A CONTRASTIVE STUDY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN SUFFIXES

A THESIS

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul “A Contrastive Study Between English and Indonesian Suffixes”. Dalam hal ini penulis berusaha menganalisis sufik (akhiran) dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Sufik (akhiran) dalam bahasa Inggris dan sufik (akhiran) dalam bahasa Indonesia pada akhirnya dibandingkan melalui suatu analisis kontrastif, dimana terdapat beberapa persamaan dan perbedaan dari segi pola, struktur, posisi dan makna.

Dalam menganalisis sufik (akhiran) dari kedua bahasa tersebut, penulis menggunakan metode analisis kontrastif yaitu suatu metode pengkajian linguistik yang berusaha menguraikan perbedaan dan persamaan aspek-aspek kebahasaan dari dua bahasa yang dibandingkan.

Dalam pengumpulan data yang diperlukan pada karya tulis skripsi ini, penulis menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan dimana penulis menemukan buku-buku yang relevan dengan pokok bahasan skripsi ini.


Berdasarkan sudut pandang morfologi, penulis berusaha menganalisa imbuhan khususnya sufik (akhiran) yang membentuk kata pada bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Penulis akhirnya menemukan bahwa sufik (akhiran) pada bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia memiliki proses morfologis sendiri yang meliputi persamaan dan ketidaksamaan.
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Linguistic is the science of a language or languages. The Object of linguistic is language. Language itself is a system of communication used by group of persons in order to express their messages. (Varshney, Dr. Radhey L. 1970. An Introductory Textbook Of Linguistic and Phonetics, page 2). Based on that statement above, it may be assumed that language is used to express our feelings, ideas, emotions, and desires.

General linguistics covers a wide range of topics and its boundaries are difficult to define, such as morphology as a part of linguistics. Morphology is the study of morphemes and different forms (allomorphs), and the way they combine in word formation. For example, the English word “powerless” is derived from the word “power”, the adjective forming suffix “-less”. This process is named affixation. While affix means a letter or sound, a group of letters of sounds, which is added to a word, and will change the meaning of function of the word. (Richard, 1985, page 184).

Affixes are bound forms that can be added:

a. to beginning of a word (prefix) which usually change the meaning of word to its opposite.

b. to the end of the word (suffix) which changes and adjective into a noun.

All of them are written in this thesis, “A Contrastive Study Between English And Indonesian Suffixes”. Affixation includes the process of giving affixes to the root. The word “process” is used here because affixation may cause change in forms, meaning, and function, just like the explanation above.

Every language has its own structural forms. We may understand it by analyzing the grammar. Traditionally, the grammar of most languages is discussed.
under two heads, syntax and morphology. In analyzing adjective forming suffixes of a language, we can not separate it with from morphology features.

From the linguistics point of view, we can study a language by contrasting or comparing two or more languages. Hartman (1972:43) defines that comparative method is method of establishing relationship between two or more related languages by comparing forms of cognate words. It means that both languages being compared have the similarities and differences of their own. Concerning with this, the writer of this thesis takes, “A Contrastive Study Between English And Indonesian Suffixes. Contrastive Study is a method of linguistics study to grammar of different languages in detail in order to discover the underlying similarities and to distinguish these from the superficial similarities and differences which give each language its distinctiveness. In this case this two languages are analyzed based on morphological point of view that is about adjective forming suffixes of English by contrasting with Indonesian.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

The problem of the study is formulated as follows:

What are the similarities and differences between suffixes in form and meaning of English and Indonesian language?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to find out the similarities and differences between suffixes in form and meaning of English and Indonesian language.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

The research findings of this study are expected to be useful for:
1) The English teacher to teach the students about suffixes both in English and Indonesian language.

2) The English students to enrich their knowledge of suffixes both in English and Indonesian language.

3) Those who are interested in research field related to this study.

1.5 The Scope of the Study

This study concern with comparing suffixes in English and Indonesian language, which is an attempt to find out the similarities and differences in both languages.

There are some terms will be discussed on the suffixes including Form, Distribution, Function, and Meaning. But, in this study the scope is limited to the discussion of suffixes in English and Indonesian language in terms of their Form and Meaning.

