CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces basic concepts needed for the study and description about of introduction which consist of background of problem, statement of problems, purpose and significant of research, clarification of term, and organization of writing.
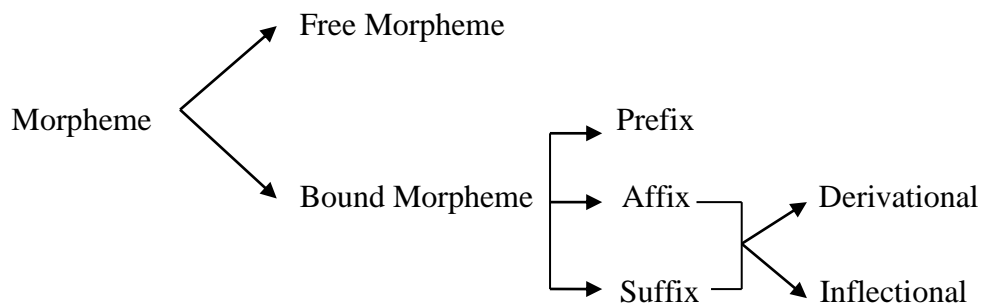
1.1 Background of the Research

Novel is the literary work which explains about some events or incidents.are can relate to love, sadness, happiness and so on. Eagelton (2005) says thatnovel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length. including prose fiction section, It means that novel relates with the times. The novel likes the documentary, is a hard genre to define. Through history, the term of novel has been applied to writings that cover a plethora of topics, that employed numerous and varied styles, and that have achieved divergent results, critically, publicly, aesthetically, and economically. Consequently, trying to pinpoint the origin of the novel is difficult.

Generally, Novels is a set of words that have meaning and significance from the perspective of the readers. Word must have a structure or pattern to build them into one unity and one meaning. The structure and pattern assure language that language is organized and structured. Conventionally, words are used by human because they are the most important part of language which is used to communicate in order to get human's purposes.

Words in linguistics ispart of morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or the branch of linguistics that deals with words. Morphology which investigate words is through the identification and study about morphemes, often defined as the smallest linguistic part with a grammatical function. There is an affixation in morphological process, the affixation is part of morphological process on linguistics. Therefore, affixation appears as sub parts of another morpheme, it is usually calledas free morpheme.According to Oyebade (1992) says that an affixation may occupy the structural position of prefix, in which case it occurs before the root or it can occupy the position of suffix, occurring after the root.

Affixation is obligatory bound morphemes which do not realize lexemes and which is attached to produce words form (Bauer, 1988). According to Martin and Andrea, affixes is morpheme shorter different contain additionally they that in other each form distinguished are and meaning   concrete   a   with   morpheme longer   one.It means that affixes concern to differ between short morpheme and longer morpheme in a sentence.

Affixation in Bahasa is called as ***Imbuhan***. Imbuhan is a process of affixation. Chaer (2007) explains that *affixation in Bahasa consists of prefix, infix, and suffix.* It meansthat inBahasa is divided into: prefix, infix, and sufix. It can be distinguished on affix native and foreign affix it is able to distinguished on affix productive.
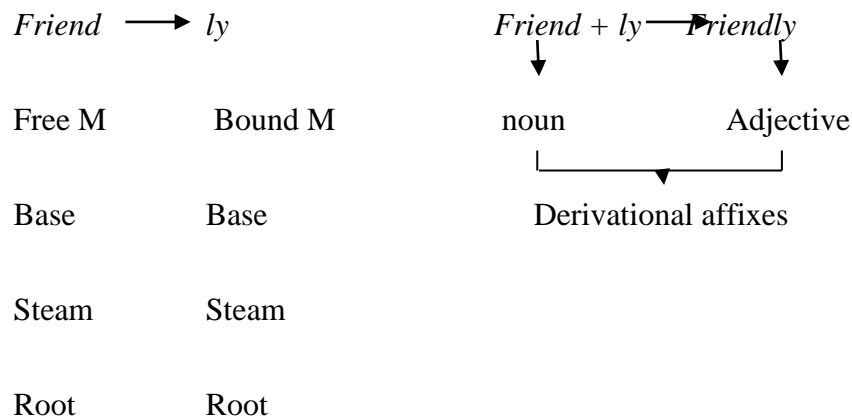
Figure 1.1 Affixation taken from Yule (2006)

Prefix in Bahasa generates a new word. Examples: ***Ber-Bunga***. While infix itself is an addition that is contained in the middle of the word. Examples: Vibrating be ***Se-Pe-Rindu-kan.***Meanwhile, suffix is an addition that works form the subject because in this case involves affixes that occur at the beginning and the end of a word. Such as: ***ke-girang-an*** and ***Me-renggang-kan***.

