A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND MINANGKABAUNESE LANGUAGE

A THESIS

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Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect; therefore any constructive critics and advice are highly appreciated. He hopes that this thesis will be used for the readers especially who are interested in studying English.

Medan, March 2009

Venny Veronita
ABSTRAK

Skripsi yang berjudul *A Contrastive Analysis of Prefixes and Suffixes Between English and Minangkabaunese Language*. Dalam skripsi ini, penulis membandingkan prefiks dan sufiks yang dilekatkan pada bentuk kata dasar dalam bahasa Inggris dan Minangkabau berdasarkan bentuk (form), distribusi (distribution), fungsi (function) dan arti (meaning). Dalam menganalisis prefiks dan sufiks pada kedua jenis bahasa tersebut, penulis menggunakan metode analisis kontrastif yang mengolah data berupa prefiks dan sufiks dalam bahasa Inggris dan Minangkabau yang ditekankan pada pelekatan prefiks dan sufiks pada kata dasar. Setelah menganalisis data dari kedua bahasa berdasarkan prefiks, ditemukan bahwa dari segi bentuk (form) prefiks kedua bahasa tersebut sama (correspondence); dilihat dari segi distribusi (distribution) ditemukan bahwa prefiks kedua bahasa sebagian sama (partly-corrrespondence); dilihat dari segi fungsi (function) bahwa prefiks dari kedua bahasa tersebut sama (correspondence); dan dilihat dari segi arti (meaning) bahwasanya prefiks kedua bahasa tersebut sebagian sama (partly-correspondence). Sedangkan sufiks pada kedua bahasa tersebut dilihat dari segi bentuk (form) ditemukan sama (correspondence), dilihat dari segi distribusi (distribution) bahwa sufiks kedua bahasa tersebut sebagian sama (partly-correspondence); jika dilihat dari segi fungsi (function) ditemukan bahwa sufiks kedua bahasa tersebut sebagian sama (partly-correspondence) dan jika dilihat dari segi arti (meaning) sufiks kedua bahasa tersebut sebagian sama (partly-correspondence).
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘</td>
<td>meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→</td>
<td>become to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Num</td>
<td>numeral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.t.</td>
<td>something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.b.</td>
<td>somebody</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

Human beings as social creatures are united by language. They need to interact, to communicate or to express their ideas to others. Language is a very important thing in making communication with others human in their daily life. It means that language cannot be separated from human life.

Linguist like Sapir (1921:8) also says, “Language is a purely human and non instinctive method of a system of voluntarily produced symbols”. Also Hocket (1991:74) says, “Language is the most valuable single possession of the human race”. It is known that the language plays a vital role in human life and also has many advantages of many various aspects of human life. Human has to stay along with language because human cannot interrelate without using language. By language, human is able to interact and communicate one to another.

In studying a language, the writer needs knowledge about it. It is called linguistics. Linguistics is scientific knowledge that can be applied to study many languages in this world. Hartley (1982: 3) says, “Linguistics is the science of language, or the field of the study the subject of which is language”.

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One of linguistic aspects concerns with language is contrastive analysis. Ridwan (1998:8) says, “Analisis Kontrastif adalah suatu metode penganlisisan linguistik yang berusaha mendeskripsikan, membuktikan, dan menguraikan perbedaan atau persamaan aspek-aspek kebahasaan dari dua bahasa atau lebih yang dibandingkan”. (‘Contrastive analysis is a method of linguistic analysis that tries to describe, prove, and analyze the dissimilarities and similarities of audio-lingual aspects of two or more contrasted languages’).

From the statement above, it means that the main goal of contrastive analysis is to find out what the differences and similarities in analyzing language. And in this occasion the writer would like to analyze prefixes and suffixes in English and Minangkabaunese language. Prefixes and suffixes will be investigated through the form, distribution, function and meaning held by the two languages. In addition, the similarities and differences would be seen whether the affixes are correspondence, partly correspondence, and non-correspondence.

It has been known that prefixes and suffixes are the types of affixes. Katamba (1993:4) says, “An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to other or morphemes such as a root or stem or base”. Obviously, by the definition affixes are the bound morpheme. Nida (1967:6) says, “Morpheme is the meaningful unit of which language is composed”.

Affix is categorized as bound morpheme because it can not stand alone and should be attached to the root or stem or base. It is also the same with prefix and suffix because as it was said above that prefix and suffix are the types of affix. Samsuri
(1981:190) says, “Awalan adalah afik yang dibubuhkan di depan dasar”. (‘Prefix is affix that attached in front of the base form’). For example:

**ENGLISH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Base form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mono-</td>
<td>syllable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MINANGKABAUNESE LANGUAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Base form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sa-</td>
<td>ribu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘thousand’ ‘one thousand’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Katamba (1993: 4) says, “A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like –ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, and –ed”.

For example:

**ENGLISH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base form</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>book</td>
<td>{-s}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MINANGKABAUNESE LANGUAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base form</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pagor</td>
<td>{-an}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above examples, it can be concluded that position of prefix is in front of the base form. While the position of suffix is at the end of the base form.
In this thesis, the writer would like to analyze prefixes and suffixes in English and Minangkabaunese language in terms of findings similarities and differences. These two features will be investigated in the aspect of the form, distribution, function, and meaning held by two languages. In addition, the similarities and differences would be seen whether the affixes are correspondence, partly correspondence and non correspondence. In form it will discuss about the process of the change of the prefixes and suffixes after being attached to the base. Distribution concerns when prefixes and suffixes can be distributed to the word-class category of the base. Function is whether an attachment of a prefixes and suffixes can or cannot change the word-class. And meaning is concerned with the meaning of words after putting a prefixes and suffixes.

English and Minangkabaunese language absolutely come from different language families. Minangkabaunese language is one of regional language in Indonesia. Minangkabaunese language is native language of West Sumatra, Indonesia. BPS (Statistics of West Sumatra Regency 1978) says that Minangkabaunese lives in West Sumatra Regency between 0°54’ North Latitude and 98°36’ East Longitude, and 101°53’ East Longitude, beside the north abuted with North Sumatra Regency, and beside the west with Indonesian Ocean. The landmass of West Sumatra is -42.297,3 km² and is lived by 3.554.000 inhabitants. Minangkabaunese language has 7 kinds of the variation dialect they are Minangkabaunese dialect Agam, dialect Lima Puluh Koto, dialect Pariaman, and dialect Tanah Datar, dialect Pesisir Selatan and dialect Solok. But in this analysis the writer use the general language that all people there familiar with the language.

All of these points are taken in order to contrast in English and Minangkabaunese language in prefixes and suffixes. The writer chooses Minangkabaunese language to be
analyzed because this language that contrast to English has uniqueness, differences, similarities in both languages and the other reason is the writer come from Minangkabaunese family.

1.2 Scope of the Analysis

In this analysis the writer concentrates on the contrastive analysis between English and Minangkabaunese prefixes and suffixes which concern in the aspect of form, distribution, function, and meaning and to find out whether there are correspondences, partly correspondences and non-correspondences between the affixes of English and Minangkabaunese language. The writer limited the analysis merely on several prefixes and suffixes. They are co-, hyper-, en-, un-, mis-, re- suffixes in English and –en, -ify, -er, -ize, -less, -ness and –al suffixes in English and sa-, ba-, ma-, pa-, ta-, prefixes in Minangkabaunese language and also -an, -i suffixes in Minangkabaunese language.

1.3 Problem of the Analysis

In accordance with the title of this thesis, there are two questions to be raised that motivated the writer to do this analysis.

1. What are the form, distribution, function, meaning of prefixes and suffixes between English and Minangkabaunese language?

2. Is there correspondence, partly correspondence and non-correspondence between prefixes and suffixes English and Minangkabaunese language in the aspect of form, distribution, function and meaning?
1.4 Objectives of the Analysis

In writing this thesis the writer wants to achieve some objectives that can answer the problem of the analysis. The objectives are:

1. To describe the form, distribution, function, and meaning of prefixes and suffixes between English and Minangkabaunese language.

2. To find out the correspondence, partly correspondence and non-correspondence between prefixes and suffixes English and Minangkabaunese language in the aspect of form, distribution, function and meaning.

1.5 Significance of the Analysis

The significance of this analysis are:

1. To introduce the readers about Minangkabaunese language.

2. To arouse interest of the readers of knowing and learning Minangkabaunese language.

3. To give the readers an explanation about contrastive analysis between English and Minangkabaunese in prefixes and suffixes.

4. This contrastive analysis can be enrich the linguistic science.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

In supporting the idea of the analysis, the writer has read and consulted some thesis as the guidance which is relevant to the topic. All these give large contribution to the writer in writing this thesis. Those can be seen in the discussion.

Mouren (2004), in his thesis entitled *Prefix between English and Batak Toba Language: A Contrastive Analysis*, he analyzes the prefixes in both language from the aspect of form, distribution, function, and meaning. After analyzing he finally finds that
there is correspondence in form, partly correspondence in distribution, correspondence in function, and partly correspondence in meaning. The writers use this thesis as reference because there found the slight similarities of what he had analyzed to what the writer want to do in this analysis, but the writer analyze the prefixes and suffixes in different target language from the aspect of form, distribution, function and meaning in order to find out the correspondences, partly-correspondence and non-correspondences.

Cristy (2004), in her thesis entitled *Affixation in English and Palembang Malay Language: A Contrastive Analysis*. She analyzes the prefixes and suffixes in both language from the aspect of form, distribution, function and meaning. After analyzing she finally finds that prefixes in both language correspondence in form, partly correspondence in distribution, correspondence in function, and the prefixes in both language are non – correspondence in meaning. While the suffixes in both language correspondence in form, partly correspondence in distribution, correspondence in function and the suffixes in both language are non – correspondence in meaning. The writer also uses this thesis as reference because there is a slight similarity with the writer analysis.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 A Brief Description of Contrastive Analysis

Ridwan (1998:8) says, “Linguistik atau analisis kontrastif adalah suatu metode penganalisisan linguistik yang berusaha mendeskripsikan, membuktikan, dan menguraikan perbedaan atau persamaan aspek-aspek kebahasaan dari dua bahasa atau lebih yang dibandingkan”. Contrastive analysis is a method of linguistic analysis that tries to describe, prove, and analyze the dissimilarities and similarities of audio-lingual aspects of two or more compared languages.