1.6 The Method of the Study

In analyzing this “A Contrastive Study Between English and Indonesian Suffixes”, the writer applies the method of library research and field research to complete this thesis, she collects some data the books articles, etc.

In addition, to engage library research the writer asks people who have knowledge in English and Bahasa Indonesia as contrastive – study such as teacher and lecturers.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study deals with suffixes both in English and Indonesian in terms of their form and meaning. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design.
1.6.2 The Technique of Collecting the Data

In this study, the documentary technique was used to collect the data. The required information was collected after reading some references that related to this study. Some references are “morphology” edited by Eugene A.Nida, “Tata Bahasa Rujukan Indonesia” edited by Gorys Keraf, “Tata Bahasa Indonesia” edited by Sanggup Barus and Bujur Surbakti, and “Tata Bahasa Baku” edited by Wirjosoedarmo.

After reading some references, the suffixes are identified based on the form and meaning. Then, those are classified into the form and meaning. Finally, the similarities and differences of suffixes both in languages was explained in this study.

1.6.3 The Location of Research

The location of research was in PERPUSTAKAAN UMUM UNIVERSITAS SUMATERA UTARA, Jalan Perpustakan No.1 Medan.

1.6.4 The Procedure in Collecting the Data

There are some steps in collecting the data, and the steps are as follows:

1. Identifying the forms, the meaning and the function of suffixes both in English and Indonesian language.

2. Classifying the form and the meaning of suffixes both in English and Indonesian language.

3. Explaining the similarities and differences of suffixes both in English and Indonesian language.
1.6.5 Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data was analyzed and compared to find out the similarities and differences suffixes both in English and Indonesian language by using contrastive analysis theory.

1.7 Review of Related Literature

1.7.1 Theoretical Framework

There are some terms used in this study. The terms are quoted form some books related to this study, and the terms are as follows.

1.7.2 Contrastive Analysis

Hartman (1972:43) defines that comparative method is a method of establishing relationship between two or more related languages by comparing forms of cognate words. It means that both languages being compared have the similarities and differences of their own.

Naibaho (2004:1) states that comparative historical linguistics is a branch of linguistics, which studies language change and language relationships. By comparing earlier and later forms of a language and by comparing different languages, it has been possible to show the change in a language and certain relationship among languages. The background of the contrastive studies can be useful in understanding the present development of contrastive linguistics. Some notable effort of contrastive studies from earlier time should be mentioned.

Students of contrastive linguistics should be advised that the interpretation of any contrastive analysis, whatever it’s theoretical interpretation, involves an historical perspective. We have to keep in mind the axiom that claims that a contrastive analysis can be as sophisticated as the linguistic theories with which it is associated. As theories change, new avenues of contrast present themselves. If discrepancies appear
in theories, then these discrepancies will bring out different application in contrastive analysis.

1.7.3 Morphological Process

Morphological process is the process of forming words or word formation by adding affixes to the base form, or in other words, the process of morphology in the way to form words by combining one morpheme with others. The base form may be words, phrases and also the combination of words. The base form is the linguistic form which may be a single form or complete form.

Both morpheme and word are the two main points of morphological process. Morpheme constitute a form which belongs to linguistic form; furthermore words constitute two kinds of unity which are called phonology and grammatical unity. A morpheme is not a word, but on the contrary a word is always a morpheme because a word often consists of one or more morphemes.

To get more complete understanding of word morphology really is, some linguist provide definitions on morphology and some of them are as follows:

Hartman (1972:149) says that morphology is a branch of linguistics which studies and analyzes the structures, forms and classes of words. Morphology is also the study of how the forms are arranged to constitute words. In the analysis of words, it should be determined which words can be broken into smaller units and which one cannot. Applying the principle of determining which words is base form and which is an affix should do this.

Fromkin (1972:127) says morphology is the study of internal structure of words and of the rules by which words are formed. From the definition, it can be concluded that morphological process is a series of action to forming words through the arrangement of morphemes.
Nida (1949:19) states that morphology is the study of word structure. Every language has different ways in the formation of words.

Bollines (1981:61) says that there are two fairly well defined ways to make words. One uses words themselves as raw material for new words. It is called compounding or composition. The other attaches a lesser morpheme – an affix, the general term that includes prefix and suffix to a major element a base, frequently a word. Therefore it is important to know how a word can perform a new word. In this case, the process is called morphological process.

