

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Communication gives important things to humans. Language as a tool for communication and people use language to express their idea, thoughts and feelings. To give information, deliver message, express feeling, persuade people, entertain people and share opinion there is some functions of language.

According to Verderber (1999, p. 52) language is the body of words and the system for their use in communicating that are common to the people of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition. Language is not only limited to the act of communication of one thought. It is also, there are various functions and meanings inherent in language that are often not understood and comprehended by students or other people in these sentences and words.

In word there are several affixes that can change the meaning of a word, there is a prefix or a suffix to a word which will be the focus of this research. That is why writers do these researches, so it will help other students to understand more about prefix morpheme in morphology study. And there is also another affix that is called prefix.

Prefix is an affix added before a root or stem or base. Katamba (1993, p.44). Prefixes are morphemes that attach to the front of the root/base word.

Root or base word are morphemes that form the base of a word and usually carry its meaning. Generally, base are free morphemes that can stand by themselves. Root/base words sometimes have affixes attach to them, and it is called affixation.

Affixation is linguistic process that is speakers use to form different words by adding morphemes at the beginning (prefixation), the middle (infixation) or the end (suffixation) of words. Because root/base are free morphemes, then affixes is a bound morpheme. Which means, it cannot stand alone as a word. Affixes are morphemes that only occur when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as root or base or stem.

A stem is the part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes have beaded. Inflectional and derivational morphemes are used to form words in different ways. Derivational morphemes form new words by changing the meaning of the base or changing the word class, and inflectional morphemes form new words without changing both of them. Affixes are important in morphology because it allows us to form new words and express specific meanings of words or morpheme that is commonly used.

A morpheme is the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function, (O'Grady et al. 2005, p. 113). It means that morpheme is the lowest basics of Linguistics that deals with grammatical meaning. For example (1) in the news Shell Rain Down on Kharkiv as Army Stands Firm, Russian and Ukraine war in BBC News, the word '*attack*' in paragraph seven line one is a verb and a free morpheme and another example

(2) is a word '*untroubled*' in the third of eleven paragraph which is adjective is a bound morpheme.

Morpheme have two type, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme which can stand alone into words without having to be bound by other morphemes. Free morpheme is further grouped into two, namely lexical morpheme (open-class) and functional morpheme (closed-class). This type of Lexical morpheme can stand alone and can receive an affix, either a suffix (prefix) or a prefix (suffix). And this morpheme consists of noun, adjective, adverb, and verb.

Morpheme is related to morphology because it is a part of that study. How the word is formed, how their relation to each other and word structure. It is all can be studied in morphology. It is also look at part of speech, intonations, stress, and the ways context can change a word's pronunciation and meaning.

Morphology includes in a study of a words, then it is clear that it is a part of linguistics. Morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. It can be concluded from that Bauer's statement, that linguistics has a relation to language such a word meaning.

Meaning is the relationship between speakers and speech partners in a language so they can understand each other what the message in conveyed. Meaning can be studied through scientific, study of language called Linguistics. The branch of linguistics which relates with meaning is called semantics. Semantics is considered as a study of meaning of language. It

deals with the expression of linguistics objects such as sentences, phrases, and words.

Writer chooses morphology study to analyze article in BBC News. This research aims to analyze prefixes in BBC News article. BBC News is an online newspaper that uses English and provides information around the world. It can also be read on the website and mobile phone application. BBC News is also responsible for broadcasting, news and current affairs besides, BBC News has international standard and accuracy.

The writer chooses the BBC News online newspaper as object of the study because BBC News one of the top news stories that are trusted and has a lot interest to readers. However, BBC News also allows the multitude of word of ambiguous sentences. It often uses vocabularies which is very difficult to understand for nonnative English speakers. Therefore, the researcher is interested in using BBC News as a data source. With prefix analysis in this article, writer will explain every detail of this analysis. So, every student can understand the prefix in the article news. Because it is often used as a medium of learning, one of which is about prefix analysis.

For this reason, the writer chooses THE MEANING OF PREFIXES IN THE RUSSIAN AND UKRAINE WAR IN THE BBC NEWS as a basis of research. The purpose of this study is to provide an understanding of the structure and meaning of words, especially in the article BBC News. The selection of news as one of the containers in this analysis is because the news has many words or sentences that the meaning of each word is still not

understood. In conducting this research, of course, it is done with linguistic morphology in analyzing word structure in the BBC News.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the research:

- a. What are the functions of meaning prefixes in the Russian and Ukraine War in article BBC News?
- b. What kinds of the prefix are found in the Russian and Ukraine War in article BBC News?

