# COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND KARONESE AFFIXATION IN FORMING VERB: A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

## THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of SarjanaSastra**



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# ABSTRAK

*Pengimbuhan dalam membentuk kata kerja tidak hanya terjadi dalam bahasa Inggris tetapi juga dalam bahasa Karo.Semua bahasa memiliki sistem mereka untuk mengatur kata-kata (morfologi).Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan persamaan dan perbedaan antara afiksasi bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Karo dalam membentuk kata kerja yang berdasarkan pada bentuk dan makna.Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif.Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dengan tehniksimak bebas libat cakap.Pada proses analisa data peneliti menggunakan metode agih. Proses penyajian hasil penelitian menggunakan metode informal dengan menggunakan kalimat atau kata-kata. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Karo memiliki persamaan dan perbedaan afiksasi dalam membentuk kata kerja. Awalan, en-, be-, un-, pre, in-, dis- dan akhiran -ize, -en, -ify ,-ter,-ate pada bahasa Inggris dan awalan ng-, per-, nga-, ter, me-, n- dan akhiran ken, -i, -en pada bahasa Karo melekat pada bentuk kata dasar yang melekat pada kelas kata benda, kata kerja, kata sifat dan kata keterangan akan membentuk kata kerja. Perbedaan yang ditemukan adalah bentuk kelas kata yang digunakan dalam membentuk kata kerja, kedua bahasa tersebut kebanyakan menggunakan bentuk kelas kata yang berbeda untuk membentuk kata kerja.Kemudian, dalam istilah makna, dalam bahasa Inggris sebagian besar kata dasar mengubah makna ketika dilekatkan awalan dan akhiran pada kata dasar sementara dalam bahasa Karo beberapa kata dasar tidak mengubah makna setelah awalan atau akhiran dilekatkan pada kata dasar.Akhirnya dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada persamaan dan perbedaan antara afiksasi bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Karo dalam membentuk kata kerja yang berdasarkan pada bentuk dan makna.*

*Kata kunci: Imbuhan, awalan, akhiran, dan kata kerja.*

# ABSTRACT

The affixation in forming verb not only occurs in English but also in Karonese language. All languages have their system to arrange words (morphology).The aim of this research is to describe the similarities and differences between English and Karonese affixation in forming verb which based on form and meaning. This research is qualitative research. In collecting data, the researcher used observation(*simak*) method by using uninvolved conversation observation (*simak bebas libat cakap*)technique. In analyzing data, the researcher used distributional (*agih*) methodby usingforward expansion (*perluas depan*) and backward expansion (*perluas belakang*) technique. In presenting research results, the researcher used informal methods by using words and sentences. The result of this research shows that English and Karonese have similarities and differences of affixation in forming verb. There are prefix re-, en-, be-, un-, pre, in-, dis- and suffix –ize, -en, -ify, -ter, -ate in English and prefix re-, pe-, er-, ng-, per-, nga-, ter-, me-, n- and suffix ken, -i, -en in Karonese attached to the basic wordform of noun, verb, adjective and adverb forming the verb. The difference found in term of the form of word class to form the verb, both of languages mostly used difference form of word class to form the verb. Then, in the term of meaning, most of the basic word in English converts the meaning when prefix and suffix attached to the basic word while in Karonese some of the basic wordsdo not convert the meaning after prefix or suffix attached to the basic word. Finally, it can be concluded that there are similarities and differences between English and Karonese affixation in forming verb which based on form and meaning.


**Keywords:** Affixation, prefix, suffix, and verb.

# MOTTO AND DEDICATION

## MOTTO
### *QS: Al Insyirah*

**Actually, after difficulty there is ease**

## This Thesis is Dedicated to;

**My beloved father and mother**

**My beloved sister and brother**

**My beloved one**

**Alayers English Club Members**

**Die Bank Family at Unisem Batam**

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

In a communication process, people arrange words which they will be said directly. The study of arranging words is known as morphology. According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 16)morphology is the area of grammar with the structure of words and with relationships between words that involve the morphemes that compose them. A Morpheme is the minimal unit of grammatical structure and often defines as the smallest meaningful units of language. It means that a morpheme closely related to the word formation in grammatical structure.