Bloomfield (1961:207) says that by morphology of language we mean the construction in which bound form appear among the constituents.

Hockett (1958:177) says that morphology includes the stock of segmental morphemes, and the ways in which word are built out of them.

Samsuri (1980:37) says that morfologi ialah cara pembentukan kata-kata dengan menghubungkan morfem yang satu dengan morfem yang lain. We may say that morphology is the formation of words by connecting a morpheme to other morphemes.

By morphology, we may analyze the most elemental unit of grammatical form which is called morpheme. Every word in every language is composed of one or more morphemes. The morpheme arrangements which are treated under the morphology of language include all combinations that form words of parts of words.

In many languages, words play an important grammatical role, in that they are build out of smaller elements by certain patterns. For the analysis of word formation, it is important to apply which one is a base form, and which one is an affix. Thus, morphology takes an important role in arranging and combining them to constitute new words.
All definitions above finally explain us that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and of the rules by which words are formed. We may recognize that word form such as dances, dancer, danced, and dancing which must consist of one elements, i.e. ‘dance’. And a number of other elements such as, -s, -er, -ed, -ing. All these elements are described as morphemes.
2. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN AFFIXATION

2.1 Affixation

Hartman (1972;7) states that affixation is the process of result of attaching or adding an affix to root.

Hornby (1995;20) says that affix is a letter or group of letter or sound which is added to the beginning or the end of a word to change its meaning or the way it is used. Affixation is just like adding affixes to a word and one should notice what process takes place and what result of the process are. For example, the suffix – ize attaches to a noun and turns it to the corresponding verb as in criticizes simonize. The suffix – ly attaches to a noun and turn it to the corresponding adjective as in friendly, neighborly, etc.

2.1.1 Affixation in English

Hartman (1972;7) states that affixation is a process of the result of attaching or adding an affix to a root.

Fromkin (1988) states that affixation can be classified as prefix and suffix. In addition, in some words there is also an infix in English. But, it is in a rarely occurrences.

2.1.1.1 Prefix

Prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem and base. Stork (1972;182) states that prefix is an affix, which is added to the front of the stem.

Examples:  re → write → rewrite

un → tidy → untidy

An infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. Infixing is rarely in English. Hartman (1972:111) states that infix is an affix which is inserted within a word. Infixation is temporary happened in English.

Examples: guarantee + friggin → guaran – friggin – tee

kangaroo + bloody → kanga – bloody – roo
impossible + fuckin → im – fuckin – possible

instantiate + fuckin → in – fuckin – stantiate

2.1.1.3 Suffixes

A suffix is an affix added to the end of a word. There are a lot of suffixes in English. In this study, they are analyzed in terms on their function and meaning.

Examples:

1) Suffix -or, -er -, -ist
   Attaches to a Verb and turns them to the corresponding Noun.
   The meaning “one who does something” or it is called “doer of an action”.
   Examples:
   
   V + -or → N
   Example: “invent” + -or → “inventor”

   V + -er → N
   Example: “employ” + -er → “employer”

   V + -ist → N
   Example: “type” + -ist → “typist”

2) Suffix -ness, -ity, -ty, -y, -th
   Attaches to an adjective and turns them to the corresponding noun.
   The meaning : “denothing quality, state, or condition".
Examples:

Adj + -ness → N

Example: “lazy” + -ness → “laziness”

Adj + -ity → N

Example: “hostile” + -ity → “hostility”

Adj + -ty → N

Example: “safe” + -ty → “safety”

Adj + -y → N

Example: “loyal” + -y → “loyally”

Adj + -th → N

Example: “wide” + -th → “width”

3) Suffix – ish

Attaches to a noun and turns it to the corresponding an Adjective.

The meaning: “denothing state”

Example:

N + -ish → adj

Examples: “boy” + -ish → “boyish”

“child” + -ish → “childish”

4) Suffix – ment

Attaches to a noun and turns it to the corresponding noun.

The meaning “result or product of noun”

Example:

V + -ment → N

Examples: “encourage” + -ment → “encouragement”
“govern” + -ment → “government”

5) Suffix – less

Attaches to a noun / verb and turns it to the corresponding and adjective.

