A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE PROCESS OF MORPHOLOGICAL SUFFIX IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN

A THESIS

Submitted to the College for Islamic Studies (STAIN)
Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
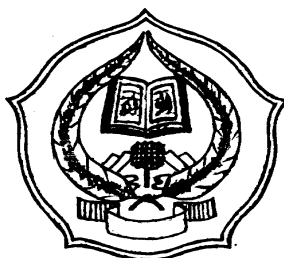*for the Degree of Islamic Educational Scholar (S.Pd.I)*
In English Program

BY:

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ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

TARBIYAH DEPARTMENT

**STATE COLLEGE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
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      Demikian kami sampaikan kepada Bapak atas perhatiannya dan kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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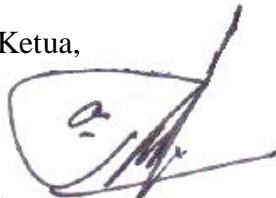
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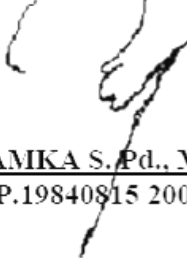
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dan syarat-syarat dalam memperoleh gelar
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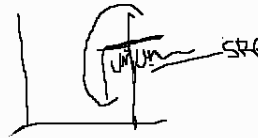
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ABSTRACT

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE PROCESS OF MORPHOLOGICAL SUFFIX IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN.

This research discussed about the comparison of the process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesian. This study aimed to investigate the process of suffix in English and Indonesian, and get the similarities and differences process suffixes both in English and Indonesian.

The researcher used library research and the research used descriptive comparative method. The data take from the books by reading and quoting the books that discuss about morphological suffix.

The similarities of suffixes English and Indonesian in process of derivational suffix are: verb + -suffix = noun, noun + -suffix = adjective, noun + -suffix = verb, adjective + -suffix = verb, noun + -suffix = adverb. And the similarities in process of inflectional suffix are: verb + -suffix = verb, noun + -suffix =noun, adjective +-suffix = adjective, adverb + -suffix = adverb. The differences of suffixation in English and Indonesian, are: 1) Process of derivational suffixes in English but it not found in Indonesian language is: adjective + -suffix = noun, while the process of derivation suffixes in Indonesian language does not found in English is none. 2) The suffixes in English can be entered by several suffixes in one word but in Indonesian is none, are: noun + -ize + -tion = noun, noun + -ful + -ly = adverb, verb + -ion + -al = noun. 3) The process of adaptation (morphophonemic) in English but process adaptation in Indonesian language is none, are: the suffix -s and -es in verb, the suffix -s and -es in noun, and the suffix -er and -or in form a noun.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Problem

Linguistic is the science of languages, and the object of linguistic is language. Language itself is a system of communication used by group of persons in order to express their messages. It may be assumed that language is used to express our feelings, ideas, emotions, and desires. As in holy Quran (An Nahl 103) says:

وَلَقَدْ نَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُمْ يَقُولُونَ إِنَّمَا يُعَلِّمُهُ بَشَرٌ ۗ لِّسَانُ ٱلَّذِى يُلْحِدُونَ إِلَيْهِ أَعْجَمِىٌّ وَهَٰذَا لِسَانٌ عَرَبِىٌّ مُّبِينٌ ﴿۝﴾

Meanings: "we know indeed that they say, "it is the man that teaches him". The tongue of him wickedly point to notably foreign, while this is Arabic, pure and clear."[1]

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

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[1] Abdallah Yousef Ali. *The Glorious Quran* (Lebanon: Dar El Fikr, 2009), p. 864.

Affixes are bound forms that can be added:

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

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

Affixation includes the process of giving affixes to the root. The word "process" is used here because affixation may cause change in forms, meaning, and function, just like the explanation above. Suffixes have a lot of significances.

First, learning something about how suffixes in the English and Indonesian language can help you improving general reading comprehension; suffixes help you using context and etymological clues to make educated guesses about the meaning of unfamiliar words.

Second, studying or knowing of suffixes, is to enrich our vocabulary in the language. Because, the richness of mastering vocabulary with studying suffixes determines our ability to communicate. The more we collect the vocabulary with using of suffixation we can communicate to others people, both written and oral. So, the wise step to be able to communicate, and to enrich themselves with the vocabulary.

Third, particularly in the study of Semantics, a suffix is called an affirmative, as they can alter the form of the words to which they are fixed. Suffixes can carry grammatical information (inflectional suffixes) or lexical

information (derivational suffixes). An inflectional suffix is sometimes called dissidence.

Studying about process of morphological suffix in English, suffix is an affix which is placed after the stem of a word. Common examples are case endings, which indicate the grammatical case of nouns or adjectives, and verb endings, which form the conjugation of verbs. We can represent some of the processes as in the following rules:

1. Noun + -ful   →   adjective   →   doubtful, beautiful
2. Adjective + -ly →   adverb   →   beautifully, truly
3. Verb + -ment →   noun   →   establishment,amazement
4. Verb + -er   →   noun   →   teacher, rider, thriller
5. Adjective +-en →   verb   →   sweeten,brighten, harden

Suffixes in Indonesia language is 'imbuhan akhiran', that mean affixes are attached at the end of the base to form new words with different meanings. Study the process of forming words and affixes, affixing method is the key to understanding the meaning of words and learn to read texts in Indonesian. If someone understands the meaning of basic words, he can understand the meaning of most words are derived from the base by using the general rules for each type. The used of suffixes may join the basic form of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and word number. The example:

1. The suffix –an, add the suffix is usually generate a noun that indicates the outcome of an action. These suffixes can indicate the place, tools, instruments, aircraft, and so on, and

2. The suffix –kan, adding suffixes will produce a verb that indicates the cause, the manufacturing process or the onset of an event. Its main function is to move the action to the other verbs in the sentence.

Every language has its own structural form. We may understand it by analyzing the grammar. Traditionally, the grammar of most language is discussed under two head, syntax and morphology. In analyzing adjective forming suffixes of a language, cannot separate it with from morphology features.

If take look the process of morphological suffix in both English and Indonesian work to form new words and change the function and meaning of the word. With the suffix, can get some new vocabularies of word that formed by the suffixes.

From the linguistics above, can study a language by comparing two or more language. The researcher used comparative method to establishing relationship between two related languages by comparing forms of cognate words. Its means both languages being compared have the similarities and differences of their own.

But incurred an affirmation, whether the formation of words through suffix in English and Indonesian that have similarities and differences. With the similarities and differences of suffix in English and Indonesian, the researcher interest to examine more in-depth comparison between two process suffixes in

both English and Indonesian. So, the researcher carries out research under the title "A Comparative Study on The Process of Morphological Suffix in English and Indonesian".

B. Focus of the Problem

Based on the background above, there are many problems in studying about morphological. Morphology concerns to the study of word modification (words and the functions), lexicon, morphemes (inflection and derivation), affixes (prefixes and suffixes, infixes and confixes), analysis, boundering and discourse morphology. So, the research focused to describe the similar and the different process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesian.

C. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the explanation above, the problem of the research can be formulated as follows:

1. How are the processes of morphological suffix in English?
2. How are the processes of morphological suffix in Indonesian?
3. What are the similarities and differences process morphological suffixes English and Indonesian?

D. The Purpose of the Research

With relevance to the formulation of the problem, the purpose of the study will be as the following:

1. To describe processes of morphological suffix in English

2. To describe processes of morphological suffix in Indonesian.

3. To identify the similar and differences of process morphological suffixes in English and Indonesian.

E. The Significance of the Research

The writer hopes this research can be useful for: The teachers, the result will give one material that can be used by teachers to get successful learning morphological process in English or Indonesian. The result of this research will inform English and Indonesian language teachers in teach the process of morphological suffix easily, and to enrich further in teaching and learning.

The researcher, increase knowledge and insight about the process of morphological suffix in both English and Indonesian. Researcher also can contribute of thinking about comparative study in process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesia.

The other researcher, the result of the research is hoped to help the other researcher who will conduct further research in the same topic. This research can give them information about the comparative study to other researchers who have same title to research.

F. Review of Related Findings

In this research, the writer was related to some researches, The first, Muchammad Asril (2008) had done research about "The Morphological Process of the English Noun Word Class". The researcher presents the result of the morphological process of the English Noun word class. The instruments of the research which consist of 50 nouns, 50 verbs, and 50 adjectives have already reflected that there are productive and unproductive categories of affixes. From the chart above, the productive category is inflectional suffix. They are suffix –21 'plural'and –22'possessive'. We can see the most productive is –'22 'possessive', because it can combine with 50 nouns for forming the noun word class or we can say this suffix is the marker of noun. The second productive is –21 'plural' because it can only combine with 38 nouns for forming the noun word classes.[2]

The second, Puspita Sari " The ability of the eight grade students of SMP Negeri 3 Padangsidimpuan in forming new words in 2009/ 2010 academic year". The concluding of her research are the ability of the eight grade students SMP Negeri 3 Padangsidimpuan in forming new words is good, it can be seen through the Average score is 73, the difficulties of the eight grade SMP Negeri 3 Padangsidimpuan in forming new words are many students do not know the

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[2] , Muchammad Asril. The Morphological Process of the English Noun Word Class. (unpublising thesis). Jakarta: Universitas Gunadarma.

meaning of the words, and many students unable to differentiate between prefixes and suffixes. [3]

The third, Juraidah Hasibuan (2010) had done research about "A Contrastive Study between English and Indonesian Suffixes". Her conclusion in her research, The suffixes in English and Indonesian have the similar and the different in a process of morphological suffixes. [4]

So that, from the description above the researcher wanted to look for other information deeply, and the researcher intrest make the research about a comparative study on the process of morphological suffix in enlish and indonesian.