In the process of word formation is always something to do with a basic word form of a morpheme. According to Yule (2010: 53) word formation is a way of forming new words or terms from the use of old words. The processes consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation. It means that there is a lot of ways in the word formation process to create the new words. One of them is derivation which consist a part of affixation.

Affixation is the process of forming the word through affixes on a morpheme. According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 20) states that affixation is a process of adding an affix to roots. There are three types of affixes. First, the bound morpheme that precedes the root called Prefix (like *en-* in *enlarge*). Second, the bound morpheme that follows the root called suffix (like *–able* in

*readable*). The last is circumfix, that is two part affix, one part preceding and one part following the base (like *en-...-en* in *enliven*). Actually, affixation not only occurs in English but also occurs in other languages like in Karonese.

English is a language used in many countries, such as America, England, and Australia, and it is also recognized as the international language. Therefore, English has become the most popular language in the world and the most widely spoken to communicate each other in every field, such as education, technology, economy, social and cultures. Indonesia as a developing country sees that studying English is very important to survive in this globalization. However, not all of the people in Indonesia especially which used mother tongue as their communication in everyday life can easily to understand English. One of the examples is Karonese.

Karonese is one of Bataknese ethnic which is the majority of the population is derived from Tanah Karo and used Karo language as a tool for communication in everyday life. Tanah Karo has many tourist places which are often visited by foreigners who use English as their communication in everyday life. Therefore, the importance for Karonese people to understands more about English. But, there are the things that they have to consider if they want to learn a language that is word, form, and meaning of the word.

In English there is a basic word which is attached to the affixes can make a new form and convert the meaning of the basic word that unfamiliar for them, it is also possible to occur in Karonese. It can make misunderstanding when Karonese is not understood of it and how to use those words in communication. Therefore,

Karonese must understand how the form and meaning of the basic word after or before affixes attached. The examples shown in the following table:

**Tabel: 1.1** English and Karonese Verbs Formed By Affixation

| No | English Affixation | | | | Karonese Affixation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Affix | Noun | Adj | Verb | Affix | Noun | Verb | Verb |
| 1 | Prefix | | | | Prefix | | | |
| | *En-* | | Large | *Enlarge* | *Er-* | Dalan | | *Erdalan* |
| 2 | Suffix | | | | Suffix | | | |
| | *-Ify* | Beauty | | *Beautify* | *-ken* | Kundul | | *kundulken* |

The example above is one of the process affixes when attached to the basic word converts in form and meaning which found in the article. First, which is the basic word *large* (adj) attached to the prefix *en-* become the (verb) *enlarge*. It means that basic word *large*(adj) convert form become (verb) and also convert the meaning become *enlarge* after prefix *en-* attached in front of the basic word. However, in Karonese the basic word *dalan*(noun) attached to the prefix *er-* become the (verb) *erdalan*. It means that the word *dalan*(noun) convert the form become (verb) and also convdert the meaning become*erdalan*after prefix *er-* attached in front of the basic word.

Second, which is the basic word *beauty* (noun) attached to the suffix *-ify* become the (verb) *beautify*. It means that, the basic word *beauty* (noun) convert

the form become (verb) and also convert the meaning *beautify* after suffix –*ify*attached at the end of the basic word. However, in Karonese the basic word *kundul*(verb) attached to the suffix –*ken*become the (verb) does not convert the form. It means that the basic word *kundul*(verb) does not convert the form and meaning after or before suffix –*ken* attached to the basic word.

Based on the explanation above, it is understood that affixation can convert the form and meaning when attached to the basic words but some of the words in Karonese does not convert the form and meaning after or before affix attached to the basic word. Another word, there are similarities and differences between English and Karonese in forming verb in the term of prefix and suffix. It makes the researcher interested to conduct this research because as the native speaker of Karonese the researcher want to deepen and better understand about the form and how the format of Karo language and the researcher also want to show Karonese language to the other community especially for they who do not know yet about Karonese language before.

