

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language is the most important thing for communication. People need language to communicate or transfer message from one to another. It are includes in verbal communication, where communication occurs between two people or more language to be done in doing activity such as speaking, listening, writing, and reading.

Each language has identity in the structure and meaning (Jos Daniel Parera, 1987: 23). It is known that each country has its own language. For example: English and Indonesia. In Indonesia itself, so many languages like Indonesia (National Language), Javanese, Sundanese, and sometimes they are using English for communication.

In learning English, students tend to transfer their source language (English) into target language (Indonesian). It means the individuals tend to transfer the form, meaning and culture to the foreign language or other language. Both of English dictionary and Indonesian language (KBBI) on-line dictionary, there are many kind noun formations in both of them is the above table that interesting to learn.

English as International language, it has similarities and differences from Indonesian in forming word; one of the problems is about noun formations. In English language, noun formation is not an exception to the word-formation process; it follows the same morphological rules. In Indonesian language, noun formations are formed word noun with suffix and other combining forms. For example: the base word "move= *pindah*" plus suffix -ment; movement "*perpindahan*", the base word "close= *tutup*" plus suffix -ure; closure "*penutupan*".

The researcher will use Abdi's theory, which is focused on comparing two languages, then find the similarities and differences, in this case is noun

formations with suffix. According to Abdi in his book *Contrastive Analysis and Error Analysis (2010)*, there are five steps for systematic comparison and contrast of two languages, i.e (1) Selection (2) Description (3) Comparison (4) Prediction (5) Verification.

The researcher chooses the data from Merriam Webster dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary, and Indonesian Language dictionary (KBBI) because there is no researcher who interesting or rarely used dictionary as the data. The researcher collected the data by herself, and has found the total numbers of data 190 with each type are 10 words. For restricting the data from dictionary, the researcher finding the data noun formations with suffix are 190 with 10 words for each type. In this research, a Contrastive Analysis is carried out to find the similarities and differences between English Noun Formations with suffix and Their Indonesian Equivalents. Then, from differences can be predicted learning problems or translating problems.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulating her research through the following question:

1. What similarities are there between English Noun Formations with suffix and Their Indonesian Equivalents?
2. What differences are there between English Noun Formations with suffix and Their Indonesian Equivalents?
3. What learning problems can be predicted due to differences between English Noun Formations with suffix and Their Indonesian Equivalents?

1.3 Scope of the study

The scope of the study focuses on the contrastive analysis between English Noun Formations with suffix and Their Indonesian Equivalents as found in the English on-line Merriam Webster dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary by Echol and Shadily (2014) and on-line Indonesian language dictionary (KBBI).

1.4 Objectives of the study

In line with the statement of the problem, objective of the study can be summed up as follows:

1. To find out the similarities between English Noun Formations with suffix and their Indonesian equivalents in the English on-line Merriam Webster dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary by Echols and Shadily (2014), and on-line Indonesian language dictionary (KBBI).
2. To find out the differences between English Noun Formations with suffix and their Indonesian equivalents in the English on-line Merriam Webster dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary by Echols and Shadily (2014), and on-line Indonesian language dictionary (KBBI).
3. To predict learning problems due to differences between English Noun Formations with suffix and their Indonesian equivalents in the on-line English Merriam Webster dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary by Echols and Shadily (2014), and on-line Indonesian language dictionary (KBBI).

1.5 Significances of the study

It is hoped that the result of the study will give valuable contribution to :

1. The researcher

This research will be useful for the researcher to gain more knowledge about English Noun Formations with suffix and Their Indonesian Equivalents.

2. Another researcher or readers

The research is expected to be useful for language researcher or readers to increase their knowledge about a contrastive analysis and noun formations with suffix.

3. Dian Nuswantoro University especially the English Department students

The writer expects this study could be useful for Dian Nuswantoro students.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This research is divided into five chapters, and each chapter discusses different topics.

Chapter 1 discusses about introduction. In this chapter, there are six elements which are background of the study, statement of the problems, scope of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter 2 discusses about Review of Related Literature. It consist the theories about contrastive analysis, English noun divided into definition of noun, kinds of English noun, and noun derivations in English. The next discussion is Indonesian noun which is classified into definition of noun, kind of Indonesian noun, and noun with suffix in Indonesia.

Chapter 3 discusses about Research Method, which contains research design, unit of analysis, source of data, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter 4 presents finding and discussion of a contrastive analysis between English noun formations with suffix and their Indonesian equivalents in dictionary.

Chapter 5 presents conclusions and suggestions of the study.