A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PREFIXES
IN ENGLISH AND PAKPAK DAI RI LANGUAGE

A THESIS

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Skripsi ini berjudul “A Contrastive Analysis of Prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language”. Objek kajian yang dianalisis adalah awalan atau prefiks dari kedua bahasa. Dalam bahasa Inggris dijumpai 66 prefiks dan dari prefiks tersebut hanya 8 prefix yang saya jadikan sebagai data analisis yaitu prefix a-, be-, fore-, mis-, un-, under-, super-, dis- dan 8 prefiks dalam bahasa Pakpak Dairi Language yaitu prefix i-, ki-, me-, mer-, pe-, per-, se- dan ter-.

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The writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a part of culture; it is a part of human behavior. According to Nasr (1971: 1), “language is an acquired habit of systematic vocal activity representing notions coming from human experiences”. One can also say that language is acquired vocal system for communicating notions.

International language, national language, and local language are the classification of language based on its scope. Pakpak Dairi is one of the local languages spoken by Pakpaknese especially around North West of North Sumatera. Pakpak Dairi is one of the six Batak ethnic groups as Archim (1991: 11) says:

“The Batak consists of six ethnic groups: the Mandailing and Angkola in the South, the Batak Toba in the Center, the Pakpak Dairi Language/Dairi in the North West, the Karo and the Simalungun in the North and North West. The six people can be divided into three main linguistic groups: the Mandailing, Angkola and Toba in the South; the Pakpak Dairi Language/Dairi and Karo group in North; and the Simalungun group in the North East”.

According to Longman (1999: 167), the study of language as a system of human communication is called linguistics. Contrastive linguistics is concerned with the comparison of two or more languages in order to determine the similarities and differences that told between them. The method used in conducting the study is known as a contrastive analysis and sometimes people may regard them as interchangeable terms.

Furthermore, Hartman (1972: 72), states that:
“Contrastive analysis is a method of linguistics and analysis which shows the similarities and differences between two or more languages or dialects with the aim of finding principles, which can be applied to practical problem in language learning or teaching translation”.

From the definition it can be concluded that contrastive analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and similarities of two or more languages are made explicitly.

Furthermore, one of the branches of linguistics is morphology. It is the study of structure, forms and class of words. Sibarani (2002: 1) says “morphology is the branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts.

In this research prefixes of English and Pakpak Dairi Language are analyzed as an object of contrastive analysis research. The prefixes have been chosen as the object of this thesis. First of all, the definition of affixes has to be comprehended. Nasr (1978: 169) states that “affix is a group of letters or sounds added either to the beginning of a word (in the case of a prefix), to the middle of a word (in the case of infix), or to the end of a word (in the case of suffix). From the definition, it is clear that the affix is an important form of all languages in forming words.

The topic has been chosen because I want to know deeply about the differences between English and Pakpak Dairi Language. I know about Pakpak Dairi Language well because I have spoken the language at home with my parents since my birth. Therefore, I am interested in contrasting the two languages’ aspect. It will help me to master English especially about the use of prefix both in spoken and written.
The above facts are actually some reasons underlying the idea of the writer trying to write a thesis entitled “A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PREFIXES IN ENGLISH AND PAKPAK DAIRI LANGUAGE” with a hope that this thesis will be useful for the readers especially for those who are interested in contrasting languages.

1.2 Problem of the Analysis

The problem of this analysis is deals with contrastive analysis of prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language. That is how far prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language have the similarities and differences in terms of form, distribution, function, and notion.

1.3 Objective of the Analysis

The objective of this analysis is to find out the correspondence, partly correspondence and non correspondence between English and Pakpak Dairi prefixes in terms of form, function, distribution and notion.

1.4 Scope of the Analysis

This study needs to be limited so that the research should not focus on large scope and not be deviated from the main purpose.

Therefore, the scope of this thesis is formulated as follows:

1. The study is only focused on 8 English prefixes (a-, be-, fore-, mis-, un-, under-, super-, dis-) and 8 Pakpak Dairi prefixes (i-, ki-, me-, mer-, pe-, per-, se- and ter-).
2. This analyzing contrasts the prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language by describing each prefixes in both languages.

3. This analyzing is contrasted by morphological process in terms of form, function, distribution, and notion.

1.5 Significance of the Analysis

The results of this analysis are expected to give detailed case of the similarities and differences between English and Pakpak Dairi Language. Furthermore, it is expected to develop course materials for language teaching, and finally it is expected to provide some information as well as useful contribution to the language students and teachers.

1.6 Method of the Analysis


In http://www.bitpe.com/newsletter/bp.kasignup.jsp, it is said that “descriptive qualitative method is a method of research which is limited to an
effort to express a problem in the same manner as the truth so that it only constitutes the fact. It is used to make description accurately and systematically”.

In this study, the data are collected by using library research. According to Marzuki (1983: 53) “literature adalah proses pengumpulan data dengan cara mengumpulkan buku-buku yang berhubungan dengan penyusunan skripsi atau karya tulis. In this case, some books, dictionaries, papers, thesis, articles and journals are consulted that have relation to the topic of this thesis. In addition, some lectures’ notes given during my study at the University of North Sumatera Medan are also utilized. Specifically, I try to quote some important and appropriate information from the materials mentioned above.

Furthermore, I apply library research by synchronic approach. The approach shows actual explanation and description of the language nowadays, not the past. Hanafiah (2007: 9) states that “pendekatan sinkronik adalah pendekatan yang menitik-beratkan pada bentuk-bentuk kontemporer yang terdapat dalam bahasa-bahasa yang dibandingkan”.

The processes of analyzing the data are as follows:

1. To identify the prefixes both in English and Pakpak Dairi Language.
2. To classify the data in terms of the form, distribution, function, and notion.
3. To contrast the data based on the form, distribution, function, and notion in English and Pakpak Dairi Language.
4. To isolate the similarities and the differences of prefixes in terms of form, distribution, function, and notion in English and Pakpak Dairi Language.
5. To find out the correspondence, partly correspondence, and non correspondence of prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language.
1.7 Review of Related Literature

To support this analysis, I quoted several theories and important points that related to the analysis. They are:

Hartman and Stock (1972: 43) says that “comparative” and “contrastive” have similarity. That is a branch of linguistics which compares two or more languages.

Wardaugh (1977: 84) says that affixation is the addition of affixes to the base or various combinations of morphemes.

Syal and Jindal (2002:62) say that prefixes are the affixes which appear at the beginning of a base form.

Wales (2001: 316) says that prefix is a type of affix which can be attached to the base word to make new words.

Reima (2008 : 117) in her thesis entitled “A Contrastive Analysis of English and Arabic Morphology for Translation Students”, concludes that prefixes will be considered in terms of the form of class of the base to which they are added and the majority of prefixes normally have a slight stress on their first syllable, the main stress of the word coming on the base”.

Whort (2003 : 11) in his book entitled “English and Vietnamese Prefixes”, says that contrastive linguistics defines as a sub discipline of linguistics concerned with the comparison of two or more languages in order to determine both the differences and similarities between them.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 A Brief Description of Contrastive Analysis

In learning linguistic, we often find out the term of comparative or contrastive. Hartman and Stock (1972 : 43) say that “comparative” and “contrastive” have similarity. That is they compare two or more languages or a branch of linguistic which compares two or more languages. Two languages that are being compared in this study are English and Pakpak Dairi Language.