Basically, there are some researchers that have discussed affixation. First, Tambusai (2016) which discussed "Morphological Typology of Affixes in Riau Malay". Second, Ahmadi, Gowhary, Jamalinesari, & Azizifar (2015) which discussed "Investigating The Iranian EFL Teachers' Affixes in Derivative Words Based On Their Gender And Teaching Experience". However, based on the researcher analysis there are some weaknesses of those research. First, the researcher just discussed the characteristics of morphological typology in Riau Malay and demonstrates of affixation process. Second, the researcher just limits

his research in the pronunciation of the neutral and non- neutral suffixes based on their gender and teaching experience. Based on the explanation above, it seems that no research yet which discuss "Comparative Study between English and Karonese Affixation in Forming Verb: A Morphological Analysis". In thisresearch, the data sources, the approach used, and the steps of the data collection are also different from previous researchers.

In fact, those researchers did not totally explain how affixation process works. In other word, this research is important to do because it helps Karonese people especially that using mother tongue in everyday life to communicate to mix misunderstanding of using a new words when communicate, help them know how to construct new forms and meaning of new word successfully, and native speaker of particular ethnic can distinguish the use of new word.

**1.2   Identification of the Problem**

Related to the background of the research above, the researcher finds the problems of this research as follows:

1.   The similarities and differences of affixation construction between English and Karonese language that influence the change of form and meaning of the basic word in forming verb attached by prefix.

2.   Thesimilarities and differences of affixation construction between English and Karonese language that influence the change of form and meaning of basic word informing verb attached by suffix.

3.  The weaknesses of understanding similarities and differences of affixation between English and Karonese affixation in forming verb which based on form and meaning.

## 1.3  Limitation of the Problem

Because of the limited time and to make this research more directed, this research only focused on the verb formation of English and Karonese by affixation. The researcher only compare two kinds of affixes which are attached to words formed the verbs. They are prefix and suffix in English and Karonese language.

1.  There are the similarities and differences between English and Karonese affixation in forming verb by prefix which based on form and meaning.

2.  There are the similarities and differences between English and Karonese affixation in forming verb by suffix which based on form and meaning.

## 1.4  Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem, the researcher formulates the problems as below:

1.  What are the similarities and differences between English and Karonese affixation in forming verb by prefix which based on form and meaning?

2.  What are the similarities and differences between English and Karonese affixation in forming verb by suffix which based on form and meaning?

## 1.5   Objective of the Research

Based on the statements mentioned above, the researcher puts the purpose of the research as follow:

1.  To describe the similarities and differences between English and Karonese affixation in forming verb by prefix which based on form and meaning.

2.  To describe the similarities and differences between English and Karonese affixation in forming verb by suffix which based on form and meaning.

## 1.6   Significant of the Research

The findings of this research were expected to be useful and relevant in some respect theoretically and practically.

**1.   Theoretical Significance**

Theoretically, this research is expected to gives further information and some contribution about affixation process that occurs not only in English but also in Karonese language. The researcher hopes that this research to be useful for the readers or other researcher who interesting in analyze affixation and form of verb in other language.

**2.** **Practical Significance**

Practically, this research is useful and can be as a reference to study affixation especially for the Karonese people in understanding the form and meaning after or before affixes attached to mix misunderstanding in communication.

**1.7** **Definition of Key Term**

The key terms exist in this research are:

Morphology : Morphology is the area of grammar with the structure of words and with relationships between words that involve the morphemes that compose them(Carstairs & Carthy, 2002: 16).

Word Formation : Words formation process is a way of forming new words or terms from the use of old words (Yule, 2010:53).

Affixation : Affixation is the process of adding an affix to roots (Carstairs & Carthy, 2002: 20).

# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND

# THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

## 2.1 Morphology

Language is an important aspect of human life. It is a means of communication of a person to the others. The people need language to looking for and give people benefit information. People need language as a means of communication to express their feeling, thought and desire. In order to convey the message clearly, people must be arranged word with their structure. Talking about the word and their structure, it is always related to the morphology.

According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002:16) "morphology is the area of grammar with the structure of words and with relationships between words that involve the morphemes that compose them".It means that word formation cannot be separated to a linguistic term for the most unit of grammatical form. It is supported by Haspelmath & Sims (2010: 1) states that "morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. Somewhat paradoxically, morphology is both the oldest and one of the youngest subdisciplines of grammar".