G. Methodology of Research

1. Research Design

This research was designed comparative research. The researcher applies the method of library research to complete the thesis with studying of process morphological suffix in English and Indonesian. Based on the method, this research was conducted by using descriptive method. Data penelitian pustaka separuhnya dikumpulkan melalui penelitian seperti penelitian historis, deskriptif, ex post facto dan exprimen.[5] (Half the data were gathered through

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[3] Puspita Sari. The Ability of the Eight Grade Students of SMP Negeri 3 Padangsidimpuan in Forming New Words in 2009/ 2010 Academic Year. (unpublished thesis). Padangsidimpuan: Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan.

[4] Juraidah Hasibuan. An Analysis of the Grade VIII Students' Ability in Forming New Words by Using Suffixes at SMP Negeri 4 Padangsidimpuan in 2009-2010 Academic Year". Skripsi. Padangsidimpuan: FKIP, Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan.

[5] Nana sudjana. *Tuntunan Penyusunan Karya Ilmiah Makalah, Skripsi, Tesis, Disertasi,* (Bandung: Sinar Baru Algensido, 2003), p. 52

research such as research methods of historical research, descriptive, ex post facto, and experiment).

This article does not discuss at length about these methods, because that's not the purpose of this study. Just a reminder as the material purposes of further analysis. Metode descriptif adalah penelitian yang menggambarkan objek sesuai apa adanya.[6] (Descriptive method is a research that wants to describe object). The method of researcher *descriptive* used to describe the theory in research. So, the researcher will describe the differences and similar between the process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesian.

2. Sources of Data

In the preparation of this research uses library research so, the data in this study can be divided to two types:

a. Primary Data

1. The Grammar of Word edited by Booij G.

2. Words, Meaning and Vocabulary edited by Jackson H. & Amvela, E.

3. Leksikology dan leksikografi Indonesia edited by Abdul chaer.

4. Tata Bentuk Bahasa Indonesia edited by Masnur Muslich.

b. Secondary Data

To support the existing data, the researchers also used the literature related to the process of morphology, such as:

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[6] Sukardi, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Kompetensinya dan Prakteknya*, (Jakarta: Rineka Aksara, 2003), p. 157.

1. The Morphological Process of the English Noun Word Class edited by Muchammad Asril.

2. Linguistic (sebuah pengantar) edited by Pateda, M.

3. Technique of Collecting the Data

In this research, the documentary technique was used to collect the data. The data of this research is gathered by reading and reviewing the contents of the morphological books in English and Indonesian to be analyzed. According to Burhan Bungin the data have been collected either primary or secondary will be processed with the following steps:,[7]

1. Editing data, by setting editorial data taken from some of the theories and opinions of some experts that had to do with the research. Then arranged in a systematic series of sentences that describe a clear understanding.
2. Identification and classification of data, by selecting and grouping the data according to the topic of discussion so the unit of analysis contained in the formulation of the problem can be understood.
3. Describe the data systematically that suitable with topics of discussion.
4. Give the conclusions or result from the discussions that have done, that explaining the similarities and differences of suffixes both in English and Indonesian language.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, techniques analysis data to find out the similarities and differences the process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesian by using contrastive analysis theory.

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[7]Burhan Bungin, Sanafiah Faisah. *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif* (Jakarta: Rajawali Press,2003), p. 71-78.

As for the data that was gathered through library research, as mentioned above, discuss about process of morphological on suffix in English and Indonesian. In comparing Process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesia, researcher use a descriptive method, then critical comparing, idealization.

Using descriptive meant that all related to the process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesia which in discussion. Then the critical comparing method, the both of suffix in English and Indonesia compared with each other. The critical comparing method is done by breaking the suffix in English and Indonesia to discuss with thought of suffix into some of the literature.

While the idealization method is the process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesia try to understand it in as pure as possible, because that way the research get the similarities and differences in process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesia contained in honest and accurate so it really shows the reality.

H. Outline of the Thesis

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

In the chapter one, it is consists of background of the problem, focus of the problem included the specific problems that intended to the research, formulation of the problem, purpose of the research included the aim or the goal of the research, significance of the research contained the features of the research were intended to, review related findings it consist of some finding that related to this research, the methodology of research consists research design (this research design by using comparative research, that is library research), the source of data (the data in this study two type, are primary and secondary data), technique of data analysis (the researcher analyzed the data by using techniques as follows: editing the data, identification and classification of data, describe the data systematically, and give the conclusions or result from discussions that have done), and outline of thesis included the systematic or the stage of the research.

The second chapter consisted of the process of morphological suffix in English and the process morphological suffix in Indonesian which consist sub chapter description of morphology, morpheme, morphological process, suffixes in English, and suffixes in Indonesian.

The third chapter is the result research that consists of data description (describe two variables), discussion consists of the similarities and the differences between the morphological suffix in English and Indonesian, threats of the researcher.

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

CHAPTER II

THE PROCESS OF MORPHOLOGICAL SUFFIX IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN

A. Morphology

Morphology is a branch of major studies of linguistics. It covers the theory of word modification. In linguistics, morphology is the second step for the theory of language forms after the theory of expressions, they are phonetics and phonology. Then, it is followed by syntax. So, morphology is the bridge between phonology and syntax. Morphology concerns to the study of word modification (words and the functions), lexicon, morphemes (inflection and derivation), affixes and discourse morphology.

Baoji says that morphology is the sub disciplines of linguistics that deals with such pattern.[1] The existence of such patterns also implies that word may have an internal constituent structure. It means, Morphology is one of the studies of changes form of the word. The example, walks, walks, walked, walking. Walking can be divided into the constituents walk and –ing.

Then, Cipollone states that morphology is the study of the building blocks of meaning in language.[2] It means, we have identified of units, parts smaller than

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[1] Booij, G. *The Grammar of Word (An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology)*.(NewYork: Ashford Colour Press, 2005), p.5

[2] Cippolone N, Keiser H. *Language Files (Material for an Introduction toLanguage & Linguistics)*. Seventh Edition, (Columbus: Ohio University Press, 2004), p. 133.

the word, which have a meaning. The example is such, unhappy and unsatisfied. Un- have a same meaning, that of *not*. But un- is not a word by itself.

In Another hand, the object of morphology is a *morpheme* as a smallest unit and *Word* in the high level in morphology.

1. The two basic functions of morphological operations are:

   a. The creation of new word (new lexemes), an example in a lexeme formation of the word *bottle factory* from the existing lexemes *bottle* and *factory*, the morphology thus provides means for extending the set of words of language in a system way. The coinage of bottle factory is.

   b. A case of compounding, in which two lexemes are combined into a new one.

   c. Spelling out the appropriate form of a lexeme in a particular syntactic context.

2. The goals of morphology:

   a. To describe and analyze the languages of the world as accurately and as insightfully as possible.

   b. To developing a typology of languages: what are dimensions along which languages differ, and how are these dimensions of variation related and restricted, do all languages have morphology and all possible kinds and are there explanations for morphological similarities and differences between languages.

In Sibarani, morphology is the analysis of word structure.[3] It means, the words can be constructed and comprehended by the application of quite general rules to more basic word. The example, any speaker of English who knows the verb *fax* recognized *faxed* is as its past tense form.

According to Alwi, morpologi adalah kata yang dapat dipotong-potong dan menjadi bagian terkecil, yang kemudian dapat dipotong lagi menjadi bagian yang lebih kecil lagi sampai ke bentuk yang jika dipotong lagi , mempunyai makna.[4] (Morphology is a word that can be cut into pieces and become the smallest, which can then be cut again into smaller sections to the form that if it is cut again has meaning).

Pateda states that morphology is science of forms, words and the meaning which is up caused by the modifications of the forms.[5] From that statement, we can conclude, morphology has three objects, are:

a. Forms

b. Words form and the formation of word forms

c. The meaning appearing from the formation of words

The word morphology comes from *morphologie*. Word *morphologie* comes from the Greek *morphe* and *logos*. *Morphe* means shape and *logos* means

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[3] Sibarani, R. 2006. *An Introduction to Morphology*. (Medan: Penerbit Poda, 2006). p. 111.

[4] Hasan Alwi., Lapoliwa, S. N. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Edisi ketiga, (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2003), p. 28.

[5] Pateda, M. *Linguistic (sebuah pengantar).* (Bandung; Angkasa,1988), p. 71.

science. The morphe and logos are two words combined. So, based on elements of creation, morphology is the science of form.

So, the researcher concluded morphology is part of the science of language that learn about word forms, changes the classes of word forms and word meanings both in grammatical functions and semantic functions.

In relation to language, morphology is studied in forming of words. In addition, changes in the shape and meaning of word and changes word class. Another hand, the object of morphology is a *morpheme* as a smallest unit and *Word* in the high level in morphology.