2. Scope of the Research

The fundamental problem that will be examined in this research, as stated in the title, is the method of determining the meaning of prefixes of words. In morpheme division, it is made up of numerous series. The affix, which is separated into derivational and inflectional affix, is the emphasis of this bound morpheme. Katamba's hypothesis was used to identify the meaning of prefixes in the article writer (1993).

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

- a. To explain the functions of prefix in the Russian and Ukraine war in article BBC News
- b. To know the kinds of meaning prefixes in the Russian and Ukraine war in article BBC News

2. Significance of the Research

Theoretically, this research can enrich or add theories about the student ability in using prefixes from using the previous researches, and it can be used to verify them. It also will give new literature for the next researchers who will conduct the same object with different ideas.

Practically in this research can inform students and the readers about their abilities in using affixation. So, it will give positive effect on their English achievement and this research can help the teacher to know the student's ability in using prefixes and suffixes. It also will help the teaching learning process.

D. Operational Definitions

In this part, several terms or theories which are used in the research analysis explained. It is necessary to define them since they are the key word of the research. The definitions are follows:

1. Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning, phrases, sentence meaning in language. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language. Semantics is central to study of communication, and the center of the study of human mind, thought processes, cognition, conceptualization, how we classify and convey our experience of the world language. Some people would like semantics to pursue the study of

meaning in a wide sense of all that is communicated by language. Meaning is a certain reflection in our mind of objects, phenomena or relations that makes part of linguistics. Meaning is the process of human inseparable part of language for attempt to comprehend the nature use of reasoning and perception, there pure semantics has been part of linguistics.

2. Morphology

Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and they are relationship to other words in the same language. In linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. Morphology is about the structure of words, how word such as *dislike* are made up of smaller meaningful elements such as *dis* and *like*. This branch of linguistics is studying about the structure of words. Besides defining about structure of words, morphology also studies about elements that makes meaning in certain words.

3. Morphemes

A morpheme is the minimal linguistic unit which has meaning or grammatical function. Morphemes are taken from words which can be broken down into smaller units a morpheme may be defined as the minimal linguistic sign, a grammatical unit in which there is an arbitrary union of a sound and a meaning that cannot be further analyzed

4. Affix

Affix are word that's change the meaning of a root or base word or affixes are a part of morpheme. Ingo Plugs states affix as a bound morpheme that attaches to bases. It can be added to other morpheme which is constructing a word formation and new meaning, the following are the further explanation.

5. Prefix

A prefix is an affix which is placed before the stem of a word. Adding it to the beginning of one word changes it into another word. For example, when the prefix un- is added to the word happy, it creates the word unhappy. Particularly in the study of languages, a prefix is also called a performative, because it alters the form of the words to which it is affixed. Prefixes are the letter which sit before a stem to make new words. These letters are also called affixes. Affixes generally have no meaning by their own but can form meaningful words by sitting before/after the stems. In the case of prefixed words, affixes sit before the stems of the words, A prefix is an affix which is placed before the stem of a word.

6. BBC News

BBC News is an online newspaper that uses English and provides information around the world. It can also be read on the website and mobile phone applications. BBC News is also responsible for broadcasting, news and current affairs besides, BBC News has international standard and accuracy.

BBC News one of the top news stories that are trusted and has a lot interest to readers. BBC News also allows the multitude of word of ambiguous sentences. It often uses vocabularies which is very difficult to understand for nonnative English speakers. Therefore, the researcher is interested in using BBC News as a data source.

E. Systematization of the Research

In this research, the systematization of this paper means to make the writer easier in taking understanding of this paper and to make the paper completed in good composition. The writer divides the writing into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I is Introduction consist of background, questions, and scope, as well as the researches and importance, operational definition, and systematization.

Chapter II is Theoretical Descriptions consist of describing the meaning of prefixes in BBC News, affiliation from the expert, and prefixes that found in BBC News as the writer reference.

Chapter III is Methodology of the research consists of Method of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of the Data Analysis and Data Source.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis explains about data description, analysis of the data, and interpretation of the data.

Chapter V are the Conclusion and suggestion give the summary of the conclusion which related of discussion, suggestion which relate to significant of the research.