The meaning “denoting without”

Example:

N + -less → adj

Example: “power” + -less → “powerless”

V + -less → adj

Example: “use” + -less → “useless”

6) Suffix – ful

Attaches to a noun and changes it into the corresponding adjective.

The meaning “denoting having”

Example:

N + -ful → adj

Example: “power” + -ful → “powerful”

7) Suffix – ie

Attaché to a noun and change it into the corresponding adjective.

The meaning “denoting pertaining to”
Example:

N   +   -ie → adj

Example: “democrat”   +   -ie   → “democratie”

8) Suffix – al

Attaches to a noun and changes it into the corresponding adjective.

The meaning “pertaining to, of the kind or of the set”

Examples:

-“denoting pertaining to, of the kind”: 

N   +   -al → adj

Example: “medicine”   +   -al   → “medicinal”

-“denoting pertaining to, of the act”: 

N   +   -al → adj

Example: “refuse”   +   -al   → “refusal”

9) Suffix – ly

Attaches to an adjective and turns it into the corresponding adverb.

The meaning “denoting manner”

Example:

Adj  +   -ly → adv

Example: quick   +   -ly   → “quickly”

10) Suffix – able, -dom, -ive, -ed, -hood, -cy

Attaches to verb and noun changes it into adjective and noun.

The meaning “a state, condition and quality of being”
Example:

Verb + -able \rightarrow \text{adj}

Example: “touch” + -able \rightarrow “touchable”

Adj + -dom \rightarrow \text{adj}

Example: “free” + -dom \rightarrow “freedom”

Noun + -ive \rightarrow \text{adj}

Example: “act” + -ive \rightarrow “active”

Noun + -ed \rightarrow \text{adj}

Example: “talent” + -ed \rightarrow “talented”

Noun + -hood \rightarrow \text{adj}

Example: “child” + -hood \rightarrow “childhood”

Noun + -cy \rightarrow \text{adj}

Example: “infant” + -cy \rightarrow “infancy”


Attaches to a noun and verb changes it into noun

The meaning “diminutive”

Examples:

Noun + -let \rightarrow \text{noun}

Example: “book” + -let \rightarrow “booklet”
Noun + -ling → noun
Example: “duck” + -ling → “duckling”

Noun + -kin → noun
Example: “lamb” + -kin → “lambkin”

Noun + -en → noun
Example: “maid” + -en → “maiden”

Noun + -ie → noun
Example: “bird” + -ie → “birdie”

Noun + -ock → noun
Example: “hill” + -ock → “hillock”

12) Suffix – ess, -ine
Attach to noun and verb and changes it into noun
The meaning “female”
Example:
Noun + -ess → noun
Example: “prince” + -ess → “princess”

Noun + -ine → noun
Example: “hero” + -ine → “heroine”
13) Suffix – ize, -en, -fy

Attaches to noun and changes it into verb

The meaning “become”

Examples:

Noun + -ize → verb
Example: “memory” + -ize → “memorize”

Adj + -en → verb
Example: “weak” + -en → ”weaken”

Adj + -fy → verb
Example: “pure” + -fy → “purefy”

2.1.2 Affixation in Indonesian

Soekono (1985;122) says that affixation is a morphological process of attaching or adding an affix to the root forms of a new concept.

Hornby (1995;20) says that affix is a letter or group of letter added to the beginning or the end of a word to change it meaning or the way it is used.

There are three types of affixes in Indonesia, namely:

2.1.2.1 Prefix

Sanggup and Bujur (2004) says that prefixation is the process of adding prefix into the simple and complex words. The prefixes in Indonesian are as follows:

Examples:

1) me + tulis → menulis
   (V)                  (V)
2) ber + pakaian → berpakaian
   (V)                      (V)

3) di + pukul → dipukul
   (V)                      (V:pass)

4) di + lantai → di lantai
   (N)                      (Adverb)

5) ter + dakwa → terdakwa
   (Adj)                    (Adj)

6) ter + baik → terbaik
   (Adj)                    (Adj)

7) pe + malas → pemalas
   (Adj)                    (Adj)

8) per + tinggi → pertinggi
   (Adj)                    (V)

9) se + buah → sebuah
   (N)                      (Numeral)

2.1.2.2 Infix

An infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. There are many kinds of infixes, namely: el, em, and er:

