A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES IN ENGLISH AND MANDAILINGNESE

A THESIS

Submitted to State College for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement for Degree of Islamic Educational Scholar (S. Pd.I) in English Program

Written By :
ANDI PARMONANGAN PULUNGAN
Reg. No. 08 340 0044

ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
TARBIYAH DEPARTMENT
STATE COLLEGE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
2013

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Padangsidimpuan, 28 May 2013

Term   : Munaqosyah   To:

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revise on thesis belong to Andi Parmonangan Pulungan, entitle **"A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES IN ENGLISH AND MANDAILINGNESE"**. We assume that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I), department of education in STAIN Padangsidimpuan.

Therefore, we hoped that she could be to defend his thesis in Munaqosyah.

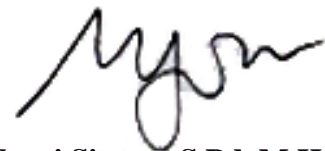That's all and thank you for your attention.

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PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

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Judul Skripsi   : **A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES IN ENGLISH AND MANDAILINGNESE**

Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa skripsi yang saya serahkan ini adalah benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri, kecuali arahan tim pembimbing, kutipan-kutipan dari buku-buku bahan bacaan dan hasil wawancara.

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                                        AND MANDAILINGNESE

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Thesis   : A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES IN ENGLISH
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<div dir="rtl">بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم</div>

Firstly, researcher would like to thank Allah SWT who has given me the chances to finish this thesis. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought human being from the dark era to the bright era.

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ABSTRACT

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Thesis	: A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES IN ENGLISH AND MANDAILINGNESE

This research discussed about the comparison of the process of morphological affixes in English and Mandailingnese. This study aimed to investigate the process of affix in English and Mandailingnese, and get the similarities and differences process affixes both in English and Mandailingnese.

The researcher used library research and the research used descriptive analysis method. The data were taken from the books by reading and quoting that discussed about morphological affixes.

The similarities of affixes in English and Mandailingnese in process of prefixes and suffixes. In prefix, there are prefix + verb = verb, and prefix + adjective = verb, in suffixes there are two kinds, in inflectional suffixes are verb + suffix = verb, and noun + suffix = verb. And the similarities in process of derivational suffix are noun + suffix = verb, and adjective + suffix = verb. The difference of affixes in English and Mandailingnese is confixes. In English there is no confixes but in Mandailingnese have confixes there are; Mang- + verb + -kon= verb, and Ma- + verb + -kon = verb.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

One part of the culture is language. Language plays a great part in our life. It has so many interrelationships with various aspects of human life. It is used to communicate and express ideas, feelings, and intentions both spoken and written. Most of human knowledge and culture are stored and transmitted through language. The language itself should be learnt, so that communication runs smoothy without any misinterpretation and through studying a language the knowledge will be developed.

There are some kinds of languages, as mother tongue, first language, local language, national language and International language. Mother tongue is a language ancestral to be respected and preserved, because the language contains a high cultural value. Loss of language as the resulting the loss of ethnic culture of a tribe, because the language that can illustrate and cultural echoes a clan. When a language lost, the culture will be lost.

First language is the first language learned by anyone. The guy called native speakers of the language. Usually a child learns the basics of their first language from their families.

Versatility in the original language is essential for subsequent learning process, because the native language considered basic way of thinking. Versatility is less than a first language often makes the process of learning another language is difficult. Native language therefore has a central role in education.

Local language is a language spoken in an area within a nation state, whether it's in a small area, a federal state or province, or a wider area. One of the language is Mandailingnese. Mandailingnese included language easy to study. The formation of the sentences not uses question time. Mandailingnese can be said direct or write according to the action. Mandailingnese included one of language in area of Mandailing Natal which they uses in everyday life.

Nation language is the official language of Indonesia. It is a standardized register of Malay, an Austronesian language which has been used as a lingua franca in the Indonesian archipelago for centuries. Indonesia is the fourth most populous nation in the world of its large population, the number of people who speak Indonesian fluently is fast approaching 100%, making Indonesian, and thus Malay, one of the most widely spoken languages in the world.

International language is as a language that people from different background or nations use with each other. In this sense there are many international languages in use on all continents, ranging from Portuguese and Hindi to Latin and Classical Arabic, as well as more locally restricted lingua Francas and pidgins. Structure of International languages in 2008 (PBB), there

are: English, Arabic, Mandarin, Indonesia, Prancis, Portugal and Spain. English is an international language. Language is an outcome of evolution and our understanding of it, and appropriate principles for its study is to help consider this prespective.

All existing languages are unique. Each of them has its own system of word formation. This study would like to present one of local language, Mandailingnese. Furtheremore, this study will compare the word formation especially affixes between English and Mandailingnese .

For this reason, this research is done to compare the two languages English and Mandailingnese. So, researcher wants to research " Contrastive Analysis of Affixes in English and Mandailingnese".

B. Focus of the Problems

Actually, more needs to be through about the similarities and differences between the linguistic processes English and Mandailingnese, but due to limited funds, time, and a science of the writer. So the writer focuses on the study of the verbs affixation.

C. Formulation of the Problem

By attent the problem above, so the writer takes the formulation of the problem as below: What is the comparative verbs affixation in English and Mandailingnese?

