ENGLISH AND ARABIC IN AFFIXATION

A THESIS

Submitted to the State Institute For Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan
as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Education (S.Pd) in English

Written by:

<u>HARMEIN LUBIS</u>

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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
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2019

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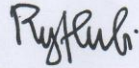Dean Tarbiyah and
Teacher Training Faculty
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Assalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on thesis belongs to **Harmein Lubis**, entitled *"English And Arabic In Affixation* ", we approved that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the requirement to fulfill for the degreeof Education (S.Pd) in English.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined in front of the Thesis Examiner Team of English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Thank you.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

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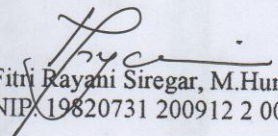
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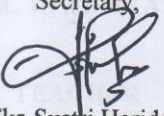
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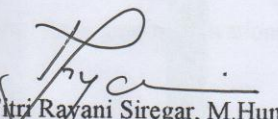Thesis   : English And Arabic In Affixation

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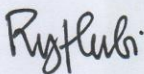
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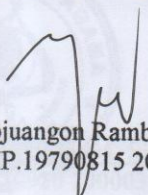
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Praised to Allah swt, the most Creator and Merciful who has given me the health, time, knowledge and strength to finish the thesis entitled "A Comparative Study Between English And Arabic In Affixation". Besides, peace and greeting be upon to the prophet Muhammad saw. that has brought the human fromthe darkness era into the lightness era.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help and contribution to all of lecturers, institution, family and friends who have contributed in different ways hence this thesis is processed until it becomes a complete writing. In the process of finishing this thesis, I got a lot of guidance and motivation from many people. Therefore, in this chance I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

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2. Mr. Dr. H. Ibrahim Siregar, MCL., as the Rector of IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

3. Mrs. Dr. Lelya Hilda, M. Si., as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.

4. Mrs. Fitri Rayani Siregar M.Hum., as the Chief of English Education Department who always support me and also all of her students in finishing the thesis and

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10. All the people who have helped me to finish my study that I can not mention one by one thank you for your support. May Allah bless them. Amin.

I realize this thesis cannot be considered perfect without critiques and seggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions from the readers to make this thesis better.

Padangsidimpuan,   August 2019
Researcher

Harmein Lubis
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Name : **Harmein Lubis**

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Year : **2019**

ABSTRACT

This research aims to know the similiraties and differences between English and Arabic in discussing affixation. The method of this study is descriptive method. Reserach has been done through the library and field reserach. The data has been taken form library, reading book of English and Arabic that related with affixation. Affixation in English occurs with the addition of prefix and suffix. Prefixation is a bound morpheme which is added to the front base while suffixation is a bound morpheme which is added to the back base. Affixes includes morpheme. It can be added to other morpheme (root/base) which is constructing a word formation and new meaning. Affix in Arabic is the basic word contained in the verb (fi 'il tsulasi mazid) which after obtaining (affix) by using the additional letter to fiil tsulasi mazid causing the number of letters in the word to be four letters, or five letters (mazid biharfain), or six letters (mazid fi tsalasati ahrufin). The result shows that there are two similarities and three differences between affix in English and Arabic. The similarities are both of them are forming new word meaning and both of them not change the word class. The differences are about the wrod class that can be added affix, number of affix and the meaning of affix.

Keywords : Comparative Study, English, Arabic and Affixation.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Problem

Language is a tool for communication. Language as a means of communication is a central fact of human existence and social process. It performs how basic functions of human beings, first to enable them to think in very complex ways by providing a structure for naming and expressing the relationship between concepts, and the second to make them better to communicate with one other these two basic functions language obviously closely related to each other.

English is one of the languages that can be used to communicate with foreigners who come from various part of the world. This situation motivates us to study or master English well. Studying about English, the most important thing is have to master the vocabularies or words of that language. Vocabulary is one of the components of language that is no language exists without words.[1] Every word in English has a basic word. Sometimes the word in English is not basic word because that word had been change. The changing word we call morphology.

Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of

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[1] A. Pieter Napa, *Vocabulary Development Skill*, (Yogyakarta: Kanisius. 1991), p. 6.

words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. By knowing the change in the word will easier to understand what the meaning of the word.

Every word in English has a basic meaning. A word normally begins with a root which perhaps to complete word, or perhaps a part of complete word. To this root may add a prefix (a word–part that appears in front of a root) or aaffix (word–part that appears in the end of a root). When root is added by prefix or affix it will be a new word formation and sometimes by new meaning. Affixation can change a word's part of speech (read>‹reader) or a word's meaning within its part of speech (read>‹reading). Certain at the beginnings and endings can be affixed to some words or stems of words that change their meanings. These beginnings and endings fall into two categories: Prefixes are tacked onto the beginning of a word, while affixes are stuck onto theend. Together, these affixed word pieces are called -fixes. A -fix can change the meaning of a word altogether, like un-undoes something, or it can add a little nuance of meaning, as -acturns a mania (a fad) into a maniac.[2] A few sufixes particularly at the end of adjectives, have meaning.[3] So, prefix is the additional affix before the word and the suffix the additonal affix in the last of the word.

Study about affix English, affix is an affix which is placed after the stem of a word. Affixes have a lot of significances. Which will easy to know about

[2] David A. Herzog, *Webster's New World Essential Vocabulary*,(Canada,Simultaneously : 2005), P. 373.

[3] Richard Side and Guy Wellman, *Grammar And Vocabulary*, (England, Pearson Education Limited: 1999), p. 92.

affixes in English. There are some benefits in understanding about affixes; learning something about how affixes in English can help reader improving genereal reading comprehension; affixes help using context and atymological clues to make educated guesses about the meaning of unfamiliar words.

Another language that important to learn is Arabic. Arabic is the second language that most popular in this world wich the first is English. Some peoples like English and some people like Arabic, especially muslim people. In Arabic there are the sufixations like in English. Arabic suffixation it is called by "*fiil mazid*", that's mean the addition of letter. This lesson is very important to learn because when Arabic word added by a letter or more the meaning will different. In Arabic suffixation there is the kinds of affixation that make different between affix in front of word or in the end of word. In Arabic affixation just discuss aboout additon word that there one additon word, two additon word, three addtion word.