Webster (1975 : 126) gives definition that contrastive is compare by observing differences places in immediate relation in order to higher an effort by emphasizing differences things belonging to the same science or study.

Furthermore, Richards et. al. (1994 : 63) state that “contrastive analysis is the comparison of the linguistic system of two languages, for example the sound system or the grammatical system.

In addition, Hanafiah (2007 : 8) states that linguistic atau analisis kontrastif (Lk, Ak) adalah suatu metode penganalisisan linguistik yang berusaha mendeskripsikan, membuktikan, dan menguraikan perbedaan atau persamaan aspek-aspek kebahasaan dari dua bahasa atau lebih yang dibandingkan.

In conducting contrastive analysis, there must be at least two languages that are going to be contrasted. The first language is called source language and the second language is called target language. In this analysis,
the source language is English and the target language is Pakpak Dairi Language.

Based on the quotation above I conclude that the contrastive study refers to the research that is aimed at finding out the similarities or differences of any idea, event of phenomenon. The main purpose of this study is to contrast the prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language.

2.2 A Brief Description of Morphology

One of the branches of linguistic (the study of language) is morphology. Hornby (1986 : 806) defines that:

“Morphology is the study of morphemes and how they combined to make words, so it deals with how the words are constructed and how the morphemes are differentiated from words. For the analysis of the words, the one can be broken into smaller units and which one is not. The principle of determining which one is the base and which one is an affix can be applied”.

Then, Syal and Jidal (2002 : 59) state that “a systemic study of morphemes or how morphemes join to form word is known as morphology”. Furthermore, according to Hartman and Stack (1972 : 140) “morphology is a branch of grammar concerned with the study and analysis of the structure terms and classes of words”. Moreover, Nida (1949 : 1) says “Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming the words”. Then, Katamba (1994 : 3) says that “morphology is study of the internal structure”.

From the explanations given above, it is clear that morphology has a function to study the word forming which also distinguish a word from morpheme. For example: the word rewrite has two morphemes that is re and
write. Prefix re- is a dependant morpheme. It has no notion if it is not combined with other independent morphemes. It has its own meaning and can stand by itself. On the other hand, vegetable is a single morpheme. Though able has a meaning if it is joined to other independent morphemes, but veget does not have meaning and cannot be found in other words. So, the word vegetable has nothing to do with the meaning of suffix -able.

2.3 A Brief Description of Morpheme

According to Homby (1986: 546) “morpheme is the smallest meaningful part into which a word cannot be divided”. Furthermore, Nasr (1978: 53) says that:

“A morpheme is a unit in language that carries notion”. It may be composed of one sound or two sounds. The size of the unit is not important. What is important is that the unit should have notion and that we should not be able to break it down into smaller units with notion.

Generally speaking, there are two types of morphemes. The first is the morpheme that can stand by itself, that called an independent morpheme or a free morpheme. The second is the morpheme that cannot stand by itself. It must be attached to a morpheme (usually, in English an independent or free morpheme) in order to be used; such as the morpheme is called the dependent morpheme or a bound morpheme. For example, in the word cat, we have one independent morpheme (cat). In the word cats, we have an independent morpheme (cat) and a dependent morpheme (s). In the word gentlemen, we have two independent morphemes (gentle and men).
From the explanation above we can define that a morpheme is the smallest notionful part of language which has notion and is arranged grammatically.

2.4 A Brief Description of Prefix

The process of morphology is a process of combining the morphemes to be a word especially affixation. Affixation plays an important role in language to build vocabulary prefix is a type of affixation that usually used in language. A prefix is a letter or group of letters placed before a base. This is a common way and usually done to get a new word.

Syal and Jindal (2002:62) say that prefixes are the affixes which appear at the beginning of the base. While Hornby (1987: 657) emphasizes that: “prefix is word or syllable, e.g.: pre-, co- placed in front of a word to add or change its notion”. Then, according to Wales (2002: 62) a prefix is type of affix which can be attached to the base word to make new words”.

From the above definitions, I conclude that all the affixes which appear before the words are called prefixes. For example:

**In English**

Super- + man ➔ superman /ˈsʌpərmen/

Dis- + honest ➔ dishonest /ˈdɪsənəst/

**In Pakpak Dairi Language**

Ki- + koling ➔ kikoling /kikoliŋ/ ‘to peel’

Me- + pangkur ➔ memangkur /məmɑŋkəɾ/ ‘to dig up’
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

Research is used to collect, look for, and to analyze facts about a problem. According to Warsito (1992 : 12),

“Penelitian adalah usaha untuk memperoleh fakta atau prinsip (menemukan, mengembangkan, menguji kebenaran/dengan cara mengumpulkan data (informasi) yang dilaksanakan dengan teliti, jelas, sistematik, dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan.

Moreover, in http://www.bitee.com/newsletter/bpakasignup.jsp, it is stated that the method that is used collect, look for, and analyze data is called research methodology. This research used descriptive method. Nazir (1983 : 63) says that metode descriptif adalah suatu metode dalam meneliti status sekelompok manusia, suatu objek, suatu set kondisi, suatu system pemikiran ataupun suatu kelas peristiwa pada masa sekarang. Furthermore, Whitney (1960) states that dalam metode descriptif peneliti bisa saja membandingkan fenomena-fenomena tertentu sehingga merupakan suatu study komparatif/kontrastif.

To provide necessary data, the method that is used in this study is specified as follows.

3.2 Data Collecting Method

Data collecting is a very important step in a research. The data that are collected will be used as materials to be analyzed. I collected data to get detail
information for the study discussed. In http://www.bitpe.com/newsletter/bp.kasignup.jsp, it is stated that “Data collection is the process of capturing or collecting data”. Furthermore, Nazir (1983 : 211) says that “pengumpulan data adalah prosedur yang sistematik dan standar memperoleh data yang diperlukan”. In http://www.bitpe.com/newsletter/bp.kasignup.jsp, is also said that the method that is used to collect the data is called the method of data collection. It is usually used by stamping the data, measuring and writing the data.

In this study, the data are collected by using the library research. In http://www.bitpe.com/newsletter/bp.kasignup.jsp, it is stated that library research is a method of collecting data by studying the literature in connection with the problem discussed. Marzuki (1983 : 53) states “literature adalah proses pengumpulan data dengan cara menggunakan buku-buku yang berhubungan dengan penyusunan skripsi atau karya tulis.

In this case, thesis, articles, journals are consulted that have relation to the topic of this thesis. In addition, some lectures’ notes given during my study at the University of North Sumatera Medan are also utilized. Specifically, I try to quote some important and appropriate information from the materials mentioned above.

Furthermore, I apply research by synchronic approximation. Hanafiah (2007 : 9) states that “pendekatan sinkronik adalah pendekatan yang menitik-beratkan pada bentuk-bentuk kontemporer yang terdapat dalam bahasa-bahasa yang dibandingkan.
3.3 Data Analysis Method

After the data had been collected, the next step is analyzing the data. Warsito (1992: 88) states that “analisa data adalah metode yang digunakan untuk mengolah dan memperoleh data sehingga mudah ditafsirkan. In [http://www.bitpe.com/newsletter/bp.kasignup.jsp](http://www.bitpe.com/newsletter/bp.kasignup.jsp), it is stated that data analysis is used to draw a conclusion about the truth from the object that is researched.