D. Purposes of the Research

The aim of this research is to know the the comparative verbs of affixation in English and Mandailingnese.

E. Significances of the Study

In generally, a study of language is very exciting, but the differences between two or more languages make the studying difficult. The findings of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. Those who want to know the form of affixation in English and Mandailingese. As study materials for outside researches who come to the area Mandailing.

2. For the other researchers, to do further study in other fields of research of or to compare another languages.

F. Review of Related Findings

Beside of theory study above the writer found some researches related to this research. The first research had been done in English Educational Department, State University of Medan 2011. Her name is Rina Angraini, her thesis was about An Analysis of Affixes Acehnese and English Language.[1] She told that the similarities and differences in Acehnese and English Language. The second a thesis of Musliha Dewi Sartika in State Collegge for Islamic Studies

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[1] Rina Angraini, "An Analysis of Affixes Acehnese and English Language". Skripsi, UNIMED, 2011.

Padangsidimpuan 2012 the title is A Contrastive Analysis of Difthongs between English and Indonesian.[2] The third, Juraidah Hasibuan had done research about A Contrastive Study between English and Indonesian Suffixes.[3] Her conclusion in her research, the suffixes in English and Indonesian have the similiar and the different in a process of morphological suffixes.

From the explanation above the researcher want to evidences that not only affixes of Acehnese and English have comparative but English and Mandailingnese also have comparative in affixes.

G. Defenition of the Key Terms

According to title of this thesis, the writer two key terms they are:

1. Contrastive Analysis

    To contrast means to compare, so that differences are made clear, to show a difference when it is compared.[4] Contrastive Analysis is the comparison of linguistic system of two languages.

    > Contrastive analysis is a method of linguistic analysis which shows the similarities and differences between two or more languages or dialects with the aim of finding principles which can be applied to practical problems in language teaching and translation, with special emphasis on transfer, interference, and equivalents.[5]

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[2] Musliha Dewi Sartika, "A Contrastive Analysis of Diphtonghs between English and Indonesian". Skripsi, STAIN. 2012.

[3] Hasibuan Juraidah , "A Contrastive Study between English and Indonesian Suffixes". Skripsi. FKIP, Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan. 2010.

[4] AS Hornby. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987), p. 186.

[5] R.R.K.Hartman and F.C.Stork. *Dictionary of Language and Linguistics* (London: Apllied Science Publishers LTD, 1972), p.53.

Lado says that the importance of contrastive analysis is the errors and difficulties that occur in our learning and use of a foreign language which are caused by the interference of our mother tongue. Wherever the structure of the foreign language differs from mother-tongue we can expect both difficulties in learning and error in performance. Learning a foreign language is essentially learning to overcome these difficulties. Where the structures of the two languages are the same, not difficulty is anticipated and teaching is no necessary.[6]

From the explanation above researcher to conclude that contrastive analysis is the comparison of linguistic system of two languages.

2. Affixes English

Affixes are morphemes which are attached to a free form. Affixation is the morphological process attaching or adding an affix to the base form or root. It is known that affixes may appear before or after base. According to this, affixes are classified into prefixes and suffixes. Besides that, there are two more kinds of affixes which do not exits in English but exits in Indonesian and Mandailingnese, they are confixes and infixes.

3. Affixes Mandailingnese

In Mandailingnese (affixation) hata marpanamba ima hata na binaen ngon hata bona nitamba dohot panamba, panamba di jolo nigoar panjoloi, panamba ni pudi nigoar panyidungi, panamba nitonga nigoar panyoloti" (every word that is attached by an affix is called word form, if the affix added

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[6] M.Zaim. *Applied Linguistics Selected Readings for Classroom Discussion 1* (Padang: Postgraduate Program State University of Padang, 2005), p. 197-198.

at the beginning of a word, it is called suffix. If the affix is inserted within the word, it is called infix).[7]

In Mandailingnese there are three affixes; panjoloi (prefixes), panyidungi (suffixes), and panyoloti (confixes).[8] Affixes are classified into prefixes and suffixes. Beside that, there are two more kinds of affixes which do not exits in English but exist in Indonesian and Mandailingnese, they are confixes and infixes. Confixes deals with the attaching of affixes both before and after the base at the same time. Infix is an affix inserted within the base.

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

This research was designed comparative research. The researcher applies the method of library research to complete the thesis of process affix in English and Mandailingnese.

Based on the method, this research was used descriptive method. Descriptive method is a research which describes the objects as real as presented. This method was used to describe the A Contrastive Analysis of Affixes in English and Mandailingnese.

Descriptive method is primarily concern with finding out what is it. Description what is can be conducted by comparing and contrasting in

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[7] Nursyafiah Rangkuti, *Bahasa Daerah Angkola & Mandailing,* (Medan : 1982), p. 6.
[8] Sutan Tinggibarani. *Bahasa Angkola,*(Medan : Mitra Medan, 2011), p. 29.

attemping to discover relationship between exiting non manipulated variables. While, according to Whitney descriptive method is fact of finding correct interpretation.[9]

Based on the quotation above, the comparative of affixes (verbs) both in English and Mandailingnese have been done by comparing and contrasting the comparative affixes in English and Mandailingnese.