As a muslim collague student, the moslim collague student should understand and learn Arabic also. A muslim collague student will be a generation of Islamic religion for future. A moslim collague student Should understand about Arabic so that it can keep this holy religion. Especially student of state institute of islamic studies that have program to understand two languages, those are English and Arabic. By this research will help students of

IAIN Padangsidimpuan to easy understand about English and Arabic in affixation.

Based on the explanation researcher decide to do a research about "**A Comparative Study Between English and Arabic in Affixation"**. Writer choose A Comparative Study between English and Arabic because there are so many similarity between English and Arabic especially in affixation. By this research, the writer hope students of IAIN Padangsidimpuan will be help to easy understand about affixes in English and Arabic.

B. Focus of the Problem

After the resercher finished about the background, the researcher make decision this discussion focus on the comparative study of affixes between English and Arabic. There are so many studying of morpholigical, like compound word, lexicon, morphemes, etc, but the researcher just focused on the affix in English and *fiil mazid* in Arabic.

C. The Formulation of the Research

Based on background above, the researcher configure the formulation of the problem to find the correlation affixation between English and Arabic. The researcher discusses the following problems, they are:

1. How are the affixation in English ?

2. How are the affixation in Arabic ?

3.What are the similarities and differences between Arabic and English in affixation?

D. The Objective of the Reseasrch

Based on the formulation of the problem above the researcher make the purpose of the problem as the following :

1. To analyze and find affixes in English

2. To analyze and find affixes in Arabic

3. To identify the similarities and differences between English and Arabic in affixation.

F. The Significance of the Research

From all discussions in this thesis the researcher hope this research will be useful to all of peoples, especially :

1. The result of this research is expected to increase knowledge and insight about morphological of affixes in both English and Arabic.

2. The result of this research is expected to contribute of thinking about comparative of affixes between English and Arabic.

3. The result of this research is expected to be useful for English teacher in teach morphological of affixes between English and Arabic easily, and to enrich further in teaching and learning.

4. the result of this research is expected to be useful for developing knowledge of state institute of islamic studies sutdents in affixation in English and Arabic.

G. Review of Related Findings

To support the idea and the content of this thesis, the researcher has found and analyze some thesis that related with this title. The thesis that researcher has read some idea to develop the content of this thesis. All these give big contribution to the researcher in writing this thesis. Some of them can be seen in this discussion.

The first, research that written by Anugrah Nasution. This research applied method of library research. The concluding of her research that in this research is very useful for the improvement of the teaching learning process in general and the understanding of the similarities and differences of the Grammatical system in forming tenses in English and Arabic.[4]

The second, the research that written by Latifah Aini Siregar. This Research is designed comparative research with applies the method of library research is conducted by using descriptive analysis. Her conclusion in her

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[4]Anugrah Nasution, "*A Comparative Study Between Arabic and English Grammatical System forming Tenses*, (IAIN Padangsidimpuan : Unpublish Thesis, 2015), p. 74.

reserach that the process of morphological affixes in English are noun to verb, noun to adjective, adjective to noun, and adverb to adjective.[5]

The third, in this proposal find a journal that relate with this thesis proposal by Muayyad Abdul Halim & Halim Ahmad Shamsan that discuss aobut inflecional morphology in arabic and english. this research find any contrastive between arabic and english in duscuss about inflectional morphlogy that will help the reseracher to reserch about the thesis.[6]

From the related finding above, the researcher can conclude that there is the significances differences between Arabic and English. So that from the description above the researcher wanted to look for other information deeply, and the researcher interest make the research about a comparative study of affixes between English and Arabic.

H. Defenition of The Key Terms

To make clear what the definition of the key terms in this research, the researcher will explain the key terms one by one. :

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[5]Latifah Aini Siregar, " A *Comparative Study On The Process of Morphological Affix in English and Indonesian*, (IAIN Padangsidimpuan, 2016), p. 56.

[7] Muayyad Abdul Halim & Halim Ahmad Shamsan, "*Inflectional Morphology in arabic and English : A Constrastie Study*", accessed fromhttps//www.researchgate.net/publication/323022827_Affixation_in_English_and_Arabic_A_Constrasitive_Study.pdf retrieved september 15th,2018 on 19.30.

1. **Affixation in English**

    Study about affixation its mean study about word formation. The Affixation in English is certain beginnings and endings can be affixed to some words or stems of words that change their meanings. Affixes come at the end of words. They help the reader to understand the meaning of a new word. Ex, Restart, beautiful, beneficial.

2. **Affixation in Arabic**

    a. **Fiil Tsulazi mazid**

        Fiil tsulasi mazid is a word that the consist of three letters, three letters are the basic word and another word is addition. There are three types of Fiil tsulasi mazid, those are Rubai, Khumasi and Sudasi.[7] three of them is the affix that consist in arabic.

    b. **Fiiil Rubai Mazid**

        Fiil tsulasi mazid is a word that consist of four letters, three letters are the basic word and added with one letter.

I. **Methodology of the research**

    1. **Types of Resesarch**

        The researcher applies the method of library research to complete the thesis with studying of English an Arabic affixation. Based on the method,

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[7]Syaikh Jalaluddin Assuyuti, *Syarakh al Allamah Ibnu Aqil*, (Semarang:Pustika Al alawiyah), p. 190.

this research is conducted by using descriptive method. This research used qualitative research. So this research is based on qualitative research because the data that there in this research based on data that is gotten.

2. **Sources of Data**

In the preparation of this research uses library research, the sources of the data this research consist of :

a. A Vocabulary Development Skill edited by Pieter Napa

b. Grammar And Vocabulary edited by Richard Side and Guy Wellman.

c. Ilmu Sharaf untuk Pemula edited byAbu Razin & Ummu Razin

d. Al-Amshilati Tasrifiyah edited by Ma'sum Ali.

e. Syarakh al Allamah IbnuAqil edited by Assuyuti Syaikh Jalaluddin.

f. Panduan Durus al-Lughat-al-Arabiyyah Li GhairiNatiqinaBiha edited by Abdur Rahim.

g. How to Enlarge and Improve Your Vocabulary edited by Richard D: Mallery

h. Contemporary Linguistics: An IntroductionWilliam edited by O'Grady and Guzman.

i. Webster's New World Essential Vocabularyedited by Herzog, David A.