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 definitions on morphology and some of them are as follow:

Gleason concludes that morphology is the study of word formation,[6] it means, it identifies meaningful units that appear to separable parts of words. According to O'grady, morphology is the analysis of word structure.[7] It means, the words can be constructed and comprehended by the application of quite general rules to more basic word.[8] The example, any speaker of English who knows the verb *fax* recognized *faxed* is as its past tense form.

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.

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

[7] O'grady, W. *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis (an Introduction)*, (Canada: COPP clark LTD), p. 111

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. We may recognize that word form such as dances, dancer, danced, and dancing which must consist of one element, i.e. 'dance'. And a number of other elements such as, -s, -er, -ed, -ing. All these elements are described as morphemes.

C. Morpheme

Words have an internal structure consisting of smaller units organized with respect to each other in a particular way. The most important component of word structure is a morpheme. Nirmala says, a morpheme defined as a minimal unit having more or less constant meaning associated with more or less constant form.[9]

Morpheme is the smellers unit of language that carries information about meaning or function. The example of word 'builder', that consists of two morphemes: build (with the meaning of 'construct') and –er (with the meaning 'one who builds).

A morpheme that can stand by itself is called *free morpheme* and one that cannot stand and must be attached to another element is *bound morpheme*.[10] The morpheme *boys*, for example, are a free morpheme since it can be used as a word on is own: and –s is a bound morpheme. Such morphemes that create a new meaning or change the grammatical function of a word are called derivational morphemes: they can be used to derive a new word. Common derivational

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[9] Nirmala sari. *An Introduction to linguistics*, (Jakarta: P2LPTK,1988), p. 79.
[10] Sibarani, R. *Op.Cit.*,p. 43.

morphemes such as un- and –ly, example: happy into unhappy and happy into happily. So, when we study of morphology must know about the morpheme. Morphemes in English can be classified into two categories: free morphemes and bound morphemes.

1. **Free morphemes**

   A free morpheme is independent for it can occur alone by itself as a word in the language. Free morphemes are those that can occur alone: dog, girl, good, run, two, have, I, you, of, can, the, love, bad, etc. A free morpheme is one that can be uttered alone with meaning. For instance, in reply to "What are you going to do now?" you might answer "Eat". This is a free morpheme. A bound morpheme, unlike the free, cannot be uttered alone with meaning. It is always annexed to one or more morphemes to form a word, e.g. antedate, replay, manly, keeper, unable. The underlined morphemes in the examples are all bound, for one would not utter in isolation forms like ante-, re-, -ly, - er, and un-.

2. **Bound morpheme**

   A bound morpheme is dependent as it is always attached to another morpheme. Affixes are bound morphemes as they always occur with bases. The bound morphemes are those that cannot occur alone, and must be attached to words i.e. enlarge, quickly, widen, singing, replace.

Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme creating new words by changing either the meaning.[11] The examples *happy vs. unhappy* or the part of speech; *ripe* as an adjective and *ripen* as verb. Certain bound morphemes have the effect of changing the part of speech of the word to which they are affixed. In English, derivational morphemes are therefore either prefixes or suffixes. Most bases occur independently as free morphemes and few bases are bound morphemes. For example:

The morpheme	Words
- ful	beautiful
-dom	freedom
- ness	goodness
-al	political
-ish	stylish
un-	unhappy
dis-	dislike
re-	replay
ante-	antedate

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[11] Nirmala sari. *Op. Cit.*, p. 44.

Classification of Morphemes

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                    Classification of Morphemes
                    /                        \
          Free Morphemes                Bound Morphemes
          /           \                        |
      Noun      Conjunctions (and, or)       Affixes

      Verbs     Articles (the, a)             Base
                                              /    \
      Adjectives  Demonstrative (this, that)

      Adverbs   Preposition            Prefixes   Suffixes

                                         re-        -s

                                         un-        - ize

                                         dis-       - ify

                                         mis-       - en
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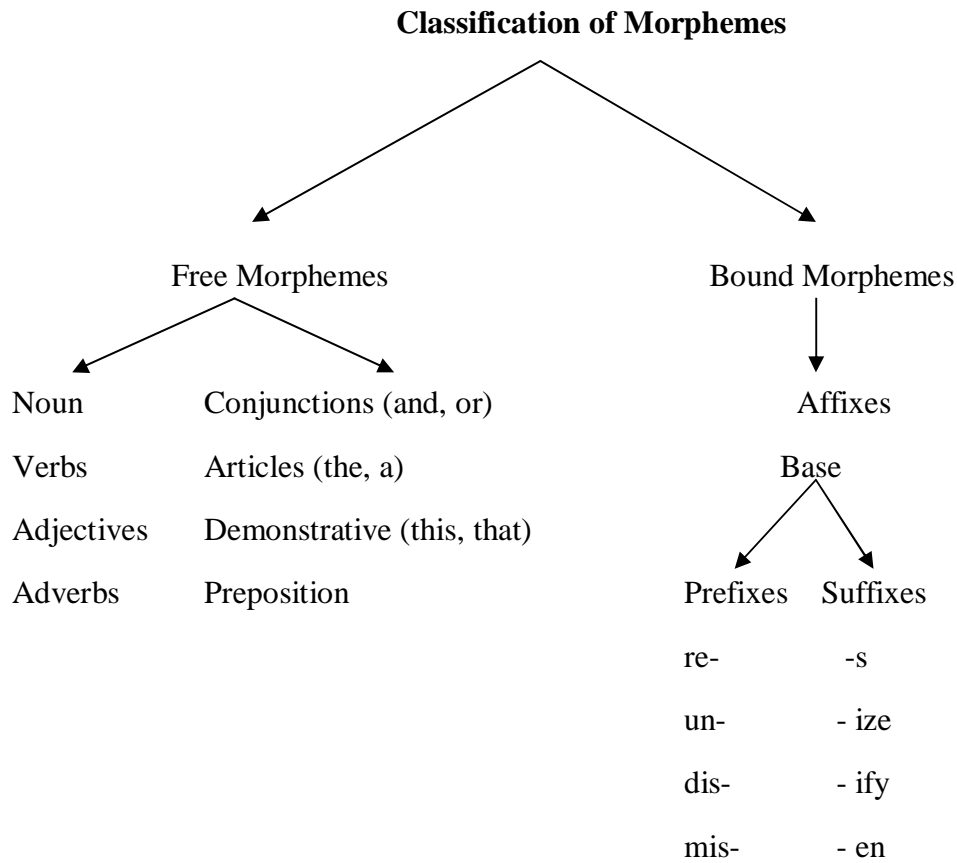
In Indonesian Dictionary stated "morfem adalah satuan bentuk bahasa terkecil yang mempunyai makna, secara relatif stabil dan tidak dibagi atas bagian bermakna lebih kecil"[12] (morpheme is the smallest unit of language form that has meaning that relatively stable and not divided into smaller part of meaning). Chaer stated morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning.[13]

Samsuri said morfem adalah perbedaan terkecil mengenai makna kata atau makna kalimat atau dalam struktur gramatikal kata.[14] (morpheme is the smallest difference in the meaning of the word or sentence and the grammatical structure of

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[12] Hasan alwi. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.* (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2003), p. 755.
[13] Abdul chaer. *Linguistik Umum.* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 146.
[14] Samsuri. *Analisis Bahasa.* (Jakarta: Erlangga, 1981), p. 182.

word). So it can be concluded that morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language. Types of morphemes in Indonesian language:

Morphemes can be classified into several types. The kind can be viewed from two aspects, are relationship and distribution.[15]

1. In terms of relationship

Morpheme classification in terms of relationship, it can be seen from the structural relations and relations positions.

a. From Structural Relationships

According to structure relationships, morphemes can be divided into three kinds, namely morphemes are additive (extra), replasif (replacement), and substraktif (reduction). Morpheme are additive is common morphemes which are generally found in all languages, such as: putra, tunggal, -nya and sakit.

Morpheme replasif is change the shape of the original morpheme. Changes in the shape it might be caused by changes in time or change the number. Examples of replasif morpheme in English to express the plural, usually used much allomorph, / æ / is replaced by / ɛ / in the words man and men. Morpheme substraktif in French, there is a form adjective imposed on male and female form grammatically.

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[15] *Ibid.*, p. 186.

b. From the position of Relationship

Morphemes can be divided into three types, are; urutan, sisipan insert, and simultan. Three types of morpheme will be obvious when explained by using affixes. The example of morpheme urutan (order): *berpakaian* consist of *ber-* + *-an*. The examples of morpheme sisipan (insert) we can see from the word *tunjuk*, If we described it will be t- + -e1 unjuk. Simultan morpheme also called indirect morpheme present in words, such as kehujanan, kesiaŋgan and so on. Form kehujanan consist ke -an and hujan, kesiangan consist of ke -an and siang.

