

Chapter 2

Theoretical Review

2.1 Concept of Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is one of linguistic activities to know what the differences and similarities between two or more languages and then to find out collaborate explanation of those both differences and similarities.

Contrastive analysis refers to the comparison of the learner's native language with the target language. It could be identified the differences and used to predict areas potential error (ellis, 1991, p.23). Moreover, Finegan et.al (1997) as cited in Khalifudin Malomis, 2009 states that contrastive analysis is a method of analyzing language for instructional purposes where a native language and target language and compared in order to clarify the points of differences that caused difficulty for learners (p.6).

Fatsah (1996:18) as cited in Rifki Abd. Razak (2013) states that Contrastive analysis is comparison of specific linguistic characteristic of two or more languages. The other linguists Ridwan (1998) as cited in Niluh Hartiningsih 2013 argued that the contrastive analysis is a method of linguistic analysis that tries to describe, prove, and analyze the differences and similarities of language aspects of the two or more languages. He also stated that the goals of contrastive analysis are:

- a. To find out the correspondence

Correspondence means that when we analysis and contras two different language families, we will find the similarities between both of them; they are correspondence in function or meaning.

- b. To find out the partly-correspondence

Partly-correspondence means that when we analysis and contras two different language, we will find the similarities but not whole part.

- c. To find out the non-correspondence

Non-correspondence means that there are no similarities found between two languages.

Based on theory above, there are almost different minds. Ellis refers to differences about contrastive analysis between the languages that are analyzed. Finegan also has the same opinion with Ellis where contrastive analysis is a way to explain the points of differences. Fatsah more emphasize to comparison of specific linguistic characteristic of two languages or more. It means that contrastive analysis will analyze differences and similarities of two or more languages. In this case, the researcher will takes Ridwan's theory that contrastive analysis tries to describe, prove, and analyze the differences and similarities of language. Because that, the researcher thought between English and Bajo language have both of differences and similarities.

2.2 Concept of Morphology

Native speakers create new words from the existing ones or borrow from other languages as and when necessary. The discovery of these mechanisms and the intuitive knowledge underlying this creativity is what is usually known as morphology.

Pateda (2006)“morphology is a sub-discipline of linguistic that study the form of words, change the shape and meaning arising from change in the shape it”.

According to Nida(as cited pateda, 2006) States that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words (p. 3)

"Morphology is an essential subfield of linguistics. Generally, it aims to describe the structures of words and patterns of word formation in a language. Specifically, it aims to (i) pin down the principles for relating the form and meaning of morphological expressions, (ii) explain how the morphological units are integrated and the resulting formations interpreted, and (iii) show how morphological units are organized in the lexicon in terms of affinity and contrast. The study of morphology uncovers the lexical resources of language, helps speakers to acquire the skills of using them creatively, and consequently express their thoughts and emotions with eloquence."

(zeki hamawand, *Morphology in English: Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar*. Continuum, 2011)

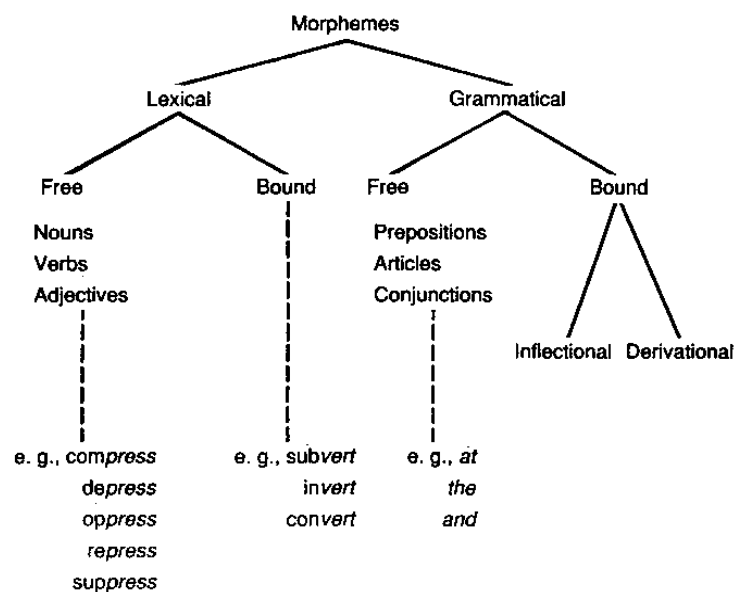
Each languages that different have to analyze by doing a research use morphology language. The smaller unit that used in morphology is morpheme, moreover the biggest unit that is analyze is words.

2.3 Morpheme

Katamba (1993) reported that "the morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure".

Morpheme consists of free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand alone, and bound morpheme is a morpheme which cannot stand alone because it has not a meaning. Bound morpheme will have a meaning if attached to the free morpheme. Pateda (2006) the smaller grammatical unit distinguishes is this way being generally, thought nor universally, referred to as morphemes.

Morpheme is the smaller grammatical unit in languages. So, (*un-*) in word "unclear" is a morpheme because (*un-*) the smaller unit in "unclear".



Division of Morphemes into Various Types

<http://www.mathcs.duq.edu/~packer/Courses/Psy598/Ling-Morphology.pdf>

2.4 Kind of Morpheme

1. Bound morpheme

Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone. It must be attached to the base form. For example *ed*, *s*, *es*, and etc.

