

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

According to Lieber (2009), “morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they’re used in sentences”. Morphology deals with the systematic correspondence between the form and meaning of words. Sometimes it is also referred to in large sense as word formation. The study of these regularities comprises the domains of inflection and word formation. Inflection concerns the expression of morph syntactic properties, sometimes required by a specific syntactic context. Word formation deals with the creation of new (complex) words by various morphological mechanisms.

Sample of suffix found in English that have a root word and following by the suffix *-ness* the root word of ‘happy’ means that *bahagia* as adjective and if the word follow by the suffix *-ness* became ‘happiness’ which is the last word ‘y’ change to ‘I’ and be ‘happiness’ that means *kebahagian* in bahasa. Not only at English but in Patani language also have the shape of suffix. The example below as the sample of suffix in the language.

Suffix *-no*

Participant 1 : Mpin te ntene ya yaram

Mpin, te, ntene, ya, yaram

Girl, The, give, me, guava

(The woman give me water guava)

Participant 2 : Arimk nteneno karapisa te na yali

Arimak, nteneno, karapisa, te, na, yali

My sister, given, chair, the, to, me
(My sister given me the chair to me)

For the root conversation above talking about compliment from P1 to P2 talking about compliment which is P1 as (Participant 1) in 3 line said :

Participant1 : Mpin te **ntene** ya yaram

(The woman give me water guava)

Participant 2 : Arimka **nteneno** karapisa te na ya li

(My sister given me a chair to me)

It can be analyzed, The word marked in bold word of “**ntene**” that have means “**give**” as noun and if following by adding suffix *-no* be “**nteneno**” means “**given**” as adjective. Although there is suffix found in Patani language use by the community in Maba it’s not means that in every form word has derivation but it can be stand alone by not following by the Affixation. The short analysis form the conversation between two participant above show about derivational Morphology.

People in South Maba community while speaking in their daily communication between parents to parents, sister to sister, brother to brother, or parent to children by their local language has several suffixes in each vocabularies when they was talking about in an issue. In this research there’s suffix in the example of the word, they are suffixes of *-no*. The sample of data here found by personality because mastering in the language of Patani spoken by Sout Maba community.

Patani is an Austronesian language from central Halmahera. This people who speak this language are called Patani people. In 1951, they are estimated to number around 2,700 people, and in 1987, the population of Patani sub-district number 16,666 but it’s difficult to trace how many genuine Patani there are. Now this language speak by the community in Halmahera, namely Tepeleo village with the

Tepeleo dialect and Soa Sangaji with the Maba dialect. The two dialects have a different of about 75%. language because according to dialectomic calculations, the Patani isolect has a percentage difference in the range of 80-100% with the surrounding languages (Badan Pengembangan dan pembinaan bahasa Kemendikbud).

The researcher want to be involved analyze this case because maintain language preservation base on mapping data from language development and development agency (2019), it was found that there are 19 regional language in North Maluku Province. Patani language is the one of the list on the data, to always maintain the integrity of language so that is continues to be cultivated for generations.

1.2. Statements of the Problems

Based on the background that has been described above, two main problems of this study are :

1.2.1. What are the forms of derivational suffixes in Patani Language used by the community South Maba (Gotowasi)?

1.2.2. What are the meaning of words undergo derivational suffixes in Patani language used by their community in Maba?

1.3. Research Of Objectives

1.3.1. To elaborate the derivation suffix process in Patani language use by the community in South of Maba (Gotowasi).

1.3.2. To explain the meaning of words that undergo in the derivation process in the Patani language used by community in south of Maba.

1.4. Scope of Research

The researcher only focusing by took suffixes in derivational suffix which are found in the language of Patani Spoken by South Maba Community.

1.5. Significance of The Research

The importance of conducting this research is to increase knowledge and as references for society in South of Maba Community.

1.6. Theoretical Significances

1.6.1. Theoretically, by the morphology approach viewed from generative grammar to find out the process of formation the results of this study expected to contribute to the study and development of derivational suffixes found in the daily conversation from community in South Maba.

1.6.2. For the development of theory for teachers and students in presentation of language.

1.7. Practical Significances

The results of this study expected to enrich the repertoire of knowledge about morphological analysis which about derivational suffixes in Patani language spoken by the South Maba community as the support of the student.

Practically, made decisions for 3 or more then it to provide about the words ending (suffixes) that we also encounter, while doing communication.

1.8. The Review Of Literature

Several study on derivational suffixes have been conducted in this part, the researcher review of the previous studies as follows.

First, with authors Windaryati and Antonius M. K. "*Comparison of Verb Formation Between English and Buton Tomiya*" (2020). In this study, both of them examined the comparison of verb formation between English and Butonese Tomiya (BT), to find out the similarities and differences. Similarities in the formation of English and BT verbs include sentence forms in: Positive

sentences verbal present tense: the verb formulations between the two languages are actually almost the same, but in BT more affixes are added before the subject, predicate, and object. Differences in the formation of English and BT verbs include sentence forms in: present perfect tense, past future tense, past future continuous tense, present tense (except verbal positive sentences), present continuous tense (except interrogative sentences), present tense perfect continuous tense, past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, past perfect continuous tense, present future continuous tense, future present perfect tense, future perfect continuous tense, past future perfect tense and past future perfect continuous tense.

Second , with the title "*Analysis of Derivational Affixes on the Simple Plan Taking One For The Team Album*" by Yohana Maria Vianey (2021). In her research, she analyzed the derivative affixes found in the song lyrics of the Simple Plan album entitled *Taking One for The Team*. There are two background problems in this study. First, find out what derivative affixes are found in the song lyrics from the Simple Plan album entitled Taking One for The Team. Second, finding the meaning of derivative affixes contained in the song lyrics from the Simple Plan album entitled Taking One for The Team.

Third, with the title “ *Derivation And Inflection On Selena Gomez Song Lyrics In Revival Album*” by Edarwati Halawa (2020). The aim of this research are to find out the derivation and inflection affixes in the lyrics of Selena Gomez’s song on Revival Album and to describe the function of each derivation and inflection affixes.