In analyzing or processing the data that had been collected, I used contrastive analysis because based on the scope the languages analyzed are English and Pakpak Dairi Language. Therefore, contrastive analysis was conducted to find out the correspondence, partly correspondence and non correspondence of English and Pakpak Dairi Language prefixes.

Whort (2003: 11) states that “contrastive analysis is a method of analysis which studies two or more languages in order to determine both similarities and differences between them. Then, Hanafiah (2007: 80) says that:

“linguistic atau analisis kontrastif (Lk, Ak), adalah suatu metode penganalisisan linguistik yang berusaha mendeskripsikan, membuktikan, dan menunjukkan perbedaan atau persamaan aspek-aspek kebahasaan dari dua bahasa atau lebih yang dibandingkan”.

By this way, I contrast and explain each prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language in order to find out how far do prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language have the similarities and differences in terms of form, distribution, function, and notion.
CHAPTER IV
DATA AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Description of Prefixes

4.1.1 Prefixes in English

The additional of prefixes usually changes or expands the form, function, distribution and notion of word. In this thesis, I just choose 8 English prefixes. They are prefix *a-, be-, fore-, mis-, un-, under, super* and *dis-.*

1. Prefix *a-/ə/

**Form**

Prefix *a-* only can be attached to the base forms started with consonant phonemes.

*a- + moral ➔ amoral /əmˈrɒl/*
*a- + bed ➔ abed /əˈbed/*

Prefix *a-* does not change the base form of the word.

*a- + mattress ➔ amattress /əˈmætris/*
*a- + sleep ➔ asleep /əˈslip/*

**Distribution**

Prefix *a-* can be attached to:

- **Verb**
a- + sleep ➔ asleep /ə’sliːp/

a- + go = ago /ə’gou/

• Noun

a- + mattress ➔ amattress /ə’mætrɪs/

a- + bed ➔ abed /ə’bed/

Function

Prefix a- can change the class word of the base form.

• a- + Verb ➔ Adjective

a- + sleep ➔ asleep /ə’sliːp/

• a- + Verb ➔ Adverb

a- + go ➔ ago /ə’gou/

Notion

Prefix a- means:

• Not or without

a- + moral ➔ amoral /ə’mɔːrəl/

• On or in the state of

a- + bed ➔ abed /ə’bed/
2. **Prefix be- /bi:/**

**Form**

Prefix *be-* only can be attached to the base forms started with consonant phonemes.

be- + friend ➔ befriend /bi:frend/

be- + come ➔ become /bi:k m/

Prefix *be-* does not change the base form of the word.

be- + friend ➔ befriend /bi:frend/

be- + come ➔ become /bi:k m/

**Distribution**

Prefix *a-* can be attached to:

- **Verb**
  
  be- + come ➔ become /bi:k m/

  be- + take ➔ betake /bi:teik/

- **Noun**
  
  be- + friend ➔ befriend /bi:frend/

  be- + devil ➔ bedevil /bi:devl/

- **Adjective**
  
  be- + calm ➔ becalm /bi:k :m/
Function

Prefix be- changes the class word of the base form.

• be- + Noun ➝ Verb

be- + friend ➝ befriend /bi:frend/

• be- + Adjective ➝ Verb

be- + calm ➝ becalm /bi:ka:m/

Notion

Prefix be- means:

• Become

be- + friend ➝ befriend /bi:frend/
be- + calm ➝ becalm /bi:k :m/

3. Prefix fore- /f : /

Form

Prefix fore- only can be attached to the base forms started with consonant phonemes.

fore- + tell ➝ foretell /f :tel/

fore- + speak ➝ forespeak /f :spik/
Prefix *fore-* does not change the base form of the word.

fore- + tell → foretell /f:tel/

fore- + speak → forespeak /f:spik/

**Distribution**

Prefix *fore-* can be attached to:

- **Verb**
  
  fore- + see → foresee /f:si:/
  
  fore- + speak → forespeak /f:spik/

- **Noun**
  
  fore- + word → foreword /f:w:d/
  
  fore- + head → forehead /f:hed/

**Function**

Prefix *fore-* does not change the class word of the base form.

- **Fore- + Verb → Verb**
  
  fore- + speak → forespeak /f:spik/

- **Fore- + Noun → Noun**
  
  fore- + word → foreword /f:w:d/
Notion

Prefix *fore-* means:

- **Before**
  
  fore- + word → foreword /fərˈwɜːrd/

- **In front of**
  
  fore- + head → forehead /ˈfoʊrˌhɛd/

4. **Prefix *mis-*/

**Form**

Prefix *mis-* can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

mis- + spell → misspell /ˈmɪsˌspel/

mis- + idea → misidea /ˈmɪsəˈdiə/

Prefix *mis-* does not change the base form of the word.

mis- + spell → misspell /ˈmɪsˌspel/

mis- + calculate → miscalculate /ˈmɪskəlkjuːlət/
- **Noun**

  mis- + behavior ➔ misbehavior /misbiˈheivyer/

- **Adjective**

  mis- + appropriate ➔ misappropriate /misˈəprəupriət/

**Function**

Prefix *mis-* can change the class word of the base form.

- **mis- + Verb ➔ Noun**

  mis- + take ➔ mistake /miˈsteik/

- **mis- + Adjective ➔ Verb**

  mis- + appropriate ➔ misappropriate /misˈəprəupriət/

**Notion**

Prefix *mis-* means:

- **Wrong or incorrect**

  mis- + spell ➔ misspell /misˈspel/

  mis- + behavior ➔ misbehavior /misbiˈheivyer/

5. **Prefix un- / n/**

**Form**
Prefix *un-* can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

un- + happy ⇒ unhappy / n’hæpi/

un- + easy ⇒ uneasy / n’i:zi/

Prefix *un-* does not change the base form of the word.

un- + happy ⇒ unhappy / n’hæpi/

un- + belief ⇒ disbelief / nb’il’i:f/

**Distribution**
Prefix *un-* can be attached to:

- **Verb**
  
  un- + forget ⇒ unforget / nf’get/

- **Noun**
  
  un- + belief ⇒ disbelief / nb’il’i:f/

- **Adjective**
  
  un- + happy ⇒ unhappy / n’hæpi/

**Function**
Prefix *un-* does not change the class word of the base form.

- **un- + Verb ⇒ Verb**
  
  un + forget ⇒ unforget / nf’get/

- **un- + Adjective ⇒ Adjective**
un + happy ➔ unhappy /n’hæpi/

- **un- + Noun ➔ Noun**

un + belief ➔ disbelief / nbi’li:f/

**Notion**

Prefix *un-* means:

- **Not or opposite of**

  un- + tidy ➔ untidy / ntædi/

- **Lack of**

  un- + concern ➔ unconcern / nkon’s:n/

6. **Prefix under- / nda/**

**Form**

Prefix *under-* can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

under- + cut ➔ undercut / ndək t/

under- + arm ➔ underarm / ndəra:m/

Prefix *under-* does not change the base form of the word.

under- + cut ➔ undercut / ndək t/
under- + dress → underdress / ndə’dres/

Distribution

Prefix under- can be attached to:

- Verb

  under- + act → underact / ndərˈfæktn

- Noun

  under- + ground → underground / ndərg und/

Function

Prefix under- can change the class word of the base form.