3. **Technique of Collecting Data**

In this research, the documentary technique is used to collect the data. The data of this research is gathered by reading and reviewing the contents of the vocabulary books in Arabic and English in forming affixation to be analyzed. The researcher observe all books that discuss about affixation in English and Arabic.

From the definition and examples above researcher concludes that documentary is one of techniques to find and describe the researcher pictures and other sources data for library research. From the data the researcher analyzes affixes and concludes the comparative of affixes between two languages.

4. **Technique of Analysis Data.**

After the data have been collected, techniques analyze data to find out the similarities and differences both in English and Arabic by using contrastive analysis theory. Contrastive analysis theory is to investigate the order to test hypotheses or to answer question about the opinions of people about some topic or issue. From explanation above analysis is the study about something to find out the real situation. The analysis data administered in the following steps, they are :

a. Analyzing and find of affixes in English.

The researcher analyses of affixes in English and finding the types of affixes and meaning.

b. Analyzing and find of affixes in Arabic

The researcher analyses of affixes in Indonesian and finding the types of affixes and meaning.

c. Finding out the similarities of affix between English and Arabic.

d. Finding out the differences of affixes between English and Arabic.[8]

From the definition above, the researcher concludes that the technique of analysis data that researcher use is contrastive analysis theory. The researcher want to find how the affixation in English and Arabic by looking at the differences.

J. Outline of the Thesis

The systematic of this thesis is divided into five chapters. Each chapter consisted of many sub chapters with detail as follow:

Chapter I is about introduction, consisted of background of the problem, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, aims of the research, used of the research, definition of operational variables, and outline of the thesis.

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

Chapter II is the theoretical description, which explain about: 1.) Affix that consist of: inflectional and derivational affix. 2.) fiil mazid that consist of : tsulasi mazid and rubai mazid.

Chapter III is description of research method. It discusses about type of research, data sources, technique of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter IV is the data presentation and the analysis of research finding on comparative of affix in English and Arabic included inflectional and derivational affix in English and tsulasi mazid and rubai mazid in Arabic.

Chapter V is closure. It presents conclusion and suggestion. The last parts are references and appendices.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF ENGLISH AFFIXES

A. Defenition

Affixation is the addition of affixes,[1] it means additional of affixes. Affixation process occurs when a bound morpheme is placed on a free morpheme orderly. In addition, affix is thing that can change the meaning, types, and function of a basic word or basic form.[2] Affixation in English occurs with the addition of prefix and suffix. Prefixation is a bound morpheme which is added to the front base while suffixation is a bound morpheme which is added to the back base. Affixes includes morpheme. It can be added to other morpheme (root/base) which is constructing a word formation and new meaning.

Affixes may be derivational, like English *–ness* and *pre-*, or inflectional, like English plural *–s* and past tense *–ed.* They are bound morphemes by definition; prefixes and suffixes may be separable affixes. Affixation is, thus, the linguistic process speakers use to form different words by adding morphemes (suffixation) of words. This reflects a recognition of two principal building processes: inflection and derivation. Morphology can be analyze on anything written language that has

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[1] William O'Grady and Guzman, *Contemporary Linguistics*: An Introduction, United Kingdom: Longman, p. 138.
[2] Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*,(Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2003), p. 87

gramatical structure. Addition or affixation is a morphological process in which an affix or affixes are added to one or more free morpheme.[3]

Affix is a group of letters or sounds added to the begnning of a word or the end of word. Words formed by the combination of noun affixes and free morphemes are the result of process of affixation. Morpheme as the basic forwords are sometimes called roots or base. Thus, morphemes such as *happy,quick, tidy, print* are roots. On the other hand, morpheme such as *–ly, -ness,un-, ir-* is non roots. They are usually called affixes. Based on the statementabove, the writer concludes that affixes are morphemes which are not clearlylexical meaning and it is attached in root morpheme.

Derivational affixes are used to create new lexemes, lexemes are items of the vocabulary which are listed in the dictionary, by modifying significantly the base meaning of the base to which they are attached, without necessarily changing its grammatical category, they bring about a shift in the grammatical class of a base as well as a possible change in meaning, and they cause a shift in the grammatical sub-class of a word without moving into a new word class.

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[3] Djoko Srijono, An *Introductory Course of Linguistics*,(Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press, 201), p. 53.

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B. Kinds of Affix

An affix is a morpheme, which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base.[4] Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morphemes. No word may contain only an affix standing on its own. For example: ‒s or ‒edor ‒al or even a number of affixes strung together like *al-s*.Affix in English have two kinds, they are prefix and suffix. the researher will discuss it below.

1. Prefix

These are affixes which come before a root. The following English words all contain prefixes (presented in bold type). A prefix is

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[4]Katamba F,*Morphology*, (Great Britain: The Macmillan Limited LTD, 200), p. 43.

an affix attached before a root (or stem or base) like *re-*, *un-*, and *in-*.[5] Prefix is the bound morphemes added initially to the base.

Prefix after meaning but do not change the part of speech to which they are refixed.[6] Although derivational affixes in English are not especially regular, they still can be categorized according to their type, form, and meaning. English prefix can be categorized according to their semantic. These include the meaning of negative, attitude, size or degree, locative, temporal or order and number. The prefixun – meaning 'not' extrememly wiedespread: for example unhappy, unsure, unreliable, undiscovered. Because it is so common, most dictionaries do not attempt to list all un-adjective. This does not mean, however that un- can be prefixed to all adjectives quite freely we do not find example "ungood" with the meaning "bad".

They stil can be categorized according to their type, form, and meaning. It shown below :

a. Negative, we already noted that htere are a variety of negative prefixes including un-, non, in-, a-, and dis-,

b. Attitude, attitude prefixes are opposite for, or on the side of whatever stem they are added toincluded are the prefixes ant-, co-, counter-, and pro-

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[5]Katamba F,*Morphology*, (Great Britain: The Macmillan Limited LTD, 200), p. 44.

[6]Howard Jackson and etienne ze amvela,*Words, Meaning, and Vocabulary an Introduction to Moedern Lexicology, (New York : The Gromell Press, 2000), 74*

c. Size and degree, include arch-, hyper-, hypo-, maxi-, mini-, out-, over-, sub-, ultra-, and under-.

d. Space and ime include ex-, fore-, inter-, ppost-, pre-, re-, sub-, nd trans-.