According to Ridwan, the goals of contrastive analysis (1998:18) are:

- To find out the correspondence
- To find out the partly-correspondence
- To find out non-correspondence

Correspondence means that when we analyze and contrast two different language families, we will find the similarities between both of them, such as they are correspondence in meaning or function. Partly correspondence means that when we analyze and contrast two different languages, we will find the similarity but not in whole part. And the non-correspondence means that there is no similarities found between two languages.
Related to the title that is “A Contrastive Analysis of Prefixes and Suffixes between English and Minangkabaunese Language”, there are four points that the writer need to compare for analyzing the words which are attached by prefixes and suffixes. They are: *form, distribution, function, and meaning.*

- **Form**

  In this thesis, the writer analyzes the prefixes and suffixes between English and Minangkabaunese language. So, in form it will discuss about the changing of the base form after attaching prefix. It can be prefixes that start with vowel and consonant phoneme, while in suffixes it will discuss about the changing of the base form after attaching suffix which are attached to the base form which is ended with vowel or consonant phoneme. Vowel phoneme is the vocal sounds made without audible stopping of the breath such as a, i, u, e, o”. While, Consonant is a speech sound produced by abstracting or impending the passage of air at the same point in the vocal tract above glottis. There are 21 consonant letters in the written alphabet: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z (http://grammar.about.com/od/c/g/consonantterm.htm).

- **Distribution**

  In distribution, the writer analyzes the distribution of the word classes consist verb, noun, adjective and numeral of the base form that can be attached with prefixes or suffixes or not.

- **Function**

  In function, the writer discusses the process of word classes’ changes after the base form attached to prefix and suffix.
ο Meaning

The writer will discussed about the meaning of the words after the base form attached by prefix and suffix with the purpose to analyze whether there is similar meaning or not between both two languages.

In analyzing language the writer have to contrast both the two languages if the writer uses prefix and suffix to be discussed in source language. The writer has to use the same term in the target language too.

In contrastive analysis, there are source and target language. In this case, the source language is English, while the target language is Minangkabunese language. Both of these two languages will be analyzed in term of form, distribution, function, and meaning in order to find out the correspondence, partly-correspondence and non-correspondence.

2.2 Morphology

There are many definitions of morphology that we can find in linguistic books. Each of them has different explanation, but of course this distinction not in its meaning, the linguist has the same sense in describing morphology. To clarify about morphology, the writer would mention some linguist idea about it.

Katamba (1993: 3) says, “Morphology is the study of internal structure of words”.

Some others linguists like Nida (1967: 1) say, “Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming Word”.

Alwasilah (1993: 110) says, “Morfologi adalah suatu bagian linguistik yang mempelajari morfem”.
From the definition that has been stated above, we can arrive at a single conclusion that morphology is the study of the morphemes and their arrangement in forming words.

The writer can say that morphology is a linguistic field that learning of words’ structures grammatically. For example, the words *bag* consists of three phonemes, but sometimes a word can be consist of only one morpheme. One morpheme can also consist of one phoneme only like -s and a- in English language for examples: books, watches, amoral, etc.

### 2.3 Morpheme and Word

#### 2.3.1 Morpheme

Morphology emphasizes to morpheme. So, morpheme cannot be ignored. There are some linguists’ opinions about the definition of morpheme, they are:

Robins (1964:201) says, “Morpheme is the minimal grammatical units”.

While, Bloomfield (1993:161) says, “Morpheme is a linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic-semantic resemblance to any other form, is a simple form or a morpheme”.

Also, Hockett (1958:123) says, “Morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language”.

To illustrate, we shall examine the following English word.

*Readers* is made up of three morphemes. They are {readers} + {er} + {s}. Each of the morphemes has a unique meaning: {read} = verb (however it might be representing semantically); {er} = the person who carries out the action of the verb (used to form noun); {s} = a plural marker on nouns. Together they mean something like ‘more that one person who reads’. *Readers* consists of seven phoneme; /r//e//a//d//e//r//s/. Beside
that, there is a morpheme that has phonology structure, such as s- morpheme has variety phonology structure; es.

According to Ridwan, in his book entitled “Dasar-dasar Linguistika”, he classifies type of morpheme become 2 dimensions. They are:

1. **Bound Morpheme or Dependent Morpheme**

   Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone. It must be attached to the base form. Or, a bound morpheme is a grammatical unit that never occurs by itself, but is always attached to some other morpheme.

2. **Free Morpheme or Independent Morpheme**

   A morpheme may also be called an independent form and it has lexical meaning. Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone. Free morpheme cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful units. The meaning of free morpheme can be found in the dictionary in other the free morpheme has lexical meaning. However, other morphemes such as affixes can be attached to it.

Example:

**ENGLISH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX</th>
<th>BASE FORM</th>
<th>BASE FORM</th>
<th>SUFFIX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>amoral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-</td>
<td>mature</td>
<td>premature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td>dogs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MINANGKABAUNESE**

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Prefix  a- and pre and suffix –s in English also prefix pan- and suffix -an in Minangkabaunese language are bound morpheme. If they are not attached to the base form, they will not have meaning. While, the base form moral, mature and dog in English also cilok and fence in Minangkabaunese language are free morpheme because they can stand alone. The meaning of free morpheme refers to the lexical meaning while the meaning of bound morpheme for example the class of affix: prefix, infix, suffix are refer to grammatical meaning. Bound morpheme has meaning if they attached to the free morpheme usually they create the addition meaning for the free morpheme itself.

2.3.2 Word

Words are usually the easiest units to identify in the written language. In most languages, they are the entities that have spaces on either side, a few languages use word dividers, and some do not separate words at all. It is more difficult to decide what words are in the stream of speech, especially in a language that has never been written down. But there are problems even in language like English. Certainly, it is possible to read a sentence a loud slowly, so that we can hear the spaces between the words, but this is an artificial exercise. In natural speech, pauses do not occur between each word, as can be seen from any acoustic record of the way people talk. Hockett (1958:156) says that a word is thus any segment or a sentence bounded by successive points at which pausing is
Words consist of two kinds: those which have meaning in themselves and those whose function is to express the relationship of other words to one another. The first group is “full words” and the second is “form words”. Most nouns and adjective belong to the first group and most prepositions and conjunction belong to the second group.

Words are not the smallest unit of meaning. Many words are made of smaller units of meaning, and these units are combined in particular way, forming words. At the basic level, words made of morphemes, not all words have more than one morpheme. Words that have only one morpheme are also called monomorphemic words, they cannot be divided up into smaller units that they are themselves meaningful e.g. book, cat, sit, etc. words with more than one morpheme are called polymorphemic words. They can broken down into smaller units that are meaningful, e.g. Arabian (Arab + ian) for instance, where Arab refers to a kind of state and included noun or adjective in the class of word. While –ian serves the grammatical function that used to form a noun or adjective.

2.4 An Account on Morphological Process

Samsuri(1981:190) says, “Proses morfologis ialah cara pembentukan kata-kata dengan menghubungkan morfem yang satu dengan morfem yang lain”.

The definition of the types of morphological process discusses bellow:

1. Affixiation

Affixation is the process of placing affix to abase or base form. Affix is a form, usually in the form of bound morpheme, which attached to a base in the process of forming words.

e.g:

**PREFIX**

a- + wait → await
en- + close → enclose

**SUFFIX**

-en + short → shorten
-en + bright → brighten

Moussay (1981: 65) states that the affixation in Minangkabaunese language can be divided into four: prefix, infix, suffix, confix.

e.g.:

**PREFIX**

mәN- + aja → mәŋaja
‘teach’ ‘to teach’

bә- + sampan → bәsampan
‘boat’ ‘to ride’

**INFIX**

-am- + puncak → pamuncak
‘top’  ‘have the great position’

-al-  + tunjuk → talunjuk

‘s’how’  ‘index finger’

**SUFFIX**

-i  + panuh → panuhi

-an  + sirahan → sirahan

**CONFIX**

pa-…an  + luas → paluasan

‘wide’  ‘expansion’

ka-…an  + rajo → karajoan

‘king’  ‘kingdom’

2. Reduplication

Jannedy and Poletto (1994: 145) says: “Reduplication is a process of forming new words either by doubling an entire free morpheme (total reduplication) or part of it (partial reduplication)”.

e.g:

hocus-pocus

higglety-pigglety

hoity-toity

3. Internal Modification

Samsuri (1981: 192) says that “karena perubahan-perubahan itu sendiri terdapat di dalam morfem-morfem itu, kami sebut perubahan-perubahan itu perubahan intern”.

✓ Internal Modification in vocalic change
Example:

- present
- follow
- trace

✓ Internal Modification in plural and singular change

Example:

- singular
- plural
- mouse
- mice
- man
- men
- foot
- feet

4. Suppletion


Example:

- present
- go
- am
- sing

- past
- went
- was
- sang

5. Zero Modification

Samsuri (1981:193) says, ‘modifikasi kosong adalah suatu proses yang tidak menimbulkan perubahan-perubahan pada bentuknya, hanyalah konsepnya saja yang berubah’.

Verb forms

- present
- cut

- past
- cut
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE ANALYSIS

3.1 Research Method

In this thesis the writer applies contrastive analysis method. Ridwan (1998:8) says: “Analisis kontrastif adalah suatu metode penganalisisan linguistik yang berusaha mendeskripsikan, membuktikan, dan menguraikan perbedaan atau persamaan aspek-aspek kebahasaan dari dua bahasa atau lebih yang dibandingkan”. (‘Contrastive Analysis is a method of linguistic analysis that tries to describe, prove, and analyze the dissimilarities and similarities of audio-lingual aspects of two or more contrasted languages’).

Since this analysis is involving two languages by doing contrastive analysis, therefore the writer applies is contrastive analysis by describing the prefixes and suffixes which are attached to base form from the aspect of form, distribution, function and meaning between English and Minangkabaunese language and also contrasting them in order to find out the correspondence, partly correspondence and non-correspondence.

Dealing with the topic, the writer tries to carry out the library research in collecting all the relevant data from English and Minangkabaunese language. Library
research is the method, which is supplied by collecting data or information from references, which have been written, by linguist or other experts.

3.2 Data Collecting Method

The collecting data is very important. In this analysis, the writer analyzes English and Minangkabaunese languages in prefixes and suffixes which are attached to base form from the aspects of from, distribution, function, and meaning. The writer collects some references which are related to this thesis. One of the books that the writer uses for the data in English and Minangkabaunese languages are *Kamus Minangkabau-Indonesia by Marah Rusmali et.al.* and *Sistem Morfologi Kata Benda dan Kata Sifat Bahasa Minangkabau by Be Kim Hoa Nio et.al.* The books that the writer use for the data in English is *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary by A S Hornby* and the other thesis that can be source of the data of prefixes and suffixes in English.

3.3 The Technique of Analyzing Data

In accomplishing the thesis, the writer does several steps. They are:

1. Collecting the prefixes and suffixes which are attached to the base form both in English and Minangkabaunese language.

2. Selecting the data belongs to prefixes and suffixes of English and Minangkabaunese language.

3. Describing the prefixes and suffixes which are attached to the base form both in English and Minangkabaunese language in the aspect of form, distribution, function and meaning.

4. Making the contrastive analysis of the data in aspect of form, distribution, function, and meaning.
5. Finding out the correspondence and non correspondence from aspect of form, distribution, function, and meaning.

CHAPTER IV
DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Prefixes and Suffixes in English

Basically, the English has more prefixes and suffixes than Minangkabaunese prefixes and suffixes. However in this thesis, the writer analyze six prefixes and seven suffixes in English.

4.1.1 Prefixes in English

There are six prefixes in English listed by the writer and will described below:

- Prefix co-
- Prefix hyper-
- Prefix en-
- Prefix un-
- Prefix mis-
- Prefix re-

4.1.1.1 Prefix co-

a. Form
Prefix co- does not have any change when it is attached to the base beginning with vowel and consonant phonemes.

Examples: co- + operate → cooperate ‘work together for a common purpose’

co- + habit → cohabit ‘live together’

b. Distribution

Prefix co- may be attached to the base form as follows:

- Noun
  Examples: co- + habit (N) → cohabit ‘live together’
  co- + incident (N) → coincident ‘incident in the same time’

- Verb
  Examples: co- + operate (V) → cooperate ‘work together for a common purpose’
  co- + exist (V) → coexist ‘exist at the same time’

c. Function

The function of prefix co- may be described as follows:

- To form Verb from Noun
  Examples: co- + habit (N) → cohabit (V) ‘live togethers’

- Prefix co- does not have any change the word class if it is attached to the base form of verb.
  Examples: co- + operate (V) → cooperate (V) ‘work together for a common purpose’
  co- + exist (V) → coexist (V) ‘exist at the same time’
d. Meaning

The meaning of prefix co- may be mentioned as follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘togetherness’ of what is mentioned in the base

Examples: co- + habit → cohabit ‘live together’
co- + operate → cooperate ‘work together for a common purpose’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘in the same time’ of what is mentioned in base

Examples: co- + exist → coexist ‘exist at the same time’
co- + incident → coincident ‘incident in the same time’

4.1.1.2 Prefix hyper-

a. Form

Prefix hyper does not have any change when it is attached to the base form beginning with vowel or consonant phonemes.

Examples: hyper- + active → hyperactive ‘excessively active’
hyper- + sensitive → hypersensitive ‘having extremely sensitive feelings’

b. Distribution

- Adjective

Examples: hyper- + sensitive (Adj) → hypersensitive ‘having extremely sensitive feelings’
hyper- + active (Adj) → hyperactive ‘having extremely sensitive feeling’

- Noun
Examples: hyper- + market (N) → hypermarket ‘very large shop’
hyper- + tension (N) → hypertension ‘high blood pressure’

c. Function

- Prefix hyper- does not have any change the world class if it is attached to the base form of adjective
  Examples: hyper- + sensitive (Adj) → hypersensitive (Adj) ‘having extremely sensitive feelings’
  hyper- + active (Adj) → hyperactive (Adj) ‘excessively active’
- Prefix hyper- does not have any change the world class if it is attached to the base form of noun
  Examples: hyper- + tension (N) → hypertension (N) ‘high blood pressure’
  hyper- + market (N) → hypermarket (N) ‘very large shop’

d. Meaning

Prefix hyper- has the meaning as follows ‘excessive degree’
Examples: hyper- + active → hyperactive ‘excessively active’
hyper- + sensitive → hypersensitive ‘having extremely sensitive feeling’

4.1.1.3 Prefix en-

a. Form
Prefix en- does not have any change when it is attached to the base form beginning with vowel or consonant phonemes except /p/ or /b/. The prefix en- will change into em- when it is attached to the base form beginning with phonemes /p/ or /b/.

Examples: en- + balm → embalm ‘doing apply balm’
          en- + power → empower ‘to give power or authority to act’
          en- + able → enable ‘to make s.b. able to do s.t.’

b. Distribution

Prefix en- may be attached to the base form as follows:

- Noun
  Examples: en- + tomb (N) → entomb ‘to place s.t. in a tomb’
            en- + danger (N) → endanger ‘to put s.b./s.t. in danger’

- Adjective
  Examples: en- + able (Adj) → enable ‘to make s.b. able to do s.t.’
            en- + large (Adj) → enlarge ‘to make larger’

c. Function

The function of prefix en- may be described as follows:

- To form Verb from Noun
  Examples: en- + tomb (N) → entomb (V) ‘to place s.t. in a tomb’
            en- + danger (N) → endanger (V) ‘to put s.b./s.t. in danger’

- To form Verb from Adjective
  Examples: en- + large (Adj) → enlarge (V) ‘to make larger’
            en- + able (Adj) → enable (V) ‘to make s.b. able to do s.t.’

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d. Meaning

The meaning prefix en- may be described as follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘doing an action’ relating to what is mentioned in the base form.
  
  Examples: en- + crust → encrust ‘cover with crust’
  
  en- + balm → enbalm ‘doing apply balm’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘make into’ what is mentioned in the base form
  
  Examples: en- + rich → enrich ‘make s.b./s.t. rich or richer’
  
  en- + sure → ensure ‘make sure’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘put into’ of what is mentioned in the base form
  
  Examples: en- + code → encode ‘put into a code’
  
  en- + title → entitle ‘put into a tittle’

4.1.1.4 Prefix un-

a. Form

Prefix un- does not have any change when it is attached to the base form beginning with vowel and consonant phonemes.

Examples: un- + afraid → unafraid ‘not afraid’
un- + conscious → unconcious ‘not conscious’

b. Distribution

Prefix un- may be attached to the base form as follows:

- Noun
  
  Examples: un- + hinge (N) → unhinge ‘to take (a door, gate) from the hinge’
  
  un- + cork (N) → uncork ‘remove the cork from the’
• Adjective

Examples: un- + fair (Adj) → unfair ‘not fair’
          un- + popular (Adj) → unpopular ‘not popular’

c. Function

The function of prefix un- may be described as follows:

• Prefix un- does not have any change the world class if it is attached to the base form of adjective

Examples: un- + happy (Adj) → unhappy (Adj) ‘not happy’
          un- + popular (Adj) → unpopular (Adj) ‘not popular’

• To form Verb from Noun

Examples: un- + cork (N) → uncork (V) ‘remove the cork from the’
          un- + hinge (N) → unhinge (V) ‘take (a door, gate) from the hinge’

d. Meaning

• To indicate the meaning of ‘not’

Example: un- + happy → unhappy ‘not happy’
          un- + popular → unpopular ‘not popular’

• To indicate the meaning of ‘remove’

Examples: un- + dress → undress ‘remove the clothes’
          un- + cork → uncork ‘remove the cork from the’

4.1.1.5 Prefix mis-

a. Form

Prefix mis- does not have any change when it is attached to the base beginning with vowel or consonant phonemes.
Example: mis- + read → misread ‘to read s.t. wrongly’

mis- + interpret → misinterpret ‘to interpret s.t. wrongly’

b. Distribution

Prefix mis- may be attached to the base as follows;

- Noun
  Examples: mis- + fortune (N) → misfortune ‘bad luck’
  mis- + conduct (N) → misconduct ‘bad conduct’

- Verb
  Examples: mis- + inform (V) → misinform ‘to give s.b. wrong information’
  mis- + read (V) → misread ‘to read s.t. wrongly’


c. Function

The function of prefix mis- may describe as follows:

- The function of prefix mis- does not have change the word class if it is attached to the form of verb
  Examples: mis- + read (V) → misread (V) ‘to read s.t. wrongly’
  mis- + interpret (V) → misinterpret (V) ‘to interpret s.t./s.b. wrongly’

- The function of prefix mis- does not have change the word class if it is attached to the form of noun
  Examples: mis- + fortune (N) → misfortune (N) ‘bad luck’
  mis- + conduct (N) → misconduct (N) ‘bad conduct’


d. Meaning

The meaning of suffix mis- can be described as follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘wrong’
Examples: mis- + hear → mishear ‘hear s.b/s.t. wrongly’

mis- + spell → misspell ‘spell wrongly’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘badly’

Examples: mis- + fortune → misfortune ‘bad luck’

mis- + treat → mistreat ‘treat s.b/s.t badly’

4.1.1.6 Prefix re-

a. Form

Prefix re- does not have any change when it is attached to the base beginning with vowel or consonant phonemes.

Examples: re- + play → replay ‘to play again’

re- + order → reorder ‘to order again’

b. Distribution

Prefix re- may be attached to the base as follows:

- Verb

Example: re- + write (V) → rewrite ‘to write again’

re- + join (V) → rejoin ‘to join s.b./s.t. again’

- Noun

Examples: re- + cycle (N) → recycle ‘to treat things can be used again’

- Adjective

Examples: re- + fresh (Adj) → refresh ‘to make s.b./s.t. fresh again’

re- + fine (Adj) → refine ‘to make a substance pure’

c. Function

The function of prefix mis- may describe as follows:
- **To form Verb from Noun**

Examples: `re + cycle (N) → recycle (V)` ‘to treat things can be used again’

- **The function of prefix re- does not have any change the word class if it is attached to the base form of verb.**

Examples: `re- + examine (V) → reexamine (V)` ‘to examine about s.t. again’

  - `re- + order (V) → reorder (V)` ‘to order again’

- **To form Verb from Adjective**

Examples: `re- + fresh (Adj) → refresh (V)` ‘to make s.b./s.t. fresh again’

  - `re- + fine (Adj) → refine (V)` ‘to make a substance pure’

- **d. Meaning**

- **To indicate the meaning of ‘to do again’**

Examples: `re- + write → rewrite` ‘to write again’

  - `re- + play → replay` ‘to play again’
4.1.2 Suffixes in English

There are seven suffixes in English listed by the writer in this analysis and will be described below:

- Suffix –en
- Suffix –ify
- Suffix –er
- Suffix –ize
- Suffix –less
- Suffix –ness
- Suffix –al

4.1.2.1 Suffix –en

a. Form
Suffix –en does not have any change when it is attached to the base form ending with vowel and consonant phonemes. But the base form which is ended by phoneme /e/ is dropped before suffix –en.

Examples: white + -en → whiten ‘to make or become white’
dark + -en → darken ‘to become dark’

b. Distribution

Suffix -en can be attached to the base form as follows:

- Noun
  Examples: wood (N) + -en → wooden ‘made of wood’
  gold (N) + -en → golden ‘made of gold’

- Adjective
  Examples: bright (Adj)+ -en → brighten ‘make or become bright’
  cheap (Adj) + -en → cheapen ‘make or become cheap or cheaper’

  c. Function

  The function of suffix –en may be described as follows:

  - To form Adjective from Noun
    Examples: gold (N) + -en → golden (Adj) ‘made of gold’
    silk (N) + -en → silkken (Adj) ‘made of silk’

  - To form Verb from Adjective
    Examples: sharp (Adj) + -en → sharpen (V) ‘make or become sharp’
    short (Adj) + -en → shorten (V) ‘become or make s.t. shorten’
d. Meaning

The meaning of suffix –en can be described as follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘make or become’ of what is mentioned in the base form.

Examples: bright + -en → brighten ‘make or become bright’
short + -en → shorten ‘make shorter’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘made of’ of what is mentioned in the base form.

Examples: gold + -en → golden ‘made of gold’
wood + -en → wood ‘made of wood’

4.1.2.2 Suffix –ify

a. Form

Suffix -ify does not have any change when it is attached to the base form which ending with vowel or consonant phonemes, but drop the ending phoneme e at the base form before suffix –ify and change the ending phoneme y to i at the base form before suffix -ify

Examples: beauty + -ify → beautify ‘to make s.b. beauty’
simple + -ify → simplify ‘to make s.t. simple’

b. Distribution

Suffix -ify can be attached to the base form as follows:

- Noun

Examples: sign (N) + -ify → signify ‘to be a sign of s.t. to mean s.t’
c. Function

The function of suffix –ify may be described as follows;

- To form Verb from Noun

Examples: sign (N) + -ify → signify (V) ‘to be asign of s.t. to mean s.t’

- To form Verb from adjective

Examples: pure (Adj)+ -ify → purify (V) ‘to make s.t. pure’

simple (Adj) + -ify → simplify (V) ‘to make s.t. simple’

d. Meaning

The meaning of suffix –ify may be described as follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘make’ what is mentioned in the base form.

Examples: beauty + -ify → beautify ‘to make s.b. beauty’

simple + -ify → simplify ‘to make simple’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘to do an action’ what is mentioned in the base.

Examples: class + -ify → classify ‘arrange in class or group’

4.1.2.3 Suffix –er

a. Form
Suffix -er does not have any change when it is attached to the base form. But the base form which is ended by the phoneme /e/ is dropped before suffix -er and changes the base form which ended by the phoneme /y/ to i before suffix –er.

Examples: manage + -er → manager ‘the person who organize s.t.’

supply + -er → supplier ‘the person or firm who supplying’

b. Distribution

Suffix –er may be attached to the base as follows:

- Verb

Examples: sell (V) + -er → seller ‘the person who sells s.t.’

read (V) + -er → reader ‘the person who reads’

c. Function

The function of suffix –er may be described as follows:

- To form Noun from Verb

Examples: advise (V) + -er → adviser (N) ‘the person who gives advice’

box (V) + -er → boxer (N) ‘the person who boxes’

- Suffix –er does not change the word class when it is attached to Noun

Examples: office (N) + -er → officer (N) ‘the person with a position of authority in the government or society’

d. Meaning

The meaning of suffix –er may be described as follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘the person who’ what is mentioned in the base form.

Examples: drive + -er → driver ‘the person who drive a vehicle’

buy + -er → buyer ‘the person who buy’
To indicate the meaning of ‘tool’ what is mentioned in the base form.

Examples: mix + -er → mixer ‘the machine or device for mixing’
grate + -er → grater ‘the device for grating s.t.’

4.1.2.4 Suffix –ize

a. Form

Suffix –ize does not have any change when it is attached to the base form. But the base form which is ended by the phoneme /y/ and /e/ are drop before suffix -ize.

Examples: sterilize + -ize → sterilize ‘to make sterile’

legal + -ize → legalize ‘to make s.t. legal’

b. Distribution

Suffix –ize may be attached to the base as follows:

- Noun
  Examples: drama (N) + -ize → dramatize ‘to make s.t. such as a novel or an event into a play’
  terror (N) + -ize → terrorize ‘to cause terror by violent’

- Adjective
  Examples: sterile (Adj) + -ize → sterilize ‘to make sterile’
apology (Adj) + -ize → apologize ‘to make an apology’

c. Function

The function of suffix –tion may be described as follows:

- To form Verb from Noun
  Examples: drama (N) + -ize → dramatize (V) ‘to make s.t. such as a novel or
an event into a play’

terror (N) + -ize → terrorize (V) ‘to cause terror by violent’

- To form Verb from Adjective

Examples: legal (Adj) + -ize → legalize (V) ‘to make s.t. legal’
sterile (Adj) + -ize → sterilize (V) ‘to make sterile’

d. Meaning

The meaning of suffix –ize may be considered follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘make’ of what is mentioned in the base form

Examples: victim + -ize → victimize ‘make a victim of’
sterile + -ize → sterilize ‘to make sterile’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘to express to do’

Example: terror + -ize → terrorize ‘to cause terror by violent’
modern + -ize → modernize ‘to change s.t. so that it is suitable for modern needs’

4.1.2.5 Suffix -less

a. Form

Suffix –less does not have any change when it is attached to the base form which ended with vowel and consonant.

Examples: blame + -less → blameless ‘no blame’
spirit + -less → spiritless ‘without spirit’

b. Distribution

- Noun

Examples: flavour (N) + -less → flavourless ‘having no flavor’
friend (N) + -less → friendless ‘without any friends’

- **Verb**

Examples: effort (V) + -less → effortless ‘no effort’

heed (V) + -less → heedless ‘without heed attention to s.t./s.b.’

c. **Function**

The function of suffix –less may be described as follows:

- To form Adjective from Verb

Examples: effort (V) + -less → effortless (Adj) ‘no effort’

heed (V) + -less → heedless (Adj) ‘not heed s.t./s.b.’

- To form Adjective from Noun

Examples: tree (N) + -less → treeless (Adj) ‘without trees’

luck (N) + -less → luckless (Adj) ‘not lucky’

d. **Meaning**

The meaning of suffix –less may be considered as follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘not or without’

Examples: motion + -less → motionless ‘not moving’

joy + -less → joyless ‘without joy’

### 4.1.2.6 Suffix –ness

a. **Form**

Suffix -en does not have any change when it is attached to the base form ending with before suffix –ness.vowel or consonant phonemes, but change the ending phoneme y to i at the base form

Examples: good + -ness → goodness ‘the quality of being good’
sweet  +  -ness  →  sweetness ‘the quality of being sweet’

b. Distribution

Suffix –ness may be attached to the base as follows:

- Adjective

Examples: serious (Adj) + -ness  →  seriousness ‘the state of being serious’

  gay (Adj)  +  -ness  →  gayness ‘the state of being gay’

c. Function

The function of suffix –ness may be described as follows:

- To form Noun from Adjective

Examples: sad (Adj)  +  -ness  →  sadness (N) ‘the state of being sad’

  kind (Adj) + -ness  →  kindness (N) ‘the quality of being kind’

d. Meaning

The meaning of suffix –ness may be described as follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘the state of being or quality of being something’.

Examples: good + -ness  →  goodness ‘quality of being good’

  sad + -ness  →  sadness ‘the state of being sad’

4.1.2.7 Suffix –al

a. Form

Suffix –al does not have any change when it is attached to the base form but drop phoneme e before suffix –al and change but change the ending phoneme y to i at the base form.

Examples: approve  +  -al  →  approval ‘the feeling or opinion that s.t.'
b. Distribution

Suffix –ness may be attached to the base as follows:

- **Verb**
  Examples: propose (V) + -al → proposal ‘suggestion, a plan or scheme’
  approve (V) + -al → approval ‘the feeling or opinion that s.t. is good’

- **Noun**
  Examples: person (N) + -al → personal ‘belonging to a particular person’
  industry (N) + -al → industrial ‘relating to industry’

- **Adjective**
  Examples: optic (Adj) + -al → optical ‘sense of sight’

C. Function

The function of suffix –al may be described as follows:

- **To form Adjective from Noun**
  Examples: logic (N) + -al → logical (Adj) ‘following the rules of logic’
  option (N) + -al → optional (Adj) ‘that maybe chosen’

- **To form Noun from Verb**
  Examples: approve (V) + -al → approval (N) ‘the feeling or opinion that s.t. is good’
propose (V) + -al → proposal (N) ‘a suggestion, a plain, or scheme’

- Does not change the word class when it is attached to adjective

Examples: optic (Adj) + -al → optical (Adj) ‘sense of sight’

**d. Meaning**

Suffix –al may indicate the meaning of ‘affixiation of’

Examples: option + -al → optional ‘that my be choosen or not’

person + -al → personal ‘belonging to particular person’

**4.2 Prefixes and Suffixes in Minangkabaunese Language**

Prefix is an affix which is attached to the beginning of the base form. Suffix is an affix which is attached at the end of a base form. In this thesis, the writer limited the analysis merely on prefixes and suffixes. The writer also limited the analysis of prefixes and suffixes in Minangkabaunese language merely on several of them.

**4.2.1 Prefixes in Minangkabaunese Language**

There are five prefixes in Minangkabaunese language listed by the writer in this thesis and will be described as follows:

- Prefix sa-
- Prefix ba-
- Prefix ma-
4.2.1.1 Prefix sa-

a. Form

Prefix sa- does not have any change. If it attach to base form which beginning with vowel and consonant phonemes.

Examples: sa- + bungkuih ‘wrap’ → sabungkuih ‘a wrap’

sa- + ikek ‘bundle’ → saikek ‘a bundle’

b. Distribution

Prefix sa- can be attached to the base form as follows:

- Noun
  
  Examples: sa- + galeh (N) ‘glass’ → sagaleh ‘a glass’

  sa- + piriang (N) ‘plate’ → sapiriang ‘a plate’

- Adjective
  
  Examples: sa- + paik (Adj) ‘bitter’ → sapaik ‘as bitter as’

  sa- + buruak (Adj) ‘ugly’ → saburuak ‘as ugly as’

 c. Function

The prefix sa- does not change the word class if it is attached to the base form of adjective and noun

Examples: sa- + paik (Adj) ‘bitter’ → sapaik (Adj) ‘as bitter as’

sa- + mangkuak (N) ‘bowl’ → samangkuak (N) ‘one bowl’

d. Meaning

Prefix sa- has the meaning as follows:
- To indicate the meaning of ‘to show one’
  Examples: sa- + mangkuak ‘bowl’ → samangkuak ‘one bowl’
  sa- + tangkai ‘stalk’ → satangkai ‘one stalk’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘comparative’
  Examples: sa- + buruak ‘ugly’ → saburuak ‘as ugly as’
  sa- + gadang ‘big’ → sagadang ‘as big as’

4.2.1.2 Prefix ba-

a. Form

In Minangkabaunese language, prefix sa- does not have any change. If it attach

to base form which beginning with vowel and consonant phonemes.

Examples: ba- + sarawa ‘pants’ → basarawa ‘to wear pants’
  ba- + aka ‘root’ → baaka ‘have roots’

b. Distribution

Prefix ba- may be attached to the base form as follows:

- Noun
  Examples: ba- + sampan (N) ‘boat’ → basampan (V) ‘to ride a boat’
  ba- + saruang (N) ‘sarong’ → basaruang (V) ‘wearing sarong’

- Verb
  Examples: ba- + lari (V) ‘run’ → balari ‘to run’
  ba- + gaduah (V) ‘fight’ → bagaduah ‘to fight’

- Numeral
  Examples: ba- + ribu (Num) ‘thousand’ → baribu ‘sum of thousand’
  ba- + ratuih (Num) ‘hundred’ → baratuih ‘sum of hundred’

Adjective
Examples: ba- + sompik (Adj) ‘narrow’ → basompik ‘to do narrow one to another’
ba- + paneh (Adj) ‘warm’ → bapaneh ‘expose someone to sun’

c. Function

The function of prefix ba- may be described as follows:

▪ To form Verb from Noun
Examples: ba- + sampan (N) ‘boat’ → basampan (V) ‘to ride a boat’
ba- + ladang (N) ‘field’ → baladang (V) ‘working in the field’

▪ To form Adjective from Noun
Examples: ba- + pitiah (N) ‘money’ → bapitiah (Adj) ‘have much money’
ba- + lado (N) ‘chili’ → balado (Adj) ‘containing chili’

▪ Prefix be- does not have any change the word class if it is attached to the base form of verb
Examples: ba- + gaduah (V) ‘fight’ → bagaduah (V) ‘to fight’
ba- + main (V) ‘play’ → bamain (V) ‘to play’

▪ To form Verb from Adjective
Examples: ba- + sompik (Adj) ‘narrow’ → basompik (V) ‘to do narrow one to another’
ba- + paneh (Adj) ‘warm’ → bapaneh (V) ‘expose someone to sun’

d. Meaning

The meaning of prefix ba- may be described as follows:

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- To indicate the meaning of ‘owning’ or ‘possession’
  Examples: ba- + aka ‘mind’ → baaka ‘having mind’
  ba- + pitiah ‘money’ → bapitiah ‘have much money’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘to do an action’
  Examples: ba- + sampan ‘boat’ → basampan ‘to ride a boat’
  ba- + oto ‘car’ → baoto ‘to drive a car’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘to use or wear’
  Examples: ba- + sarawa ‘pants’ → basarawa ‘wearing pants’
  ba- + saruang ‘sarong’ → basaruang ‘wearing sarong’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘mutual or one to another’
  Examples: ba- + sompik ‘narrow’ → basompik ‘to do narrow one to another’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘sum or quantity’
  Examples: ba- + ribu ‘thousand’ → baribu ‘sum of thousand’
  ba- + ratuih ‘hundred’ → baratuih ‘sum of hundred’

4.2.1.3 Prefix ma-

a. Form

Prefix ma- has some allomorphs. It may be changed into mam-, man-, many-, mang-, ma- and manga-

- Prefix ma- is changed into mam- if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /b/, /p/, /f/. The base form that begins with phoneme /p/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix ma-.

Examples: ma- + buko ‘open’ → mambuko ‘to open’
ma- + putiah ‘white’ → mamutiah ‘become white’

ma- + fitnah ‘slander’ → mamfitnah ‘to slander’

- Prefix ma- is changed into man- if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /t/, /d/, /c/, and /j/. The base form begins with phoneme /t/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix ma-.

Examples: ma- + tempe ‘adhere’ → manempe ‘to adhere’
ma- + dorong ‘push’ → mandorong ‘to push’
ma- + cigok ‘glance’ → mancigok ‘to glance’
ma- + jaik ‘sew’ → manjaik ‘to sew’

- Prefix ma- is changed into many- if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /s/ and /z/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix ma-.

Example: ma- + sasah ‘wash’ → manyasah ‘to wash’
ma- + suruik ‘hide’ → manyuruik ‘to hide’

- Prefix ma- is changed into mang- if it is attached to the base form beginning with vowel /i/, /u/, /e/ and /o/ and also with consonant /k/, /g/, and /h/.

Examples: ma- + irih ‘slice’ → mangirih ‘to slice’
ma- + ukia ‘carve’ → mangukia ‘to carve’
ma- + olok ‘mock’ → mangolok ‘to mock’
ma- + eja ‘spell’ → mangeja ‘to spell’
ma- + kabei ‘tie’ → mangabek ‘to tie’
ma- + gamba ‘draw’ → manggamba ‘to draw’
ma- + hapus ‘erase’ → manghapus ‘to erase’
- Prefix ma- is does not have change if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /l/, /n/, /m/, /r/, /a/ and /w/.

Examples: ma- + lambuak ‘crumble’ → malambuak ‘to crumble’
ma- + nikah ‘marry’ → manikah ‘to marry’
ma- + makan ‘eat’ → mamakan ‘to eat’
ma- + rabuik ‘wrest’ → marabuik ‘to wrest’
ma- + agiah ‘give’ → maagiah ‘to give’
ma- + wangi ‘fragrant’ → mawangi ‘to fragrant’

b. Distribution

Prefix ma- may be attached to the base form as follows:

- Noun

Examples: ma- + rokok (N) ‘smoke’ → marokok ‘to smoke’
ma- + kunci (N) ‘key’ → mangunci ‘to lock’

- Verb

Examples: ma- + tulih (V) ‘write’ → manulih ‘to write’
ma- + tangih (V) ‘cry’ → manangih ‘to cry’

- Adjective

Examples: ma- + wangi (Adj) ‘fragrant’ → mawangi ‘to fragrant’
ma- + leba (Adj) ‘wide’ → maleba ‘become wide’

c. Function

The function of prefix ma- can be described as follows:

- To form Verb from Noun

Examples: ma- + kopi (N) ‘coffee’ → mangopi (V) ‘to drink coffee’
ma- + cupak (N) ‘measurement’ → mancupak (V) ‘to do measure s.t.’

- To form Verb from Adjective

Examples: ma- + leba (Adj) ‘wide’ → maleba (V) ‘become wide’

ma- + putiah (Adj) ‘white’ → mamutiah (V) ‘become white’

- Prefix ma – does not change the word class when it is attached to verb

Examples: ma- + lambuak (V) ‘crumble’ → malambuak (V) ‘to crumble’

ma- + kabek (V) ‘tie’ → mangabek (V) ‘to tie’

d. Meaning

The meaning of prefix ma- can be described as follows:

- To indicate the meaning ‘do action’ as the mention in base form

Examples: ma- + tulih ‘write’ → manulih ‘to write’

ma- + tangih ‘cry’ → manangih ‘to cry’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘become’ or turn into as mention in the base form

Examples: ma- + putiah ‘white’ → mamutiah ‘become white’

ma- + leba ‘wide’ → maleba ‘become wide’

4.2.1.4 Prefix pa-

Prefix pa- has some allomorphs. It may be changed into: pam-, pan-, pany, pang-, pa-, and par-

- Prefix pa- is changed into pam if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /b/, /p/, and /f/, the base form begins with phoneme /p/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix pa-

Examples: pa- + bunoh ‘kill’ → pambunoh ‘killer’

pa- + pinta ‘spinning’ → paminta ‘spinning wheel’
pa- + fitnah ‘slender’ → pamfitnah ‘slenderer’

- Prefix pa- is changed into pan- if it is attached to the base form beginning with /t/, /d/, /c/, /j/, and the base form begins with phoneme /t/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix pa-.

Examples: pa- + tulih ‘write’ → panulih ‘writer’
          pa- + danga ‘listen’ → pandanga ‘listener’
          pa- + cilok ‘steal’ → pancilok ‘thief’
          pa- + jua ‘sell’ → panjual ‘seller’

- Prefix pa- is changed into pany- if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /s/ and phoneme /s/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix pa-.

Examples: pa- + sasah ‘wash’ → panyasah ‘tool that use for wash s.t.’
          pa- + sapu ‘sweep’ → panyapu ‘sweeper’

- Prefix pa- is changed into pang- if it is attached to the base form beginning with vowel /i/, /u/, /a/, /e/ and also with consonant /g/, /h/, /k/.

Examples: pa- + indiak ‘pound’ → pangindiak ‘pounder’
          pa- + ubek ‘medicine’ → pangubek ‘healer’
          pa- + aluih ‘refine’ → pangaluih ‘refiner’
          pa- + edang ‘serve’ → pangedang ‘server’
          pa- + kukua ‘grate’ → pangkukua ‘grater’
          pa- + gijau ‘afraid’ → pangginjau ‘coward’
          pa- + hieh ‘decorate’ → panghieh ‘decorator’

- Prefix pa- does not change if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /l/, /n/, /m/, /o/ and /w/.
Examples: pa- + lupo ‘forget’ → palupo ‘forgetful person’
  pa- + nasihat ‘advise’ → panasihat ‘adviser’
  pa- + maniah ‘sweet’ → pamaniah ‘sweetener’
  pa- + ota ‘brag’ → paota ‘braggart’
  pa- + ratok ‘weep’ → paratok ‘weepy person’
  pa- + wawancara ‘interview’ → pawawancara ‘interviewer’

b. Distribution

Prefix pa- may be attached to the base form as follows:

- **Noun**
  
  Examples: pa- + catua (N) ‘chess’ → pancatua ‘the person who plays chess’
  pa- + sapu (N) ‘broom’ → panyapu ‘sweeper’

- **Verb**
  
  Examples: pa- + danga (V) ‘listen’ → pandanga ‘listener’
  pa- + baco (V) ‘read’ → pambaco ‘reader’

- **Adjective**
  
  Examples: pa- + takuik (Adj) ‘afraid’ → panakuik ‘coward’
  pa- + maniah (Adj) ‘sweet’ → pamaniah ‘sweetener’

c. Function

The function of prefix pa- can be described as follows:

- **To form Noun from Verb**
  
  Examples: pa- + bunoh (V) ‘kill’ → pambunoh (N) ‘killer’
  pa- + kukua (V) ‘grate’ → pangkukua (N) ‘grater’
To form Noun from Adjective

Examples: pa- + maniah (Adj) ‘sweet’ → pamaniah (N) ‘sweetener’

pa- + lambuiik (Adj) ‘soft’ → palambuiik (N) ‘softener’

Prefix pa- does not have any change the word class if it is attached to the base form of noun.

Examples: pa- + sanduak (N) ‘spoon’ → panyanduak (N) ‘tool that used for spoon s.t.’

pa- + sapu (N) ‘broom’ → panyapu (N) ‘sweeper’

d. Meaning

The meaning of prefix pa- can be described as follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘tools or something’

Examples: pa- + indiak ‘pound’ → pangindiak ‘pounder’

pa- + sasah ‘wash’ → panyasah ‘tool that use for wash s.t.’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘person’

Examples: pa- + nyanyi ‘sing’ → panyanyi ‘singer’

pa- + samun ‘rob’ → panyamun ‘robber’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘like’

Examples: pa- + gulo ‘sugar’ → panggulo ‘a lover of sugar’

pa- + kopi ‘coffe’ → pangopi ‘a lover of coffe’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘character someone’

Examples: pa- + lupo ‘forget’ → palupo ‘forgetful person’

pa- + sasah ‘wash’ → panyasah ‘tool that use for wash s.t.’

4.2.1.5 Prefix ta-
a. Form

- Prefix ta- does not have any change. If it attach to base form which beginning with vowel and consonant phonemes.

  Examples: ta- + hebat ‘great’ → tahebat ‘greatest’
  ta- + ato ‘arrange’ → taato ‘regulated’

b. Distribution

Prefix ta- may be attached to the base form as follows:

- Noun
  Examples: ta- + guntiang (N) ‘scissor’ → taguntiang ‘to be scissored accidently’
  ta- + sapu (N) ‘broom’ → tasapu ‘accidently swept accidently’

- Verb
  Examples: ta- + lalok (V) ‘sleep’ → talalok ‘to be slept accidently’
  ta- + bao (V) ‘bring’ → tabao ‘to be brought accidently’

- Adjective
  Examples: ta- + gadang (Adj) ‘big’ → tagadang ‘the biggest’
  ta- + ketek(Adj) ‘small’ → taketek ‘the smallest’

c. Function

The function of prefix ta- may be described as follows:

- To form Verb from Noun
  Examples: ta- + guntiang (N) ‘scissor’ → taguntiang (V) ‘to be scissored accidently’
  ta- + garundan (N) ‘grater’ → tagarundan (V) ‘to be grated accidently’
- Prefix ta- does not have any change the word class if it is attached to the bae form of verb.

Examples: ta- + bao (V) ‘bring’ → tabao (V) ‘to be brought accidently’
   ta- + kacak (V) ‘hold’ → takacak (V) ‘to hold accidently’

- Prefix ta- does not have any change the word class if it is attached to the bae form adjective.

Examples: ta- + cadiak (Adj) ‘smart’ → tacadiak (Adj) ‘smartest’
   ta- + gadang (Adj) ‘big’ → tagadang (Adj) ‘biggest’

d. Meaning

The meaning of prefix ta- can be described as follows:
- To indicate the meaning ‘to do an action accidently’

Examples: ta- + gunti {scissor} → tagunti (V) ‘to be scissored accidently’
   ta- + bao ‘bring’ → tabao ‘to be brought accidently’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘superlative degree’

Examples: ta- + pandai ‘smart’ → tapandai ‘smartest’
   ta- + ketek ‘small’ → taketek ‘smallest’
4.2.2 Suffixes in Minangkabaunese Language

There are two suffixes in Minangkabaunese language listed by the writer of this thesis and will be described as follows:

- Suffix -an
- Suffix -i

4.2.2.1 Suffix -an

a. Form

Suffix -an does not have form changing. If it attach to base form which ending with vowel and consonant phonemes.

Examples: sapu ‘broom’ + -an → sapuan ‘sweep it please’

tapis ‘sift’ + -an → tapisan ‘sieve’

b. Distribution

Suffix –an can be attached to the base form as follows:

- **Noun**

  Examples: pagor (N) ‘fence’ + -an → pagoran ‘much fence’

  sapu (N) ‘broom’ + -an → sapuan ‘sweep it please’

- **Verb**

  Examples: makan (V) ‘eat’ + -an → makanan ‘food’

  tapis (V) ‘sift’ + -an → tapisan ‘sieve’

- **Adjective**

  Examples: padeh (Adj) ‘hot’ + -an → padehan ‘make to become hot please’

  putiah (Adj) ‘white’ + -an → putiahan ‘make to become red please’

- **Numeral**

  Examples: tigo (Num) ‘three’ + -an → tigoan ‘to make in three’

  limo (Num) ‘five’ + -an → limoan ‘to make in five’

c. Function

The function of suffix –an can be described as follows:

- **To form Noun from Verb**

  Examples: tapis (V) ‘sift’ + -an → tapisan (N) ‘sieve’

  lumpat (V) ‘jump’ + -an → lumpatan (N) ‘leap’

- **To form Verb from Adjective**
Examples: dakek (Adj) ‘near’ + -an → dakekan (V) ‘make to become near please’

ketek (Adj) ‘small’ + -an → ketekan (V) ‘make to become small please’

- To form Verb from Verb

Examples: bao (V) ‘bring’ + -an → baoan (V) ‘bring it please’

ambiak (V) ‘take’ + -an → ambiakan (V) ‘take it please’

d. Meaning

The meaning of suffix –an can be describe as follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘tool’ what is mentioned in the base form.

Examples: timbang ‘weighing’ + -an → timbangan ‘scales’

tapis ‘sift’ + -an → tapisan ‘sieve’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘something related’ of what is mentioned in the base form

Examples: makan ‘eat’ + -an → makanan ‘food’

minum ‘drink’ + -an → minuman ‘beverage’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘command’

Examples: ambiak ‘take’ + -an → ambiakan ‘take it please’

sikek ‘comb’ + -an → sikekan ‘comb it please’

- To indicate the meaning ‘make’

Examples: dakek ‘near’ + -an → dakekan ‘make to become near please’

ketek ‘small’ + -an → ketekan ‘make to become small please’
4.2.2.2 Suffix -i

a. Form

Suffix –i does not have form changing. If it attach to base form which ending with vowel and consonant phonemes.

Examples: gulo ‘sugar’ + -i → guloi ‘to put sugar’

itam ‘black’ + -i → itami ‘to make s.t. black’

b. Distribution

Suffix –i can be attached to the base form as follows:

- Noun
  Examples: gulo (N) ‘sugar’ + -i → guloi (V) ‘to put sugar’
  lado (N) ‘chili’ + -i → ladoi (V) ‘to put chili’

- Verb
  Examples: duduak (V) ‘sit’ + -i → duduaki (V) ‘to sit’
  masuak (V) ‘enter’ + -i → masuaki (V) ‘to enter’

- Adjective
  Examples: aluih (Adj) ‘soft’ + -i → aluihi (V) ‘to make s.t. soft’
  itam (Adj) ‘black’ + -i → itami (V) ‘to make s.t. black’

c. Function

The function of suffix –i can be described as follows:

- To form Verb from Noun
  Examples: gulo (N) ‘sugar’ + -i → guloi (V) ‘to put sugar’
  garam (N) ‘salt’ + -i → garami (V) ‘to put salt’
- To form Verb from Adjective

Examples: hangek (Adj) ‘warm’ + -i → hangeki (V) ‘to make s.t. warm’

manis (Adj) ‘sweet’ + -i → manisi (V) ‘to make s.t. sweet’

- Prefix -i does not change the word class when it is attached to verb

Examples: duduak (V) ‘sit’ + -i → duduaki (V) ‘to sit’

masuak (V) ‘enter’ + -i → masuaki (V) ‘to enter’

d. Meaning

The meaning of suffix –i can be described as follows:

- To indicate the meaning of ‘request’

Examples: duduak ‘sit’ + -i → duduaki ‘to sit’

masuak ‘enter’ + -i → masuaki ‘to enter’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘put’

Examples: gulo ‘sugar’ + -i → guloi ‘to put sugar’

lado ‘chili’ + -i → ladoi ‘to put chili’

- To indicate the meaning of ‘make’

Examples: sirah ‘near’ + -i → sirahi ‘to make s.t. red’

itam ‘black’ + -i → itami ‘to make s.t. black’
4.3 Analysis

In this contrastive analysis, the writer chooses two languages. The first is English as the source of language and the second is Minangkabaunese as the target language. In this part the writer analyzes words which are attached by prefixes and suffixes. They are: form, distribution, function, and meaning.

FORM

a. Prefixes

In this case the writer can divide prefixes and suffixes that can be attached to base form by vowel and consonant.

- Prefixes that can attached to base form to vowel phonemes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. co- + operate → cooperate ‘work again’</td>
<td>1. sa- + ikek ‘bundle’ → saikek ‘a bundle of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. in- + exact → inexact ‘not exact’</td>
<td>2. ba- + aka ‘root’ → baaka ‘have roots’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. en- + able → enable ‘to make s.b able to do s.t’</td>
<td>3. ma- + irih ‘slice’ → mairih ‘to slice’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. un- + afraid → unafraid ‘not afraid’</td>
<td>4. pa- + indiak ‘pound’ → pangindiak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. mis- + interpret → misinterpret ‘to interpret s.t. wrongly’</td>
<td>5. ta- + ato ‘arrange’ → tato ‘regulated’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. re- + order → reord er ‘to order again’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this case, the form of the base form after attaching a prefix in Minangkabau language is have changing (allomorphs). It is on prefix *ma-* and *pa*-.  

1. Prefix ma-  
Prefix ma- has some allomorphs. It may be changed into mam-, man-, many-, mang-, ma- and manga-.  

- Prefix ma- is changed into mam- if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /b/, /p/, /f/. The base form that begins with phoneme /p/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix ma-.  

Examples:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Base Form</th>
<th>Result Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ma-</td>
<td>buko ‘open’</td>
<td>mambuko ‘to open’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-</td>
<td>putiah ‘white’</td>
<td>mamutiah ‘become white’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-</td>
<td>fitnah ‘slender’</td>
<td>mamfitnah ‘slander’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Prefix ma- is changed into man- if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /t/, /d/, /c/, and /j/. The base form begins with phoneme /t/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix ma-

Examples: ma- + tempe ‘adhere’ → manempe ‘to adhere’
ma- + dorong ‘push’ → mandorong ‘to push’
ma- + cigok ‘glance’ → mancigok ‘to glance’
ma- + jaik ‘sew’ → manjaik ‘to sew’

- Prefix ma- is changed into many - if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /s/ and /z/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix ma-.

Example: ma- + sapu ‘broom’ → manyapu ‘to sweep’
ma- + suruik ‘hide’ → manyuruik ‘to hide’

- Prefix ma- is changed into mang- if it is attached to the base form beginning with vowel /i/, /u/, /e/ and /o/ and also with consonant /k/, /g/, and /h/ but the base form begins with consonant /k/ and /h/ assimilated when attached with prefix ma-.

Examples: ma- + irih ‘slice’ → mangirih ‘to slice’
ma- + ukia ‘carve’ → mangukia ‘to carve’
ma- + olok ‘mock’ → mangolok ‘to mock’
ma- + eja ‘spell’ → mangeja ‘to spell’
ma- + kabek ‘bundle’ → mangabek ‘to bundle’
ma- + gamba ‘draw’ → manggamba ‘to draw’
ma- + hapus ‘erase’ → manghapus ‘to erase’

2. Prefix pa-

Prefix pa- has some allomorphs. It may be changed into: pam-, pan-, pany, pang-, and .
- Prefix pa- is changed into pam if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /b/, /p/, and /f/, the base form begins with phoneme /p/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix pa-

Examples: pa- + bunoh ‘kill’ → pambunoh ‘killer’
        pa- + pinta ‘spinning’ → paminta ‘spinning wheel’
        pa- + fitnah ‘slender’ → pamfitnah ‘slenderer’

- Prefix pa- is changed into pan- if it is attached to the base form beginning with /t/, /d/, /c/, /j/, and the base form begins with phoneme /t/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix pa-.

Examples: pa- + tulih ‘write’ → panulih ‘writer’
        pa- + danga ‘listen’ → pandanga ‘listener’
        pa- + cilok ‘steal’ → pancilok ‘thief’
        pa- + jua ‘sell’ → panjual ‘seller’

- Prefix pa- is changed into pany- if it is attached to the base form beginning with consonant /s/ and phoneme /s/ assimilated when it is attached with prefix pa-

Examples: pa- + sasah ‘wash’ → panyasah ‘tool that use for wash s.t.’
        pa- + sapu ‘sweep’ → panyapu ‘sweeper’

- Prefix pa- is changed into paŋ- if it is attached to the base form beginning with vowel /i/, /u/, /a/, /e/ and also with consonant /k/, /g/, /h/ but consonant /k/ and /h/ assimilated when they are attached to the prefix pa-.

Examples: pa- + indiak ‘pound’ → pangindiak ‘pounder’
        pa- + ubek ‘medicine’ → pangubek ‘healer’
        pa- + aluih ‘refine’ → pangaluih ‘refiner’
Based on above, there is a changing of the base form after attaching a prefix in Minangkabaunese language. And in English prefixes also have changing when they are attached to the base forms. It is called an allomorph.

Prefix en-

- Prefix en- will change into em- when it is attached to the base form beginning with phonemes /p/ or /b/.

Examples: en- + balm → embalm ‘doing apply balm’

- Prefix that can be attached to the base form which beginning with consonant phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. co- + habit → cohabit ‘live together’</td>
<td>1. sa- + bungkuih → sabungkuih ‘a wrap of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. hyper- + sensitive → hypersensitive ‘having extremely sensitive feelings’</td>
<td>2. ba- + sarawa → basarawa ‘to wear pants’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. en- + rich → enrich ‘make s.t./s.b. rich or richer’</td>
<td>3. ma- + putiah → mamutiah ‘become white’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Suffixes

- Suffixes that can be attached to the base form that ending with vocal phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. white + -en → whiten ‘to make or become white’</td>
<td>1. sapu ‘broom’ + -an → sapuan ‘sweep it please’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. simple + -ify → simplify ‘to make s.y. simple’</td>
<td>2. gulo ‘sugar’ + -i → guloi ‘to put sugar’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. grate + -er → grater ‘the device for grating s.t.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. steril + -ize → sterilize ‘to make s.t. free from bacteria’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. tree + -less → treeless ‘without tres’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. aware + -ness → awareness ‘the state of being aware’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. arrive + al → arrival ‘the action of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Suffixes that can be attached to the base form that ending with consonant phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. dark + -en → darken ‘to become dark’</td>
<td>1. tapis ‘sift’ + -an → tapisan ‘sieve’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. acid + -ify → to become or make s.t. acid’</td>
<td>2. itam ‘black’ + -i → itami ‘to make s.t. black’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sell + er → seller ‘the person sell s.t.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. legal + ize → legalize ‘to make s.t. legal’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. spirit + -less → spiritless ‘without spirit’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. matrimony + -al → matrimony ‘pertaining to matrimony’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this case English and Minangkabaunese suffixes does not have allomorph when they are attached to the base form.

So this contrastive analysis of form between prefixes in both language and suffixes in both language are correspondence because there are similarities between two languages that can be analyzed in the whole prefixes and suffixes.

**DISTRIBUTION**

Venny Veronita : A Contrastive Analysis Of Prefixes And Suffixes Between English And Minangkabaunese Language, 2009
USU Repository © 2009
In distribution, the writer analyzes what are the prefixes that can be attached to any words class; such as noun, verbs, adjective, and numeral in of each language (English and Minangkabaunese).

> Prefixes

- Prefixes that can be attached to the base form of verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. co- + operate (V)→ cooperate ‘to work together’</td>
<td>1. ba- + lari (V) ‘run’→ balari (V) ‘to run’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. co- + exist (V)→ coexist ‘exist at the same time’</td>
<td>2. ma- + tulih (V) ‘write’→ manulih ‘to write’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. mis- + read (V)→ misread ‘to read s.t. wrongly’</td>
<td>3. pa- + danga (V) ‘listen’→ pandanga ‘listener’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. re- + write (V)→ rewrite ‘to write again’</td>
<td>4. pa- + baco (V) ‘read’→ pambaco ‘reader’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. re- + join (V)→ rejoin ‘to join s.b./s.t. again’</td>
<td>5. ta- + bao (V) ‘bring’→ tabao ‘to be brought accidentally’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Prefixes that can be attached to the base form of noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. co- + habit (N)→ cohabit ‘live togetherness’</td>
<td>1. sa- + galeh (N) ‘glass’→ sagaleh ‘a glass’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. hyper- + market (N0→ hypermarket | 2. sa- + piriang (N) ‘plate’→ sapiriang ‘
• Prefixes that can be attached to the base form of adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. hyper- + sensitive (Adj)</td>
<td>1. sa- + paik (Adj) ‘bitter’ → sapaik ‘as bitter as’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypersensitive ‘having extremely sensitive feelings’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. en- + able (Adj) → enable ‘to make s.b. able to do s.t.’</td>
<td>2. sa- + buruak (Adj) ‘ugly’ → saburuak ‘as ugly as’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. en- + large (Adj) → enlarge ‘to make</td>
<td>3. ba- + sompik (Adj) ‘narrow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>things can be used again’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ba- + sarawa (N) ‘pants’ → basarawa ‘wearing pants’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. un- + cork (N) → uncork ‘remove the cork from the’</td>
<td>4. ba- + sipatu (N) ‘shoes’ → basipatu ‘wearing shoes’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. re- + cycle (N) → recycle ‘to treat things can be used again’</td>
<td>5. ma- + kunci (N) ‘key’ → bakunci ‘to lock’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. mis- + conduct (N) → misconduct ‘bad conduct’</td>
<td>6. pa- + sapu (N) ‘broom’ → panyapu ‘sweeper’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ta- + guntiang (N) → taguntiang ‘to be scissored accidently’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefixes that can be attached to the base form of Numeral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minangkabaunese</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is no prefix that can attached to the base form of numeral</td>
<td>1. ba- + ribu (Num) ‘thousand’ → baribu ‘sum of thousand’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. ba- + ratuik (Num) ‘hundred’ baratuik ‘sum of hundred’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Suffixes that can be attached to the base form of verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larger’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. un- + fair (Adj) → unfair ‘not fair’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. un- + popular (Adj) → unpopular ‘not popular’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. re- + fresh (Adj) → refresh ‘make s.b./s.t. fresh again’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. *sell (V) + -er → seller ‘the person who sell s.t.’*
2. *read (V) + -er → reader ‘the person who reads’*
3. *effort (V) + -less → effortless ‘no effort’*
4. *approve (V) + -al → approval ‘the feeling or opinion that s.t. is good’*

1. *makan (V) ‘eat’ + -an → mkanan ‘food’*
2. *tapis (V) ‘sift’ + -an → tapisan ‘sieve’*
3. *duduak (V) ‘sit’ + -i → duduki ‘to sit’*

### Suffixes that can be attached to the base form of noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. wood (N) + -en → wooden ‘made of wood’</td>
<td>1. pagor (N) ‘fence’ + -an → pagoran ‘plural fence’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. sign (N) + -ify → signify ‘to be sign s.t. to mean s.t.’</td>
<td>2. gulo (N) ‘sugar’ + -an → guloi ‘to put sugar’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. drama (N) + -ize → dramatize ‘to make s.. such as a novel or an event into a play’</td>
<td>3. lado (N) + -i → ladoi ‘to put chili’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. flavour (N) + -less → flavourless ‘having no flavour’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Suffixes that can be attached to the base form of adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bright (Adj) + -en → brighten ‘make or become bright’</td>
<td>1. padeh (Adj) ‘hot’ + -an → padehan ‘make to become hot please’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. cheap (Adj) + -en → cheapen ‘make or become cheap’</td>
<td>2. itam (Adj) ‘black’ + -i → itami ‘to make s.t. black’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. simple (Adj) + -ify → simplify ‘to make s.t. simple’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sterilize (Adj) + -ify → sterilize ‘to make sterile’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. serious (Adj) + -ness → serious ‘the state of being serious’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. gay (Adj) + -ness → gayness ‘the state of being gay’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. opitic (Adj) + -al → optical ‘sense of sight’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Suffixes that can be attached to the base form of numeral

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is no suffixes can attached to base form of numeral in English</td>
<td>1. tigo (Num) ‘three’ + -an → tigoan ‘to make in three’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. limo (Num) ‘five’ + -an → limo an ‘to make in five’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This contrastive analysis of distribution between English and Minangkabaunese can prove that the prefixes in both language and suffixes in both language are partly correspondence because there just part of similar between two languages.

**FUNCTION**

In this part of discussion, the writer contrast the grammatical function, including the change of the word class of a base form caused by the prefixes and suffixes that attached to the words. There will be a new word with different class if a certain prefix and suffix attached to the base form. But sometimes there is no change.