Additionally, Booij (2005: 4) states that "morphology issubdiscipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns. The existence of such patterns also impliedthatword may have an internal constituent structure". For instance, walking can be divided into the constituents walk and -ing. Therefore, morphology deals with the internal constituent structure of words as well. It is

supported by Aronoff & Fudeman (2011: 2)points out the term "morphology is the study of the form and structure of organisms and refers to the mental system involved in word formation to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed". It means that all of the word formations closely related to the morphology.

Besides, Yule (2010: 53) states that morphology is the analysis of the structure of the word and for grouping of word or class of word, form, and kind of affixes, and also the meaning of affixes. It means that all of the processes of word formation closely related to the morphological process which there is kind of affixes can change the form, meaning and also the class of word. For instance, prefix *un-* attached to the basic word *happy* become *unhappy*, it changes the meaning of the basic word *happy*.

## 2.2    Word Formations

According to Yule (2010: 53) words formation process is a way of forming new words or terms from the use of old words. The processes consist of etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation. It means that there is a lot of regularity in the word formation process to create the new words. One of them is derivation which consist a part of affixation. Besides, Lieber (2009: 35) states that word forms is the differently inflected forms that belong to the same lexeme. For example; walks, walking, walk, and walked are all word forms that belong to the same lexeme.

### 1. Etymology

According to Yule (2010: 53) states that "The study of the origin and history of a word is known as its etymology, a term which, like many of our technical words, comes to us through Latin, but has its origins inGreek (e´tymon "original form" + logia "study of"), and is not to be confused withentomology, also from Greek (e´ntomon "insect")". It means that there are many different ways in which new words can enter in the language.

### 2. Coinage

According to Yule (2010: 53) "Coinage is the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names forcommercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters) forany version of that product". For example like aspirin, nylon, Vaseline, and zipper. It means that coinage is the process of word formation that used for certain things.

### 3. Borrowing

According to Yule (2010: 54) "Borrowing is thetaking over of words from other languages. (Technically, it's more than just borrowingbecause English doesn't give them back)". For examples *croissant* (French), *sofa* (Arabic), *tattoo* (Tahitian),*zebra*(Bantu) and etc. It means that borrowing is the way in which new words are formed from another language.

### 4. Compounding

According to Yule (2010: 55)"compounding is the ways to produce a single form by joining of two separate words. For examples like *Lehn* and *Wort* are combined to produce*Lehnwort* in German. Thus, compounding can also create the compound noun, adjectives, and adjective plus a noun and etc". It may be said that compounding is the process of merging two basics of words to create a new word.

### 5. Blending

According to Yule (2010: 55) states that "The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present inthe process called blending". However, blending is typically accomplished by taking onlythe beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. For example like gasoline, but is made from alcohol, so the"blended" word for referring to this product is gasohol. It means that blending derived from two other basic words and form a new word.

### 6. Clipping

According to Yule (2010: 56) states that "The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in theprocess described as clipping". This occurs when a word of more than one syllable. For example (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax), usually beginning in casual speech. Othercommon examples are the ad (advertisement), bra(brassiere), cab (cabriolet), condo(condominium), fan (fanatic), flu (influenza), and etc. It may be said clipping the process of reducing the words which are more than one syllable.

### 7. Backformations

According to Yule (2010: 56) states that "A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation"."Typically, aword of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun televisionfirst came into use and then the verb televise was created from it". It means that backformation is the reduction of the base word which as a noun can become a verb.

### 8. Conversion

According to Yule (2010: 57) states that "A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion". Other labels for this very common process are "category change" and "functional shift." For examplesa number ofnouns such as a *bottle, butter, chair,* and vacation have come to be used, throughconversion, as verbs: *We bottled the home-brew last night; Haveyou buttered the toast? Someone has to chair the meeting; They are vacationing in Florida.* It may be said that conversion is the process of changing the function of a word when using in a sentence.

## 9. Acronym

According to Yule (2010) states that "Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words". For example such as CD ("compact disk") or VCR ("video cassette recorder") where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter.More typically, acronyms arepronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO. It means that the acronym is the single word which formed from other words.