- under- + Noun → Adjective

  under- + cover → undercover / ndək ‘vɛə/  
  under- + weight → underweight / ndəweit/

Notion

Prefix under- means:

- Too little

  under- + estimate → underestimate / ndərˈestemait/

- Below or beneath

  under + arm → underarm / ndərɑːm/
• Lesser importance or lower rank

under- + secretary ➔ undersecretary / ndərsekˈrɛtri/

7. Prefix super- /suːpər/

Form

Prefix super- can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

super + market ➔ supermarket /suːpərˈmækit/

super + add ➔ superadd /suːpəræd /

Prefix super- does not change the base form of the word.

super + market ➔ supermarket /suːpərˈmækit/

super + tax ➔ supertax /suːpətæks/

Distribution

Prefix super- can be attached to:

• Verb

super + abound ➔ superabound /suːpərəb n/

super + add ➔ superadd /suːpəræd/

• Noun

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super + market → supermarket /suːpəmaːkit/

super + men → supermen /suːpəmæn/

- **Adjective**

super + sonic → supersonic /suːpəsonɪk/

super + human → superhuman /suːpəˈhjuːmæn/

**Function**

Prefix *super-* does not change the class word of the base form.

- **super- + Noun → Noun**

  super + market → supermarket /suːpəmaːkit/

  super + human → superhuman /suːpəˈhjuːmæn/

- **Super- + Verb → Verb**

  super + charge → supercharge /suːpərʃɑːd /

- **super- + Adjective → Adjective**

  super + fine → superfine /suːpəfain/

**Notion**

Prefix *super-* means:

- **Above or over**
super + script ➔ superscript /suːˈskrɪpt/

- Greater size

super + market ➔ supermarket /suːˈpɜːmɑːkɪt/

- Surpassing other, outstanding

super + star ➔ superstar /suːˈpɜːstaː/

- Beyond a standard or norm

super + sonic ➔ supersonic /suːˈpɔːsənɪk/

- Indicating that a chemical compound contains a specified element

super + oxide ➔ superoxide /suːˈpɜːoʊˈksaɪd/

8. Prefix dis- /diːs-/  

Form

Prefix dis- can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

dis- + count ➔ discount /dɪsˈkaʊnt/

dis- + appear ➔ disappear /dɪsəˈpiə/

Prefix dis- does not change the base form of the word.

dis- + count ➔ discount /dɪsˈkaʊnt/
Prefix dis- can be attached to:

- **Verb**
  
  dis- + agree ⇒ dislike /dɪəɡriː/

- **Noun**
  
  dis- + advantage ⇒ disadvantage /dɪsaˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ 

- **Adjective**
  
  dis- + honest ⇒ dishonest /dɪˈhoʊnst/ 

**Function**

Prefix dis- does not change the class word of the base form.

- **dis- + Verb ⇒ Verb**
  
  dis- + appear ⇒ disappear /dıəˈpiər/

- **dis- + Adjective ⇒ Adjective**
  
  dis- + honest ⇒ dishonest /dɪˈhoʊnst/

- **dis- + Noun ⇒ Noun**

- **dis- + advantage ⇒ disadvantage /dɪsaˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ 

**Notion**
Prefix *dis*- means:

- **Opposite feeling or not**

  des- + comfort ➞ discomfort /disˈk əˈmort/  

- **Lack of**

  dis- + belief ➞ disbelief /disbiˈli:f/  

- **Apart**

  dis- + connect ➞ disconnect /disˈkɒnet/  

### 4.1.2 Prefixes in Pakpak Dairi Language

In Pakpak Dairi Language, there are eight prefixes. They are prefix *i-, ki-, me-, mer-, pe-, per-, se-, and ter-.*

1. **Prefix *i-/i:/***

   **Form**

   Prefix *i-* can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

   i- + dapot ➞ idapot /iːˈdapot/ ‘to be found’

   i- + aleng ➞ ialeng /iːˈalen/ ‘to be fetched’

   Prefix *i-* does not change the base form of the word.

   i- + dapot ➞ idapot /iːˈdapot/ ‘to be found’
i- + buat ➞ ibuat /i:buat/ ‘to be taken’

Distribution

Prefix i- can be attached to:

- **Verb**

  i- + tokor ➞ itokor /i:tokor/ ‘to be bought,

  i- + tutung ➞ itutung /i:tutun/ ‘to be burned’

Function

Prefix i- can change the class word of the base form.

i- + Noun ➞ Verb

i- + cak’ul ➞ icak’ul /i:cak’ul/ ‘to be dug up’

i- + labang ➞ ilabang /i:laban/ ‘to be nailed’

Notion

Prefix i- means:

- **Passive Verb**

  i- + getuk ➞ igetuk /i:getuk/ ‘to be pinched’

  i- + parap ➞ iparap /i:parap/ ‘to be slapped’

2. **Prefix ki- /ki/**
Form

Prefix *ki-* can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

*ki-* + *kutu* → *kikutu* /kikutu/ ‘search for louse’

*ki-* + *embah* → *kiembah* /kiembah/ ‘to bring’

Prefix *ki-* does not change the base form of the word.

*ki-* + *labang* → *kilabang* /kilabang/ ‘to nail’

*ki-* + *sarut* → *kisarut* /kisarut/ ‘to bite’

Distribution

Prefix *ki-* can be attached to:

- Verb
  
  *ki-* + *kurak* → *kikurak* /kikurak/ ‘to dig’

  *ki-* + *sarut* → *kisarut* /kisarut/ ‘to bite’

- Noun
  
  *ki-* + *kutu* → *kikutu* /kikutu/ ‘search for louse’

  *ki-* + *labang* → *kilabang* /kilabang/ ‘to nail’

Function

Prefix *ki-* can change the class word of the base form.

- *ki-* + Noun → Verb
ki- + kutu ➔ kikutu /kikutu/ ‘search for louse’

Notion

Prefix ki- means:

- **Search something**
  
  ki- + sayur ➔ kisayur /kisayur/ ‘search for vegetable’

- **To do something**
  
  ki- + kurak ➔ kikur /kikurAk/ ‘to dig’

3. Prefix me- /me/

Form

Prefix me- can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

me- + buat ➔ memuat /memuat/ ‘to take’

me - + aleng ➔ mengaleng /menːalen/ ‘to fetch’

Prefix me- can change the base form of the word into:

- **Meng-** when it is attached to base form started with /g/ and /k/

  me- + galar ➔ menggalar /mɛŋgalar/ ‘to pay’

  me- + kurak ➔ mengkurak /mɛŋkurak / ‘to dig’
• **Mem-** when it is attached to base form started with /b/ and /p/
  me- + buat ➞ memuat /memuat/ ‘to take’

  me- + penggel ➞ memenggel/memengel/ ‘to cut’

• **Menge-** when it is attached to base form started with /l/, /m/, /n/, and /r/
  me- + rana ➞ mengerana/meŋerana/ ‘to speak’

  me- + labang ➞ mengelabang/menelabang/ ‘to nail’

• **Men-** when it is attached to base form started with /d/, /j/, and /c/
  me- + cekep ➞ mencekep/menc k p/ ‘to hold’

  me- + dahi ➞ mendahi/məndahi/ ‘to visit’

• **Men-** when it is attached to base form started with /s/ and /t/ and the first phoneme of the base will be dropped.
  me- + sori ➞ menori/menori/ ‘to comb’

  me- + tutung = menutung /menutun/ ‘to burn’

**Distribution**

Prefix *me-* can be attached to:

• **Verb**

  me- + cekep ➞ mencekep/menc k p/ ‘to hold’

  me- + tutung ➞ menutung /menutun/ ‘to burn’
• **Noun**

  me- + sori ➞ menori /menori/ ‘to comb’

  me- + labang ➞ mengelabang /menelabaŋ/ ‘to nail’

**Function**

Prefix *me-* can change the class word of the base form.