It is obviously very different from the affixation contained in the English. Because basically affix in English has a kind word grouping more than grouping specific occurring words in the English. Affixation on English can be devided into two kinds; there are inflectional affixes and Derivational affixes. Inflectional affixes are can not change the word class in the words and derivational affixes make new words and the new words can change the word class.

Derivational affixes is affixation that change the word class depend on its function by using affixes such as from verb to noun, noun to adjective, adjective to adverb and the other part of speech. The differences clearly of the identity is able to change the meaning of words resulted from changes in the word class changing.For example: ***Un-pleasan, Friend-ly, lucky-ly,*** and so on.

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Friend  ⟶  ly                    Friend + ly ⟶ Friendly
                                     ↓            ↓
Free M      Bound M              noun         Adjective
                                     └──────┬──────┘
                                            ↓
Base        Base                    Derivational affixes


Steam       Steam


Root        Root
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Figure 1.2 Proccess of Derivational Affixes taken from Yule (2006)

Inflectional affixes is a production of word forms coresponding to givn lexeme, and trying it marks gender, number, case, tense, voke. For example: *cats, he brings, wanted,* and *was killed.*

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Cat  ⟶  s                        cat  ⟶  s = cats
                                    ↓         ↓
Free M      Bound M              Noun      Noun
                                    ↓         ↓
Base        Base                 Singular  Plural
                                    └────┬────┘
Steam       Steam                Inflectional Affixes