2. In terms of Distribution

From the distribution, morphemes can be divided into two kinds: free morpheme and bound moreme

a. Free morphemes

According to Tarigan, a free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a word and can be directly formed the sentence, such as: gelas, meja, pergi and bebas and so on.[16]

b. Bound morphemes

Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone in ordinary speech, for example: *di-, ke-, -i, -an, ke-* and *-kan.* Samsuri named forms such as *bunga, cinta, nasi,* and *kerbau* with root, and *di-, ke-, -i, -an* with affixes,

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[16] Sibarani, R. 2006. *An Introduction to Morphology* (Medan: penerbit poda, 2006), p.78.

juang dan *gurau* are term.[17] From explanation above the researcher concluded in chart below:

Structural relationship
(additive, replasif, substractive)

Term relationship

Position of relationship
(urutan, sisipan, simultan)

Morpheme

Term distribution → free morpheme
Bound morpheme
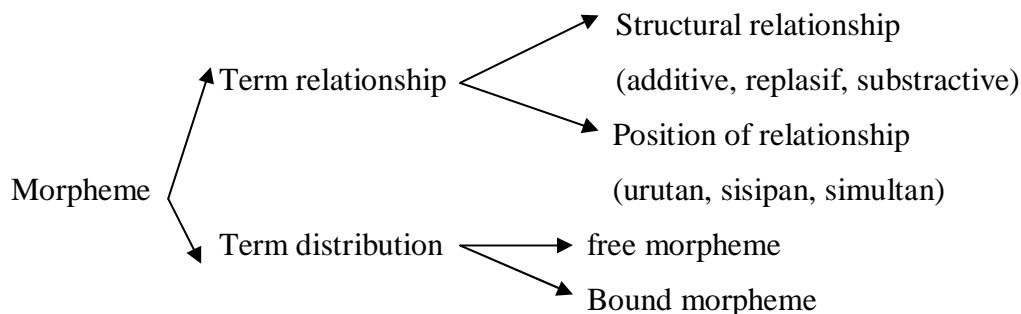
The base of morpheme can be a basic form (base) in morphological process. It means, can be given certain process affixes, could be repeated in the form reduplication or can be combined with other morphemes within a composition process.

D. The Suffixes in English

According the Oxford's dictionary define suffix is a letter, sound or syllable at the end of a word to make another word.[18] In linguistics, a suffix (also sometimes called a *postfix* or *ending*) is an affix which is placed after the stem of a word. Common examples are case endings, which indicate the grammatical case of nouns or adjectives, and verb endings, which form the conjugation of verbs.[19] The suffixes are a morphological process that uses to make new words from the suffixation.

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[17] *Ibid.,* p. 188.

[18] A. S Hormby*, Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 865.

[19] Jackson. H, Amvela Etienne. *Word meaning and vocabulary*, (London & New York: British by the Cromwell Press, 2000), p. 69.

The general term for bound morphemes that are added to roots and stems is affix. If an affix that appears before the root/stem, it is a prefix. If it appears after the root/stem, it is a suffix. So, al- and ap- are prefixes, whereas –ment, and –o are suffixes, and infix (within a root).[20]

Nirmala Sari said suffix is added to the end of free morpheme or other suffixes.[21] So, suffix is a letter or group of letters added to ending of word on basic word to change the meaning and form of word. The process of suffix is the way to make a word with connects one morpheme to other morphemes to produce new words.

There are a lot of suffixes in English, and analyzed in terms on their function and meaning. Such as:

No	Suffix	Function	Meaning	Example
1.	-or, -er, -ist	Verb + -or, -er, -ist = Noun	One who does some thing	Invent → Inventor Employ → Employer Type → typist
2.	-ness, -ity, -ty, -y, -th	Adjective + -ness, -ity, -ity, -ty, -y, -th = Noun	Denothing quality, state, or condition	Lazy → Laziness Hostile → Hostility Safe → Safely Loyal → Loyally Wide → width
3.	-ish	Noun + -ish = Adjective	Denoting state	Boy → boyish Child → childish
4.	-ment	Noun + -ment = Noun	Result or product of noun	Encourage→ encouragement Govern→ government
5.	-less	Noun/verb + -less = Adjective	Denoting without	Power → powerless Use → useless

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[20] Booij, G. *The Grammar of Word (An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology)*. (New York: Ashford Color Press, 2005), p. 29.

[21] Nirmala Sari, *An Introduction to Linguistics*, (Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1988), p. 96.

6.	-ful	Noun + -ful = Adjective	Denoting have	Power → powerful
7.	-ie	Noun + -ie = Adjective	Denoting pertaining to	Democrat→democratie
8.	-al	Noun + -al = Adjective	Pertaining to, of the kind or of the set	Medicine → medicinal Refuse → re fusal
9.	-ly	Adjective + -ly = Adverb	Denoting manner	Quick → quickly
10.	-able, -dom, -ive, -ed, -hood, -cy	- Verb + -able = Adjective - Adjective + -dom = Adjective - Noun + -ive = Adjective - Noun + -ed = Adjective - Noun + -hood = adjective - Noun + -cy = Adjective	A state, condition and quality of being	Touch → touchable Free → freedom Act → active Talent → talented Child → childhood Infant → infancy
11.	-let, -ling, -kin, -en, -ock	Noun/verb + -let, -ling, -kin, -en, -ock = Noun	Diminutive	Book → booklet Duck → duckling Lamb → lambkin Maid → maiden Bird → birdie Hill → hillock
12.	-ess, -ine	Noun/verb + -ess, -ine = Noun	Female	Prince → princess Hero → heroine
13.	-ize, -en, -fy	Noun + -ize, -en = Verb	become	Memory → memorize Weak → weaken Pure → purefy

1. **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.[22] 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 passive form. [23]

Words that are never subjected to inflection 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 by its context.

Inflection changes grammatical properties of a word within its syntactic category. In the example: *The weather forecaster said it would clear today, but it hasn't clear**ed** at all*. The suffix *-ed* inflects the root-word *clear* to indicate past tense. Some inflectional suffixes in present day English:[24]

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[22] A. S. Hormby. *Op. Cit.,* p. 221.

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

[24]Morley, G. D. *Syntax in Functional Grammar* (London & New York: Paston Prepress Ltd, 2000), p. 42.

Noun shows the following inflectional suffixes:

a. Books: -s plural

b. Book's: -'s possessive

c. Books': -s' plural + possessive

Adjectives show the following inflectional suffixes

a. Colder: -er comparative

b. Coldest: -est superlative

c. Happier: -er comparative

d. Happiest: -est superlative

Verb show the following inflectional suffixes

a. Eats: -s third person singular present

b. Ate: past tense

c. Eaten: -en past participle

d. Eating: -ing present participle

An adverb (some, and not usually –ly adverbs like quickly) of one or two syllables:

a. Faster: *-er* as a comparative

b. Fastest: *-est* as a superlative

c. Sooner: *-er* as a comparative

d. Soonest: *-est* as a superlative

2. Derivational Suffixes

In addition to a short list of inflectional suffixes English has a large supply of another kind of suffix, called derivational suffixes. These consist of all the suffixes 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.

Root/base	Affix	Example
Happy	-ness	happiness
Quick	-ly	quickly
Wide	-en	widen

The suffixes –ness and –ly and –en in the examples above are usually called derivational affixes because –ness changes an adjective (happy) into a noun (happiness); -ly changes an adjective (quick) into an adverb (quickly) and changes an adjective (wide) into a verb (widen). Among the characteristics of the derivational suffixes there are three that will be quite important for us to understand.

1. The words with which derivational suffixes combine are arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb *adorn* we must add the suffix –ment and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb *fail* combines only with –ure to make a noun *failure*. Yet the verb *employ* may use three nouns with different meaning (employment, employer, and employee).

2. In many cases, but not at all, a derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of word to which is added. The noun *act* becomes an adjective by the addition of –ive. Although we have not yet taken up the parts of speech we probably know enough about them to distinguish between noun, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

3. Derivational suffixes usually do not close of a word; that is after a derivational suffix we can sometimes add another derivational suffix and can frequently add an inflectional suffix. For example the word *fertilize* which ends in a derivational suffix, we can add another suffix, -er and to *fertilizer*, and we can add the inflectional suffix –s closing of the word *fertilizers*.

Derivational (lexical): words formed by the attachment of lexical affixes are derived from other words, and derivational affixes are those affixes which help in this derivation (e.g. dis-, re-, in-, be-, en-, -ly, -ance, -able, -ize, -ish, -like, -ment, -ing).

1) Nouns Derived from a Verb are Also Called 'nominalizers'.[25]

No	Verb	Suffixes	Noun
1	Argu	-ment	Argument
2	Leak	-age	Leakage
3	Disturb	-ance	Disturbance
4	Conclude	-ion	Conclusion

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[25] Jackson, H. *Op. Cit.*, p. 76

2) Nouns Derived from Adjectives

No	Adjectives	Suffixes	Noun
1	Social	-ist	Socialist
2	Free	-dom	Freedom
3	Good	-ness	Goodness

3) Verbs Derived from Nouns, also known as 'Verbalizers'

No	Noun	Suffixes	Verb
1	Glory	-fy	Glorify
2	Pressure	-ize	Pressurize
3	Fright	-en	Frighten

4) Verb Derived from Adjective

No	Adjectives	Suffixes	Verb
1	Soft	-en	Soften
2	Legal	-ize	Legalize
3	Fure	-ify	Purity

5) Adjectives Derived from Noun, also called 'Adjectivizer'

No	Noun	Suffixes	Adjectives
1	Season	-al	Seasonal
2	Care	-less	Careless
3	Gold	-en	Golden

6) Adjectives Derived from Verb

No	Verb	Suffixes	Adjectives
1	Argue	-able	Arguable
2	Create	-ive	Creative
3	Depend	-ent	Dependent

7) Adverbs Derived from Adjectives, known as 'adverbializer'

No	Adjectives	Suffixes	Adverb
1	Consistent	-ly	Consistently
	Slow	-ly	Slowly
	Obvious	-ly	Obviously

8) Adverbs derived from nouns

No	Nouns	Suffixes	Adverb
1	Home	-ward	Homeward
	Sky	-wards	Skywards
	Clock	-wise	Clockwise

3. The Differences between Inflectional and Derivational Suffixes

The following points of difference between the two kinds of suffixes may be noted:

1. A derivational suffix usually changes the base into another word class (e.g. a noun into an adjective, an adjective into a verb, etc.), while an inflectional suffix does not so change the base but fulfils certain grammatical requirements in the sentence.