1) el

The function: to form a noun

Examples:
1. tunjuk + el → telunjuk
   (V)     (N)

2. gembung + el → gelembug
   (Adj)     (N)

3. tapak + el → telapak
   (N)     (N)

2) em

The function: to form an adverb

Examples:
1. guruh + em → gemuruh
   (N)     (Adv)

2. turun + em → temurun
   (Adv)     (Adv)

3. Kilau + em → kemilau
   (N)     (Adv)

3) er

The function: to form a noun
Examples: 1. suling + er → seruling
   (N) (N)

2. Gigi + er → gerigi
   (N) (N)

2.1.2.3 Suffixes

Keraf (1991:137) says that suffix is non stem affix which is structurally attached in the final of one base.

1) suffix - kan

Suffix – kan doesn’t have any morphophonemic process on the word with final consonant /k/. So, it keeps on exist on that consonant.

For example:

menaik + kan → menaikkan
meletak + kan → meletakkan
menggalak + kan → menggalakkan

The meaning: 1) Causative, cause something to be

Examples: me + terbang → menerbangkan
   (V) (V)

   me + yakin → meyakinkan
   (V) (V)

   me + besar → membesarkan
   (Adj) (V)
2) Use something as a tool or make up with

Examples: menikam + kan + tombak → menikamkan
tombak

bersenjata + kan + golok → bersenjatakan
golok

berbekal + kan + pesan → berbekalkan
pesan

3) Benefactive, to or something for other

Examples: Ayah membeli + kan + adik → membelikan
adik

Ibu membuat + kan + tamu + teh → membuatkan
tamu

Adik menulis + kan + temannya → menulisikan
temannya

2) Suffix – i

Suffix –i doesn’t have any morphophonemic process when it is attached to the
stem. In attaching the suffix -i, it can not be separated with the syllable before:

The function : to form a verb

The meaning : 1) To show object locative

Examples: Kami menanyai mereka mengenai hal itu.

Rombongan itu mengelilingi rumah kami.
Pencuri memasuki rumah kami.

2) Causes something happened

Examples: Ia sering menyakitii hati kami

Kita harus menghormati orangtua

Ibu muda menyususi anaknya

3) Stating intensity or repetition

Examples: Pasukan kita menembaki musuh

Anak-anak melempari anjing dengan batu

3) Suffix-an

It doesn’t have any morphophonemic process.

The function: to form a noun

The meaning: 1) Stating location

Examples: pangkal + an → pangkalan

(V) (N)

buai + an → buaian

(V) (N)

kubang + an → kubangan

(V) (N)
2) Stating a tool

Examples: ayun + an → ayunan

(V) (N)

kurung + an → kurungan

(V) (N)

gunduk + an → gundukan

(V) (N)

3) Stating effect or result of the action

Examples: buat + an → buatan

(V) (N)

hukum + an → hukuman

(N) (N)

karang + an → karangan

(V) (N)

4) Stating something has been done

Examples: catat + an → catatan

(V) (N)

suruh + an → suruhan

(V) (N)
5) Stating unity

Examples: laut + an → lautan
(N) (N)

darat + an → daratan
(O) (N)

kotor + an → kotoran
(Adj) (N)

4) Suffix –nya

It doesn’t have any morphophonemic process.

The function: nomonilisator, a mean to nominalize a word

The meaning: 1) To nominalize, changing a word into a noun

Example: tenggelamnya, membaiknya, memburuknya

2) To focus a word in the following

Examples: Tamunya belum datang juga

Ambillah obatnya

di rumah adiknya

3) To state situation

Examples: Ia belajar dengan rajinnya
Ia berlari dengan kencangnya

Air mengalir dengan derasnya

5) Suffix –man, -wan, -wati

Suffix man, wan, and wati are absorbed from sansekerta which means male
"man, wan", meanwhile "wati" means female.
The function: To form a noun or adjective
The meaning: It has a meaning of what it is stated on the base.
Examples: seniman, seniwati, wartawan, wartawati

6) Suffix –i, -ah

Suffix –i, -ah are absorbed from Arabic and then a transferred into an
Indonesian suffixes.
The function: to form an adjective
The meaning: in relation to
Examples: maknawi, hayati, rohaniah asasi

7) Suffix -isme, -is, -if, -al

Suffix –isme, -al, if, and –are absorbed from English
The function: to form a noun and adjective
The meaning: having the condition as it is stated on the base
Examples: universitas atheis legal nasional

3. DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 The Data

This chapter deals with the similarities and differences on suffixes both in English and Indonesian language.