Root        Root
```

Figure 1.3 Proccess of Inflectional Affixes taken from Yule (2006)

In the novel, St. Takdir Alisjahbana's *Layar Terkembang* and Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* are included into part of morphological process.As like as formation of affixation in Indonesian and English language from those novels. In English there are two kinds of affixation; there are prefix and suffix,includederivational affixes. Whereas, the affixation inBahasa there are four

kinds of affixation; prefix, infix, suffix, and *confixs* (multiple affixation). The differentboth of novels will be discussed about contrastive linguistics.

Contrastive linguistics orLinguistics synchronic is the study which explains about the similarities and the differences between two different languages without see the developing of those languages. Pranowo (2014: 89) says that"*linguistik kontrastif adalah suatu cabang ilmu yang tugasnya membandingkan secara sinkronis dua bahasa sedemikian rupa sehingga kemiripan dan perbedaan dua bahasa tersebut dapat dilihat"*. In this thing linguistics contrastive more emphasize the structure in using language.

Because of those phenomena. The writer is interested to understanding more about the differences of affixation in Bahasa and English. Thus, the writer would like to research about affixes included in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*between Bahasa and English Version. Beside that, there is some writer that have raised similar problems about morphological process. As for the research problem raised are:

Firstly student, Futuh in his graduating paper (2013) entitled *Morphological Process of Slang on The Beatles's Lyrics.* He concernedabout the analysis of slang. His research problems are the characteristic of slang and the morphological process of slang on the beatles's Lyrics.

Secondly student, Nurjanah in her graduation paper (2010) entitled *Morphological processes of Product Brand Formation.* She proposed the research

problems about the morphological process in forming product brand and the pattern of English word formation used on product brand.

Thirdly student, Nuraeni in her graduation paper (2009) entitled *The Bahasa and English affixes Ananta toer's gadis Pantai and it is translated version the girl from the coast.* She constructed research problemsabout the word are assumed as "unmatched" and "matched" categories in Ananta toer's gadis pantai and it is translated version the girl from the coast, and the lexical and contextual meanings of such categorized word in Ananta Toer's gadis pantai and the girl from the coast.

The Last student, Hasanah in her thesis (2003) entitled *Derivational Function in for using English and Arabic.* She concerned research problemsabout the derivational affixes from the word class in English and Arabic, and the differences and the similarities of the formation of the word class based upon the derivational affixes in English and Arabic.

The differences between this research and previous researchare in the object and the research problems.Although the writer previously research about affixation, but they are did not identify the differences of affixes in Bahasa and English, and the meaning given to the affixed words in Bahasa and English.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Word is used by human because they are the most important part of language which is used to communicate in order to get human's purposes. And

6

base in the background above, the writer will formulate the statement problems as below:

1. What is the difference of affixation in Jane Austen's *Pride and prejudice* in Bahasa version ang Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* in English Version?

2. How is the meaning of affixation between Bahasa and English words which are constructed in *Pride and Prejudice* in Bahasa Version and Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* in English Version?

1.3 Purpose of Research

Based on the background research above, the writer will identify the purposes as follows:

1. To identify the differences affixes inJane Austen's *Pride and prejudice* in Bahasa version and Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* in English Version.

2. To understand the meaning given to the affixed words in Bahasa andEnglish inJane Austen's *Pride and prejudice* in Bahasa version and Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* in English Version?

1.4 Significance of Research

1. Academically, this research is direct to the student of linguistics subject or the reader generally for further analysis.

2. Practically, furthermore, this research can be as a reference for who are interested in advertisement knowledge using morphologys analysis.
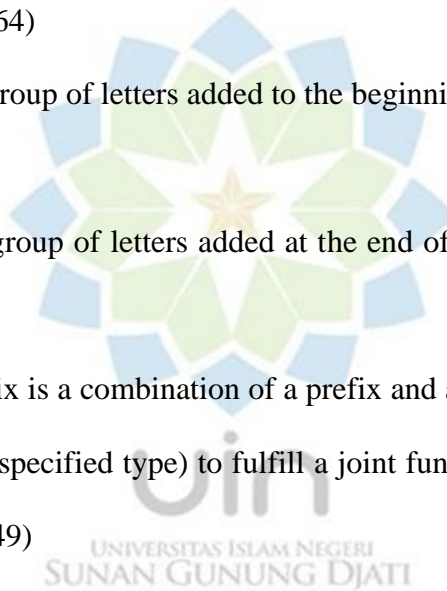
1.5 Clarification of Term

To analyze the problems of the differences of Bahasa and English affixes in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* in Bahasa Version and Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* in English Version. The term are clarified to avoid misunderstanding of definition on this research.

1. Bahasa : is human called for say indonesian language. Generaly, western call indonesian language just Bahasa, because bahasa it has represented indonesian language.

2. Affixation : is obligatory bound morphemes which do not realize lexemes and which is attached to produce words form (Bauer, 1988).

3. Affixes : is morpheme shorter different contain additionally they that in other each form distinguished are an meaning concrete a with morpheme longer one.

4. Morpeme : is smallest meaningful constitents of a linguistics expression. (Haspelmath and Sims,2010: 14) morpheme are the subject of study by the branch of linguistics known as morphology. (Minkova and Stokwell, 2001:65)

5. Morphology : is the study of the morphemes of a langage and of how they are combined to make words. (Horby, 1987:548) morphology is the study of way in whih word are onstructed out of smallest meaningful unit. (McManis, 1987:5)

6. Phoneme : is the smallest distinct unit of sound in speech, and the basic unit of spoken language (Yule, 2006 :68)

7. Free morpheme : is morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words. (Yule, 2006:63)

8. Bound morpheme : is the morphemes can be stand alone and are typically attached to another form. (Yule, 2006:63)

9. Derivational affixes : is some affixes create new words by either changing the meaning by the different grammatical category from the steam. (Yule, 2006:64)

10. Inflectional affixes : traditionally these are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word. (Yule, 2006:64)

11. Prefix : a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

12. suffix : a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make a new word.

13. Confix : A circumfix is a combination of a prefix and a suffix that cooccur (at least with bases of specified type) to fulfill a joint function. (Encyclopedia of linguistic . 2013: 149)

14. Symbol X : is Base word that a function as Verb (Guntur. 2009:81)

15. Symbol Y : is Base word that a function as noun (Guntur. 2009: 82)

16. Symbol Z : is base word that a function as situation (Guntur. 2009: 101)

1.6 Organization of Writing

This paper consists of five chapters:

Chapter I   : This chapter is an introduction that explains background of the research, statement of problems, purpose of research, significant of research, clarification of term and organization of writing.

Chapter II   : This chapter is Theoretical foundations, which are definition about morphology, morphological process, and definition of semantics.

Chapter III   : This chapter is methodology, which are the way of researching the material the writer choose.

Chapter IV   : This chapter consists in finding and discussing; it involves the forms of morphological process inBahasa and English and change meaning after affixation processes.

Chapter V   : This chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions.