

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with word structure. Matthews (1991:3) states that, “Morphology, therefore, is the simply a term for that branch of linguistics which is concerned with the ‘form of words’ in different uses and contraction”. The object of morphology is term that has correlation with formation of words. Word formation is creation of a new word, sometimes it changes the word’s meaning and class. While, Lehmann (1976) in Srijono (2001:49) stated that “Morphology is the study of morphemes, their variation, and their combination in words”.

Derivational affixes are part of morphology lesson. In linguistics, Derivational affix is the word-formation that creates the new meaning and part speech by addition the affixes which noun is obtained from verb, adverb is obtained from adjective, verb is obtained from adjective, and adjective is obtained from noun. “If an affix changes the part of speech of the base, it is derivational” (Bauer, 1988:12). There are three kinds of affixes. They are prefix, infix, and suffix. A prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base, like *re-*, *un-*, and *in-*. For example: *re-make*, *un-kind*, *in-accurate*, etc. An infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or

stem or base) like *-ly*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-s*, *-ing* and *-ed*. For example: *kind-ly*, *wait-er*, *book-s*, *walk-ed*, etc (Katamba, 1993:44).

A dictionary is a kind book that contained the complete vocabularies or words. It is arranged based on alphabetical order. A dictionary is important for people, especially the students. Because you can look for the meaning of words that you want, likes English to Indonesian. It explains the meaning of vocabularies or words. It helps the people to know the new vocabularies or words and the meaning of the vocabularies or words. In addition, it also clarifies about the purpose of words, the manner saying the words and the example of manner using the words to make a sentence.

A dictionary has some functions. First, it has the meaning based on the benefit. Second, it determines the meaning and the usefulness of the word, and the people pronounce it based on the phonetic transcription. Third, it explains the word based on the meaning and the usage. The utility of the dictionary usually helps the people to find the meaning of the word and the manner using the word its. The dictionary can help us to find the words that we want. We can control the spelling of the words and look for the standard language, the synonym or antonym or acronym of the words.

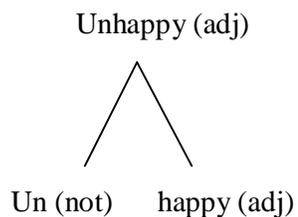
There are some types of dictionary, for instances: monolingual, bilingual, and various language dictionaries. A monolingual dictionary uses only one language, like a big Indonesian dictionary. A bilingual dictionary uses two languages, like an English-Indonesia dictionary. A various language dictionary uses three or more languages, like a Malay-Chinese-English dictionary. In this time, the writer

uses a bilingual dictionary to be analyzed, especially an English-Indonesian dictionary.

Some affixes (prefix un- and dis-) in an English-Indonesian dictionary are *unauthorized, unambiguous, unbroken, uncertain, unfaithful, unimaginative, unhappy, unimportant, unlock, unmarked, unnecessary, unproductive, unreal, , unwanted, disagreement, disassemble, disbelief, discharge, disclaim, disconnect, disconnected, discovered, disorder, disrespect, etc.*

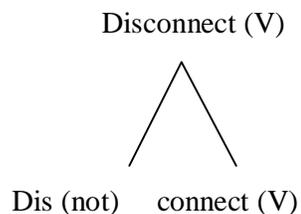
The examples of derivational affixes (prefix un- and dis-) are:

a. *Unhappy*



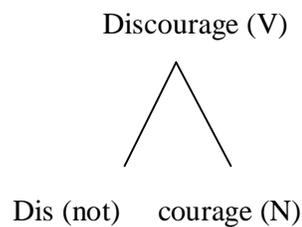
*Unhappy* consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “*un*” and the base morpheme “*happy*”. Morpheme “*un-*” is prefix and “*happy*” is adjective category. *Unhappy* (adj): *un-* + *happy* (adj) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because *unhappy* has changed the meaning although it does not change the grammatical category.

b. *Disconnect*



*Disconnect* consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “*dis*” and the base morpheme “*connect*”. Morpheme of “*disconnect*” belongs to verb category, while morpheme “*dis*” is prefix and “*connect*” is verb category. *Disconnect* (V): *dis-* + *connect* (V) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because *disconnect* has changed the meaning although it does not change the grammatical category.

c. *Discourage*



*Discourage* consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “*dis*” and the base morpheme “*courage*”. Morpheme of “*discourage*” belongs to verb category, while morpheme “*dis*” is prefix and “*courage*” is noun category. *Discourage* (V): *dis-* + *courage* (N) is derivational affixes when they are combined, because *discourage* has changed the grammatical category from noun category into verb category.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that not all prefixes *un-* and *dis-* can change grammatical category but they can change the meaning. They have the meaning “not”. The writer tries to analyze derivational affixes (prefix *un-* and *dis-*) in an English-Indonesian dictionary. Based on the reason above, the writer conduct a research entitled: **A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES (PREFIX) UN- AND DIS- USED IN AN**