2. More than one derivational suffix may occur together (e.g. loveliness, personality, backwardness, etc.) but normally only one inflectional suffix occurs with the base.

3. Usually the inflectional suffix is the last item added to the base and no other suffix occurs after it. Hence, when the two kinds of suffixes occur together, the inflectional suffix follows the derivational suffix.

So, the researcher get conclusion, The function of suffixation to change the function of the words and the meaning from those words. Example, the word *performs* as a verb we add a suffix –ance and have meaning as a process, and designates the noun. Another example: reorganization each of the four morphemes, it this case {re-}, {organ}, {ize}, and {-tion}. Each the four morphemes bears meaning and contributes to the overall meaning *reorganization*: {organ} carries the meaning of part of unity, {-ize} indicate verb formation, {re-} as a prefix and have meaning signifies repetition, and {-tion} a suffix and have a meaning as a process, and designates the noun. So the meaning of reorganization is a process of doing a part again.

E. The Suffixes in Indonesian

Safiks itu merupakan morpem terikat, yang ditambahkan pada akhir kata dan perosesnya disebut safiksasi (suffixation). (suffix is free morpheme, that

added in the end word and the process call a suffixation).[26] Suffixes in Indonesia language is call 'imbuhan akhiran'.

a. The used of suffixes –*an* may join the basic form of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and word number.[27] It doesn't have any morphophonemic process.

The function: to form a noun

The meaning:

1. Stating location

Example : Pangkal + -*an* → pangkalan

       (v)   (n)

Buai + -*an* → buaian

     (v)   (n)

Kubang + -*an* → kubangan

     (v)   (n)

2. Stating a tool

Example: ayun + -*an* → ayunan

     (v)   (n)

Kurung + -*an* → kurungan

     (v)   (n)

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[26] Verhaar. *Pengantar Linguistic,* (Yogyakarta: Gadja Mada University Press, 1983), p. 60

[27] Muslich, M. *Tata Bentuk Bahasa Indonesia*. (Malang: Bumi Aksara, 2007), p. 77.

Gunduk + -*an* → gundukan

(v)   (n)

3. Stating effect or result of the action

   Example: buat + -*an* → buatan

(v)   (n)

Hukum + -*an* → hukuman

(v)   (n)

Karang + -*an* → karangan

(v)   (n)

4. Stating something has been done

   Example: catat + -*an* → catatan

(v)   (n)

Suruh + -*an* → suruhan

(v)   (n)

Larang + -*an* → larangan

(v)   (n)

5. Stating unity

   Example: laut + -*an* → lautan

(n)   (n)

Darat + -*an* → daratan

(n)   (n)

Kotor + -*an* → kotoran

(n)   (n)

b. The suffixes –*kan* as a noun, verb and adjective. The suffix –*kan* doesn't

have any morphophonemic process on the word with final consonant /k/.

So, it keeps on exist on the consonant. The using of morpheme –*kan*

often joining with prefixes (*meN-*).

For example:

Menaik + -*kan* = menaikkan

Meletak +-*kan* = meletakkan

Menggalak + -*kan* = menggalakkan

The meaning:

1) Causative, cause something to be

Example: me + terbang + -*kan* → menerbangkan

(v)   (v)

Me + yakin + -*kan* → meyakinkan

(v)   (v)

Me + besar + -*kan* → membesarkan

(v)   (v)

2) Use something as a tool or make up with

Example: menikam + -*kan* + tombak → menikamkan tombak

Bersenjata + -*kan* + golok → bersenjatakan golok

Berbekal + -*kan* + pesan → berbekalkan pesan

3) Benefactive, to or something for other

Example: ayah membeli + -*kan* + adik → membelikan adik ……

Ibu membuat + -*kan* + tamu → membuatkan tamu…..

Adik menulis + -*kan* + temannya → menuliskan

temannya……..

c. Suffix –*nya*

It doesn't have any morphophonemic process

The function: nomolisator, a mean to nominalize a word

The meaning:

1) To nominalize, changing a word into a noun

Example: tenggelam*nya*, membaik*nya*, memburuk*nya*

2) To focus a word in the following

Example: ambillah obat*nya*

Dirumah adik*nya*

3) To state situation

Example: ia belajar dengan rajin*nya*

Ia berlari dengan kencang*nya*

Air mengalir dengan deras*nya*

The used of suffixes in Indonesian to form verb, noun, and adjective.[28]

1. To form the verb

a. The suffix –*kan*

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[28] Abdul chaer. *Leksikologi dan Leksikografi Indonesia*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta), p. 66

The suffix –*kan* to form transitive verb, can joining with prefixes *me-*, *di-* and *ter-*, The example: membaca*kan*, meresmi*kan*, dinikah*kan*,terlupa*kan*. The suffix –*kan* get grammatical meaning:

1) Coues something to be, this can be obtained, if its basic form has a component of meaning (+ state and the nature), example: melebar*kan*, mengalah*kan*, merontok*kan*.

2) Do to another, this can be obtained, if its basic form has a meaning component of meaning (+ target), example: membeli*kan*, membuka*kan*, dan membaca*kan*.

3) Be made to……, this can be obtained, if its basic form has a meaning component of meaning (+ location and place), example: meminggir*kan*, memasar*kan*, mengudara*kan*, and mendarat*kan*.

4) To do something, this can be obtained, if its basic form has a meaning component of meaning (+ measure and target), example: mengirim*kan*, melempar*kan*, melompat*kan*

b. The suffix -i

The suffix –*i* to form transitive verb, can joining with prefixes *me-*, *di-* and *ter-,* The example: melompa*ti*, memotong*i*, melempar*i*. The suffix –*i* get grammatical meaning:

1) Coues something to be, this can be obtained, if its basic form has a meaning component of meaning (+situation), example: menerang*i*, mengkhitan*i* dan menggelap*i*

2) To give a something, this can be obtained, if its basic form has a meaning component of meaning (+material), example: mengair*i*, menggula*i*, meracun*i*.

3) Make to……, this can be obtained if its basic form has a meaning component of meaning (+ action and target), example: menanam*i*, melempar*i* dan melompat*i*.

4) Doing against, this can be obtained if its basic form has a meaning component of meaning (+ action and target), example: memukul*i*, menendang*i*, memotong*i*.

5) Feel of….., this can be obtained if its basic form has a meaning component of meaning (+ action and attitude),example: menyenang*i*,mengagum*i*, menghormat*i*.

2. To form a noun

  a. The formation of noun with suffix –*an* generally to get grammatical meaning:

1) *The result* of action from verb with prefixes me-, example: tulis*an*, masak*an*, ketik*an*, gali*an*.

2) In the….., get from verb with prefixes *me-* and -*an* object is target or aim. Example: makan*an*, minum*an*, tahan*an*, pegang*an*.

3) To clarify the tool, get from verb with prefixes me- that need a tool. Example: jebak*an*, timbang*an*, saring*an*, pikul*an*.

4) To clarify the place, get from verb with prefixes me- that need a place or location. Example: kubangan, pinggiran, pangkalan, pojokan.

5) To clarify 'every'', the meaning 'every' get from base that clarify unit of measure. Example: harian, literan, kiloan, mingguan.

6) To clarify 'many', example: ubanan, bisulan, jamuran, panuan.

7) To clarify 'amount' or 'association', example: ribuan, ratusan, jutaan.

8) To clarify 'characteristic', get from base that explains situation of value. Example: murahan, manisan, asinan, mahalan.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS DATA

A. Description

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

   As for the similarities and differences between the morphological suffixes in English and Indonesian lies in the word itself after the addition of the suffix morpheme bound. The suffix in both languages very much, it will be described by researchers.

   The researcher divided the data into two groups: there were process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesian. Then they were presented in function of suffix and their examples, they were arranged below:

I. The Suffixes in English

   The process of morphological suffixes in English with mention the function and describing the form in process of suffixes.

Findings:

1. Suffix –or

   Function: attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding noun. and
   have meaning "one who does something" or it called "doer
   of an action".

   Formula   : Verb + -or → Noun

   Type   : Derivational suffix

   Examples   :   invent + -or   → inventor

                   collect + -or → collector

                   operate + -or → operator

2. Suffix -er

   Function: attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding noun. and
   have meaning "one who does something" or it called "doer
   of an action".

   Formula   : Verb + -er → Noun

   Type   : Derivational suffix

   Examples: paint + -er → painter

                  employ + -er → employer

                  farm + -er → farmer

3. Suffix -ist

   Function: attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding noun. and
   have meaning "one who does something" or it called "doer
   of an action".

