

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background

Adverb is one of interesting aspects to be considered in a language. It consists of several kinds with their functions in order to add information or to give more explanation about verb, adjective and another adverb, and it also cannot be standing alone in sentences. Oxford English dictionary (2008) defines adverb as a word that adds information to a verb, adjective or another adverb. Murthy (2005, p.8) states that adverb as a word used to modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb or a word used to explained how, where, when and why an action is performed. In addition, Indriani (2014, p.183) also states that adverb has function to explaine verb, adjective and the other words except noun and pronoun. It gives explanation about place, time, manner, degree, frequency, affirmation and negation. However, adverb in a language can be similar or even different from other languages in their use. As an example adverb does not only exist in English as international language but it also exists in any other languages such as Atinggola language as one of regional languages in Gorontalo. On the other hand, both English and Atinggola language have their own rules of using adverbs that indicate the characteristic of both languages.

Talking about rules in language, there are so many rules in language that make them different from others. In general, that kind of things becomes difficulties for learner to learn other language especially foreign language because the rules of

learner's first language will influence their language learning. Pranowo (2014, p.87) states that the most prominent problem in language learning is because of the effect of the first language system into target language. It means that learner should understand well about system of both languages.

Based on the reason above one thing that is interesting to be studied is comparing the rules in using adverbs between English and one of regional language in this case, Atinggola language. The reason why researcher interest to compare English with Atinggola language because there are some rules in Atinggola language especially the use of adverbs that important to study and it became the uniqueness of this language. As an example the use of adverb of manner in English are most indicated by suffix *-ly* while in Atinggola language are most indicated by prefix *mo* and reduplication. The examples of data are:

Adverb of manner in English	Adverb of manner in Atinggola
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sadly, he tells the story. - She quickly left the room. - She danced beautifully. - My mother walks slowly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Angga moringkago mororao. (Angga walks fast) - Mopia hi badi mosirita. (He speaks well) - Hi mama'u aapa-aapa morora'o.

Based on the example above, adverb of manner in English most indicated by suffix *-ly* while adverb of manner in Atinggola language are most indicated by prefix *mo-* and sometimes use reduplication. In addition, in English language

when they are giving an explanation about place, they are using preposition such as *in, on, under, around* etc while Atinggola language they only use one preposition *o* in order to add the explanation about place. The examples data of both English and Atinggola adverb of place are as follow:

Adverb of place in English	Adverb of place in Atinggola
- We can stop here for lunch.	- Hi Dewi samkuliah o Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. (Dewi is studying in State University of Gorontalo)
- She is still in bed.	- Hi Dewi notudu buku nota o suangia lamari. (Dewi puts her book in the cupboard)
- Angga was born in Bandung.	- Hi mama'u notudu pahigi o wabu. (my mother puts knife in the kitchen)

It clearly seen that, the characteristic of adverb of place in Atinggola most come with preposition “*o*” while in English they are using various preposition. In addition, there is morphophonemic process in the example above, especially in Atinggola language. It is about the base word of *suangia* (*suango*) in adverb *o suangia lamari*. The word *suango* changes become *suangia* because it preceded by preposition *o* and followed by other word in this case is word *lamari*.

The other data about adverbs in English and Atinggola language is also from the use of adverb of time. If talks about adverb of time, it has related with tense marker of time or known as tenses. As have known that, English is really identical with tenses and tenses in English show how the alteration of verb in sentences based on when the situation happened. In the other hand, if the situation happened in the past, English adverb of time in sentences indicated by the use of V2 and sometimes the verb adds with suffix *-ed* or *-d*. In addition, if the situation happened in the present, the verb adds by inflection *-s* as tense marker of third person singular.

Similar with English tenses, Atinggola adverb of time also has tenses in order to give an explanation when the situation happened. If English adverb of time indicated by V2 or suffix *-ed* and *-d* (past tense) and inflection suffix *-s* attached to verb (present tense), Atinggola adverb of time is only indicated by prefix *no-* attached to verb if the situation happened in the past, while if the adverb of time is present, it indicated by prefix *mo-* attached to verb. Here is the example of data both English and Atinggola language:

Adverb of time in English	Adverb of time in Atinggola
- Yesterday My mother and I made cookies.	Orabungo a'u agu mama'u nonaga kukiso.

The example show that, adverb of time *yesterday* (past) in English indicated by *made* (V2), while in Atinggola adverb of time *orabungo* (past) indicated by prefix *no-*(tense marker of past) attached to verb *naga*. In the other word, the use of adverb of time in both languages will influence the alteration of verb in sentences.

As the result, those of data about adverb in both languages are not only discussing about how the morphosyntactic process or in this case is include of affixation and reduplication, but it also discuss about how morphophonemic process in sentence because of the affixation. Therefore, this research will focus to describe morphosyntactic and morphophonemic process both English and Atinggola language through the use of adverbs.

Talking about morphosyntactic and morphophonemic process, it is a subdisciplin of linguistic that deals not only about morphological and syntactical process but also how the morphological factors affect the alteration of some phonemes in sentences. However, this research more emphasizes to describe the use of adverbs with the process of affixation and reduplication both languages and also how they affect the phonemes in sentences. The reason why this research focuses to describe the process of affixation and reduplication is because those kinds become the uniqueness that can be found in three kinds of adverbs of both languages. In addition, by analyze those aspects can show more information about how the morphophonemic process happened in sentences.

Actually there are some previous research about Atinggola language but does not discuss about the use of adverb with their morphosyntactic and morphophonemic process in sentences. On the other words, that makes this research different from others. In addition, this research contrast morphosyntactic and morphophonemic process through the use of adverb in both languages, with more emphasize in the characteristic of three kinds of adverbs namely adverb of manner, time, and place. The researcher expects this research used to add knowledge about

morphosyntactic and morphophonemic not only in English but also in Atinggola language. It also can help learner from Atinggola to avoid interference of the rules of Atinggola adverb in learning English. Besides that, this research also can give new information for Department of English in Gorontalo State University especially information about the rules of morphosyntactic and morphophonemic process through the use of adverbs in one of regional language. It is important because in reality, student only learn the theory of foreign language without being aware it also happened in their language that make the language is unique and different from others.

Based on the title of research, this research will contrast English with Atinggola language as one of regional language in Gorontalo province. Talking about Atinggola language, it is a language with some uniqueness that important to study in order to develop knowledge of regional language. Atinggola itself is one of district that located in North Gorontalo or the last district of Gorontalo that placed between Gorontalo and North Bolaang Mongondow. Similar with English, Atinggola language also has adverbs with their rules. It is divided into several kinds that use to add information of adjective, verb and another adverb. As the result, this research totally will focus to contrast the use of adverbs both English and Atinggola language by paying attention to morphosyntactic process and morphophonemic process.

Research Question

Based on the explanation in the background, there are some research questions.

They are:

1. What are the differences of the adverb between English and Atinggola language?
2. What are the similarities of the adverbs between English and Atinggola language?

Objectives of Research

1. To describe the differences of the adverb between English and Atinggola language.
2. To describe the similarities of the adverb between English and Atinggola language.

Scope and Delimitation of Research

This research focuses to compare morphosyntactic and morphophonemic process in English and Atinggola language by paying attention to the similarities and differences of use adverbs more specifically on three kinds of adverbs namely adverb of manner, time, place. In addition, it also will describe the process of affixation and reduplication in sentences and how those aspects affect the appearance of phonemes. The reason this research focus to describe the process of affixation and reduplication and how the morphophonemic process because by analyze those process can show many uniqueness of both English and Atinggola language adverbs.

Significance of Research

The significances of this research are:

- a. Theoretically.

This research is conducted in order to describe and introduce new information, even knowledge, about the uniqueness of the rules in using adverbs both English and Atinggola language through their morphosyntactic and morphophonemic process. It will show how the description of adverbs through morphosyntactic and morphophonemic process that can use to increase knowledge in linguistics such as morphology, phonology and syntactical process in English and one of regional language in Gorontalo province.

b. Practically.

In practically, this research can give contribution for education particularly in English Department. It can give additional knowledge that can be applied in teaching and learning process in order to help teachers avoid the difficulties of student's perception use English adverbs through the analysis of morphosyntactic and morphophonemic process. As the result, through this research teacher can give more explanation about what the characteristic of adverbs through affixation and reduplication process and also how the alteration of some phonemes because of those aspect in sentences. In addition, this research also can develop the material in language teaching.