2. Instrument of Collecting Data

The instrument of collecting data is Documentary. Documentary technique means read all the references. Documentary is ministrant medium of researcher in collecting information or data by reading letters, announcement, statement written by certain policy and other article materials.[10] While according to John W. Best documents are important source of data in many areas of investigation, and the methods of analysis are similar to those used by historians.[11]

3. Analysis of Data

After collecting data, the researcher was used analysis of the data for English and Mandailingnese affixes obtained by conducting library research. The data of the research were affixes in English and Mandailingnese that include the prefixes,

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[9] Moh. Nazir, Ph. D. *Metode Penelitian*, (Medan : Ghalia Indonesia, 2009), p. 54.
[10] Johnathan Sarwono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitiff & kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta : Graha Ilmu, 2006), p. 225.
[11] *Op. Cit.*, p. 247.

suffixes, confixes. The data that were taken focus on the type and the meaning in both English and Mandailingnese. The data was collected by reading and studying some references related to subject matters of the research both English and Mandailingnese.

4. Technique for Analyzing the Data

The researcher used analysis. Analysis is the study of something by examining its parts and their relationship.[12] From the explanation above analysis is the study about something to find out the real situation. The steps of collecting data as follows;

- Describing the affixes in English and Mandailingnese based on the types and meaning.

- Comparative affixes between English and Mandailingnese.

- Finding out the similarities and differences between affixes in English and Mandailingnese.

I. Out Line of the Thesis

The systematic of this research were divided into five chapters. Each chapter consists of many sub chapters with detail as follow:

1. The first chapter is an introduction that consist bacgkround of the problem, the focus of the problem, the formulation of the research, the purposes of the

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[12] *Op. Cit.*, p. 7

research, the significances of the research, review related findings, the methodology of research.

2. The second chapter consisted of morphology, morpheme, morphological process, Affixation in English.

3. The third chapter consisted of Affixation in Mandailingnese.

4. The fourth chapter is the result research that consists of a comparative study on the process of morphological affixation in English and Mandailingnese.

5. The fifth chapter is a closing consisting of conclusions and suggestions from the writer.

CHAPTER II

THE PROCESS OF MORPHOLOGICAL AFFIXES IN ENGLISH

A. Morphology

Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Morphology is the forms of words, studied as a branch of linguistic compare grammar syntax. According to Robert Sibarani from introduction morphology book, morphology is the branch of linguistics studying the structure of words. Morphology is also called the study of morphemes and their different forms (allomorphs) and the way the combine in word formation. Morphology is the branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts.[1]

Booij says that morphology is the sub disciplines of linguistics that deals with such pattern.[2] The existence of such pattern also implies that word may have an internal constituent structure. It means, morphology is one of the studies of changes form of the word. Then, Cippolone states that morphology is the study of the building blocks of meaning in language.[3] It means, we have identified of units, parts smaller than the word which have meaning.

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[1]Robert Sibarani, *Introduction Morphology*, (Medan: Poda, 2006). p. 1.
[2] Booij, G. The Grammar of Word (An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology), (New York Ashford Colour Press, 2005), p. 5.
[3] Cippolone, N. Keiser, H. & Vasishts, S. Language Files (Material for an Introduction to Language & Linguistics), Seventh Edition, (Columbus: Ohio University Press, 2004), p. 133.

According to Eugene A. Nida, morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words.[4] States that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and of the rules by which words are formed. Broadly speaking, morphology is the study of the smallest grammatical units of language and their formation in to words including inflection, derivation, and composition.

B. Morphological Process

Morphological process is the process of forming words or word formation by adding affixes to the base form or in other word. The process of morphological is the way to form words by combining one morpheme with others. 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 constitutes 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 about morphological process, what it is and how really is, some linguist provides definition on morphology and some of them are as follow:

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[4]Eugene A.Nida. *Morphology the Descriptive Analysis of Words*. Ann Arbor: (The University of Michigan Press. 1949), p.1.

Gleason concludes that morphology is the study of word formation.[5] It means, it identifies meaningful units that appear to separable parts of words. According to O'grady, morphology is the analysis of word structure.[6] It means, the words can be constructed and comprehended by the application of quite general rules to more basic word.

By morphology, we may analyze the most elemental unit of grammatical form which is called morpheme. Every word in 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 part of words.

In many languages, words play in important grammatical role. In that they are building out of smaller elements by certain patterns. For the analysis of word formation, it is important to apply which one is a base form, it is an affix. Thus, morphology takes an important role in arranging and combining them to constitute new word.

From the explaining above, the researcher concludes that morphological process is the study of internal structure of the word and the rules by which words are formed.

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[5] Gleason, J. B. & Ratner, N. B. *Phisycholinguistics.* Second Edition, (America: United States, 1998), p.14.

[6] O'grady, W. *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis (An Introduction)*, (Canada: COPP Clark LTD), p.111.

C. Morpheme

The word morpheme it self derives from "morph" meaning "form" and the suffix "eme" meaning "having meaning". States that any linguistic form which cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful unit is called a morpheme. Thus, morphemes are the smallest individually, meaningful elements in an utterances of a language. According to Robert Sibarani morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit into which words can be analyzed.[7] For example, the word relationship can be divided into smaller units which each has a meaning such as *relat, -ion,* and *–ship.* Or morpheme is the minimal linguistic unit which has a meaning or grammatical function. The word *ripens'* for example, can be divided into the smaller meaningful units in the following analysis.