The Data of this study were taken from some relevant books, which are related to the subject matter both in English and Indonesian language. The table of this data can be found in appendix.

3.2 Research Findings

The study of suffixes both in English and Indonesian language has been described. Then the similarities and differences of the two languages have been analyzed. Based on the data analysis, it is found that the similarities and differences of suffixes in English and Indonesian are as follows:

3.2.1 The Similarities of Suffixes in English and Indonesian

1. The suffixes both in English and Indonesian are placed after noun, verb and adjective.

2. The suffixes both in English and Indonesian language lead to the changing of meaning of the word which is the suffix is inserted (stem).

3.2.2 The Differences of Suffixes in English and Indonesian

1. The suffixes in English directly pointed the meaning, but in Indonesian there is no suffixes directly pointed its meaning. For example: dislike. “dis” means “not”
2. The suffixes in English forming “the doer of an action”, but in Indonesian the doer of an action is formed by the prefix. For example; “inventor”. In Indonesian, the doer of an action is by adding prefix. For example; “penemu”.
4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the Data presented in the previous chapter, some conclusions are drawn as follows:

1. From the research findings it can be concluded that due to every single suffix in English has its own meaning, so the number of the English suffixes is more than that in Indonesia.

2. The study of language can be useful to develop the study of a language and can also support the success of the teaching-learning process.

3. The patterns of English language are similar in some cases to those in Indonesian language, we can see that in Indonesian, the structure can change in different positions where the meaning is still sensible but not in English, because it depends on the rule.

4. As for the implication of the study to the teaching of English, it might be concluded that this study is very useful for the improvement of the teaching-learning process in general and the understanding of the similarities and differences of the suffixes in English and Indonesian language.

4.2 Suggestion

This result of this study would provide some useful suggestion as presented below:

1. It was suggested that those who are interested in the study, especially in language read more books related to both English and Indonesian language in contribution to the linguistics field.
2. The teacher should improve their abilities in language usage especially English in order that they can follow the suffix of language.

3. A teacher should invite students to be more active in the teaching learning process through their abilities to absorb the material needed especially one being thought.

4. This study is mean as an invitation and challenge for other students to do similar work in the future for the development of the information about suffixes in English and Indonesian language in particular.

5. Teaching students whose mother tongue happens to be Indonesian language should draw widely English examples and match with their own language in order that students can study English as a second language and use it in daily activities. And they should be encouraged to develop it themselves so they can practice outsides the class.
REFERENCES


