

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers introduction of the research that includes background of the research, some questions that are used as guidance in conducting the research, the purposes of the research, significance of the research, scope of the research, methods that are used in the research, clarification of some key terms, and organization of the research.

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is one of the important things in people's life. People use it for many kind of purposes in many different ways. Language exists, not only for human, but also for animal, even for plant species. However, human language is unique in being a symbolic communication system that is learned instead of biologically inherited. A major advantage of learning human language as symbolic communication system is that it is infinitely flexible. Meanings can be changed and new symbols created, which can be active or passive (O'Neil, 2006). Without language, people cannot do anything in this life, especially in socializing with other people. In order to live well, people have to know and understand the knowledge of the right use of language. After they understand about the knowledge, they also have to know how the language is used in daily life.

Language usage refers to the rules for making language, i.e. the structures used. It can be compared to use, which considers the communicative meaning of language ("Language Usage," 2008). Considering this definition, it is found that every language has its own rules that are learnt by people. Therefore, there are also some rules about the right use of Indonesian suffixes in the sentences, in this case about suffix {-i} and {-kan}.

As Indonesian people, we have to be aware of grammar rules in Indonesian language, one of which is about affixes. In the case of affixes, sometimes people are

often confused of the right affixes to be used. Affixes hold an important role in the use of Indonesian language, especially in the word formations. Therefore, it is possible for the user to make errors in those formations (Tongeng, 2012). For example, in the case of suffix {-i} and {-kan}, people feel confused to differentiate both suffixes when they are applied in the sentences. There are always some errors in the use of suffixes, both in terms of forms or functions (Tongeng, 2012). Both suffixes have different functions, depend on the context of the sentences, such as suffix {-kan} that has a causative function while suffix {-i} has a repetitive function. There are some studies about Indonesian suffix {-i} and {-kan} which come from Arka (2009) and Cole (2004). They focused on functions of the suffixes. Arka also used computational morphosyntactic analysis to analyze applicative function of Indonesian suffix {-i}.

The analysis of suffixes can also be done using a corpus program. There are many corpus programs that are designed to facilitate the researchers do linguistic studies, especially for a study of words, sentences, or utterances. Firstly, according to McEnery and Wilson (2001, p. 29) who stated about corpus, “In principle, any collection of more than one text can be called a corpus: the term ‘corpus’ is simply the Latin for ‘body’, hence a corpus may be defined as any body of text. But the term ‘corpus’ when used in the context of modern linguistics tends more frequently to have more specific connotations than this simple definition. Corpus is sampling and representativeness, finite size, machine-readable form, and a standard reference.” Another definition of corpus comes from Baker, Hardie, and McEnery (2006, p. 48), “In linguistics a corpus is a collection of texts (a ‘body’ of language) stored in an electronic database. Corpora are usually large bodies of machine-readable text containing thousands or millions of words.”

Further, this research is called a corpus-based study. According to Baker, Hardie, and McEnery (2006, p. 49), in corpus-based study, the former uses a corpus as a source of examples to check researcher intuition or to examine the frequency and/or plausibility of the language contained within a smaller data set. Corpus-based study can achieve “explanatory adequacy”: the results of the study establish a direct

relationship between the frequency of the various types of elliptical coordinations across the languages of the world and their overall frequency in English. All corpus-based research is functional in the sense that it is grounded in the belief that linguistic analysis will benefit if it is based on real language used in real contexts. (Meyer, 2004, p. 10)

There have been some studies as corpus-based studies. A study from Ismail, Begi, and Vaseghi (2013), Loke, Ali, and Anthony (2013), Manokaran, Ramalingam, and Adriana (2013) took the data from Malaysian Corpus of Students' Argumentative Writing (MCSAW) to be analyzed. Their target for these studies are Malaysian students that learn English as their second language. They analyzed some grammars in the students' essays, such as modals, preposition of time 'on' and 'at', and past auxiliary 'be'.

The previous research of suffix {-i} and {-kan} do not do a corpus-based study for discovering the use of suffix {-i} and {-kan}, especially in the newspapers' articles. It is widely known that newspaper is the first information media for human in the beginning of their civilization (Supriyadi, 2014). By understanding the knowledge of suffixes, this present research attempts to discover the bases that are attached by suffix {-i} and {-kan} and also grammatical meanings and functions that are shown by the use of each suffix in Indonesian online newspapers. The researcher also wants to analyze the differences between suffix {-i} and {-kan}.

1.2 Research Questions

This study has formulated some questions that are used as guidance in conducting this research. They are presented as follows:

1. What are the bases that are attached by suffix {-i} and {-kan}?
2. What are grammatical meanings and functions that are shown by the use of suffix {-i}?
3. What are grammatical meanings and functions that are shown by the use of suffix {-kan}?
4. What are the differences between suffix {-i} and {-kan}?