It means that there are many prexies that change the meaing of the word. For example (like, dislike), from addition prefix "dis" that have negative meaning. So, if the addition prefix in a word, it can be change the meaning the word itself. Then, prefixes is the bound morphemes added initially to th base that can not tand alone.

Derivational affixes are of two kinds: calss-chaning and calass maintaining. Class-changing derivational affixes change the word class of the word to which the are added. Thus, resign, a verb + action gives resignation, a noun. Class-maintaining derivational affixes do not change the word class of the word but change the meaning of the derivative. Thus. Child, a noun + -hood gves childhood, still a noun but now an abstract rather than a concrete noun.

Also, below are listed prefixes in English.

Table 01. prefix list

No	Prefix	Meaning	Example
1.	An	Not/without	Anaesthetic
2.	A	On; in the state of	Asleep
3.	Anti	Against	antisocial
4.	Be	All over, become	Befriend

5.	Con-	Together	Conduct
6.	Dis-	Not	Dislike
7.	En-	In;on	Encase
8	Ex	Out former	Ex-wife
9	Extra	Beyond;very	Extra-martial
10	Pre-	Before	restart
11.	Up-	To a higher state	Upgrade
12	Under	Beneath	undergrowth
13	Un-	Not; oppposite of	Uncover
14	Super	Above; over	Supernatural
15	Trans	Across	Transform

From explanation above, it means addition of prefixes in the root of word. It has two types, three are change the meaning of word and change tha class of word. Also, we can not reckless to put affixes in a word and which one affixes that change class of word in adjective, noun, verb and adverb.

2. **Suffix**

Suffixes are the affixes which are attached after the base form of a word. the Oxfords's Dictionary define suffix is a letter, sound or syllable at the end of a word to make another word.[7] Common

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[7] A. s Hornby, *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary,* (New York : Oxford University Press, 1995), P. 165.

Examples are case endings, which is placed after grammatical case of nouns or adjectives, and verb endings, which indicate the grammatical case of nouns or adjectives, and verb endings, which form the conjunciton of verbs.[8] Suffixes includes morpheme. It can be added to other morpheme (root/base) which is constructing a word formation and new meaning, the following are the further explanation. Affixation is one of morphological processes that commonly found. Affixation is a process of changing lexeme into complex words.[9] So that suffix is added affix in the end of word.

Related senses so thet practically each suuffix can be shown to be able to express more than one meaning, with the semantic.[10] Affixation process occurs when a bound morpheme is placed on a free morpheme orderly. In addition, argues that affix is thing that can change the meaning, types, and function of a basic word or basic form. suffix is added to the end of free morpheme or other combine words and affixes to produce alternative grammatical form of words. So that suffix have to have addition word in the end of word.

A suffix is a meaningful part of a word that is added to the end of a root. For example, the –ible part of flexible is a suffix. It changes the verb flex into an adjective that means something like having the ability to flex. Inflectional morpheme is morpheme which server a

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[8] Jackson. H Amvela Etienne, *Word Meaning and Vocabulary* (London & New York : British The Cromwell Press, 2000), p. 69.

[9] A. s Hornby, *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary....p. 168*

[10] Ingo Plag, Word Formation in English (UK : Cambridge University Press), p. 34.

purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only different from of the same word (e.g Swims), so "swim" as verb and "-s" as morpheme. If "swim "is added "-s", so "swims" still as verb in present verb.

Inflectional suffixis morpheme which severed a purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only different form of the same word (e. g swims) is added "-s", so "swims" still as verb in Present Tense.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that Inflectional suffix do not create new words, but only show grammatical functions of a word. The researcher writes there are some kinds of inflectional suffixes, as seen below:

a) Suffix –s/ -'s

Function : attached to noun and change the syntactic structure.

Formula : Noun + -s = noun

Noun show the following inflectional contrasts:

Base form : child, student

Stem + plural : children, students

Stem + possessive : child', students'

Stem + plural + possessive : children's, students'

b) 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 : wait, eat and sing

Stem + 3rd person s : waits, eats, sings

Stem + past tense : waited, ate, sang

Stem + past participle : waited, eaten, sung

Stem + present participle : waiting, eating, singing

c) Inflection suffix –er, est

Function : attached to an adjective (that is

gradable and monoor di-

syllabic)

Formula : Adjective + -er, -est = adjective

Base form : cold, happy, sad

Stem + comparative : colder, happier, sadder

Stem superlative : coldest, happiest, saddest

d) 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[11]

based on the explanation above, the researcher can find and analyze of inflectional suffixes in English, the researcher makes table so that teh reader can be understand quickly, as seen below ;

Derivational morphology is morphology concerned with the derivation of one word in the lexicon from another. Victoria and friends write in their book An Intrduction To Language that derivational morpheme is added to a base, a new word with a new meaning.[12] In another word, derivational morpheme is a lexical process which actually forms a new word out of an exciting one by the addition of a derivational affixes. In another references, Derivational suffix was suffix which derive or create new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both.

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

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[11]Peter Matthews, *The Cocise Oxford....,* p. 95.
[12]Victoria Fromk & Friends, *An Introduction to Language*, (New York : Longman, 2003), p. 88.

Loud   -ly

loudly

Wide   -en

widen

Happy   -ness

happiness

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

The researcher has found there are many kinds of the derivational suffixes but in this research, the researcher limits suffixes in, because the suffixes have so many kinds, as seen in below:

a) Suffix –or, er

    Function   : attached to a verb and turns to the corresponding noun and have meaning "one who does something"

    Formula   : Verb + or = Noun

    Examples   : Direct + -or = director

                       Correct + -or = corrector

Write + -er = writer

Drive + -er = driver

b) Suffix –ist

Function   : attached to a verb turns to the corresponding noun and have meaning "one who doessomething"

Formula   : Noun + -ist = Noun

Examples   : Dent + -ist = dentist

Violin -ist = violinist

3) Suffix –ness

Function   : attached to an adjective and turns to the corresponding noun, and have meaning " state or condition".

Formula   : Adjective + -ness = Noun

Examples   : Good + -ness = goodness

Kind + -ness = kindness

Sad + -ness = sadness

4) Suffix –ity

Function   : attached to an adjective and turns them the corresponding noun and have meaning "state, condition, degree".

