

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of background of research, identification of problem, research question, purpose of research, significance of research, and previous study.

1.1 Background of Research

In the era of technology, people can get news updates quickly just by touching their Smartphones and can find some articles the updated news nationally and internationally that they want to read easily without taking a long time. One of the mass media that supports the existence of news is the online newspaper. In Indonesia, there are a lot of online newspapers that provides news update in Indonesian such as CNN Indonesia, Liputan6.com, Kompas.com, and Detik.com. The categories of articles are various from politics, economics, entertainment, and education. There are also some online newspapers that use English such as CNN, Jakarta Post, Education Week, The Times, and BBC.

The specialization of online newspaper readers has decreased, this can be seen from the collaboration survey report Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika (Kemenkominfo) that was carried out in 2020-2022 with Katadata Insight Center (KIC) entitled Status Literasi Digital di Indonesia 2022 which states the rate of online newspaper is in third place under social media and television. The reason online newspapers become the third is that in providing information to the readers, journalists usually try to use words or phrases to make their readers more curious about their articles, and these words are usually formed with several affixes. The use of affixation is important in writing an article because it can provide contexts of a speech or information with the meaning and the classification of a word.

The lack of knowledge about affixation can make the readers find it difficult to understand the content of the news, especially if it is derivational affixes. This happens because the function of derivational affixes can change the meaning and the classification of a word. For example, the word “speak” which is a verb, can turn into a noun “speaker” when added the affix –er. Another example is the word “write” When added prefix re- the meaning will change. The difficulty to identifying the derivational affixes made some of the readers make a mistake in the usage of affixes such as producing new words because they do not know how to add either prefixes or suffixes to the root or base. Therefore, (Hasani, Mousavi, & Zarei, 2014) mentioned that learning affixes could help readers with unfamiliar words and help them find out whether the words are correctly guessed from the context. Additionally learning the types and functions of affixes can help reduce the difficulty and complexity of understanding it and help readers to use affixes properly (Somathasan, 2018).

Derivational affix is a kind of affixes and is categorized as a bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone and should be attached to the root stem or base. There are two types of derivational affixes, prefixes, and suffixes both can create a new word. Prefixes and suffixes can be added to a word to change the meaning of a word and word classes. Prefixes were affixes that were added to the beginning of a base, such as dis in the noun disorder (dis-order), re- in the verb rewrite (re-write), or un- in the adjective unkind (un-kind). Suffixes are attached to the end of a base, such as -ness in sadness (sad-ness) (Becker & Markus, 2006).

Morphemes are the minimal linguistic sign in all languages, and many languages have affixes, but each language may be different in how they use and name their morphemes. For example in Indonesian, an affix is studied in the structure of a word but Indonesian people usually call the affix “imbuhan”, the prefix is called “awalan”, and the suffix is called “akhiran”. Some examples of Indonesian prefixes and suffixes as follow: me- (melangkah, memberi, melipat), ber- (berlari, beristirahat, berasumsi), ke-

(kekasih, ketua, kehendak). Those are examples of Indonesian prefixes. Then, the examples of the suffixes are –an (jelekan, kayaan, miskinan).

Since both Indonesian and English get much influenced by the Latin writing system (Haldeman, 2005). The researcher can conclude from the definitions put forward that the derivational affixes in English and Indonesian are almost the same. Other similarities between them, they can change the meanings of word, word classes and the function of word root and the meaning can be different with the word root or the base. However, both also have differences. It may occur in the use of derivational affixes in a word, the meaning, and the function of the word after adding affixes. Derivational affixes in English and Indonesian are somehow different in some ways.

To know the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian derivational affixes, the researcher used contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis is a systematic branch of applied linguistics that deals with the linguistics description of the structure of two or more different languages. Such descriptive comparison serves to show how languages differ in their sound system, grammatical structure, and vocabulary (Salim, 2013). In addition, (Ali, 2013) remarks that contrastive analysis is the technique associated with contrastive linguistics (which is a branch of linguistics that seeks to compare the sounds, grammar, and vocabularies of two languages to describe the similarities and differences between them) and it may be defined as a systematic comparison of selected linguistics features of two or more languages. In this case, contrastive analysis was to compare between two languages, English and Indonesian.

Based on this phenomenon, the researcher is interested in discussing contrastive analysis of English-Indonesian derivational affixes in online newspapers especially in CNN and CNN Indonesia. Therefore, the researcher chooses CNN and CNN Indonesia as online newspapers that the researcher analyzes because CNN (Cable News Network) and CNN Indonesia had online newspaper platforms where they provide news articles,

and other content to their readers. These online platforms offer a variety of news stories covering national and international events, politics, business, technology, entertainment, and more. This mixture, which is used in both of them is to attract the readers. The reader can use it as an additional source to increase their knowledge of English and Indonesian language. The last reason because CNN is included in the 10 most trusted online newspapers in the world according to Forbes and reports from the World Economic Forum, and CNN Indonesia is included in the 5 best online news portals in Indonesia according to Kompasiana.

1.2 Identification of Problem

There are several aspects why researchers analyze derivational affixes in online newspapers. Data shows that people are less interested in reading news from online newspapers because readers do not understand the grammar, difficulty distinguishing the language in online newspapers, difficulty distinguishing the use of phrases, and difficulty with different suffixes and prefixes. Derivative affixes provide an efficient method for readers to form words. By knowing the process of creating new words, readers can understand the form of words, whether nouns, verbs, adjectives or adverbs. So that in the future it will increase interest in reading online newspapers in the community.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the context of the problem, the research question can be formulated as follows.

