

Chapter 1 : Introduction

This chapter presents the basic consideration, research problem, objective of the research, scope of the analysis, and the significance of research.

Basic Consideration

As social beings, human being always wants to connect to others. They want to know the surroundings, even want to know what is going on inside us. This curiosity forces people to communicate either in oral or written form. There are many benefits of communication among other that people can give or get any information either on Television, Newspaper, or social media such as Twitter, Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram, etc. People can also exchange opinions each other individually or in groups.

The function of language is a tool that allows people to deliver and to express their feelings, opinions, and thoughts each other. This has intended meaning that language is needed by people in daily communication. Based on this idea, language has to be learned, because without language there is no important information can be gathered by the people in this lives.

Talking about language, Indonesia has rich local languages besides the national language. Local language is a language which is usually used in one specific area. According to the *Summer Institute of Language* that local language in Indonesia are almost 742 languages, one of them is Mongondow language.

Based on the explanation that the writer got from the internet and has been confirmed to some native speakers at Mongondow, that Mongondow language is a Filipino language that used by Mongondow tribe in North Sulawesi, originally Mongondow is the language used by the residents of Bolaang Mongondow Kingdom which later became Bolaang Mongondow district. According to Ethnologue.com in 2000, it is estimated that Mongondow has about 230,000 speakers. Nowadays, Mongondow tribe spread in Bolaang Mongondow District, Kotamobagu, East Bolaang Mongondow District, North Bolaang Mongondow District and South Bolaang Mongondow District.

Such as in English, affixin Mongondow language can be categorized into 3 types there are prefix, infix, and suffix. Prefix is bound morpheme which attach in front of the basic word, and infix is bound morpheme which is inserted within the words, and the last suffix is bound morpheme that attach after the basic word. However, the writer delimits the research on prefix to be analyzed. Here, there are some examples of English common prefixes are *dis-agree*, *re-play*, and *ab-normal*. While, in Mongondow language are *moko-ondok*, *no-siug*, and *mo-rongang*.

It has been known that prefix is one types of affixes. Katamba (1993, p. 56) states, affixes are defined as any morphemes that were appended to the root. These morphemes need to join with other morphemes which had to attach to a root morpheme. Affixis a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morphemes or morpheme such as the root or stem or base.

In this thesis, the writer would like to analyze prefixes in English and Mongondow language in terms of finding the similarities and differences. It will be investigated in the aspect of meaning and function held by two languages, English and Mongondow language. Meaning is concerned with the meaning of words after putting a prefix on the based word. Function is whether an attachment of a prefix can change or cannot change the word-class.

Based on the explanation above, it became the opportunity and special attraction for the writer to try to analyze the prefixes in Mongondow languages as the local language and English because of some reasons. First, the writer comes from Mongondow at once as the native speaker of Mongondow language and also as the student of English Department. Second, as the effort to introduce the readers about Mongondow language as the local language. The last, there is no previous research that analyze the contrastive study of prefixes in English and Mongondow language.

Research Question

Regarding to the basic consideration above, this study shows two main problems. They are:

1. What are the prefixes in English and Mongondow language?
2. What are the similarities and differences between prefixes in English and Mongondow language?

Research Objective

Based on the research question, the writer determines the research objective as follow:

1. To describe the prefixes in English and Mongondow language.
2. To describe the similarities and differences between prefixes in English and Mongondow language.

Scope of the Analysis

In this research, the writer concentrates on the contrastive analysis of derivational prefixes between English and Mongondow language which concern in the aspect of function and meaning. So this research will describe the prefix that change the word class and prefix that do not change the word class and will also describe the meaning of each prefix in English and Mongondow language on table form. The writer also limited the analysis merely on several prefixes. They are prefix *mis-*, *re-*, *dis-*, *out-*, *be-*, *co-*, *in-*, and *non-* in English and prefix *kopo-*, *moyo-*, *poyo-*, *mokoki-*, *pomo-*, *mopo-*, *ko-*, and *popo-* in Mongondow language. It has been chosen after observing and selecting the source of data.

Significance of Research

The significance of this study is expected to be as the information for the readers and to present some important contributions:

In theoretical significance

1. May this research will enrich the knowledge of the reader about the development of linguistics, about the process of forming, changing and not

changing the word class, and the meaning of each prefixes after attach to the based word.

2. Can be used as a reference for further researcher that interested to conduct the same research.

In practical significance

Writer

This research can provide experience on how to contrasting prefixes in two languages and it might be increase the writer's knowledge on that. This research can also provide experience of how the process of attaching a prefix to a basic word then whether it changes or does not change the word class and also the process of exchanging the meaning after the prefix is attached.

Students

1. To introduce the readers about Mongondow language.
2. To give information to the readers or the students that there are prefixes in Mongondow language that could be compared with English.
3. May this research can also be a reference for the next researcher who want to conduct a same research.
4. May this research can also increase students' interest in learning Linguistic field.