According to Nirmala Sari morpheme can be loosely defined as a minimal unit having more or less constant meaning associated with more or less constant form.[8] Based on the way they stand, morphemes are divided into two types namely free morpheme and bound morpheme.

1. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is the morpheme that can stand alone in a sentence or a morpheme that carries the basic meaning of a word. According Nirmala Sari

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[7] Robert Sibarani. *Introduction Morphology.* (Medan: Poda, 2006). p.26.
[8] Nirmala Sari. *An Introduction To Linguistics*, (Jakarta : 1988), p. 79.

free morpheme are those that can stand alone as words.[9] For example : girl, boy, write, etc.

2. **Bound Morpheme**

Bound morpheme is the morpheme which cannot stand alone but is affixed to the free morpheme such as, im-, -ist, -ish, etc.[10] States that free morphemes are meaningful forms that can stand by themselves, such as, day, run, bake, etc. And bound morphemes are others which have no independent existence and assume meaning only in so far as they are attached to ther morphemes, like, yester-, a- (in away), -er, -s, etc.

D. **Affixation in English**

In English affixation is a process of the result of attaching or adding an affix to a root or also said a process of adding an affixation a morph or singular in order to form a new word. There are basically three kinds of affixes in English there are; prefixes, suffixes and infixes.[11]

1. **Prefixes (verbs) in English**

Prefixes are the affixes which are added to the beginning of a word.[12] A prefix consist of one or more syllable that are added to. Prefix is an affix attached before a root, stem or base, with entry a prefix to the a root of a

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[9] Nirmala Sari. *Op. Cit.*, p. 82.
[10] George Yule, *The Study of the Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 68.
[11]*Op. Cit.,* p. 96.
[12] Robert Sibarani. *Op cit.*, p. 30

verb will be change the meaning like prefix de-, dis- , and un- will become

a negative meaning, prefix re- having a meaning to repeat, and prefix mis-,

having a meaning to wrong. So, the word change the meaning. The

examples can be seen in the table below.

Table 1
Prefixes in English

Prefix	Formula	Examples	Meaning
De-	De + Verb = Verb	Demystify	Demystify
	De + Verb = Verb	Desegregate	Desegregate
	De + Adj = Verb	Deactivate	Deactivate
Dis-	Dis + Verb = Verb	Discontinue	Discontinue
	Dis + Verb = Verb	Disobey	Disobey
	Dis + Verb = Verb	Disqualify	Disqualify
Un-	Un + Verb = Verb	Unbend	Unbend
	Un + Verb = Verb	Unfasten	Unfasten
	Un+ Noun = Verb	Uncouple	Uncouple
Re-	Re + Verb = Verb	Reappear	Reappear
	Re + Verb = Verb	Rebuild	Rebuild
Mis-	Mis + Verb = Verb	Misprint	Misprint
	Mis + Verb = Verb	Miscall	Miscall
	Mis + Verb = Verb	Miscast	Miscast

2. Suffixes (verbs) in English

Suffixes are the affixes which are attached after the base form of a word.

According to Longman Suffix is consists of one more syllables placed at the end

of a word (ie the root word) to form another word, eg-*ness* when placed at the end of *happy* forms the word *happiness.*[13] Suffixes are a small part added to the end of word, and suffixes consist of one or more syllables placed at the end of word to form. There are two kinds of suffixes; they are inflectional and derivational suffixes. Inflectional suffixes do not change the word class of the word it is attached to, derivational suffixes usually but not always change the word class it is attached to.

a. Inflectional Suffixes

The word of inflectional is derived from the verb to inflect. In A.S Hornby dictionary stated that to change the ending or form of a word to show its relationship to other words in a sentence.[14] According to Yule say, the inflectional morphemes are affixes that attached to verbs, nouns, and adjectives which are not used to produce new in English language. And the used of inflectional morphemes to indicate aspects of grammatical function of a word. Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is a plural or singular, if it is past tense or not, if it is comparative or passsive form.[15]

Words that are never subjected to inflectional are said to be invariant, for example, "must" is an invariant item: it never takes a suffix or changes form to signify a different grammatical category. Its category can only be determined

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[13] Longman, *Dictionary of Grammar and Usage*, (Singapore: Addison Wesley Longman Singapore), p. 283.

[14] A.S. Hornby. *Op.Cit.*, p. 221.

[15] George Yule, *The Study of Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001), p. 77.

by its context. An inflectional suffix is doing not change the word class of the word it is attached to. In inflectional suffixes of English, after attached suffixes the meaning not change. Example of inflectional suffixes in English;

Table 2
Inflectional Suffixes

Suffix	Formula	Examples	Meaning
-ed	Verb+ed = Verb	Chang+ed	Changed
	Verb+ed = Verb	Kick+ed	Kicked
	Verb+ed= Verb	Develop+ed	Developed
	Verb+ed= Verb	Cook+ed	Cooked
-ing	Verb +ing= Verb	Drink+ing	Drinking
	Verb +ing= Verb	Write+ing	Writing
	Verb +ing= Verb	Read+ing	Reading
	Verb +ing= Verb	Open+ing	Opening
	Verb +ing= Verb	Listen+ing	Listening
	Verb +ing= Verb	Speak+ing	Speaking
-en	Verb+en = Verb	Eat+en	Eaten
	Verb+en = Verb	Got+en	Goten
	Verb+en = Verb	Beat+en	Beaten
	Verb+en = Verb	Soft+en	Soften
-s	Verb+s = Verb	Eat+s	Eats
	Verb+s = Verb	Sing+s	Sings
	Verb+s = Verb	Drink+s	Drinks
	Verb+s = Verb	Swim+s	Swims
	Verb+s = Verb	Cook+s	Cooks

b. Derivational Suffixes

In addition to a short list of inflectional suffixes English has a large supply of another kind of sufffix, called derivational suffixes. These consists of all the sufffixes that are not inflectional. Not all affixes have the same function when attached to the root or base. When the affixes change the class of a root or base then they are usually called derivational morphemes.