## 10. Derivation

According to Yule (2010: 58) states that "Derivation is the process of word formation informed the new words. It is accomplished by means of a large number of small "bits" of the English which are not usually given separate listings indictionaries. These small "bits" are generally described as affixes". Some familiarexamples are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism and -ness whichappear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish,terrorism and sadness. It means that in forming a new word, derivation need small bit which is attached to the base word can make a new word. Yule (2010: 59) states affixes consists of prefixes, suffixes, and infixes which generally cannot stand alone as independent word and must be inserted into the basic word to form a new word.

**2.3   Morpheme**

According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 16) "morpheme is the smallest meaningful units of language. A morpheme can be thought as the minimal units of morphology".Besides, Fromkin, et al(2011:41) states that "The linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form is morpheme". So we can conclude that morpheme is the smallest element that cannot be divided into several elements and has a meaning. All the base form is Morpheme. Amorpheme can be classified into two categories namely free morpheme and bound morpheme.

**1. Free Morpheme**

A free morpheme is morpheme that can stand by itself as a single word. It means that it can stand independently; for example, *open* and *tour*can stand freely or independently. The free morphemes can generally be identified as the set of separate English word forms, such as basic nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.(Yule, 2010: 68).

**2. Bound Morpheme**

A bound morpheme is morphemes that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form (free morpheme); for instance the morphemes, *re-, ist, -ed, -s, un-, -al.* These forms are called as affixes. Affixes consist of two kinds, namely prefixes and suffixes. In English, all affixes are bound morphemes (Yule, 2010: 68). It means that bound morpheme will be has a meaning when attached to the basic word and can change form and meaning.

## 2.4   Affixation

Affixation is one of the morphological processes, and it can happen when affixes are attached to base forms. Affix is part of morphological which deals with word formation, to clarify what affixes is really or affixes is a process of the result of attaching or adding an affix to a root or also said as a process of adding an affixation a morph, singular or complex in order to form a new word.

A grammatical element that is combined with a word, stem, or phrase to produce derived and inflected forms. According to Haspelmath & Sims (2010:19) "word-forms in an inflectional paradigm generally share (at least) one longer morpheme with a concrete meaning and are distinguished from each other in that they in addition contain different shorter morpheme with an abstract meaning are called affixes". Meanwhile, Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 20) states that affixation is the process of adding an affix to a roots. There three types of affixes prefix, suffix, and circumfix.

Additionally, Katamba (2005: 38) states that affix is a bound morpheme that must occur together with a root to form a word (e.g *re-, un-, -ing, -ed, -ise*) no word can contain affixes only. Based on the opinions above, it can be concluded that affixation process is the process of adding an affix to the roots to form a word or new word and also related to the meaning of a word that adds an affix. The problem of this research was related to the affixation in forming verb between English and Karonese which based on form and meaning.

### 2.4.1 Prefix

Prefixes cannot stand alone and must be attached to base words. According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 20) prefix is bound morpheme thatprecedes the root (like *en-* in *enlarge)*. Based on this definition, aprefix which is added to the beginning of the word and will have a meaning when attached to the basic word.

Examples:

**English:**   re- + view→*re*view 'consider something again'

mis- + understand →*mis*understand 'to interpret words, instruction, motives etc wrongly'

**Karonese:** re + retoto→*re*toto 'praying'

pe + galang→*pe*galang 'to make something bigger'

From the examples above there are prefixes (*re-, mis-)* in English and prefixes *(re-, pe-)* in Karonese which are attached to the basic word can convert the form and meaning.

### 2.4.2 Suffix

Suffixes cannot stand alone as words and must be attached to base words. According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 20)states that suffix isbound morpheme that follows the root(like *–able* in *readable)* etc. Based on this definition, it may be said that suffix which is added to the end of the word and will have a meaning when attached to the basic word.

Examples:

**English**: moral + -ize →moral*ize*'tell other people what is right or wrong'

**Karonese**:Kata + -ken →kata*ken* 'to speak'

From the examples above there are suffixes (-*ize*) in English and suffixes (-*ken*) in Karonese which are attached to the basic word can convert the form and meaning in English and does not convert the meaning in Karonese. It shows that there is the difference in the term of meaning between English and Karonese in the term of suffix attach to the basic word.