***ENGLISH-INDONESIAN DICTIONARY BY JOHN M. ECHOLS AND HASAN SHADILY.***

**B. Previous Study**

This research deals with some previous researches but it has differences in some matters. This previous study will be mentioned here to prove that this research is different from others. The first research was conducted by Harlinanto (UMS, 2008) entitled *An Analysis of Noun Forming affixes in Time Magazine Issued on January 7, 2008*. On that research, he employs the morphological analysis. The objectives are identifying and analyzing noun forming affixes based on syntactical category. There are six affixes which form noun: (1) *-ion*, (2) *-ation*, (3) *-ment*, (4) *-er*, (5) *-ness* and (6) *-ity*. His research uses descriptive qualitative research. The results of this study show those two lexical categories that are changing into noun; noun forming affixes from verb to noun and forming affixes from adjectives to noun. The assimilation process influences the sound segment of the root. Therefore, there occurs omission to prevent redundancy of word sound. In addition, from the six affixes mentioned, the most common affix in the data are *-ion*.

The other research that has related to the research was conducted by Triani (UMS, 2009) entitled *An Analysis Derivational Process of English Nouns Found in the Hello Magazine Articles*. The goal of her research is to classify lexical categories of derivational process of English nouns. She analyzed the type of new derived words are in the Hello Magazine article. The data are sentences

containing derivational nouns taken from the articles on the magazine. The writer concerns with three articles which are entitled: “My side Career As a Women Watcher, Must be Improved, and How to make Decisions”. To answer that problem, this research employs morphological analysis. The object of this research is word categories in derivational process. Data and data source are taken from the articles in the Hello Magazine using descriptive qualitative research because it does not use numbering. The result of this study shows that first, there are 104 data of lexical categories that are changed into noun, they are: 90 data of derived lexical categories from verb which consists of verb +-ing (51 data), verb +-ment (8 data), verb +-ion (15 data), verb +-er (8 data), verb +-ation (7 data), verb +-or (1 datum), and 14 data of derived lexical categories from adjective which consists of adjective + -acy (2 data), adjective +-ance (2 data), adjective +-ence (1 datum), adjective +-dom (1 datum), adjective +-ity (5 data), adjective +-ness (3 data).

Based on the study above, there are similarities and differences. The similarities of this study with previous study are both use morphological analysis. The differences are on the data source, the first researcher on the previous study above uses *Time Magazine Issued on January 7, 2008* as the data source. The second researcher on the previous study above uses *Hello Magazine Articles* as the data source. The writer uses *an English-Indonesian dictionary* as data source. The writer focuses on the affixes; especially prefix (un- and dis-). Then, the first researcher on the previous study above focuses on noun forming

affixes and the second researcher on the previous study above focuses on the analysis of derivational process of English nouns.

### **C. Limitation of the Study**

In this research paper, the writer only focuses on the affixes. The writer only limits on the prefix (un- and dis-), because the writer just wants to know the differences and similarities of the usage of prefix un- and dis- in words. The analyzing only uses *an English-Indonesian dictionary* as the data.

### **D. Problem Statement**

Based on the phenomena mentioned on the background of this study, the writer formulates the following problems.

1. What are the differences and similarities on the usage between prefix un- and dis- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary*?
2. What are the characteristics of prefix un- and dis- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary*?
3. What are the functions are of prefix un- and dis- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary*?

### **E. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problems above, the writer formulates the objective of the study in the followings.

1. To clarify the differences and similarities on the usage between prefix un- and dis- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary*.
2. To describe the characteristics of prefix un- and dis- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary*.
3. To clarify the functions of prefix un- and dis- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary*.

#### **F. Benefit of the Study**

This research is conducted in order that it gives theoretical and practical benefits.

##### 1. Theoretical Benefit

In theoretical benefit, the research finding can be used by the students and the lectures.

###### a. The Students

- 1) The students would be easier in understanding of the differences between prefix un- and dis-.

###### b. The lectures

- 1) This result of the research can be used as reference and input when teaching English, especially derivational affixes (prefix un- and dis-).

##### 2. Practical Benefit

In practical benefit, the research finding can be used by the other researcher and the author.

a. Other researcher

The result of this research can help the other researcher to get information needed in his or her research about derivational affixes prefix un- and dis-).

b. Author

The author can get the larger knowledge and experience about derivational affixes (prefix un- and dis-).

## **G. Research Paper Organization**

The research paper organization is consisting of five chapters as the followings:

Chapter I is introduction. Introduction consist of the background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and reserach paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theories. Underlying theories is including the notion of morphology, the notion of word, the notion of morpheme, classification of morphemes, types of morphemes, the notion of affixes, the types of affixes, and the notion of derivation.

Chapter III is research method. Research method consist of type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The finding is analyzed into: the similarities and differences of the usage , the characteristics, and the functions of prefixes un- and dis- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary*.

Chapter V is drawing conclusion and suggestion.