Derivational suffixes usually but not always change the word class it is attached to. In derivational suffix, before attached of suffix the meaning not change, after addition of suffix the meaning become of change. Example of derivational suffixes in English;

Table 3
Derivational Suffix

Suffix	Formula	Examples	Meaning
-ize	Noun + ize = Verb	Victim + ize	Victimize
	Noun + ize = Verb	Crystal + ize	Crystalize
	Adjective + ize = Verb	Legal + ize	Legalize
-ify	Adjective + ify = Verb	Beauty + ify	Beautify
	Adjective + ify = Verb	Terror + ify	Terrify
	Noun + ify = Verb	Fort + ify	Fortify
	Noun + ify = Verb	Person + ify	Personify
	Noun + ify = Verb	Class + ify	Classify
-en	Adjective + en = Verb	Black-+en	Blacken
	Adjective + en = Verb	Dark+en	Darken
	Adjective + en = Verb	Red+en	Redden
	Adjective + en = Verb	Sharp+en	Sharpen

	Adjective + en = Verb	Moist+en	Moisten
	Adjective + en = Verb	Hard+en	Harden
	Adjective + en = Verb	Quick+en	Quicken
	Adjective + en = Verb	Fast+en	Fasten

CHAPTER III

THE PROCESS OF MORPHOLOGICAL AFFIXES IN MANDAILINGNESE

A. Affixation

In Mandailingnese (affixation) hata marpanamba ima hata na binaen ngon hata bona nitamba dohot panamba, panamba di jolo nigoar panjoloi, panamba ni pudi nigoar panyidungi, panamba nitonga nigoar panyoloti" (every word that is attached by an affix is called word form, if the affix added at the beginning of a word, it is called suffix. If the affix is inserted within the word, it is called infix).[1]

In Mandailingnese there are three affixes; panjoloi (prefixes), panyidungi (suffixes), and panyoloti (confixes).[2] Affixes are classified into prefixes and suffixes. Beside that, there are two more kinds of affixes which do not exits in English but exist in Indonesian and Mandailingnese, they are confixes and infixes. Confixes deals with the attaching of affixes both before and after the base at the same time. Infix is an affix inserted within the base.

B. Prefixes in Mandailingnese

According to Nursyafiah Namargoar panjoloi ima na ni tambahon tu sada hata sabola ngon jolo" (prefix is an affix that is attached at the beginning of a word)[3].

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[1] Nursyafiah Rangkuti, *Bahasa Daerah Angkola & Mandailing,* (Medan : 1982), p. 6.
[2] Sutan Tinggibarani. *Bahasa Angkola*,(Medan : Mitra Medan, 2011), p. 29.
[3] *Op.Cit,*p. 6

Actually there some many prefixes in Mandailingnese and here are some of them that are commonly used in daily life of Mandailingnese people.

Prefix ma- has some allomorphs depend on the initial sound of the base form it is attached, they are man-, mam-, mang -, manga-, many-, and mar the following are some examples of the prefix ma- when it is attached or added to.

Table 4
Prefixes in Mandailingnese

Prefix	Formula	Examples	Meaning
Man-	Man+Verb = Verb	Man+dai	Mandai (taste)
	Man+Verb = Verb	Man+Jait	Manjait (sew)
	Man+Verb = Verb	Man+cubo	Mancubo (try)
	Man+Verb = Verb	Man+tangkup	Manangkup (catch)
	Man+Verb = Verb	Man+tulis	Manulis (write)
Mam-	Mam+Verb = Verb	Mam+baen	Mambaen (make)
	Mam+Verb = Verb	Mam+basu	Mambasu (wash)
	Mam+Verb = Verb	Mam+baca	Mambaca (read)
	Mam+Verb = Verb	Mam+bayar	Mambayar (pay)
Mang-	Mang+Verb = Verb	Mang+gali	Manggali (dig)
	Mang+Verb = Verb	Mang+kunci	Mangkunci (lock)
	Mang+Verb = Verb	Mang+etong	Mangetong (count)
	Mang+Verb = Verb	Mang+inum	Manginum (drink)

	Mang+Verb = Verb	Mang+oban	Mangoban (bring)
Manga-	Manga+Verb = Verb	Manga+liang	Mangaliang (making a hole)
	Manga+Verb = Verb	Manga+ligi	
			Mangaligi (see)
Many-	Many+Verb = Verb	Many+sapu	Manyapu (sweep)
	Many+Verb = Verb	Many+suan	Manyuan (plant)
Mar-	Mar+Verb = Verb	Mar+mayam	Marmayam (play)
	Mar+Verb = Verb	Mar+saba	Marsaba (plant rice)
	Mar+Verb = Verb	Mar+karejo	Markarejo (work)

C. Suffixes (verbs) in Mandailingnese

According to Sutan Tinggibarani Na nidok panyidungi ima na ditambahon tu sada hata sian pudi "(suffix is an affixes which is attached at the end of word)"[4]. There are three suffixes (verbs) in Mandailingnese, they are; -i, -hon and –kon.