• **me- + Noun ➞ Verb**

  me- + labang ➞ mengelabang /menelabaŋ/ ‘to nail’

**Notion**

Prefix *me-* means:

• **To do something**

  me- + rana ➞ mengerana /menərana/ ‘to speak’

4. **Prefix mer- /mər-/**

**Form**

Prefix *mer-* can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

  mer- + dalan ➞ merdalan /merdalan / ‘to walk’

  mer- + ende ➞ merende /merend / ‘to sing’
Prefix *mer-* does not change the base form of the word.

mer- + dalan  ➞  merdal /merdal / ‘to walk’

mer- + ende  ➞  merende /merend / ‘to sing’

**Distribution**

Prefix *mer-* can be attached to:

- **Verb**
  
  mer- + dea  ➞  merdea /merd / ‘to sell’

  mer- + tasak  ➞  mertasak /mertasak/ ‘to cook’

- **Noun**
  
  mer- + bapa  ➞  merbapa /merbapa/ ‘have father’

  mer- + kaka  ➞  merkaka /merkaka/ ‘have sister’

- **Adjective**
  
  mer- + lolo  ➞  merlolo /merlolo/ ‘to excite’

  mer- + kelsoh  ➞  merkelsoh /merkelsoh/ ‘to sadden’

**Function**

Prefix *mer-* can change the class word of the base form.

- **mer- + Noun ➞ Verb**
mer- + sodip ➞ mersodip /mersodip/ ‘to pray’

mer- + ende ➞ merende /merend / ‘to sing’

- mer- + Adjective ➞ Verb

mer- + lolo ➞ merlolo /merlolo/ ‘to excite’

mer- + kelsoh ➞ merkelsoh /merkeksoh/ ‘to sadden’

Notion

Prefix mer- means:

- What is said in the base form

mer- + takal ➞ mertakal /mertakal / ‘has head’

mer- + inang ➞ merinang /merinan/ ‘has mother’

- Using what is said in the base form

mer- + saung ➞ mersaung /mersaun/ ‘using umbrella’

mer- + baju ➞ merbaju /merbaju/ ‘using cloth’

- To do what is said in the base form

mer- + tasak ➞ mertasak /mertasak/ ‘to cook’

mer- + sodip ➞ mersodip /mersodip/ ‘to pray’

- Showing intransitive verb
mer- + ende ➔ merende /mɔɾənd/ ‘to sing’

5. Prefix pe- /pe/

Form

Prefix pe- can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

pe- + ekut ➔ peng kut /pəŋ kut/ ‘follower’

pe- + bunuh ➔ pemunuh /pemunuh/ ‘killer’

Prefix pe- changes the base form of the word into:

- **peng**- when it is attached to base form started with /g/ and /k/ or started with vowel sounds.
  
  pe- + ekut ➔ pengekut /pəŋg kut/ ‘follower’

  pe- + ajar ➔ pengajar /pəŋgajar/ ‘teacher’

  pe- + garar ➔ penggarar /pəŋggarar/ ‘payer’

- **pem**- when it is attached to base form started with /b/ and /p/ and the first phoneme will be dropped

  pe- + borih ➔ pemorih /pəorih/ ‘the way to wash’

  pe- + bunuh ➔ pemunuh /pemunuh/ ‘killer’

- **penge**- when it is attached to base form started with /l/ and /r/
pe- + rana ➔ pengerana /peŋerana/ ‘the way to speak’

pe- + labang ➔ pengelabang /peŋelabang/ ‘the way to nail’

- **pen-** when it is attached to base form started with /d/, /j/, and /c/
  
  pe- + cekep ➔ pencekep /peŋe k p/ ‘the way to hold’

  pe- + dedah ➔ pendedah /pend dah/ ‘keeper’

- **pen-** when it is attached to base form started with /s/, and /t/ and the first phoneme will be dropped
  
  pe- + suan ➔ penuan /pənuan/ ‘the way to plant’

  pe- + tokor ➔ penokor /penokor/ ‘buyer’

**Distribution**

Prefix *pe-* can be attached to:

- **Verb**

  pe- + ekut ➔ penegkut /peŋg kut/ ‘follower’

  pe- + tokor ➔ penokor /penokor/ ‘buyer’

- **Noun**

  pe- + sori ➔ penori /penori/ ‘the way to comb’

  pe- + labang ➔ pengelabang /peŋelabang/ ‘the way to nail’

**Function**
Prefix *pe*- can change the class word of the base form.

- **pe- + Verb ➔ Noun**

  *pe- + ekut ➔ pengekut /pəŋgekut* /‘follower’

  *pe- + tokor ➔ penokor /pənokor* /‘buyer’

**Notion**

Prefix *pe*- means:

- **The way to do something**

  *pe- + kuso ➔ pengkuso /pəŋkuso* /‘the way to ask’

- **Doer**

  *pe- + ekut ➔ pengekut /pəŋ kut* /‘follower’

  *pe- + ajar ➔ pengajar /pəŋgajar* /‘teacher’

6. **Prefix per- /per/**

**Form**

Prefix *per-* can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

*per- + langi ➔ perangi /pəɾaŋi/ ‘swimmer’

*per- + inang ➔ perinang /pəɾinəŋ/ ‘the owner of mother’

Prefix *per-* does not change the base form of the word.
per- + langi ➞ perlangi /perlanʔi/ ‘swimmer’

per- + sada ➞ pesada /pørøsada/ ‘combine’

**Distribution**

Prefix *per-* can be attached to:

- **Verb**
  
  per- + buru ➞ perburu /perburu/ ‘hunter’

  per- + langi ➞ perlangi /perlanʔi/ ‘swimmer’

- **Noun**
  
  per- + juma ➞ perjuma /perjuma/ ‘owner of field’

  per- + sapo ➞ persapo /persapo/ ‘owner of a house’

- **Adjective**
  
  per- + mela ➞ permela /perm la/ ‘diffident’

  per- + keleng ➞ perkeleng /perkeleŋ/ ‘lover’

**Function**

Prefix *per-* can change the class word of the base form.

- **per- + Verb ➞ Noun**
  
  per- + tasak ➞ pertasak /pertasak/ ‘cooker’

  per- + buru ➞ perburu /perburu/ ‘hunter’
• **per- + Adjective ➔ Noun**

  per- + mela ➔ pemela /perm la/ ‘diffident’

  per- + keleng ➔ perkeleng /perkelen/ ‘lover’

• **per- + Numeral ➔ Verb**

  per- + sada ➔ persda /pərsada/ ‘combine become one’

**Notion**

Prefix *per-* means:

• **Having what is said in the base form**

  per- + juma ➔ perjuma /perjuma/ ‘owner of field’

• **The way to do something**

  per- + kundul ➔ perkundul /perkundul/ ‘the way to sit’

• **Have the character as …**

  per- + mela ➔ pemela /perm la/ ‘diffident’

• **Doer**

  per- + buru ➔ perburu /perburu/ ‘hunter’

• **Become or to threat as**

  per -+ hamba ➔ perhamba /perhamba/ to threat as a slave ’
• Coming from

per- + Medan ➞ perMedan /perm dan/ ‘coming from Medan’

7. Prefix se- /se-/ 

Form

Prefix se- only can be attached to the base forms started with consonant phonemes.

se- + sapo ➞ sesapo /sesapo/ ‘one house’

se- + galas ➞ segalas /segalas/ ‘one glass’

Prefix se- does not change the base form of the word.

se- + sapo ➞ sesapo /sesapo/ ‘one house’

se- + meter ➞ semeter /sem t r/ ‘one meter’

Distribution

Prefix se- can be attached to noun only:

se- + galas ➞ segalas /segalas/ ‘one glass’

se + sapo ➞ sesapo /sesapo/ ‘one house’

Function

Prefix se- can change the class word of the base form.