Formula   : Adjective + -ity = Noun

Examples   : Sane + -ity = sanity

Specific + -ity = specificity

Electric + - ity = electrity

5) Suffix –ty

Function   : attached to an adjective and turns them the corresponding noun, and have meaning "denoting quality, state, or condition".

Formula   : Adjective + -ty =Noun

Examples   : Cruel + -ty = cruelty

Safe + -ty = safety

Certain + -ty = certainty

6) Suffix –th

Function   : attached to an adjective and turns them the corresponding noun and have meaning "denoting quality, state, or condition".

Formula   : Adjective + -th = Noun

Examples   : True + -th = truth

Wide + -th = width

Dead + -th = death

7) Suffix –ment

Function   : attached to a verb turns it to the corresponding noun and have meaning "state or quality, act of".

Formula   : Verb + -ment = impediment

Argue + -ment = argument

Develop + -ment = development

8) Suffix –dom

Function   : attached to adjective and noun change it into

noun, the meaning "state or condition".

Formula   : Adjective, Noun + -dom = Noun

Examples   : Free + -dom + freedom

King + -dom = kingdom

Bore + -dom = boredom

9) Suffix –ive

Function   : attached to verb change it into adjective the

meaning "having the nature of, given ortending

to"

Formula   : Verb + -ive = adjective

Examples   : Progress + -ive = progressive

Create + -ive = creative

Product + -ive = productive

10) Suffix –ed

Function   : attached noun change it into adjective, the

meaning "sate, condition and quality of being".

Formula   : Noun + -ed = Adjective

Examples   : Wretch + -ed = wretched

        Bore + -ed = bored

        Talent + -ed = talented

11) Suffix –hood

 Function   : attached noun change it into a noun and the

        meaning "state of".

 Formula   : Noun + -hood = Adjective

 Examples   : Child + -hood = childhood

        Neighbor + -hood = neighborhood

        Widow + -hood = widowhood

12) Suffix –ish

 Function   : attached to a noun and turns it to the

        corresponding an adjective, the meaning " of

        the nature of, somewhat".

 Formula   : Noun + -ish = Adjective

 Examples   : Green + -ish = greenish

        Child + -ish = childish

        Dan + -ish = Danish

13) Suffix –less

 Function : attached to a noun and turns it to the

  corresponding an adjective, the meaning

  "without, betone the range of".

Formula   : Noun + -lees = Adjective

Examples   : Care + -less = careless

Hope + -less = hopeless

14) Suffix –ful

Function   : attached to a noun and turns it to the corresponding an adjective, the meaning "full of, abounding in".

Formula   : Noun + -ful = Adjective

Examples   : Wonder + -ful = wonderful

Spoon + -ful = spoonful

Beauti + -ful = beautiful

15) Suffix –like

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

Formula   : Noun + -like = Adjective

Examples   : Life + -like = lifelike

Child + -like = childlike

Lady + -like = ladylike

16) Suffix –al

Function   : attached to a noun and change it into the corresponding adjective, themeaning "belonging to, pertaining to of the kind or of the act".

Formula   : Noun + -al = Adjective

Examples   : Season + -al = seasonal

Accident + -al = accidental

Form + -al = formal.[13]

Based on the derivational above, the researcher can find

and analyze of inflectional suffixes in English, the researcher

makes table so that teh reader can be understand quickly, as seen

below.

Table 1. Inflectional Suffix

No.	Suffix	Meaning	Example
1	-s	attached to noun and change the syntactic structure.	Students, tables, books.
2	-Ing	attached to a verb and change the syntactic structure.	Playing, runnig, eating.
3	-ed	attached to a verb and change the syntactic structure.	Waited, studied, guided.
4	-er	attached to an adjective	Colder, happier, sadder,
5	-Est	attached to an adjective	Coldest, happiest, sadder.
6	action	State, condition	Resignation
7	-ion	State, condition	Conclusion
8	-er	One who act	Worker
9	-age	Act of, state of	Leakage
10	-al	Belonging to	Betrayal

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[13] Richard D: Mallery, *How to Enlarge and Improve Your Vocabulary* (Philadelphia: The New Home Library, 2000), p. 128-131.

11	-or	One who act	Corrector
12	-ment	State or quality	Argument
13	-ance	State of act	Disturbance
14	-ant	One who acts	Consultant
15	-ce	State of	Defense

CHAPTER III
REVIEW OF ARABIC AFFIXES

A. Arabic Affixes

1. Defenition

Sharaf is a science that discusses the change of words from one form to another.[1] Sharaf science must be known first by the students of religion, especially students who want to learn Arabic , because sharaf science is one of requirement for studying various branches of religious knowledge even one of the requirements to study the content of Al-Quran and Al-Hadist.

In Arabic morphology is called the science of sharfi, which is the study of the ins and outs of the word form in Arabic. In terms of morphology according to Abdullah is one that examines the formation.[2] Sharaf is the part of speech that there in arabic language that study about morphology.

Sharaf discusses how words change from one form to another.[3] For example, if the one sitting is "us" then the verb is changed to "this change of the word and its change formulas are discussed in depth in sharaf.[4] Sharaf also have discussing that shame with morphology in English.

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[1] Abu Razin & Ummu *Razin, Ilmu Sharaf untuk Pemula*, (jakarta :Maktabah Bisa, 2017), p. 1.
[2] Abdullah Hasan, Emeritus. *Morfologi Siri Pengajaran Bahasa Melayu*. (Selanggor: PTS Pofssional, 2006), p. 1.
[3] Al-Hamalawi, *Kitabu Syada al-„Urfi fi Fanni Sharfi*, (Beirut: Dar el-KutubIlmiyah, 1978), h. 21.
[4] Ma'sum Ali. *Al-Amshilati Tasrifiyah*, (Kediri: Maktabah Alawiyah, 1997), h. 8.

Sharaf or morphology is part of the linguistic sciences that talk about or learn the ins and outs of word forms and the effect of changes in the form of words to the group and the meaning of the word, in other words it can be said that morphology to learn the ins and outs of the form of words and functions of changes the word form, both grammatical and semantic functions.