- **English and Minangkabaunese prefixes**

  - **English and Minangkabaunese prefixes that can be change of word classes if they are attached to the base form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>co- + habit (N) → cohabit (V) ‘live together’</td>
<td>ba- + sipatu (N) ‘shoes’ → basipatu (V) ‘to wear shoes’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en- + danger (N) → endanger (V) ‘to put s.b./s.t. in danger’</td>
<td>ba- + pitiah (N) ‘money’ → bapitiah (Adj) ‘have much money’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en- + able (Adj) → enable (V) ‘to make s.b. able to do s.t.’</td>
<td>ba- + sompik (Adj) ‘narrow’ → basompik ‘to do narrow one to another’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. un- + cork (N) → uncork (V) ‘remove the cork from the’
5. re- + cycle (N) → recycle (V) ‘to treat things can be used again’
6. re- + fresh (Adj) → refresh (V) ‘to make s.b./s.t. fresh again’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. co- + operate (V) → cooperate (V) ‘work together for a common purpose’</td>
<td>1. sa- + paik (Adj) ‘bitter’ → sapaik (Adj) ‘as bitter as’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hyper- + sensitive (Adj) hypersensitive (Adj) ‘having sensitive feelings’</td>
<td>3. ma- + kabek (N) ‘tie’ → makabek (V) ‘to tie’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. hyper- + market (N) → hypermarket</td>
<td>4. pa- + sanduak (N) ‘spoon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Minangkabaunese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. mis- + read (V) → misread (V) ‘to read s.t. wrongly’</td>
<td>5. ta- + bao (V) ‘bring’ → tabao (V) ‘to be brought’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. re- + examine (V) → reexamine (V) ‘to examine about s.t. again’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**English and Minangkabaunese suffixes**

- **English and Minangkabaunese suffixes that can be change of word classes if they are attached to the base form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. silk (N) + -en → silken (Adj) ‘made of silk’</td>
<td>1. tapis (V) ‘sift’ + -an → tapisan (N) ‘sieve’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. sharp (Adj) + -en → sharpen (V) ‘make or become sharp’</td>
<td>2. lumpat (V) ‘jump’ + -an → lumpatan (N) ‘leap’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sign (N) + -ify → signify (V) ‘to be a sign of s.t. to mean s.t.’</td>
<td>3. dakek (Adj) ‘near’ + -an → dakekan (V) ‘make to become near please’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. simple (Adj) + -ify → simplify (V) ‘to make s.t. simple’</td>
<td>4. gulo (N) + -i → guloi (V) ‘to put sugar’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. box (V) + -er → boxer (N) ‘the’</td>
<td>5. hangek (Adj) + -i → hangeki (V) ‘to...’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Minangkabaunese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person who boxes’</td>
<td>make s.t. warm’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. office (N) + -er → officer (N) ‘the person with a position of authority in the government or society’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. economy (N) + -ize → economize (V) ‘to spend less than before’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. strelie (N) + -ize → sterilize (V) ‘to make sterile’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. effort (V) + -less → effortless (Adj) ‘no effort’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. tree (N) + -less → treeless (Adj) ‘without trees’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. sad (Adj) + -ness → sadness (N) ‘the state of being state’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. logic (N) + -al → logical (Adj) ‘following the rules of logic’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **English and Minangkabaunese suffixes that can’t be change of word classes if they are attached to the base form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. optic (Adj) + -al → optical (Adj) ‘sense of sight’</td>
<td>1. bao (V) ‘bring’ + -an → baoan (V) ‘bring it please’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This contrastive analysis of function between English and Minangkabaunese shows that the prefixes in both language and suffixes in both language are correspondence because they are similarities in whole whether because changing of word class and there also several prefixes in both language and suffixes in both language which not changes when they are attached to the base forms.

**MEANING**

In terms of meaning, the English and Minangkabaunese prefixes and suffixes that the writer has been analyzed are:

- The meaning of English and Minangkabaunese prefixes can be describe as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prefixes re- has the meaning as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To indicate the meaning of ‘to do again’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: re- + write → rewrite ‘to write again’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix mis- has the meaning as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To indicate the meaning of ‘wrong’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: mis- + hear → mishear ‘hear s.b./s.t. wrongly’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To indicate the meaning of ‘badly’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: mis- + treat → mistreat ‘treat s.b./s.t. badly’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix ma- has the meaning as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Prefix pa- has the meaning as follows:  |
| • To indicate the meaning of ‘tool’  |
| Example: pa- + indiak ‘pound’  |
| • To indicate the meaning of ‘person’  |
| Example: pa- + nyanyi ‘sing’ → panyanyi ‘singer’  |
| • To indicate the meaning of ‘like’  |
| Example: pa- + kopi ‘coffee’ → pangopi ‘a lover of coffee’  |
| • To indicate the meaning of ‘character someone’  |
| Example: pa- + lupo ‘forget’ → palupo ‘forgetful person’  |
| Prefix co- has the meaning as follows:  |

<p>| Prefix ma- has the meaning as follows:  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>co-</td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘togetherness’ of what is mentioned in the base</td>
<td>Example: co- + operate → cooperate ‘work together for common purpose’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘in the same time’ of what is mentioned in base</td>
<td>Example: co- + exist → coexist ‘exist at the same time’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘not’</td>
<td>Example: un- + happy → unhappy ‘not happy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘remove’</td>
<td>Example: un- + cork → uncorck ‘remove the cork from’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyper-</td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘excessively degree’</td>
<td>Example: hyper- + active → hyperactive ‘excessively active’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en-</td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘to do an action’ relating to what is mentioned in the base form</td>
<td>Example: en- + balm → enbalm ‘doing apply balm’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘make into’ what is mentioned in the base form</td>
<td>Example: en- + rich → enrich ‘make s.b./s.t. rich or richer’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘put into’ of what is mentioned in the base form</td>
<td>Example: en- + title → entitle ‘put into’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-</td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘to show one’</td>
<td>Example: sa- + galeh ‘glass’ → sagaleh ‘a glass of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘comparative’</td>
<td>Example: sa- + gadang ‘big’ → sagadang ‘as big as’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta-</td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘to do an action accidentally’</td>
<td>Example: ta- + guntiang ‘scissor’ → taguntiang ‘to be scissored accidently’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘superlative degree’</td>
<td>Example: ta- + pandai ‘smart’ → tapandai ‘smartest’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba-</td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘owning’ or ‘possesion’</td>
<td>Example: ba- + pitiah ‘money’ → bapitiah ‘have much money’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘to do an action’ relating to what is mentioned in the base</td>
<td>Example: ba- + oto ‘car’ → baoto ‘to drive car’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To indicate the meaning of ‘to use or wear’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- The meaning of English and Minangkabaunese suffixes can be described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Minangkabaunese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Suffix en-** has the meaning as follows:  
- To indicate the meaning of ‘make or become’ of what is mentioned in the base form  
Example: short + -en → shorten ‘to make or become s.t. shorter’  
- To indicate the meaning of ‘made of’ what is mentioned in the base form  
Example: wood + -en → wooden ‘made of wood’ | **Suffix –an** has the meaning as follows:  
- To indicate the meaning of ‘tool’ what mentioned in the base form  
Example: tapis ‘sift’ + -an → tapisan ‘sieve’  
- To indicate the meaning ‘something related’ of what is mentioned in the base form  
Example: minum ‘drink’ + -an → minuman ‘beverage’  
- To indicate the meaning ‘command’  
Example: ambiak ‘take’ + -an → ambikan ‘take it please’  
- **To indicate the meaning ‘to make’**  
Example: ketek ‘small’ + -an → ketekan ‘to make or become small/smaller please’ |
| **Suffix ify-** has the meaning as follows:  
- To indicate the meaning of ‘to make’ what is mentioned in the base form  
Example: beauty + -ify → beautify ‘to make s.b./s.t. beautiful’  
- To indicate the meaning of ‘to do an action’ what is mentioned in the base  
Example: class + -ify → classify ‘arrange in class or group’ | **Suffix –i** has the meaning as follows:  
- To indicate the meaning of ‘request’  
Example: duduak ‘sit’ + -i → duduaki ‘to sit’  
- To indicate the meaning of ‘out’  
Example: gulo ‘sugar’ + -i → guloi ‘put sugar’  
- To indicate the meaning of ‘to make’  
Example: itam ‘black’ + -i → itami ‘to make s.t. black’ |

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Example:  
- ba- + sarawa ‘pants’ basarawa ‘waring pants’  
- To indicate the meaning of ‘mutual or one to another’  
Example: ba- + sompik ‘narrow’ basompik ‘to do narrow one to another’  
- To indicate the meaning ‘sum or quality’  
Example: ba- + ratuih ‘hundred’ baratuih ‘sum of hundred’
In meaning, between English and Minangkabaunese, there is partly correspondence. There is found the prefixes and suffixes in English that has indicate the same meaning in prefixes and suffixes of Minangkabaunese. But most of the prefix and suffix in both languages not indicate the same meaning.
CHAPTER V

5.1 Conclusions

From previous explanation and the analysis by using the terms of form, distribution, function and meaning with the prefixes and suffixes as the object of analysis, the writer can conclude that:

Prefixes and suffixes in English and Minangkabaunese language are correspondence in terms of form. There is prefixes in both languages can be attached to the base form that beginning with consonant and vowel phonemes. And the suffixes in both languages also can be attached to the base form that ending with consonant and vowel phonemes.

Dealing with distribution, Minangkabaunese languages prefixes and suffixes can be attached to numeral, noun, verb, and adjective, while English prefixes and suffixes only can be attached to noun, verb, and adjective. So, there is partly correspondence in terms of distribution.

There is correspondence between prefixes and suffixes in English and Minangkabaunese in terms of function.

There is partly correspondence between prefixes and suffixes in English and Minangkabaunese interms of meaning that meaning of both languages is not same in whole. Therefore in generally, the writer concludes that they are partly-correspondence.

5.2 Suggestions
Being interested in analyzing prefixes and suffixes between English and Minangkabaunese language, the writer tries to give some suggestions as follows:

a. The analysis of this thesis is limited. Therefore, the writer suggests student of English Department who are interested in this field, to do further research, particularly about the grammatical form concern.

b. The writer hopes this thesis could be a reference for those who want to do further research in English and Minangkabaunese language.

c. The writer realizes that the analysis of Minangkabaunese language as one of the local language in Indonesia is still very view in number of people who are interested to analyze it. The writer hopes those who care about the existence of Minangkabaunese language should do some attempts in developing it.

d. Last but not least, the writer fully realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect; therefore any constructive criticism will be highly appreciated.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


http://grammar.about.com/od/c/g/consonantterm.htm, Tuesday 20 February 2009.