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[4] *Op.Cit.*, p. 6.

Table 5
Suffixes in Mandailingnese

Suffixes	Formula	Examples	Meaning
-hon	Verb+hon	Sapu+hon	Sapuhon
	Verb+hon	Basu+hon	Basuhon
	Verb+hon	Baca+hon	Bacahon
-kon	Verb+kon	Buat+kon	Buatkon
	Verb+kon	Tulis+kon	Tuliskon
	Verb+kon	Lojong+kon	Lojongkon
	Verb+kon	Tiop+kon	Tiopkon
	Verb+kon	Dalan+kon	Dalankon
-i	Noun+i	Gulo+i	Gulo+i
	Noun+i	Sira+i	Sirai
	Noun+i	Duhu+i	Duhuti

D. Confixes (verbs) in Mandailingnese

According to Sutan Tinggi Barani Na nidok panyoloti ima na ditambahon tu sada hata ima sian jolo dohot sian pudi (combination of prefix and suffix which constructs a unity is name confix).[5] This kind of affixes does not exit in English but can be found in Bahasa Indonesia and Mandailingnese.

It needs to be considered that the prefix and suffix must be appeared together. Take the example in Bahasa Indonesia, the word *memainkan*. For instance, the word *memainkan* is derived from "main" and confix "me-kan"

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[5]Sutan Tinggi Barani, *Bahasa Angkola,* (Medan: Mitra Medan), p. 30.

which attached together. Here some confixes (verbs) that are commonly used in

Mandailignese, there are; mang-kon, manga-kon, ma- kon.

Table 6
Confixes in Mandailingnese

Confixes	Formula	Examples	Meaning
Mang-kon	Mang+Verb+kon	Manga+abing+kon	Mangabingkon
	Mang+Verb+kon	Mang+angkat+kon	Mangangkatkon
	Mang+Verb+kon	Mang+gotap+kon	Manggotapkon
	Mang+Verb+kon	Mang+gambar+kon	Manggambarkon
	Mang+Verb+kon	Mang+lojong+kon	Mangalojongkon
Ma-kon	Ma+Verb+kon	Ma+tulis+kon	Manuliskon
	Ma+Verb+kon	Ma+tongos+kon	Manongoskon
	Ma+Verb+kon	Ma+tarik+kon	Manarikkon

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS DATA

A. Affixes in English

The researcher tried to describe the process morphological affixes comprehensively through analysis in two language, namely English and Mandailingnese. The data take from several linguistic books and morphology. And the result showed a clear the similarities and differences on the process morphological affixes English and Mandailingnese.

As mention in previous chapter, the data for English and Mandailingnese affixes obtained by conducting library research. Library research has to be first employed be for the data was collected to support the investigation by reading some references books. After the data have been collected, the affixes including prefix, suffix, and confix was tried to contrast.

Commonly, there are two types of affixes in English; prefix and suffixes. Prefix is an affix which is added in front of the root. Suffix is an affix which is attached after the root. Confix is added prefix in front of the root and added after the root.

1. Prefixes in English

Below are some common prefixes in English that often heard.

a. Prefix De-

Function: attached to a verb, adjective and turns to the corresponding verb.

Formula   : De + Verb = Verb

De + Adjective = Verb

Examples   : De + activate = Deactivate

De + mystify = Demystify

De + segregate = Desegregate

b. Prefix Dis-

Formula   : Dis + Verb = Verb

Examples   : Dis + continue = Discontinue

Dis + obey = Disobey

Dis + qualify = Disqualify

c. Prefix Mis-

Formula   : Mis + Verb = Verb

Examples   : Mis + print   = Misprint

Mis + call   = Miscall

Mis + cast   = Miscast

d. Prefix Re-

Formula   : Re + Verb = Verb

Examples   : Re + appear = Reappear

Re + build   = Rebuild

e. Prefix Un-

Formula   : Un + Verb = Verb

Examples   : Un + bend   = Unbend

Un + fasten   = Unfasten

2. Suffixes in English

There are two kinds of suffixes in English there are inflectional and derivational suffixes. Inflectional suffixes do not change the word class of the root it is attached to. In contrast, derivational suffixes usually change the word class of the root it is attached to.

a. Inflectional Suffixes

1. Suffix –s

Function   : attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding verb.

Formula   : Verb + -s   = Verb

Examples   : Eat + -s   = Eats

Sing + -s   = Sings

Work + -s   = Works

2. Suffix -ed

Function   : attached to a noun and turns to the corresponding verb.

Formula   : Noun + -ed   = Verb

Examples   : Kick + -ed   = Kicked

Change + -ed = Changed

Develop + -ed = Developed

3. Suffixes -ing

    Function   : attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding verb.