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1.3 Purposes of the Research

The purpose of this research is to discover the bases that are attached by suffix {-i} and {-kan} and also grammatical meanings and functions that are shown by the use of each suffix in Indonesian online newspapers. The researcher also attempts to analyze the differences between suffix {-i} and {-kan}.

1.4 Significance of the Research

Theoretically, this research will give more knowledge about Indonesian affixes to Indonesian people, especially about the use of suffix {-i} and {-kan}. Also, it will turn out well if it is used effectively in the academic situations. Practically, people will not be confused to use it in daily conversations after knowing this knowledge.

1.5 Scope of the Research

This research focuses on how suffix {-i} and {-kan} are used in all complex words in the articles of the online newspapers. It means suffix {i} and {-kan} are used in the words that only have suffix {i} or suffix {-kan} and the words that have confix ({me}-{i}, {me}-{kan}, {di}-{i}, {di}-{kan}, {me}-{per}-{kan}). The researcher only uses Indonesian online newspapers as an object of the research so that the researcher choose three popular Indonesian online newspapers to represent a case study of Indonesian suffixes.

1.6 Research Methods

This research uses qualitative and descriptive methods with the presence of a simple statistical data for describing the occurrences of the intended features. The researcher uses these methods in order to explore and investigate this research deeply. Cassell and Symon (1994) state that there are some characteristics of qualitative research, which are: the research focus on interpretation rather than quantification, an emphasis on subjectivity rather than objectivity, and an orientation towards process rather than outcome. This will be going through two steps of analysis, which are data collection and analysis process. In data collection, the data will be taken from three

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online newspapers in Indonesia, which are Kompas, Republika, and Tempo, with different categories of topic.

This analysis uses Sneddon (2010) book as a guideline about affixes, especially about the right use of suffix {-i} and {-kan}. Because this research attempts to discover the bases that are attached by suffix {-i} and {-kan} in Indonesian online newspapers, the researcher uses *AntConc*, one program of corpus linguistics, as Nesselhauf (2005) said that one type of data, which is naturally occurring language, in this case randomly collected texts, is included in corpus linguistic analysis. This study uses *AntConc* to find what kind of bases that are attached by suffix {-i} and {-kan} in the articles. According to Anthony (2005, p. 75), “*AntConc* offers many of the essential tools needed for the analysis of corpora, with the added benefit of an intuitive interface, and a freeware license.

The data are taken from three Indonesian online newspapers, which are Kompas, Republika, and Tempo. There are 200.000 words of corpora taken from eight different categories of topic in the newspapers, which are economics and business, politics, lifestyle, automotive, sport, technology, entertainment, and travel. Each article is put in the *Notepad* so that it can be analyzed by a corpus program, *AntConc*.

After all the analysis have been done, it is expected to discover the differences between the use of suffix {-i} and {-kan} in the words of the articles in the Indonesian online newspapers. There are several functions that differentiate each suffix which attaches to the bases in the words.

1.7 Clarification of Key Terms

In this research there are several terms to clarify in order to comprehend the key terms used in this research. The terms are clarified as follows:

1. Affixes (Katamba, 1993: 44 in Darmapati, 2013)

An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously, by definition affixes are terms are bound morphemes. No word may contain only

an affix standing on its own, like $\{-y\}$ or $\{-ed\}$ or $\{-al\}$ or even a number of affixes strung together like $\{-al-s\}$.

2. Suffixes (Katamba, 1993: 44 in Darmapati, 2013)

Suffix is an affix which attached after the root, or stem or base like $\{-ly\}$, $\{-er\}$, $\{-i\}st$, $\{-i\}ng$, and $\{-ed\}$.

3. AntConc (Anthony, 2005)

AntConc is a freeware, multi-platform, multi-purpose corpus analysis toolkit, includes a powerful concordancer, word and keyword frequency generators, tools for cluster and lexical bundle analysis, and a word distribution plot.

4. Corpus linguistics (Bennet, 2010)

Corpus is a large collection of texts consisting of naturally occurring examples of language stored electronically. Therefore, corpus linguistic is a discipline, a methodology or an approach to the study of language in use through corpus/corpora.

1.8 Organization of the Paper

This research is organized into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I

This chapter contains introduction, which discusses about background and statement of the problem, research questions, purposes of the research, research method, significance of the research, and organization of the paper.

Chapter II

This chapter contains details of the theoretical frameworks, which serve as the basis for investigating the problem, and some previous studies related to this research.

Chapter III

This chapter contains the methodology used in this research, discussing the steps and procedures, the instrument, and the reasons for choosing these procedures.

Chapter IV

This chapter contains the results and findings of this research.

Chapter V

This chapter contains conclusions and recommendations resulting from this research.

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