### 2.4.3 Circumfix

Circumfix must be attached to base words because they cannot stand alone as words. According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002:74) states that circumfix is two parts affix, one part preceding and one part following the base (like *en-...-en* in *enliven*). It means that circumfix operate on more than one affixes.

Examples:

**English**:    im- - ity + mortal →*im*mortal*ity* 'the state of being immortal'

**Karonese**: pe- -ken + empo →*pe*mpo*ken*'to marry of children'

From the examples above there are circumfixes (im- -ity) in English and circumfixes (pe- -ken, per- -i) in Karonese which are attached in front and at the end of the base word can convert the form and meaning.

Based on the explanation above, there are the kinds of affixes prefix, suffix, and circumfix in English and Karonese. This affixes is bound morpheme and cannot stand alone. So, it is attached to the basic word can convert the form and

meaning. But, in Karonese some of the word before or after affixes attached cannot convert the form and meaning. The problem related to the similarities and differences between English and Karonese in forming verb by affixes.

## 2.5 Verb

According to (Yule, 2010: 82) "verbs are words used to refer to various kinds of actions, involving people and things an event". Meanwhile, Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 54) states that verbs can be derived from the verbs and from members of other word classes. It may be concluded that verb has actions and verb not only derived from a verb but also from other word classes like adjective, noun, adverb and etc.

### 1. Transitive Verb

According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002:54)"transitiveverbs (or verbs used transitively) are ones with an 'object' noun phrase, usually indicating the thing or person that is the goal of the action of the verb".For example (Jill laid the book on the table) in this sentence *book* is the object of *laid*. Besides, Hazen ( 2015: 127) states that "A quality of some verbs where a subject and a direct object are logically required. In the sentence *He stabbed the vacuum*, the verb *stab* is transitive because the direct object, *the vacuum*, is part of the lexical listing for *stab"*. From this definition, it may be understood that transitive verbs objects and have the action verb.

## 2. Intransitive Verb

Intransitive verbs do not require objects. According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002:54) "intransitive verbs are verbs that do not require objects or lack of object". Based on these definitions, it may be said that intransitive verbs expressed actions without objects. For example (The book lay on the table) *lay* in this sentence lack an object.

## 2.6 Previous Research

The researcher uses some people works which have the related topic with the topic that going to be discussed as comparison and references. First, Morphological Typology of Affixes in Riau Malay by (Tambusai, 2016). His research aimed to investigate the characteristics of morphological typology in RM and to demonstrate the affixation process. This study was conducted in someselected municipalities and regencies in Riau Province in 2014-2015 and the data was obtained from some RMnative speakers as informants through interviews which were recorded on audiotape and video. Written data was found in documents, such as, from grammar books, journals, and unpublished research results. After analyzing the data, the results provide some support for the involvement of (i) prefixes {meN-}, {beR-}, {teR-}, {di-},{peN-}, {se-}, {peR-}, {ke-}, and {bese-}, (ii) infixes {-em-}, {-el-}, and {-er-}, (iii) suffixes {-an}, {-kan}, and {-i},(iv) confixes {peN-an}, {peR-an}, {ke-an},{ber-an}, and {se-nye}, and (v) affix combination such as {mempeR-(-kan, -i)}, {me-kan}, and {di-kan}. Those affixes can be attached to the basic forms, such as nouns, verbs,adjectives,

adverbs, and numerals. On the basis of the results, it can be concluded that in the process ofaffixation, words undergo a variety of grammatical and semantic changes and the affixation is derivationaland/or inflectional.

In the first previous research, the researcher found the similarities and the differences. The similarities are the researcher uses the same data taken from recorded on the audiotape of the native speaker. The differences are to use the theory of the research, the researcher uses Carstairs's theory and supporting by Haspelmath's theory in the affixation process in English and Karonese while Tambusai's research use Motolalu's theory to analyze the morphological analysis in Riau Malay.