• se- + Noun ➞ Numeral
se- + galas  ➞ segalas /segalas/ ‘one glass’

se- + sapo  ➞ sesapo /sesapo/ ‘one house’

Notion

Prefix se- means:

- one

se- + meter  ➞ semeter /sem t r/ ‘one meter’

se + sapo  ➞ sesapo /sesapo/ ‘one house’

8. Prefix ter- /ter-/

Form

Prefix ter- can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

ter- + eluh  ➞ tereluh /ter luh/ ‘to be cried’

ter- + jemak  ➞ terjemak /terj mak/ ‘to be held’

Prefix ter- does not change the base form of the word.

ter- + eluh  ➞ tereluh /tar luh/ ‘to be cried’

ter- + jemak  ➞ terjemak /terj mak/ ‘to be held’

Distribution
Prefix ter- can be attached to:

- **Verb**
  
  ter- + tutung \(\rightarrow\) tertutung /tertutun/ ‘to be burned’

  ter- + jemak \(\rightarrow\) terjemak /tej mak/ ‘to be holded’

- **Noun**
  
  ter- + tutup \(\rightarrow\) tertutup /tertutp/ ‘to be covered’

- **Numeral**
  
  ter- + lima \(\rightarrow\) terlima /terlima/ ‘everyone has five’

**Notion**
Prefix *ter-* means:

- **Unexpectedly or unwillingly**
  
  ter- + seat \(\rightarrow\) terseat /ters t/ ‘to be cut’

- **Each one get**
  
  ter- + sada \(\rightarrow\) tersada /tersada/ ‘each one get one’

### 4.2 ANALYSIS

In analyzing prefixes between English and Pakpak Dairi Language, I just focus on form, function, distribution and notion.
### Form

The term “form” is used to analyze whether the prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language are able attached to the bases begin with phoneme consonant, or vowel. Sometimes there are prefixes in both of languages that begin with consonant or vowel only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pakpak Dairi Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is no prefix which only can be attached to the base forms started with vowel phonemes.</td>
<td>There is no prefix which only can be attached to the base forms started with vowel phonemes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The prefixes which only can be attached to the base forms started with consonant phonemes</td>
<td>The prefixes which only can be attached to the base forms started with consonant phonemes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1. Prefix a- /ə/  
a- + moral ➔ amoral /əm rəl/  
a- + bed ➔ abed /əbed/ | 1. Prefix se- /se-/  
se + sapo ➔ sesapo /səsəpo/  
‘one house’ |
| 2. Prefix be- /bi:/  
be- + friend ➔ befriend /bi:frend/  
be- + come ➔ become |  
se + galas ➔ segalas /səgələs/  
‘one glass’ |
The prefixes which can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Base Form</th>
<th>Resultant Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>fore-</strong> /f :/</td>
<td>tell</td>
<td>foretell / f :tel/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>fore-</strong> /f :/</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>forespeak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>mis-</strong> /mis-/</td>
<td>spell</td>
<td>misspell / mis’spel/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>mis-</strong> /mis-/</td>
<td>idea</td>
<td>misidea / misai’dia/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>un-</strong> / n/</td>
<td>happy</td>
<td>unhappy / n’hæpi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>un-</strong> / n/</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td>uneasy / n’i:zi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>under-</strong> / nda/</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>undercut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Meaning in English</td>
<td>Meaning in Pakpak Dairi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ndɔk t/</td>
<td>under + arm → underarm</td>
<td>/memuat/ ‘to take’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ndɔra:m/</td>
<td></td>
<td>me - + aleng → mengaleng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Prefix super- /su:pə/</td>
<td></td>
<td>/meŋaleŋ/ ‘to be fetch’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super- + market → supermarket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/su:pəma:kit/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super- + add → superadd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/su:pəred/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Prefix dis- /dis-/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis- + count → discount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/disˈkaunt/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis- + appear → disappear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/disapia/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Prefix per- /pər/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per + langi → perlangi /perlanʃi/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘swimmer’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per + inang → perinang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/perinəŋ/ ‘the owner of mother’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. **Prefix ter- /tər-/**

| ter- + eluh ➔ tereluh /ter luh/ |
| 'to be cried' |
| ter- + jemak ➔ terjemak |
| /tərj mak/ ‘to be held’ |

From the data above analysis, it can be conclude that:

- In English and in Pakpak Dairi Language, there is an affix which formed by a single phoneme. That is prefix a- in English and prefix i- in Pakpak Dairi Language.
- In English, there is no change of base form after attaching prefixes.
- In Pakpak Dairi Language, there is change of base form after attaching prefixes me- and pe-.
  - When prefix me- attached to base form started with vowel phonemes and consonant /g/ and /k/, it will be meng-.
  - When prefix me- attached to base form started with consonant /b/ and /p/, it will be mem-.
  - When prefix me- attached to base form started with consonant phonemes /l/, /m/, /n/ and /r/ it will be menge-.
  - When prefix me- attached to base form started with consonant phonemes /d/, /j/, /c/, /n/ and /t/, it will be men-.
When prefix **pe-** attached to base form started with vowel phonemes and consonant /g/ and /k/, it will be **peng-**.

When prefix **me-** attached to base form started with consonant /b/ and /p/, it will be **pem-**.

When prefix **me-** attached to base form started with consonant phonemes /l/, and /r/ it will be **penge-**

When prefix **me-** attached to base form started with consonant phonemes /d/, /j/, /c/, /n/ and /t/, it will be **pen-**.

From the above analysis I get a conclusion that the prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language are partly correspondences in form.

### 4.2.2 Distribution

The term “Distribution” deals with the type of the word-class category of the bases which are able to be attached by the affixes. In this analyzing, I analyze whether each prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language can be attached to the class-word category, such as to a noun, verb, adjective, adverb or numeral.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pakpak Dairi Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The prefixes that can be attached to verb:</strong></td>
<td><strong>The prefixes that can be attached to verb:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Prefix a- /ə/</td>
<td>1. Prefix i- /i:/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a- + sleep ➔ asleep /ə’sliːp/</td>
<td>i- + dapot ➔ idapot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a- + go → ago /əɡou/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Prefix be- /bi:/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be- + come = become / bi:k m/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be- + take → betake /bi:teik/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Prefix mis- /mis-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis- + take → mistake /mi’steik/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis- + calculate → miscalculate /miskælkjuleit/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Prefix un- /n/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un- + forget → unforget /nf’get/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Prefix under- /ndə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under- + wear → underwear /ndørwear/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Prefix fore- /fə:/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Prefix ki- /ki/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki- + kurak → kikur /kikurak/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to dig’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki- + sarut → kisarut /kisarut/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to bite’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Prefix me- /me/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me- + buat → memuat /memuat/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me- + aleng → mengaleng /meŋalæŋ/ ‘to fetch’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Prefix mer- /mər-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer- + dea → merdea /merdə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to sell’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer- + tasak → mertasak /mertasak/ ‘to cook’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore- + see</td>
<td>foresee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore- + speak</td>
<td>forespeak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis- + appear</td>
<td>disappear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis- + count</td>
<td>discount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super- + abound</td>
<td>superabound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super- + add</td>
<td>superadd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe- + ekut</td>
<td>penekut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe- + bunuh</td>
<td>pemunuh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per- + buru</td>
<td>perburu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per + langi</td>
<td>perlangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter- + tutung</td>
<td>tertutung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter- + jemak</td>
<td>terjemak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The prefixes that can be attached to Noun:**