2. Free morpheme

Morphemes which are can be used as words on its own (without need for further elements, i.e. affixes).Example: girl, system, desire, hope, act, phone, happy.

Bound Morpheme:

1. Affix:

Katamba(1993) states that an affix is a morpheme which only occur when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. He also states that there are three types of affixes. First, prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base such as re-, un-, and in-. For instance: re-make, re-read, un-kind, un-tidy, in-decent, in-accurate. Second, suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) such as -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, -ed. For instance: kind-ly, play-er, book-s, jump-ed. The last, infix is an affix inserted into the root itself.

2. Prefix:

A prefix is a group of letters added before a word or base to alter its meaning and form a new word. In contrast, a suffix is a group of letters added after a word or base. This page contains free worksheets, online activities and other educational resources to help with prefixes and suffixes.

Prefixes	Bound morphemes which occur only before other morphemes.Examples: un-(uncover, undo), dis-(displeased, disconnect), pre-(predetermine, prejudge)
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3. Infix:

Infixes are very common in Semitic language like Arabic and Hebrew, but infixing is somewhat rare in English. Sloat and Taylor, (as cited in Katamba, 1993) suggest that the only infix that occurs in English morphology is /-n-/ which is inserted before the last consonant of the root in a few words of latin origin, on what appears to be an arbitrary basis.

Infixes	Bound morphemes which are inserted into other morphemes. Example: fikas "strong", fumikas "to be strong", (Bontoc Language)
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4. Suffix:

Suffixes	Bound morphemes which occur following other morphemes. Examples:-er (singer, performer), -ist (typist, pianist), -ly (manly, friendly).
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2.5 Bajo Language

Bajo language is a language spoken by Bajo people in the world, but they have different dialect each other based on the area they lived. Bajo people lived in the region along the coast of the Gulf of Bone since hundreds of years ago. Actually the Bajo many shoreline spread almost all over Sulawesi, East Kalimantan, Kangean, Bali, Sumbawa, East Java, there are even people in Sabah Malaysia. Because of their habits of life in the sea, that from a hundred years past they have been scattered to an extent. As a result many dialects occur between Bajo tribe, some of them affected the majority language in which they are located, such as the Bajo in West Sulawesi and South Sulawesi languages and customs

influenced Bugis and Makassar, South Sulawesi languages and customs influenced Buton, while in Sabah Malaysia affected the language and customs of the Malays Sabah.

Based on researcher's knowledge, Bajo people in Torosiaje have different dialect with bajo in neighbor village. For instance, dialect bajo in Tilamuta put "h" on each word they spoke, such as in word "where" if translate into bajo language will be "mangga". Bajo in Torosiaje said that without "h" in the last word, even in speaking and writing. Bajo tilamuta will say that "manggah", they put "h" in the last of word.

Difference cases between bajo Torosiaje and bajo in central Sulawesi. The difference of dialect is on vowel. For example in word "many" if translate into bajo language will be "para" and it spoke based on writing, whereas in bajo in Pagimana they said "pere" and it spoke based on writing.

The unique of Bajo language, all languages and dialects Bajo, the researcher will take Bajo in Torosiaje language and dialects.

2.6 Relevant Research

There are some people, who conduct a research about Bajo language. Candrawati et al (1997) conducted a research on "*Struktur Bahasa Bajo*". They describe phonology, morpheme, syntaxes of bajo language in Tanjung luar village, Keruak, Lombok timur regency, NTT. Mark T. Miller creates his research "*A Grammar of West Coast Bajau*" Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of The University of Texas at Arlington in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of doctor of philosophy. Mayang Cikitasari (2013) in "*Reduplikasi*

Bahasa Bajo” presented to the faculty of letter and culture to requirements for her final study. She is conducted the research in Bajo village sub-district liang, Banggai, Central Sulawesi Province. The last from Chandra Nuraini(2010) “*Lexicon and Word Formation in Indonesian Bajo*” is an associate professor of Indonesian and Civilization of Indonesia at the University of La Rochelle (France). Her phonological survey focuses on vowel lengthening, gemination, pre-nasalized phonemes, and sandhi.

The relevant researches have some differences. Candrawati et al (1997) present the whole the results of structure in Bajo language. Affixes in Bajo language consist of prefix, suffix and compound of prefix and suffix. Mark T.Miller describes the major phonological, morphological, and syntactic structures of West Coast Bajau. Mayang Cikita Sari (2013) found three forms of reduplications in Bajo language, are reduplication throughout, partial reduplication and reduplication accompanied affixes. Reduplicated form accompanied affixes divided into three, they are reduplication accompanied prefix, suffix, konfiks. Chandra Nuraini;As opposed to various languages of the Sama-Bajau branch, no vowel lengthening is perceptible in Bajo. The gemination of certain consonants is audible, but it is only marginally and potentially phonemic.

In this research found what the differences and similarities of distribution and function of English and Bajo language prefix. Both of language were similarities and have some differences. In distribution, the researcher analyzed the prefix that can be attached to noun, verb, and adjective in English and Bajo language. In

function, the researcher contrasts the function that included the change of word class or not.