Formula : Adjective, noun and verb + -ist → Noun

Type   : Derivational suffix

Examples :   novel + -ist → novelist

special + -ist → specialist

journal + -ist → journalist

type   + - ist → typist

4. Suffix –ness

Function: attached to an adjective and turns them to the corresponding

noun. And have meaning " condition".

Formula : Adjective + -ness → Noun

Type   : Derivational suffix

Examples: good + -ness → goodness

happy + -ness → happiness

sad + -ness → sadness

5. Suffix -ity

Function: attached to an adjective and turns them to the corresponding

noun. And the meaning: "specification".

Type: Derivational suffix

Formula: Adjective + -ity→ Noun

Examples: personal + -ity → personality

hostile + -ity→ hostility

legal + -ity → legality

6. Suffix –ty

   Function: attached to an adjective and turns them to the corresponding

        noun. The meaning: "denoting quality, state, or condition".

   Type: Derivational suffix

   Formula: Adjective + -y→ Noun

   Examples: active + -ty→ activity

                 safe + -ty → safety

                 loyal + ty → loyalty

                 hones + -ty → honesty

7. Suffix -th

   Function: attached to an adjective and turns them to the corresponding

        noun. The meaning: "denoting quality, state, or condition".

   Type: Derivational suffix

   Formula: Adjective + -th → Noun

   Examples: true + -th → truth

                 wide + -th → width

8. Suffix –ment

   Function: attached to a noun and turns it to the corresponding noun,

        the meaning "result or product of noun".

   Type: Derivational suffix

   Formula: Verb + -ment → Noun

   Examples: encourage + -ment → encouragement

govern + -ment   → government

advertise + -ment → advertisement

9. Suffix -dom

Function: attached to adjective and noun change it into noun, the

meaning "system".

Type: Derivational suffix

Formula: Adjective, Noun + -dom → Noun.

Examples: free + -dom → freedom

wise + -dom → wisdom

10. Suffix -ive

Function: attached to verb change it into adjective, the meaning a

"state, condition and quality of being".

Type: Derivational suffix

Formula: Verb + -ive → Adjective

Examples: act + -ive → active

create + -ive → creative

11. Suffix -ed

Function: attached noun change it into adjectives, the meaning "a

state, condition and quality of being".

Type: Derivational suffix

Formula: Noun + -ed → Adjective.

Examples: wretch + -ed → wretched

talent + -ed → talented

12. Suffix -hood

Function: attached to verb, adjective and noun change it into adjectives and noun, the meaning "a state, condition and quality of being".

Type: Derivational suffix

Formula: Noun + -hood → Adjective

Examples: child + -hood → childhood

man + -hood → manhood

13. Suffix –ish

Function: attached to a noun and turns it to the corresponding an adjectives, the meaning 'denoting state".

Type: Derivational suffix

Formula: Noun + -ish → Adjective

Examples: boy + -ish   → boyish

child + -ish → childish

14. Suffix –less

Function: attached to a noun or verb and turns it to the corresponding adjectives, the meaning "denoting without".

Type: Derivational suffix

Formula: Noun + -less → Adjectives

Verb + -less → Adjectives

Examples: power + -less → powerless

care + -less → careless

use + -less → useless

joy + -less → joyless

15. Suffix –ful

Function: attached to a Noun and changes it into the corresponding

adjectives, the meaning "denoting having".

Type: derivational suffix

Formula: Noun + -ful → Adjectives

Examples: power + -ful → powerful

joy + -ful → joyful

hope + -ful → hopeful

16. Suffix –like

Function: attached to a noun and changes it into the corresponding

adjective, the meaning "denoting pertaining to".

Type: Derivational suffix

Formula: Noun + -like → Adjectives

Examples: life + -like → lifelike

look + -like → look like

17. Suffix –al

    Function: attached to a noun and changes it into the corresponding

          adjectives, the meaning "pertaining to, of the kind or of the

          act".

    Type: Derivational suffix

    Formula: Noun + -al → Adjectives

    Examples: medicine + -al → medicinal

          refuse + -al → refusal

          season + al → seasonal

18. Suffixe –ly

    Function: attached to adjectives and turns it into the corresponding

          adverb, the meaning "denoting manner".

    Type: Derivational suffix

    Formula: Adjectives + -ly → Adverb

    Examples: quick + -ly → quickly

          slow + -ly → slowly

          consistent + -ly → consistently

19. Suffix –able

    Function: attached to verb change it into adjective, the meaning

          "condition and quality of being".

    Type: Derivational suffix

    Formula: Verb + –able → Adjective

Examples: touch + -able → touchable

argue + -able → arguable

20. Suffix -cy

Function: attached to noun change it into noun, the meaning: the specification, condition.

Type: derivational suffix

Formula: Noun + -cy→ Noun.

Examples: democrat + -cy → democracy

frequent + -cy → frequency

21. Suffix –ize

Function: attached to a noun, adjective and changes it into verb, and the meaning became.

Type: derivational suffix

Formula: Noun + --ize→ Verb

Example: memory + -ize → memorize

real + -ize → realize

pressure + -ize → pressurize

22. Suffix -en

Function: attached to a noun, adjective and changes it into verb, the meaning is became.

Formula: Noun + -en → Verb

Example: fright + -en → frighten

weak + -en → weaken

23. Suffix –fy

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

meaning is became.

Type: Derivational suffix

Formula: Noun + -fy → Verb

Example: pure + -fy → purefy

glory + -fy → glorify

24. Inflectional suffix –s/-'s

Function: attached to a noun and change the syntactic structure.

Formula: Noun + -s = noun

Noun show the following inflectional contrasts:

Base form   : boy, student

Stem + plural   : boys, students

Stem + possessive   : boy's, student's

Stem + plural + possessive   : boys', students'

25. Inflectional suffix –s, –ed, -en, -ing

Function: attached to a verb and change the syntactic structure.

Formula: verb + -s, -ed, -en, -ing = verb

Verb show the following inflectional contrasts:

Base form : eat, sing, work

Stem + 3rd person singular : eats, sings, works

Stem + past tense : ate, sang, worked

Stem + past participle : eaten, sung, worked

Stem + present participle : eating, singing, working

26. Inflectional suffix –er, -est

Function: attached to an adjective (that is gradable and mono- or di-silabic).

Formula: Adjective + -er, est = adjective

Base form : cold, happy

Stem + comparative : colder, happier

Stem + superlative : coldest, happiest

27. Inflectional suffix –er, -est

Function: attached to an adverb

Formula: Adverb + -er, est = adverb

Base form : fast, soon

Stem + comparative : faster, sooner

Stem + superlative : fastest, soonest

Table 1
The table of suffixes in English

Suffix in English	Formula	Type	Example
1. –age	Verb + -age = noun	Derivational	Leakage
2. –ment	Verb + -ment = noun	Derivational	Argument
3. –al	Verb + -al = noun	Derivational	Betrayal
4. –ation	Verb + -ation = noun	Derivational	Resignation
5. –ce	Ve rb + -ce = noun	Derivational	Defence
6. –ance	Verb + -ance = noun	Derivational	Disturbance
7. –ure	Verb + -ure = noun	Derivational	Departure
8. –ant	Verb + -ant = noun	Derivational	Consultant
9. –er	Verb + -er = noun	Derivational	Farmer
10. –y	Verb + -y = noun	Derivational	Enquiry
11. –art	Verb + -art = noun	Derivational	Braggart
12. –ion	Verb + -ion = noun	Derivational	Conclusion
13. –y	Adjective + -y = noun	Derivational	Accuracy
14. –ist	Adjective + -ist = noun	Derivational	Socialist
15. –ity	Adjective + -ity = noun	Derivational	Electricity
16. –dom	Adjective + -dom = noun	Derivational	Freedom
17. –ness	Adjective + -ness = noun	Derivational	Goodness
18. –th	Adjective + -th = noun	Derivational	Truth
19. –ite	Adjective + -ite = noun	Derivational	socialite
20. –en	Noun + -en = verb	Derivational	frighten
21. –ize	Noun + -ize = verb	Derivational	pressurize
22. –fy	Noun + -fy = verb	Derivational	glorify
23. –al	Adjective + -en = verb	Derivational	soften
24. –ed	Adjective + -ify = verb	Derivational	purify
25. –less	Adjective + -ize = verb	Derivational	legalize
26. –al	Noun + -al = Adjective	Derivational	

27.	–en	Noun + -en = Adjective	Derivational	seasonal
28.	–ful	Noun + -ful = Adjective	Derivational	golden
29.	–ly	Noun + -ly = Adjective	Derivational	hopeful
30.	–ary	Noun + -ary = Adjective	Derivational	daily
31.	–ous	Noun + -ous = Adjective	Derivational	stationary
32.	–ate	Noun + -ate = Adjective	Derivational	famous
33.	–ish	Noun + -ish = Adjective	Derivational	passionate
34.	-y	Noun + -y = Adjective	Derivational	childish
35.	–able	Verb + -able = adjective	Derivational	creamy
36.	–ive	Verb + -ive = adjective	Derivational	arguable
37.	–ent	Verb + -ent = adjective	Derivational	creative
38.	–ory	Verb + -ory = adjective	Derivational	dependent
39.	–ly	Adjective + -ly = adverb	Derivational	sensory
40.	– dom	Noun + -dom = noun	Derivational	slowly
41.	–ship	Noun + -ship = noun	Derivational	chiefdom
42.	–hood	Noun + -hood = noun	Derivational	scholarship
43.	–y	Noun + -y = noun	Derivational	childhood
44.	–ly	Adjective + -ly = adjective	Derivational	duchy
				kindly

Table 2
Inflectional suffixes

No	Suffixes	Formula	Type	Example
	–s/-'s –s, –ed, -en, -ing –er, -est –er, -est	Noun + -s = noun Verb + -s, -ed, -en, -ing = verb Adjective + -er, est = adjective Adverb + -er, est = adverb		students, student's eats, worked, eaten, working happier, happiest sooner, soonest

II. The suffixes in Indonesia

The process of morphological suffixes in Indonesia with mention the function, and describing the form of the morphological suffixes.