1. **Prefix a- /ə/**
   - a- + mattress ➔ amattress

**The prefixes that can be attached to Noun:**

1. **Prefix i- /iː/**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a- + moral</td>
<td>amoral</td>
<td>/əmætrɪs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i- + pangkur</td>
<td>ipangkur</td>
<td>/iːpæŋkər/ ‘to be dug’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be- + friend</td>
<td>befriend</td>
<td>/biːfrend/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be- + devil</td>
<td>bedevil</td>
<td>/biːdɛvl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki- + kutu</td>
<td>kikutu</td>
<td>/kiːkutu/ ‘to be nailed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis- + behavior</td>
<td>misbehavior</td>
<td>/mɪsˈbɪheɪvər/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis- + government</td>
<td>misgovernment</td>
<td>/mɪsɡəˈvən/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under- + cover</td>
<td>undercover</td>
<td>/ˈʌndərˌkəvər/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under- + weight</td>
<td>underweight</td>
<td>/ˈʌndərˌwɛt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore- + word</td>
<td>foreword</td>
<td>/fɔrˈwɜrd/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki- + kutu</td>
<td>kikutu</td>
<td>/kiːkutu/ ‘to be nailed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki- + labang</td>
<td>kilabang</td>
<td>/kiːləbɑŋ/ ‘to nail’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki- + labang</td>
<td>kilabang</td>
<td>/kiːləbɑŋ/ ‘to nail’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me- + labang</td>
<td>mengelabang</td>
<td>/mɛŋɡeˈlɑbɑŋ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me- + sori</td>
<td>menori</td>
<td>/mɛnərɪ/ ‘to comb’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer- + bapa</td>
<td>merbapa</td>
<td>/mərˈbæpə/ ‘have father’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer- + kaka</td>
<td>merkaka</td>
<td>/mərkəˈkɑ/ ‘have sister’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore- + head</td>
<td>forehead</td>
<td>/f :w :d/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un- + belief</td>
<td>disbelief</td>
<td>/nbi’li:f/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un- + balance</td>
<td>unbalance</td>
<td>/n’bæləns/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super- + market</td>
<td>supermarket</td>
<td>/su:pəma:kit/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super- + men</td>
<td>supermen</td>
<td>/su:pəmen /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis- + advantage</td>
<td>disadvantage</td>
<td>/disəd’va:ntid /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis- + belief</td>
<td>disbelief</td>
<td>/disbi’li:f/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe- + sori</td>
<td>penori</td>
<td>/penori/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe- + labang</td>
<td>pengelabang</td>
<td>/pəŋelabaŋ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per- + juma</td>
<td>perjuma</td>
<td>/pərjuma/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per- + sapo</td>
<td>persapo</td>
<td>/persapo/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter- + labang</td>
<td>terlabang</td>
<td>/terlaβaŋ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter- + daroh</td>
<td>terdaroh</td>
<td>/terdaroh/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se- + galas</td>
<td>segalas</td>
<td>/segalas/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se- + sapo</td>
<td>sesapo</td>
<td>/sesapo/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USU Repository © 2008
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefixes That Can Be Attached to Adjective</th>
<th>‘One House’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Prefix be- /bi:/</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be- + calm ➔ becalm /bi:ka:m/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be- + foul ➔ befoul /bi’faul/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Prefix mis- /mis-/</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis- + appropriate ➔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misappropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mis’a’prəuprient/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>Prefix un- /ʌn/</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un + happy ➔ unhappy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ʌn hæpi/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un + expensive ➔ unexpensive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ʌn ik’spensiv/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>Prefix dis- /dɪs-/</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis- + honest ➔ dishonest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dɪsonist/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis- + courteous ➔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discourteous /disk3:tιəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Prefixes That Can Be Attached to Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Prefix mer- /mer-/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer- + lolo ➔ merlolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/merlolo/ ‘to excite’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer- + kelso ➔ merkelso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/merkelso/ ‘to sadden’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Prefix per- /per/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per- + mela ➔ pemela /perm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la/ ‘diffident’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per- + keleng ➔ perkeleng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/perkeləŋ/ ‘lover’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Prefix super- /suːpə/

Super + fine ➔ superfine
/suːpəfain/

Super + ciliuous ➔ superciliuous
/suːpə’siliəs/

There is no prefix that can be attached to numeral.

The prefixes that can be attached to numeral:

1. Prefix per- /pər/
   per + sada ➔ persda /persda/
   ‘combine become one’

2. Prefix ter- /tər-/ 
   ter- + sada ➔ tersada /tərsada/
   ‘each one get one’
   ter- + dua ➔ terdua /terdua/
   ‘each one get two’

From the above analysis, it can be conclude that:

- In English, all of prefixes above can be attached to verb and noun.
- In Pakpak Dairi Language, there is only one prefix that cannot be attached to a verb. That is prefix se-.
In Pakpak Dairi Language, all of prefixes can be attached to noun.

From the English prefixes above, there are just five prefixes that can be attached to adjective. They are: prefix bi-, mis-, un-, dis-, and super.

There are just two prefixes in Pakpak Dairi Language that can be attached to adjective. They are prefix mer- and per-.

In English, there is no prefix that can be attached to numeral.

In Pakpak Dairi Language, there are just two prefixes that can be attached to numeral. They are prefix per- and ter-.

From the above analysis I get a conclusion that the prefixes in English and Pakpak Dairi Language are partly correspondences in distribution.

4.2.2 Function

The term “Function” is used to analyze the types of the word-class category of the bases which are able to be attached by the prefixes in both languages (English and Pakpak Dairi Language).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pakpak Dairi Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The prefixes which do not change the word-class category if they are attached to the base forms. They are: 1. Prefix fore- /fɜːr-/ fore- + speak (Verb) ➔</td>
<td>There is no prefix in Pakpak Dairi Language that cannot change the word-class category if they are attached to the base forms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
forespeak (Verb) /fəˈspik/ 
forespeak (Noun) 
foreword (Noun) /fɔːrˈwɜːrd/ 

