixes (verb to noun) of Muna Language and English.

Scope and Limitation of Study

In this research, the researcher focuses on Muna language and English derivational affixation in order to find out and to contrast the affixes which cause derivation in Muna language and English that change the word class and meaning of word. The study is focused on the affixes that are attached to the verb which change the verb to noun.

Significance of Study

This study is expected to help the researcher as the native speaker of Muna language to understand well about the morphology of Muna language and develop the knowledge about the derivational affixes of Muna language and English derivation. This is also as the comparison for the linguists about the regional and international language. In addition, this research is intended to enrich the morphology study in linguistics. Besides that, as document of regional language and be reference for the next research. In the other cases, this research maintains and introduces regional language in nationally and of course internationally. It also develops and converses the form of Muna language as culture of South East Sulawesi province, Indonesia. In addition, this research help the teachers and students who one the native speakers of Muna language in Muna area in teaching and learning English as foreign language.