Second research is an analysis affix on vocabulary learning of Iranian intermediate EFL studentsby Mousavi & Hasani (2014). The object of this research is to investigate the effect of the number of affixes on intermediate EFL learners' vocabulary learning, including root, single affix, and double affixes in EFL learners' vocabulary learning. The data are taken from 43 Iranian EFL students (both male and female) with ages among 18-23 were chosen randomly among English students in Qazvin universities. To analyze, the data obtained through using One-way repeated measures ANOVA to compare the results of the three factors (root words, single affixes, and double affixes) and its interaction with the proficiency test.The results showed that EFL intermediate students in Qazvin Province performed weakly in theirtests. It can be concluded that use of various vocabulary learning strategies particularly wordformationstrategy was not very common among the students.
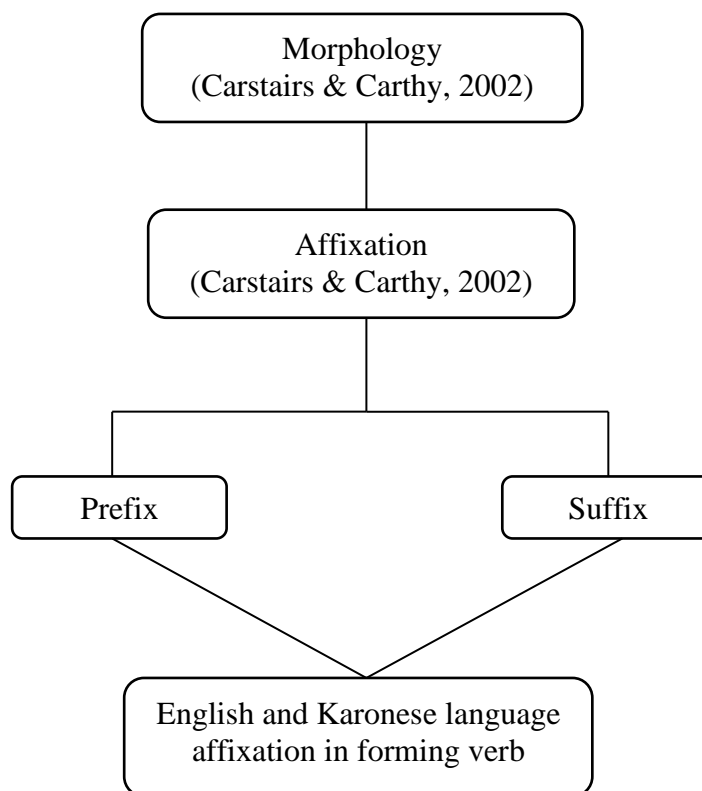
In the second previous research, the researcher also found the similarities and differences. The similarities of this research are the same objective of analysis which is word formation strategy (morphology). Then, The difference is to use the theory of the research, the researcher uses Carstairs's theory to analyze affixation in English and Karonese but Mousavi's and his friends research Scalise's theory to analyze the affixes on vocabulary learning of Iranian Intermediate EFL Students.

Third research is an analysis affixation in English and Yoruba in ESL students by (Adebileje, 2013). The object of this research to describes the affixation processes involved in English and Yoruba word formation systems. This research uses descriptive qualitative research.The data used in this research are taken by recorded Yoruba learners. In collecting data, the researcher re-read and re-analyze word formation error that made by Yoruba learners. The method was done by identifying and re-examining the data based on Weinreich's theory as word arrangement and Tomori's theory as affixation process theory. The finding of this research is Yoruba English learners of English difficult to understand word formation process between two languages and Yoruba pronouns quite different from English. Thus, the teacher must always guide by the fact that mother tongue affects learners understanding of grammatical rules of target language because the two are different models.

Based on the third previous research above, there are similarities and differences which the researcher found. The similarities are the researchers use the native speaker to analyze process word formation of the language itself. The

differences found are the researcher useWeinreich's and Tomori's theory to support his research but this research uses Carstairs's theory and support by Haspelmath's theory to analyze the process of affixation in forming verb in English and Karonese language.