## The Suffixes in English and Indonesian Language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffixes in English</th>
<th>Suffixes in Indonesian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Verb + -or</td>
<td>a) V + -kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Verb + -er</td>
<td>b) Adj + -kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Verb + -ist</td>
<td>b) Adj + -kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Adj + -ity</td>
<td>c) V + -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Adj + -ty</td>
<td>c) V + -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Adj + -y</td>
<td>d) V + -an</td>
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<td>g) Adj + -th</td>
<td>d) V + -an</td>
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<td>h)</td>
<td>N + -ish</td>
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<td>i)</td>
<td>N + -ment</td>
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<td>j)</td>
<td>N + -less</td>
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<tr>
<td>k)</td>
<td>Verb + -less</td>
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<tr>
<td>l)</td>
<td>N + -ful</td>
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<td>m)</td>
<td>N + -ic</td>
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<td>n)</td>
<td>N + -al</td>
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<tr>
<td>o)</td>
<td>Adj + -ly</td>
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<tr>
<td>p)</td>
<td>V + -dom, -ive, -ed, -hood, -cy, -able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>N + -an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>Adj + -nya</td>
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<td>g)</td>
<td>V + -nya</td>
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<td>h)</td>
<td>N + -nya</td>
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<td>i)</td>
<td>Adj + -nya</td>
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<tr>
<td>q)</td>
<td>N + -dom, -ive, -hood, -cy, -able</td>
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<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>N + -man, -wan, -wati</td>
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<tr>
<td>r)</td>
<td>N + -let, -ling, -kin, -en, -ock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k)</td>
<td>Adj + -i</td>
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<tr>
<td>s)</td>
<td>N + -ess, -ine</td>
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<td>l)</td>
<td>Adj + -ah</td>
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<td>t)</td>
<td>Adj + -ess, -ine</td>
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<td>m)</td>
<td>-is, -isme, -al, -s</td>
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<tr>
<td>u)</td>
<td>N + -ize, -en, -fy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Form of Suffixes in English and Indonesian Language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffixes in English</th>
<th>Suffixes in Indonesian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) or → is attached to a verb</td>
<td>a) kan → is attached to a verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) er → is attached to a verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) ist → is attached to a verb</td>
<td>b) kan → is attached to an adjective</td>
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<tr>
<td>d) ness → is attached to a verb</td>
<td>c) i → is attached to a verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>e) ity → is attached to a verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>f) ty → is attached to a verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>g) y → is attached to a verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>h) th → is attached to a verb</td>
<td>d) an → is attached to a verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>i) sh → is attached to a verb</td>
<td>e) an → is attached to a noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>j) ment → is attached to a verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>k)</td>
<td>less → is attached to a verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>l)</td>
<td>less → is attached to a verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>m)</td>
<td>ful → is attached to a verb</td>
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<td>n)</td>
<td>c → is attached to a verb</td>
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<td>o)</td>
<td>al → is attached to a verb</td>
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<td>p)</td>
<td>ly → is attached to a verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>q)</td>
<td>able, dom, ive, ed, hood, cy → are attached to a verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>r)</td>
<td>able, dom, ive, ed, hood, cy → are attached to a noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>s)</td>
<td>let, ling, kin, en, ock → are attached to a noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>t)</td>
<td>let, ling, kin, en, ock → are attached to a verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u)</td>
<td>ess, ine, ize, en, fy → are attached to</td>
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<tr>
<td>a noun</td>
<td>suffixes</td>
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<tr>
<td>v) ess, ine → are attached to a verb</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## The Meaning of Suffixes in English and Indonesian Language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Suffixes meaning “one who does something” or “doer of an action”</td>
<td>a) Suffixes meaning “causative” me + V + -kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V + -or</td>
<td>b) Suffixes meaning “use something as a tool” Ber + V + -kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V + -er</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>V + -ist</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) Suffixes meaning “denoting quality, state and condition”</td>
<td>c) Suffixes meaning “benefactive” S + me + V + -kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj + -ness</td>
<td>d) Suffixes meaning “to show object locative” S + me + V + -i</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adj + -ity</td>
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<td>Adj + -ty</td>
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<td>Adj + -y</td>
<td>e) Suffixes meaning “causes something happened” S + V + -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj + -th</td>
<td>f) Suffixes meaning “repetition” me + V + -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N + - ish</td>
<td>g) Suffixes meaning “stating location” V + -an</td>
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<tr>
<td>V + - able</td>
<td>h) Suffixes meaning “stating a tool” V + -an</td>
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<td>Adj + -dom</td>
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<td>N + - ive</td>
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<td>Suffixes meaning “result or product of a noun”</td>
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<td>c)</td>
<td>V + -ment</td>
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<td>d)</td>
<td>Suffixes meaning “denoting without”</td>
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<td>N + -less</td>
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<td></td>
<td>V + -less</td>
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<td>e)</td>
<td>Suffixes denoting “having”</td>
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<td>N + -ful</td>
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<td>f)</td>
<td>Suffixes denoting “pertaining to”</td>
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<td>N + -ic</td>
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<td>N + -al</td>
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<td>Adj + -an</td>
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<td>Suffixes meaning “diminutive”</td>
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<td>N + -ess</td>
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<td>N + -ine</td>
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<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>Suffixes meaning “stating has been done” V + -an</td>
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<td>k)</td>
<td>Suffixes meaning “stating unity”</td>
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<tr>
<td>l)</td>
<td>Suffixes meaning “to focus a word in the following”</td>
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<tr>
<td>n)</td>
<td>Suffixes meaning “to focus a word in the following”</td>
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<tr>
<td>o)</td>
<td>Suffixes meaning “female”</td>
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<tr>
<td>p)</td>
<td>Suffixes meaning “male”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>N + -man</td>
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