1. The suffix –kan

Function: attached to a verb that change the meaning not the function of word (inflectional). The meaning:

1) causative or something to be

Me + verb + -kan

Me + yakin + -kan → meyakinkan

Me + terbang + -kan → menerbangkan

2) use something as a tool or make up with

Ber + verb + -kan

Ber + senjata + -kan → bersenjatakan

3) benefactive, to or something for other

Subject + me + verb + -kan

Ayah membeli + -kan + adik → membelikan adik

Ibu membuat + -kan + tamu + teh→ membuatkan

tamu

Adik menulis + -kan + kawannya + PR

→ menuliskan PR

2. The suffix –i

The function: to attached a verb and change the meaning not the function

of word (inflectional)

The meaning:

1) Suffixes meaning "to show object locative"

Subject + me + verb + -i

Kami **menanyai** tentang hal tersebut

Siswa kelas dua SD tersebut **mengelilingi** sekolah

Pencuri **memasuki** rumah kami

2) Suffixes meaning "causes something happened"

Subject + verb + -i

Ia **menyakiti** hati kami

Kita harus **menghormati** orangtua

Ibu itu **menyusui** anaknya

3) Suffixes meaning "repetition"

Me + verb + -i

Pasukan itu **menembaki** musuhnya

Anak-anak itu **melempari** anjing dengan batu

3. The suffix –an

The function: attached to a verb, noun and adjective

The maning:

1) Suffixes meaning "stating location"

Verb + -an

pangkal + -an → pangkalan

buai + -an → buaian

kubang + -an → kubangan

2) Suffixes meaning "stating a tool

Verb + -an

ayun + -an → ayunan

kurung + -an → kurungan

gunduk + -an → gundukan

3) Suffixes meaning "stating effect or result of an action"

Verb + -an

buat + -an → buatan

tindak + -an → tindakan

Noun + -an

hukum + -an →hukuman

karang + -an → karangan

4) Suffixes meaning "stating has been done"

Verb + -an

catat + -an → catatan

suruh + -an → suruhan

larang + -an → larangan

5) Suffixes meaning "stating unity"

Noun + -an

laut + -an → lautan

darat + -an → daratan

adjective + -an

kotor + -an → kotoran

4. The suffix –nya

The function: to form a noun, a mean to nominative a word

Formula: Adjective + -nya

The meaning:

1) To nominalize, changing a word into a noun

tenggelam**nya**

membaik**nya**

memburuk**nya**

2) To focus a word in the following

Tamu**nya** belum datang

Ambillah obat**nya**

3) To state situation

Ia belajar dengan rajin**nya**

Dia berlari dengan cepat**nya**

air mengalir dengan deras**nya**

5. The suffix –man, -wati, -wan

The function: attached to a noun

The meaning: it has meaning of what it is stated on the base

1) From sansekerta which means male

Noun + -man, wan

seni + -man → seniman

karya + -wan→ karyawan

2) From sansekerta which means female

3) Noun + -wati

seni + -wati → seniwati

karya + -wati → karyawati

6. The suffix –i and –ah, are absorbed from Arabic

The function: attached to an adjective

The meaning: in relation to

Example: makna + -i → maknawi

hayat + -i → hayati

rohani + -ah → rohaniah

alami + -ah → alamiah

7. The suffix –is, -isme, -al, -ik, are absorbed from English

The function: to form an adjective

The meaning: having condition as it stated on the base

Example: athe**is**

mekan**ik**

monument**al**

Table 3
The table of suffix in Indonesia

no	Suffixes	formula	Example
1	Suffix –kan	Verb + -kan	meyakinkan
2	Suffix –i	Verb + -i	mengelilingi
3	Suffix –an	Verb + -an	minuman
		Noun + -an	pangkalan
4	Suffix–nya	Adjective + -nya	Tenggelamnya
		Verb + -nya	cepatnya
		Noun + -nya	bukunya
5	Suffix –man	Noun + -man	seniman
6	Suffix –wan	Noun + -wan	wartawan
7	Suffix –wati	Noun + –wati	wartawati
8	Suffix –ah	Adjective + -ah	alamiah
9	Suffix –is, -al	Adjective + -is, -al	ateis, monumental

B. Discussion

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

1. **The similarities between the process of morphological suffixes in English and Indonesian:**

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

        1) Noun derived from a verb

            In morphological suffix in English

            Formula: verb + -suffixes = noun

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

            The suffixes are: -age, -ment, -al, -ation, -ance, -ant, -er, -ion.

            leak + -age   = leakage

            argue + -ment = argument

            betray + - al   = betrayal

            resign + -ation= resignation

            disturb + -ance= disturbance

            consult + -ant =consultant

            farm + -er   = farmer

            conclude + -ion= conclusion

Morphological suffix in Indonesian

Noun derived from a verb

Formula: verb + -suffixes = noun

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

The suffix is: -an

$$\text{Tulis} + \text{-an} = \text{tulisan}$$

$$\text{Makan} + \text{-an} = \text{makanan}$$

$$\text{Minum} + \text{-an} = \text{minuman}$$

2) Adjective derived from a noun

In morphological suffix in English

Formula: noun + -suffixes = adjective

Function: attached to noun and turns to the corresponding adjective.

The suffixes are: -al, -less, -en, -like, -ly, -ary, -ous, -ish, -y.

$$\text{season} + \text{-al} = \text{seasonal}$$

$$\text{care} + \text{-less} = \text{careless}$$

$$\text{gold} + \text{-en} = \text{golden}$$

$$\text{life} + \text{-like} = \text{lifelike}$$

$$\text{day} + \text{-ly} = \text{daily}$$

$$\text{station} + \text{-ary} = \text{stationary}$$

$$\text{fame} + \text{-ous} = \text{famous}$$

$$\text{child} + \text{-ish} = \text{childish}$$

$$\text{cream} + \text{-y} = \text{creamy}$$

In morphological suffix in Indonesian

Formula: noun + -suffixes = adjective

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

The suffixes are: -wi, -i, -ah, -al, -ik.

manusia + -wi = manusiawi

dunia + -wi   = duniawi

alam + -i   = alami

islam + -i   = islami

insan + -ah   = insaniah

alam + -ah   = alamiah

monument + -al = monumental

artist + -ik   = artistik

3) Verb derived from a noun

In morphological suffix in English

Formula: Noun + -suffix = verb

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

The suffixes are: -ize, -en, -fy

pressure + -ize = pressurize

memory + -ize = memorize

fright + -en   = frighten

light + -en   = lighten

glory + -fy   = glorify

terry + -fy   = terrify

In morphological suffix in Indonesian

Formula: Noun + -suffix = verb

Function: attached to noun and turns to the corresponding verb

The suffixes are: -i, and –kan

teman + -i   = temani

bakal + -i   = bakali

pinggir + -i   = penggiri

hutan + -kan   = hutankan

pinggir + -kan = pinggirkan

bungkus + -kan= bungkuskan

4) Verb derived from a Adjective

In morphological suffix in English

Formula: adjective + -suffixes = verb

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

The suffixes are: -ize, -en, and –ify

memory + -ize = memorize

legal + -ize   = legalize

civil + -ize   = civilize

soft + -en   = soften

weak + -en   = weaken

pure + -fy   = purify

stupe + -fy   = stupefy

In morphological suffix in Indonesian

Formula: adjective + -suffixes = verb

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

The suffix is: -kan

      lembut + -kan = lembutkan

      harum + -kan = harumkan

      rapi + -kan   = rapikan

5) Adverb derived from a noun

In morphological suffix in English

Formula: noun + -suffixes = adverb

Function: attached to noun and turns to the corresponding adverb.

The suffixes are: home + -ward = homeward

         sky + -ward   = skyward

         clock + -wise = clockwise

In morphological suffix in Indonesian

Formula: noun + -suffixes = adverb

Function: attached to noun and turns to the corresponding adverb.