2. **Kinds of fiil mazid (Arabic affixes)**

Fi'il mazid is a fi'il whose original letters received one or two or three letters. In Arabic artificial affixation occurs in fiil tsulasi. Al-Hamalawi said this addition occurs in the basic word contained in the verb (fi 'il tsulasi mazid) which after obtaining (affix) by using the additional letter to fiil tsulasi mazid causing the number of letters in the word to be four letters, or five letters (mazid biharfain), or six letters (mazid fi tsalasati ahrufin).[5] The affixation process in Arabic is called as ziyadah

a. **Fiil tsulasi mazid**

Fiil tsulasi mazid is a sentence consisting of the original three letter words and added with additional letters. These extra letters sometimes have a single letter, so the whole is four letters, sometimes two letters, so it's all five letters, and it's three letters, so it's all six

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[5]Al-Hamalawi, *Kitabu Syada al-„Urfi fi Fanni Sharfi*, (Beirut: Dar el-Kutub Ilmiyah, 1978), p. 21.

letters. The entirety of this equivalent word is composed of sima'iyah(a language that does not have a standard meaning) that applies to Arabic[6].

1) **Ziyadah bi harfin (additional one letter)**

      This is a ruba'i mazid group with the addition of one letter ziyadah. His fiil mazid consists of 4 letters, 3 of which are originals plus 1 additional letter. The additional letters are; hamzah qotho, tadl'if and alif. Fi'il tsulatsy mazid ruba'i is divided into 3 chapters namely; افعل ,فاعل ,فعل.[7]

  a) **Equivalent فعل**

      Equivalent فعل has many meanings, but the most widely encountered is having meaning, which shows an act done repeatedly. For example, the طوف originally is طاف (thawaf), indicating that his wrath is done many times. As قطع (chopping) whose origin is قطع (cut). This Equivalent can also mean ta'diyah that makes the original fi'il that become muta'addiy for example فرح (make happy) that فرح origin (happy). In Indonesia , this ta'diyah is equivalent to benefactive meaning, it doing deeds for others.

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[6]Abu Razin&UmmuRazin, *IlmuSharafuntukPemula,*(Jakarta:MaktabahBisa, 2017), p. 62.

[7]Abu Razin&UmmuRazin, *IlmuSharafuntukPemula,......* p. 65.

b) **Equivalent فاعل**

Equivalent فاعل generally has the meaning Musharaka (each doing something) For instance قاتل meaningful fight each other, or each other meaningful جادل(debate). Equivalent فاعل have an extra alif after fa' fiil.

c) **Equivalent فعلأ**

Equivalent فعلأ generally have ta'diyah meaning. Equivalent أفعل has an additional letters hamzahfathah verse before fa 'fi'il.

2) **Ziyadah biharfain (additional two letters)**

This is a group of tsulatsi mazid with the addition of two letters. Tsulatsy mazid biharfain is also called khumasi mazid because the total letters are five[8]. Those are :

a) **Equivalent يفعل**

Equivalent يفعل muthawa'ah commonly stands for equivalent فعل, that is changing fi'il muta'addiy of equivalent فعل be fi'il prevalent where that result usual shape of forms muta'addiy like تكسر (fracture) is the result of كسر (break). Equivalent يفعل has additional fonts and 'ainfi'il that meet' ainfi'il to become 'ainfi'il double verse.

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[8]Abu Razin & Ummu Razin, *Ilmu Sharaf untuk Pemula,....* p. 73.

b) **Equivalent يفاعل**

Equivalent يفاعل generally means musharaka, almost the same as equivalent. فاعل difference, equivalent يفاعل generally is fi'il prevalent that do not require such maf'ul bih يعارف (each other) and يعاون (mutual help). Equivalent يفاعل has an extra letters before fa fi'il and alif after fa fi'il.

c) **Equivalent افتعل**

Equivalent افتعل muthawa'ah commonly stands for equivalent فعل, that is changing fi'il muta'addiy of equivalent فعل be ficil prevalent, in which the usual shape of forms muta'addiy that result, as اجتمع (gather) is a result of جمع (collect) and اريفع (ascending) is the result of رفع (lift). Equivalent افتعل has additional letters of hamzah that are in the form of kasrah verse before fi fa fi'il and ta tatisfathah afterwards.

d) **Equivalent اغفعل**

Equivalent اغفعل is entirely a common fi'il. So everything means muthawa'ah. For example انكسر (broke) origin كسر (solve) and اغقسم (divided) origin قسم (divide). Equivalent اغفعل has additional letters hamzah verse kasrah and letters nun breadfruit before fafa'il.

e) **Equivalent افعل**

Equivalent افعل only applicable to color and 'disgrace (defects) in makhluq. Like احمر (flushed or reddish) and اعرج (crippled). Equivalent افعل has additional letters of hamzah that are in the form of kasrah and tadh'if (tasydid) on lam fi'il.

3) **Ziyadah Bitsalatsati Ahrufin (added three letters)**

This is a group of tsulatsi mazid with the addition of three letters. Tsulatsi mazid bitsalaatsati ahrufin also called fiil sudasi (six letters) because the total letters are six[9]. Those are :

a) **Equivalent استفعل**

Equivalent استفعل generally has a meaning Thalab of asking for something. For example استغفر (asking forgiveness) is a request from لفر (forgiving) and استنصر (requesting help) is a request from نصر (help). Equivalent استفعل has additional letters hamzah kasrah verse, letters syn sukun, and the letter ta fathah have verse before fa fi'il.

b) **Equivalent افعوعل**

Equivalent افعوعل with equivalent افعال shows a stronger meaning compared to its tsulatsy form. The whole of this equivalent's wrath is a common fi'il. For example احلو □

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[9]Abu Razin & Ummu Razin, *Ilmu Sharaf untuk Pemula,.....* p. 82.

(sweet taste) stronger sweetness level than حلو (sweet taste) and اعشوشب (grass grass) more grass grows than عشب (grass grass). Equivalent افعوعل has extra letters hamzah verse kasrah, and 'aintadh'ifm separated by additional waw.

c) **Equivalent افعول**

Equivalent افعول is very rarely used in Arabic sentences. Among the words following this razan are اجلوذ (fast walk) and اعلوط (riding). Equivalent افعول has an additional letters hamzah with kasrah verse in the beginning and waw tadh'if after fa fiil.

d) **Equivalent افعال**

Equivalent افعال along with other equivalent افعوعل shows a stronger meaning than the form of tsulatsi. The whole mauve of this equivalent is a common fi'il. Equivalent is commonly used to describe colors like راحما (red) just like راحما (red). The difference, راحما stronger or more level of redness than راحما. Equivalent افعال has additional letters hamzah verse kasrah in front and alif after the ain and tadh'if on the lam.

based on the explanation above, the researcher will be make the table of fiil tsulatsi mazid so that the reader can understand easily ;

b. Fiil Rubai Mazid

There are 3 equivalents that enter the chapter ruba'i mazid. 1 Equivalent is in addition to one letter and two equivalent with two additional letters[10].