2. Prefix un- /n/ 
un - + forget (Verb) 
unforget (Verb) /nəˈfɜːt/ 

un- + happy (Adjective) 
unhappy (Adjective) /nəˈheɪpi/ 

un + belief (Noun) ➔ unbelief (Noun) /nəˈbɪliʃ/ 

3. Prefix super- /səˈpɜːr/ 

4. Super + market (Noun) ➔ 
supermarket (Noun) /ˈsʌpərˌmɑːkɪt/ 
Super + men (Noun) ➔ 
supermen (Noun) /ˈsʌpərˌmɛn/

The prefixes which change the word-class category if they are attached to the base forms. They are:
The prefixes which change the word-class category if they are attached to the bases form. They are:
1. **Prefix a- /ə/**

   a- + go (Verb) ➞ ago (Adverb)
   /əgou/

2. **Prefix be- /bi:/**

   be- + friend (Noun) ➞ befriend (Verb) /bi:frend/

   be- + calm (Adjective)
   ➞ becalm (Verb) /bi:ka:m/

3. **Prefix under- /ˈʌndər/**

   under + cover (Noun) ➞ undercover (Adjective)
   /ˈʌndərˈkʌvər/

4. **Prefix mis- /ˈmɪs-/**

   mis- + take (Verb) ➞ mistake (Noun) /miˈsteɪk/

   mis- + appropriate (Adjective)
   ➞ misappropriate (Verb) /ˈmɪsəpriːəpəriːt/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \text{per} + \text{sada} )</td>
<td>( \text{persda} )</td>
<td>‘combine’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se + galas</td>
<td>( \text{segalas} )</td>
<td>‘one glass’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer + sodip</td>
<td>( \text{mersodip} )</td>
<td>‘to pray’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer + lolo</td>
<td>( \text{merlolo} )</td>
<td>‘to excite’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter + daroh</td>
<td>( \text{terdaroh} )</td>
<td>‘to bled’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above analysis, it can be conclude that:

- In English, there are only four prefixes that can change the class-word category of the base form. They are: prefix \( \text{a-}, \text{be-}, \text{under}, \text{and mis-} \).
• In Pakpak Dairi Language, there are only eight prefixes that can change
the class-word category of the base form. It means that all of prefixes in
Pakpak Dairi Language can change the class-word category of the base.

From the above analysis I get a conclusion that the prefixes in English
and Pakpak Dairi Language are partly correspondences in function.

4.4 Notion

The term “notion” deals with the meaning of affixes being attached to
the bases. From the previous sub-chapter, I can analyze that there is no prefix in
English and Pakpak Dairi Language that has the same meaning. So I conclude
that the prefix in English and Pakpak Dairi Language is non correspondences in
notion.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing prefixes between English and Pakpak Dairi Language in terms of form, function, distribution and notion, the findings are as follows:

- In terms of form, there are some similarities elements of prefixes between English and Pakpak Dairi Language. It means they are partly correspondence.
- In terms of distribution, there are some similarities elements of prefixes between English and Pakpak Dairi Language. It means they are partly correspondence.
- In terms of function, there are some similarities elements of prefixes between English and Pakpak Dairi Language. It means they are partly correspondence.
- In terms of notion, there is no similarity element of prefixes between English and Pakpak Dairi Language. It means they are non correspondence.

5.2 Suggestions

Contrastive method can be used in language learning both for teacher or student. It will help us to master languages that we contrasted. Many sub-systems can be analyzed in contrastive analysis. Such as prefixes, infixes, suffixes etc in
other languages. So, I suggest the readers to do contrastive analysis especially suffix or infix not only between English and Pakpak Dairi Language but also other languages that have never analyzed before.

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Utama.


October 26, 2008.


APPENDIX II

GEOGRAPHICAL OF PAKPAK DAIRILAND

Pakpak is a language spoken in the regent of Dairi in North Sumatra. The people call themselves Pakpak. Most of the pakpak are bilingual; they speak Pakpak as well as Indonesian. Pakpak is used especially in daily activities, in informal as well as formal occasion, for example in ceremonial party, wedding and other daily activities such as in household or social activities. Although the area of Dairi is surrounded by mostly Batak area, Pakpak language is different with Batak.

Pakpak Language spoken not only by Pakpaknese people, but is also used by other ethnic who lived in Pakpak Dairiland such as Tobanese, Simalungunnese and Karonese. Moreover, the language is also used outside of Pakpak Dairiland, such as in the North Tapanuli (some of Parlilitan and Pakkat), Central of Tapanuli (Manduamas up to the borders of Lipatkacang, Sub District of Barus), and South of Aceh (Boang).

The area of Pakpak Dairiland is approximately 1.927,8 square km, stretching between 98 0 00° – 98 0 30° Longitude East and 20 – 30 00° North Transversal. There are 13 Subdistricts, 124 Villages, and 7 Districts. The populations are about 272.388 people.

The geographic neighbors of Pakpak Dairiland are the North Tapanuli and Karo in the East, DI Aceh in the West, the Karo in the North, and North Tapanuli and Center of Tapanuli in the South.

Pakpaknese can be divided into 5:
1. Pakpak Simsim, in which their forefather came from Salak and Kerajaan.

2. Pakpak Keppas, in which their forefather came from Sidikalang, Bunturaja, Tigalingga and Silimapungga-pungga.

3. Pakpak Pegagan in which their forefather came from Sumbul.

4. Pakpak Boang, in which their forefather came from Simpang Kanan and Simpang Kiri (South of Aceh).

5. Pakpak Kelasen, in which their forefather came from Parlilitan (North of Tapanuli), and Barus (Center of Tapanuli).

Most of the Pakpak are farmers, planting rice, growing coffee, vegetables and fruit. They sell their commodity to the market once a week.

Regarding on their religion, the Pakpak in early time believes in animism, many people at that time used magic, believes to evils and devils. In the 19th century, Islam and catholic came to this area bringing Gods believes to them. Nowadays people in Pakpak has left their old believes and become a Moslem or Christian. Some of the old habit/tradition are still left such as pepiher tendi (a party that aim to support someone’s success) and pengupah-upahen (food contribution) to the family or friends in traditional ceremony.
### APPENDIX III

### LIST OF ENGLISH PREFIXES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Base Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Phonetic Transcription</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a- /ə/</td>
<td>mattres</td>
<td>amatress</td>
<td>/əmætrɪs/</td>
<td>On the mattres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bed</td>
<td>abed</td>
<td>/əˈbed/</td>
<td>On the bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>asleep</td>
<td>/əˈsliːp/</td>
<td>Seeping of an arm or leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>go</td>
<td>ago</td>
<td>/əˈgou/</td>
<td>Before now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>amoral</td>
<td>/əˈməːrəl/</td>
<td>Without moral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>friend</td>
<td>befriend</td>
<td>/biːˈfrɛnd/</td>
<td>Make a friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>come</td>
<td>become</td>
<td>/biːˈkʌm/</td>
<td>To be something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>calm</td>
<td>becalm</td>
<td>/biːˈkælm/</td>
<td>To calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>take</td>
<td>betake</td>
<td>/biːˈteɪk/</td>
<td>Go to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>devil</td>
<td>bedevil</td>
<td>/biːˈdɛvl/</td>
<td>Become devil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fore-</td>
<td>tell</td>
<td>/fəˈtel/</td>
<td>Tell before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/f :/</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>foreword</td>
<td>/fəˈwɜːrd/</td>
<td>Short introduction to a book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>forespeak</td>
<td>/fəˈspeɪk/</td>
<td>To order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>see</td>
<td>foresee</td>
<td>/fəˈsiː/</td>
<td>See in advance what is going to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
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<td>market</td>
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<td>superabound</td>
<td>richly, generously add again</td>
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<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>superadd</td>
<td>having greater power, knowledge, etc</td>
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<td>Faster than the speed of sound</td>
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<td>Go out of sight</td>
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<td>advantage</td>
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<td>Something that causes problem</td>
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<td>Have different opinion</td>
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<td>connect</td>
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<td>Detach something from something</td>
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## APPENDIX IV

### LIST OF PAKPAK DAIRI PREFIXES

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<td>Itokor</td>
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