## 2.7    Theoretical Framework

```
            ┌─────────────────────────┐
            │       Morphology        │
            │ (Carstairs & Carthy, 2002) │
            └─────────────────────────┘
                         │
            ┌─────────────────────────┐
            │        Affixation       │
            │ (Carstairs & Carthy, 2002) │
            └─────────────────────────┘
                         │
              ┌──────────┴──────────┐
        ┌──────────┐          ┌──────────┐
        │  Prefix  │          │  Suffix  │
        └──────────┘          └──────────┘
              └──────────┬──────────┘
            ┌─────────────────────────┐
            │ English and Karonese language │
            │   affixation in forming verb  │
            └─────────────────────────┘
```

**Figure 2.1**Theoretical Framework

As seen in theoretical framework above, in this research firstly explain morphology. Then, analyze affixation based on the theory proposed by(Carstairs & Carthy, 2002). There are some parts of affixation are prefix, suffix, and

circumfix. In this research only analyze prefix and suffix in English and Karonese in forming verb which is based on form and meaning.

# CHAPTER III

# METHOD OF RESEARCH

This chapter presents the research method. It discusses the method in conducting this research. The discussion covers the research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and method of presenting research result.

## 3.1 Research Design

This research uses morphological analysis because this research conducts in analyzing of affixation in forming verb in the term of prefix and suffix which based on form and meaning. This research started from the researcher's observation of the affixation phenomenon found in the dialogue of the Karonese wedding party. In the phenomenon that occurs, the researcher explored the phenomenon from books, article and journal that related to affixation. The researcher found and formulated the problems to be analyzed after studied the phenomenon from various sources. In this reseach, the researcher focuses on qualitative research method. Then, the researcher arranged the research method including; method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and method of presenting data. Having done these processes, the researcher's analyze the data that has been collected. In the final stage, the conclusion will be discovered based on the prosess of analyzing data.

**3.2   Object of the Research**

The object of the research is very essential in the research in order to get the result scientifically. The researcher must be smart to decide the object which is used in this research. In this research, the object is affixation in forming verb in English and Karonese language. Then, English data is the word that has been collected from the Oxford dictionary because oxford dictionary has 3000 words commonly used in daily and there is how to read, the meaning and form of its words. As well as Oxford dictionary is a dictionary that is widely used by beginner and also by people who are skilled in English. Then, Karonese data has been collected from the dialog of wedding party in TitiMangga village, Langkat (North Sumatera) on 3 daysbecause in that event the most people attend is Karonese which is using Karo language as a tool of communication every day.

**3.3   Method of Collecting Data**

In collecting the data, the researcher applied observation (*simak*) method by usinguninvolved conversation observation (*simakbebaslibatcakap*)technique Sudaryanto (2015: 203-204). The process of collecting data done by listening the dialogue that contain affixes by Karonese in wedding party and the researcher does not involve directly. It can be seen in the steps below.

1.   Read the information and knowledge about affixation.

2.   Observe while listen the dialogue by Karonsethat contain affixes by using uninvolved conversation observation technique (*simakbebaslibatcakap*).

3.  Classifying the words that contain affixes in the term of prefix and suffix.

4.  Compare the affixation process in English and Karonese which based on form and meaning.

## 3.4   Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher used distributional (*agih*) method by Sudaryanto (2015: 15-25) in the term of forward expansion (*perluasdepan*) and backward expansion (*perluasbelakang*)technique, which aims to support the analysis. The process of analyzing data can be seen in the steps below.

1.  Find out the affixation process in forming verb in English and Karonese language.

2.  Compare the affixation in forming verb in the term of prefix and suffix.

3.  Describe the similarities and differences of affixation in forming verb which based on the form and meaning.

4.  Conclude the affixation process in forming verb in English and Karonese which based on form and meaning in the term of prefix and suffix.

## 3.5   Method of Presenting Research Result

After doing analysis, the next step is presenting the result analysis. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 241)there are two methods of presenting the

result analysis; they are formal and informal. The formal method means the researcher use symbol, table, diagram, and number in presenting the result. Whereas informal method refers to the method of presenting the result analysis by using words: it means the findings can be described by using words or sentences. In this research, the researcher applied the informal method to present the result of analyzed data by using words and sentences to make the readers easily understand.