1) Ziyadah Biharfin

This is a ruba'i mazid group with the addition of one letter ziyadah.

2) Ziyadah Biharfain

a) Equivalent افعنلل

Equivalent افعنلل has additional hamzah letters in front and nun after 'ainfi'il.

b) **Equivalent افعلل**

Equivalent افعلل has an additional hamzah letter in front and lam after the second lam fi'il so that the second lam fi'il becomes double verse.

From the table above, it is known thatfiil ruba'i mazid is a ffil that have four addtitional words that have difference meaing each part, and after learned about fiil ruba'i mazid will be understand about the addtitonal four words in arabicaffixation.

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[10]Abdur Rahim, *Panduan Durus al-Lughat-al-Arabiyyah Li Ghairi Natiqina Biha*, (Bandung, Maktabah Raudhah Al-Muhibbin, 2009), p. 48.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULT

A. Description

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

As for the similarities and differences between the affixes in English and Arabic lies in the word it after the addition of the affix morpheme bound. The affix in both languages very much, it will be described by researcher. The researcher divided the data into two groups :there were presented functions and examples of affixes in English and Arabic.

They were arranged below :

1. The Similarities of Affixes between English and Arabic namely

a. Both of them forming a new word meaning

The first similarities between English and Arabic in affixation is both of them are forming a new word meaning. The addition of letter (affix) it makes the new meaning. There are some similarities of affixes between English and Arabic.

1) English affix

The function of English affixes not only for add a sufix or more affixes in a word. There are so many function of English affixes. When a word added by affixes the based word will different with the word that additon by affixes. The researcher will explain it in the table below.

Table. 3. Word meaning English affix

No	Basic Word	Meaning	Affix	Added Affix	Meaning
1	Like	Suka	Dis-	Dislike	Tidak suka
2	wife	Istri	Ex-	Exwife	Mantan Istri
3	National	Bangsa	Inter-	International	Antar Bangsa
4	Phone	Telepon	Mega-	Megaphone	Pengeras Suara
5	Level	Tingkatan	Multi	Multilevel	Bersusun
6	Inform	Berita	Mis-	Misinform	Salah Berita
7	Active	Aktif	Non-	Nonactive	Tidak Aktif
8	Man	Manusia	Super-	Superman	Manusia Super
9	Age	Umur	Under-	Underage	Dibawah Umur
10	Cure	Perawatan	Man-	Manicure	Perawatan Tangan
11	Large	Besar	-St	Largest	Paling Besar
12	Improve	Memperbaiki	-Ment	Improvement	Kemajuan

13	Inquire	Menanyakan	-Y	Enquiry	Menyelidiki
14	Sosial	Sosial	-List	Socialist	Orang sosial
15	Study	Belajar	-Ed	Studied	Belajar (lampau)
16	Good	Baik	-Ness	Goodness	Kebaikan
17	True	Benar	-Th	Truth	Kebenaran
18	Lie	Bohong	-Er	Lier	Pembohong
19	Free	Bebes	-Dom	Freedom	Kebebasan
20	Quick	Cepat	-Ly	Quickly	Dengan cepat

From Table above we have seen that all of word that have addional letter is changed the word meaning. Both of kinds of affix are inflectional and derivational affix is also change the word meaning when the word have additional word.

2) **Arabic Affix**

The function of English affixes not only for add a sufix or more affixes in a word. There are so many function of English affixes. When a word added by affixes the based word will different with the word that additon by affixes. The researcher will explain it in the table below.

Table. 4. Word meaning Arabic affix

No.	Basic word	Meaning	Affix	Added affix	Meaning
1	نَزَلَ	Turun	ا	أَنْزَلَ	Menurunkan
2.	خَرَجَ	Keluar	ا	أَخْرَجَ	Mengeluarkan
3.	قَامَ	Berdiri	ا	أَقَامَ	Mendirikan
4.	فَرَقَ	Terpisah	ت رّ	تَفَرَّقَ	Memisahkan
5.	وَضُأ	Bersih	تضّ	تَوَضَّأ	Memebersihkan diri
6.	قَرُبَ	Dekat	ترّ	تَقَرَّبَ	Mendekatkan diri
7.	عَرَفَ	Mngenal	تَا	تَعَارفَ	Saling Mengenal
8.	جازَ	Melewati	تو	تَجَاوَزَ	Melewati Batas
9.	جَارَ	Menyimpang	ت و	تَجَاوَرَ	Bertetangga
10.	سَمِعَ	Mendengar	ا تَ	اِسْتَمَعَ	Memperhatikan
11.	جَمَعَ	Mengumpul	ا تَ	اِجْتَمَعَ	Berkumul
12.	خَلَفَ	Mengganti	ا تَ	اِخْتَلَفَ	Berbeda-beda
13.	كَسَرَ	Memecahkan	اِنْ	اِنْكَسَرَ	Pecah
14.	قَلَبَ	Merubah	اِنْ	اِنْقَلَبَ	Berubah
15.	قَطَعَ	Memotong	اِنْ	اِنْقَطَعَ	Putus
16.	غَفَرَ	Mengampuni	اِستَ	اِسْتَغْفَرَ	Mohon Ampun
17.	نَصَرَ	Menolong	اِس تَ	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	Minta Tolong
18.	كَبُرَ	Besar	اِس تَ	اِسْتَكْبِرَ	Sombong
19.	طمْأَن	Tenang	ان	اِطَمَأَنَّ	Menenangkan
20.	قَشْـعَرَ	Gemetar	ارِ	اِقْشَـعَرَّ	Menggetarkan

b. Both of them not change the word class

1) Englih Affix

The next similirities of English and Arabic affixation is both of them are not change the word class (inflectional affix. Inflectional affixes morpheme which severed a purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only different form of the same word (e. g swims) is added "-s", so "swims" still as verb in Present Tense.

a) Affix –s/ -'s

Formula : Noun + -s = Noun

Eample :