- a. How is the process of derivational affixation in CNN Indonesia and CNN online newspaper?
- b. What is the similarity and differences between English and Indonesian derivational affixation in CNN and CNN Indonesia online newspaper?

1.3 Purpose of Research

Following the problems above, the objectives of this research are as follows:

- a. To find out the process of derivational affixation in CNN Indonesia and CNN online newspaper.
- b. To find out the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian derivational affixes in CNN Indonesia and CNN online newspaper.

1.4 Significance of Research

Theoretically, this research would become an enrichment of knowledge about the theory of morphology, especially the morphological process of derivational affixes which are analyzed by using a tree diagram, and the different and similar derivational affixes in English and Indonesian in online newspapers to improve vocabulary.

Practically, the result of this research would be beneficial to lecturers, students, and future researchers. For lecturers, this research might become a reference in teaching word formation of derivational affixes. For students, this study is expected to be used to study English and Indonesian derivational affixes from manual as well as online newspapers. Apart from that, it can also help you understand the structural patterns of the morphological derivational affixes process, and hope that this can be an additional reference for other researchers, especially for students of linguistics who are interested in conducting further studies on this matter.

1.5 Previous Study

Numerous previous researches have been selected to support the development this research to emphasize research and provide researchers with a deeper understanding so that this research can be completed

smoothly, the researchers reviewed, previous studies. These related studies consist of:

The first research entitled “A Contrastive Analysis of English and Indonesian Derivational Forming Noun Used in Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper” by Dwi Sri Susanti. The objectives of this study are to describe kinds of English and Indonesian derivational forming noun are mostly found in the academia column in Jakarta Post and education column in Kompas newspaper and to find out the similarities and differences between kinds of English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns. The difference is English forming nouns were formed by using prefixes and suffixes, in Indonesia forming nouns were formed by using prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes.

The second research entitled “Contrastive Analysis on English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Narrative Texts of Student’s Textbooks for Senior High School” by Amalia. Her study focuses on the analysis of English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes in narrative text. She used qualitative research to find out the object of her study. That was English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes, there are similarities and differences. She explained the similarities between English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes are both of their prefixes have the same type which is a prefix that shows a quantity. Then, the same types of English and Indonesian suffixes both have suffixes that form nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The differences between English and Indonesian prefixes are in their types. In English prefixes have types; locative, temporal, and negation. The types of Indonesian prefixes are verb, adjective, noun, and interrogative. Their kinds are so different in meaning when added to a word. In English, suffixes have adverbial suffixes. It is not owned in Indonesian suffixes. However Indonesian suffixes have types of suffixes that form numeral and interrogative, and in English, suffixes do not have these types.

The third research entitled “A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time” by Puspitasari. Her study focuses on the

analysis of English and Indonesian adverbs of time. She used qualitative research to find out the object of her study. Their research revealed that there are similarities and differences between adverbs of time in English and Indonesian. Both describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs based on their function. Depending on the position, both can be placed in the front, middle, or back. There are three types of adverbs depending on the type. On the other hand, the differences between English and Indonesian temporal adverbs are as follows: Based on this feature, words ending in -ed + -ly are often used for sentence adverbs in English, but not in Indonesian. In English, the verb changes automatically when an action occurs in the past based on tense, but in Indonesian it does not. Depending on the type of adverb, there are 3 types of adverbs in English and 11 types in Indonesian.

The fourth research entitled “Contrastive Analysis of Derivational Suffixes between English and Balinese Language” by Hartiningsih. This thesis describes the differences and similarities between English and Balinese derivational suffixes collected through using instruments, reading some books, and from native speakers as well. The result of this research found that there are similarities and differences between English and Balinese derivational suffixes. For instance: in English suffix -er base form write (verb) = writer and in the Balinese suffix -an base form tules “menulis” (verb) = tulesan “tulisan”.

The fifth research is entitled “A Contrastive Study of English-Arabic Noun Morphology” by Salim. Teaching will be directed at those points where there are structural differences. This in turn determines what the teacher has to teach and what the learner has to learn. The whole focus of the present analysis will be confined to noun morphology in both languages. He found out that English and Arabic share some features in their derivational structure. Both suffixes may be added to form nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Also both English and Arabic almost use the same morphological processes.

The sixth research entitled “contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian suffixes in “the rainbow troops” novel” by Asmaniah. This study is conducted to analyze the English and Indonesian suffixes and to analyze the process derived word classes after add the suffix. The result of this study showed that in term of kinds English and Indonesian. English suffixes founded 25 Noun, 5 Verb, 1 Adverb and 15 Adjective. Indonesian suffixes founded 8 Noun, 3 Verb, and 6 Adjective.

Those previous study above showed that are similarities and differences between this research and previous research. The similarities are in the research design, all using qualitative research. Meanwhile, the difference is that none of the previous research data sources used online newspapers. Although one of its use online newspapers, that research used the Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper, while this research used CNN and CNN Indonesia. Another difference is that none of the previous studies analyzed the process of English and Indonesian in derivational affixes and different and similarities between them.