    Formula   : Verb + -ing = Verb

    Examples   : Drink + -ing = Drinking

               Read + -ing = Reading

               Write + -ing = Writing

4. Suffix -en

    Function   : attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding verb.

    Formula   : Verb + -en = Verb

    Examples   : Eat   + -en   = Eaten

               Got + -en = Goten

               Beat + -en = Beaten

b. Derivational Suffix

1. Suffix –ize

    Function   : attached to a noun and changes into verb, and the

               meaning become.

    Formula   : Noun + -ize = Verb

    Examples   : Memori + -ize = Memorize

               Real + -ize   = Realize

               Pressure + -ize = Pressurize

2. Suffix –en

 Function : attached to a noun and changes into verb, and the

      meaning become.

 Formula : Noun + -en = Verb

 Examples : Fright + -en = Frighten

      Weak + -en = Weaken

3. Suffix –fy

 Function : attached to a noun and changes into verb, and the

      meaning become.

 Formula : Noun + -fy = Verb

 Examples : Pure + -fy = Purefy

      Glory + -fy = Glorify

4. Suffix –en

 Function : attached to adjective and changes into verb, and the

      meaning become.

 Formula : Adjective + -en = Verb

 Examples : Soft + -en = Soften

      Fast + -en = Fasten

      Dark + -en = Darken

5. Suffix –ify

 Function : attached to a noun, adjective and changes into verb, and the

      meaning become.

Formula   : Noun + -ify = Verb

Examples   : Beauty + -ify = Beautify

Fort + -ify   = Fortify

Class + -ify   = Classify

B. Affixes in Mandailingnese

The process of morphological affix in Mandailing with mention the fuction and describing the form of the morphological affix. There are three affixes in mandailingnese namely; panjoloi (prefix), panyidungi (suffix), panyoloti (confix).

1. Prefixes in Mandailingnese

Panjoloi ima naditambahon tu sada hata sabola ngonjolo (prefix is an affix that is attached at the beginning of a word)

a. Prefix ma-

Function   : attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding verb.

Formula   : Ma- + Verb = Verb

Example   : Ma- + dai   = Mandai

Ma- + tulis   = Manulis

Ma- + tangkup = Manangkup

b. Prefix mam-

Function   : attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding verb.

Formula   : Mam- + Verb = Verb

Example   : Mam- + baen = Mambaen

Mam- + baca = Mambaca

Mam- + bayar = Mambayar

c. Prefix manga-

Function   : attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding verb.

Formula   : Manga- + Verb = Verb

Example   : Manga + liang = Mangaliang

Manga + ligi = Mangaligi

d. Prefix mang-

Function   : attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding verb.

Formula   : Mang- + Verb = Verb

Example   : Mang- + etong = Mangetong

Mang- + oban = Mangoban

Mang- + inum = Manginum

e. Prefix many-

Function   : attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding verb.

Formula   : Many- + Verb = Verb

Example   : Many- + sapu = Manyapu

Many- + suan = Manyuan

f. Prefix mar-

Function   : attached to a verb, noun and turns to the corresponding verb.

Formula   : Many- + Verb = Verb

Example   : Mar- + mayam = Marmayam

Mar- + saba   = Marsaba

Mar- + karejo = Markarejo

2. Suffixes in Mandailingnese

Nanidok panyidungi ima na ditambahon tu sada hata sian pudi (suffix is an affixes which is attached at the end of word).

a. Suffix –hon

Function   : attached to a verb and changes into verb, and the

meaning become.

Formula   : Verb + -hon = Verb

Examples   : Sapu + -hon = Sapuhon

Basu + -hon = Basuhon

Baca + -hon = Bacahon

b. Suffix –kon

Function   : attached to a verb and changes into verb, and the

meaning become.

Formula   : Verb + -kon = Verb

Examples   : Buat + -kon = Buatkon

Tulis + -kon = Tuliskon

Baen + -kon = Baenkon

3. Confixes in Mandailingnese

Na nidok panyoloti ima na ditambahon tu sada hata ima sian jolo dohot sian pudi (combination of prefix and suffix which constructs a unity is name confix).

a. Confix Mang-kon

Function   : attached to a verb changes into verb, and the

meaning become.

Formula   : Mang- + Verb + -kon = Verb

Examples   : Mang- + lojong + -kon = Mangalojongkon

Mang- + abing + -kon = Mangabingkon

Mang- + angkat + -kon = Mangangkatkon

Mang- + gotap + -kon = Manggotapkon

b. Confix Ma-kon

Function   : attached to a verb, and changes into verb, and the meaning

become.

Formula   : Ma- + Verb + -kon = Verb

Examples   : Ma- + nulis + -kon = Manuliskon

Ma- + tarik + -kon = Manarikkon

Ma- + tongos + -kon = Manongoskon

C. Discussion

Based on the analysis above, the process of morphological affix in English and Mandailingnese can be concluded with the similarities and differences within. The researcher explained it as below:

1. The similarities between the process of morphological prefixes in English and Mandailingnese :

a. Prefixes

The morphological prefixes in English and Mandailingnese are to form a new word by changing the function of the word (prefix).

In morphological prefix in English

Formula   : Verb + Prefix = Verb

Function: attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding verb.

The prefixes are: De-, Dis-, Mis-, Re-, Un-.