The suffix is: -nya

      rupa + -nya = rupanya

      kira + -nya = kiranya

Table 4

The similarities process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesia.
(Derivational suffix)

No	Formula	English	Indonesia
1.	Verb + -suffix = Noun	Invent + -or = inventor	Tulis + -an = tulisan
			Makan + -an = makanan
		Leak + -age = leakage	Tiru + -an = tiruan
		Argue + -ment = argument	
		Betray + - al = betrayal	
		Resign + -ation = resignation	
2.	Noun + -suffix = Adjective	Disturb + -ance = disturbance	Manusia + -wi = manusiawi
		Consult + -ant = consultant	dunia + -wi = duniawi
		Farm + -er = farmer	alam + -i = alami
		Conclude + -ion = conclusion	islam + -i = islami
		Season + -al = seasonal	insan + -ah = insaniah
			Alam + -ah = alamiah

		Care + -less = careless	Monument + -al = monumental
3.	Noun + -suffix = verb	Gold + -en = golden	Artist + -ik = artistik
		Life + -like = lifelike	Teman + -i = temani
		Day + -ly = daily	Bakal + -i = bakali
		Station + -ary = stationary	Pinggir + -i = penggiri
4.	Adjective + -suffix = verb	Fame + -ous = famous	Hutan + -kan = hutankan
		Child + -ish = childish	Pinggir + -kan = pinggirkan
		Cream + -y = creamy	Bungkus + -bungkuskan
		Pressure + -ize = pressurize	Lembut + -kan = lembutkan
		Memory + -ize = memorize	Harum + -kan = harumkan
5.	Noun + -suffix = adverb	Fright + -en = frighten	Rapi + -kan = rapikan
		Light + -en = lighten	
		Glory + -fy = glorify	
		Terry + -fy = terrify	
		Memory + -ize = memorize	
			rupa + -nya = rupanya

		Legal + -ize = legalize	Kira + -nya = kiranya
		Civil + -ize = civilize	
		Soft + -en = soften	
		Weak + -en = weaken	
		Pure + -fy = purify	
		Stupe + -fy = stupefy	
		home + -ward = homeward	
		Sky + -ward = skyward	
		Clock + -wise = clockwise	

    b. The morphological suffixes in English and Indonesian added to a stem, that stem does not change classes but its distribution is then limited in the syntactic structure (inflectional).

    1) Verb + -suffix = verb

        Inflectional morphological suffix in English

        The suffixes are: -s, -es, -ed,- ing

                  sing + -s   = sings (as 3rd person singular)

wash + -es = washes (as 3rd person singular)

box + -es = boxes (as 3rd person singular)

walk + -ed = walked (as a past tense)

work + -ed = worked (as a past tense)

sing + -ing = singing (as a present participle)

cook + -ing = cooking (as a present participle)

Inflectional morphological suffix in Indonesian

The suffixes are: -kan and –i

tulis + -kan   = tuliskan

sebut + -kan   = sebutkan

hapal + -kan   = hapalkan

tidur + -i   = tiduri

lempar + -I   = lempari

rindu + -I   = rindui

2) Noun + -suffix = noun

Inflectional morphological suffix in English

The suffixes are: -s, -es

boy + -s = boys (as a plural)

doll + -s = dolls (as a plural)

book + -s = books (as a plural)

bus + -es = buses (as a plural)

glass + -es = glasses (as a plural)

Inflectional morphological suffix in Indonesia

The suffix is: -an

rumah + -an   = rumahan

jalan + -an   = jalanan

kamar + -an   = kamaran

3) Adjective + -suffix = adjective

Inflectional morphological suffix in English

The suffixes are: -er and -est

cold + -er = colder (as a comparative)

far + -er   = farther (as a comparative)

cold + -est = coldest (as a superlative)

farthest + -est = farthest (as a superlative)

Inflectional morphological suffix in Indonesian

The suffix is: -nya

cantik + -nya = cantiknya

bodoh + -nya = bodohnya

4) Adverb + -suffix = adverb

Inflectional morphological suffix in English

The suffixes are: -er and –est

fast + -er = faster (as a comparative)

fast + -est = fastest (as a superlative)

Inflectional morphological suffix in Indonesian

The suffix is: -nya

mesti + -nya = mestinya

Table 5

The similarities process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesia.
(Inflectional suffix)

no	Formula	English	Indonesian
1	Verb + -suffix = verb	Sing + -s = sing	tulis + -kan = tuliskan
		Wash + -es = washes	sebut + -kan = sebutkan
		Box + -es = boxes	hapal + -kan = hapalkan
		Walk + -ed = walked	Tidur + -i = tiduri
		Work + -ed = worked	Lempar + -i = lempari
		Sing + -ing = singing	Rindu + -i = rindui
		Cook + -ing = cooking	
		Boy + -s = boys	
			Rumah + -an = rumahan
		Doll + -s = dolls	
			Jalan + -an = jalanan
		Book + -s = books	
2	Noun + -suffix = noun		

		Bus + -es = buses	Rambut + -an =rambutan
3.	Adjective + -suffix = adjective	Glass + -es = glasses	
		Cold + -er = colder	
		Far + -er = farther	Cantik + -nya = cantiknya
		Cold + -est = coldest	
		Farthest + -est = farthest	Bodoh + -nya = bodohnya
		Fast + -er = faster	
		Fast + -est = fastest	
4	Adverb + -suffix = adverb		mesti + -nya = mestinya

2. **The differences between the process of morphological suffixes in English and Indonesian:**

a) The suffixes in English forming "the doer of an action". The suffixes –or, -er, -ist.

   The example: Invent + -or = inventor

                    Employ + -er = employer

                    Type + - ist   = typist

   But in Indonesian the doer of as action is formed by the prefix.

   For example: Pe- + temu = penemu

                    Pe- + layan = pelayan

                    Pe- + ketik = pengetik

 b) Noun derived from an adjective

    In morphological suffix in English and Indonesian

    Formula: adjective + -suffixes = noun

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

    Example: accurate + -y = accuracy

                     electric + -ity = electricity

                     free + -dom   = freedom

                     good + -ness = goodness

                     true + -th   = truth

                     social + -ite   = socialite

In morphological suffix in Indonesian, adjective + -suffixes as noun must join with prefix, the named is confix.

Example: Malas + -an = kemalasan

                 Baik + -an = kebaikan

c) The suffixes in Indonesian language are often influenced by foreign languages such as English, Dutch and Arabic languages.

 For example: alami + -ah   = alamiah

                 monument + -al= monumental

                 artist + -ik   = artistik

d) On morphological suffixes in English can be entered by several suffixes in one word, the example:

       organ + -ize + - tion = organization

       inflect + -ion + -al   = inflectional

       beauty + -ful + -ly   = beautifully

e) The English suffix attached to numeral is nothing, but in Indonesian is happen, for example: satu + -kan = satukan

f) The suffix in English often changes shape of word when entered suffix there. The study of changes in phonemes caused by the association of two or more morphemes is called morphophonemic.

       a. The suffix -s, and –es in verb

        b. The suffix –s, -es in noun

c. . The suffixes -er and –or

Table 6
The differences process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesia.

no	Formula	English	Indonesian	Formula
1	Verb + -suffix = noun	Invent + -or = inventor	Pe- + temu = penemu	Prefix- + verb = noun
		Employ + -er = employer	Pe- + makai = Pemakai	
		Type + -ist = typist	pe- + ngulung = pengulung	
2	Adjective + - suffix = noun	Accurate + -y = accuracy	Ke- + malas + -an = kemalasan	Prefix- + adjective + - Suffix = noun, as a process of Confix not process suffix.
		Free + -dom = freedom		
		Good + -ness = goodness	Ke- + baik + -an = Kebaikan	
		True + -th = truth	Ke- + anggun + -an = keanggunan	
		Social + -ite = socialite		

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C. Threats of the Research

The step of this research had been done appropriate with the steps which were on the methodology of research. The step were done to get the result of the research objectively and systematically, but to get the excellent result of the research were more difficult because there the weakness of this research.

When searching the data from several books, amount of suffixes both in English and Indonesian does not same, so the researcher concluded the number suffixes in English and Indonesian according with researcher's description. Even though the researcher attempted to do the best, some weaknesses and decreases the meaning of research were finished by consultation with the advisors.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

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

1. The processes of morphological suffixes in English are: to form noun from verb, to form noun from adjective, to form adjective from verb, form adjective from noun, to form adverb from adjective, and to form noun from noun.

2. The processes of morphological suffixes in Indonesian are: to form noun, to form verb, to form adjective, and to form adverb.

3. The similarities and the differences of suffixes in English and Indonesian in process of derivational suffix and inflectional suffix, are:

   Derivational suffix

   Verb + -suffix   = noun

   Noun + -suffix   = adjective

   Noun + -suffix   = verb

   Adjective + -suffix = verb

   Noun + -suffix   = adverb

   Inflectional suffix

   Verb + -suffix   = verb

   Noun + -suffix   = noun

   Adjective +-suffix = adjective

   Adverb + -suffix = adverb.

The differences of suffixation in English and Indonesia, are:

a. In process of morphological suffix in English and Indonesian:

Process morphological suffix in English	Process morphological suffix in Indonesian
1. Adjective + -suffix = noun	None
2. Noun + -ize + -tion = noun	None
3. Noun + -ful + -ly = adverb	None
4. Verb + -ion + -al = noun	None

b. The process of adaptation (morphophonemic) in English but process adaptation in Indonesian language is none, are: the suffix -s and -es in verb, the suffix -s and -es in noun, and the suffix -er and –or in form noun.

B. Suggestions

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

1. It was suggested that those who are interested in the study, especially in language read more books related to both English and Indonesian language contribution to the linguistics field.

2. The teacher should improve their abilities in language usage especially English in order that they can follow the process of morphological suffix of language.

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

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

5. To the students of State Collage for Islamic Studies, especially at the English Education Study Program to be more critics in everything, whether in learning process, don't be lazy and make consideration before accepting what is in print. So, the students able to evaluate and interpret their learning.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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