De- + activate = Deactive

Dis- + continue = Discontinue

Mis- + print = Misprint

Re- + appear = Reappear

Un- + bend = Unbend

In morphological prefix in Mandailingnese

Formula   : Verb + prefix = Verb

Function   : attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding verb.

The prefixes :Ma-, Mam-, Manga-, Mang-, Many-, Mar-.

Ma- + tulis = Manulis

Mam- + baen = Mambaen

Manga- + liang = Mangaliang

Mang- + gali = Manggali

Manya- + sapu = Manyapu

Mar- + mayam = Marmayam

Table 7

The similarities process of morphological prefix in English and Mandailingnese

No.	Formula	English	Mandailingnese
1.	Verb + Prefix =Verb	De- + activate = Deactive Dis- + continue = Discontinue Mis- + print = Misprint Re- + appear = Reappear Un- + bend = Unbend	Ma- + tulis = Manulis Mam- + baen = Mambaen Manga- + liang =Mangaliang Mang- + gali = Manggali Manya- + sapu = Manyapu Mar- + mayam = Marmayam

b. Suffixes

The morphological suffixes in English and Mandailingnese are to form a new word by changing the function of the word (inflectional).

Inflectional morphological suffix in English

Formula   : Verb + suffixes = Verb

Function   : attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding verb.

The suffixes   : -s, -ed, -ing, -en.

Examples   : Eat + -s = Eats

              Kick + -ed = Kicked

              Drink + -ing = Drinking

              Beat + -en = Beaten

Inflectional morphological suffixes in Mandailingnese

Formula   : Verb + suffixes = Verb

The suffixes   : -hon, -kon

              sapu + ho = Sapuhon

              buat + kon = Buatkon

The morphological suffixes in English and Mandailingnese are to form a new word by changing the function of the word (derivational). Derivational morphological suffix in English.

Function   : attached to a noun, and changes into verb, and the meaning become.

Formula   : Noun + Suffixes = Verb

The suffixes   : -ize, -en, -ify

Examples   : Memori + -ize = Memorize

              Fright + -en = Frighten

              Beauty + -ify = Beautify

    Function   : attached to adjective and changes into verb, and the

                 meaning become.

Formula   : Adjective + -en = Verb

Fast + -en = Fasten

Derivational morphological suffix in Mandailingnese.

Formula   : Noun + suffixes = Verb

The suffix is   : -i

Examples   : Gulo + i = Guloi

Sira + i = Sirai

Duhut + i = Duhuti

Table 8

The similarities process of morphological suffixes (inflectional) in English and
Mandailingnese

No.	Formula	English	Mandalingnese
1.	Verb + suffix = Verb	Eat + -s = Eats Drink + -ing = Drinking Eat + -en = Eaten	Sapu + -hon = Sapuhon Basu + -hon = Basuhon Buat + -kon = Buatkon
2.	Noun + suffix = Verb	Kick + -ed = Kicked	

Table 9

The similarities process of morphological suffixes (derivational) in English and Mandailingnese

No.	Formula	English	Mandailingnese
1.	Noun + suffix = Verb	Memori + -ize = Memorize Fright + -en = Frighten Pure + -fy = Purefy Fast + -en = Fasten Beauty + -ify = Beautify	Gulo + -i = Guloi Sira + -i = Sirai Duhut + -i = Duhuti Juguk + -i = Juguki

2. **The differences between the process of morphological confixes in English and Mandailingnese :**

   a. **In English**

   None

   b. **In Mandailingnese**

   There are two confixes in Mandailingnese, they are: Mang-kon and Ma-kon.

   1. Mang-kon

      Function : attached to a verb changes into verb, and the

      meaning become.

      Formula : Mang- + Verb + -kon = Verb

Example : Mang- + lojong + -kon = Mangalojongkon

Mang- + abing + -kon = Mangabingkon

2. Ma-kon

Function : attached to a verb changes into verb, and

the meaning become.

Formula : Ma- + Verb + -kon = Verb

Examples : Ma- + nulis + -kon = Manuliskon

Ma- + tarik + -kon = Manarikkon

Table 10
The differences between in English and Mandailingnese

No.	Formula	English	Mandailingnese
1.	Mang- + Verb + -kon = Verb	None	Mang- + lojong + -kon = Mangalojongkon Mang- + abing + -kon = Mangabingkon
2.	Ma- + Verb + -kon = Verb	None	Ma- + nulis + -kon = Manuliskon Ma- + tarik + -kon = Manarikkon

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, conclusions were drawn as the comparative of affixes in English and Mandailingnese in process of prefixes and suffixes. In prefix are prefix + verb = verb, adjective + verb = verb, and in suffixes there are two kinds, in inflectional suffix are verb + suffix = verb, and noun + suffix = verb. And the similarities in process of derivational suffix are noun + suffix = verb, and adjective + suffix = verb. Comparative in English and Mandailingnese is confixes. In English none confixes but in Mandailingnese have a confixes there are; Mang- + verb + -kon= verb, and Ma- + verb + -kon = verb.

B. Suggestions

1. In relation to the conclusion above, it is well suggested for English teachers specifically to those who teach students whose mother tongue is Mandailingnese to show or present English affixes by comparing them with Mandailingnese affixes so that the students will find easier in understanding the material.

2. It is also well suggested to the students to relate or to make a chain between their previous experience with a new materials they get at school.

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