Base form : child, student

Stem + plural : children, students

Stem + possessive : child', students'

Stem + plural + possessive : children's, students'

b) Affix –s, -ed,-en, -ing

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

Example :

Base form : wait, eat and sing

Stem + 3rd person s : waits, eats, sings

Stem + past tense : waited, ate, sang

Stem + past participle   : waited, eaten, sung

Stem + present participle   : waiting, eating, singing

c) affix –er, est

Formula   : Adjective + -er, -est = Adjective

Example :

Base form   : cold, happy, sad

Stem + comparative   : colder, happier, sadder

Stem superlative   : coldest, happiest, saddest

d) Inflectional affix –er, -est

Formula   : Adverb + -er, -est = adverb

Example :

Base form   : fast, soon

Stem + comparative   : faster, sooner

2) **Arabic affix**

Arabic language is also not change the word class. The addional word
that tadded to the word change the meaning but not change the word
class. The suffx word class in Arabic just verb affix.

i. Formula   : فعل (verb) + أ = verb

example

Base form : قَامَ ,نَزَلَ

Additional affix : أَقَامَ,أَنْزَلَ

ii. Formula : verb = عَ + (verb) فعل

example

Base form : نَزَلَ ,قَطَعَ

Additional affix : نَزَّلَ ,قَطَّعَ

iii. Formula : verb = ا + (verb) فعل

Example

Base form : دَفَعَ ,جَدَلَ

Additional Affix : دَفَعَ,جَدَلَ

iv. Formula : verb = است + (verb) فعل

Example

Base form : كَبُرَ,غَفَرَ

Additional affix : اِسْتَكْبِرَ,اِسْتَغْفَرَ

v. Formula : verb = ان + (verb) فعل

Example

Base form : قَطَعَ ,كَسَرَ

Additional affix : اِنْقَطَعَ ,اِنْكَسَرَ

1. **The Differences of Affixes Between English and Arabic**

    a. **The word class that can be added affix**

    In English and Arabic the word class of them are same, those are noun, verb, adjective, and adjective. When we talk about affix there the used of affix in English and Arabic are different. In English all of word class can be added affix, but in arabic the word calss that can be added affix just verb, the another word calss can not be added affix. We will discuss it below :

    1) **English affix**

    There are four word class that generally used in English, those are : verb, noun, adverb adjective. Four of word classes can be added affix. Like researcher view below :

Table. 5. Added affix

No.	Basic Word	Affix	Mixing	Word class
1	Box	Es	Boxes	Noun
2	Book	-s	Books	Noun
3	Consult	-Ant	Consultant	Noun
4	Create	-ed	Created	Verb
5	read	-ing	Reading	verb
6	Legal	-ize	Legalize	Verb

7	Create	-Ive	Creative	Adjective
8	argue	-able	Arguable	Adjective
9	Sky	-words	Skywords	Adverb
10	Slow	-ly	Slowly	adeverb

From the table above can be seen that four of word classes in English can be added affix. The affix that added to the word class have the different function. All of word class have different affix, but all of them can be added affix based on the affix that difinete.

2) Arabic affix

There are three word class in Arabic, those are fiil (verb), isim (noun), huruf (letter). But in fiil mazid (sufixation) the word classes that can be add affix just fiil (verb). Arabic is different with english that four of English's word class can be added affix. The researcher will show it below :

Table 6. Added Affix

No.	Basic Word	Affix	Mixing	Word class
1	كَسَرَ	ان	اِنْكَسَرَ	Verb
2	قَطَعَ	ان	اِنْقَطَعَ	Verb
3	غَفَر	ستا	وِاسْتَغْفَرَ	Verb
4	كَبُرَ	ستا	سْتَكْبِرَ۞ا	Verb

5	قَطَعَ,	عَ	قَطَعَ	Verb
6.	نَزَلَ	عَ	نَزَّلَ	Verb
7	قَامَ	أ	أَقَامَ	Verb
8	خَرَجَ	أ	أَخْرَجَ	Verb
9	قَرُبَ	عت	تَقَرَّبَ	Verb
10	تَوَضَّأ	عت	تَوَضَّأ	Verb

From the table above can be seen that not all of Arabic's word class is can not be added affix. The word class that can be added affix in Arabic just verb word class. The another three is cannot be addd affix like the researcher view in the table above.

b. Number of affix

1) English affix

In the English affix the number of affix can be one or two affixes in one word. The additional two affixes in English word will be different the meaning with the base word and the word that have been added one affix.

For example :

Inflect + ion + al = inflectional

Beauty + ful + ly = Beautifully

Organ + ize + tion = Organization.

Dervate + ion + al = Derivational

Structur + al + ly = structurally

2) Arabic affix

In the arabic affix the addional word that can be added in the word just one affix. The Arabic affixes can not be fixed in one word. in this case Arabic affix is different with english affix that can be added two affixes in a base word.

For example :

أَقَامَ = أَ+ قَامَ

اِسْتَغْفَرَ = تسا+ غَفَرَ

اِنْقَطَعَ= ان +قَطَعَ

تَقَرَّبَ = عت + قَرُبَ

قَطَّعَ = عَ + ,قَطَعَ

c. The meaning of affix

1) English affix

There are so many affixes in English that some of them have the meaning. even though the affix are single word not followed by word the affixes still have meaning. But, Not all of them have menaing just some of them.

For example

No.	1	2	3	4	5
Affix	Less	Action	Like	Able	wise
Meaning	Kurang	Tindakan	Seperti	Bisa	bijaksana

From the table above the reseracher found that there are some affix that have own meaning. Eventhought the affix is not followed by another word but the affix still have meaning. The affix can be used without followed another word, because some of them have own meaning.

2) Arabic affix

In the Arabic affix there is no meaning of affix. The affix of affix that just consist of letter that there is no the meaning when the word are single word not follow by basic word.

B. Discussion

Based on the theory and related findings, the researcher discussed the result of this research and compared with the related findings. First, the result of the research in comparing affixation in English and Arabic the reseracher Found two similarities. Both of them are forming a new word meaning and both of them not change the word class.

Furhter, the result of the research in comparing affixation in English and Arabic the reseracher found three differences. Those are a, in English four of word class can be added affixation but in arabic just verb that can be added affixation, In English the word can be added one or two affixaion, but in arabic just can added one affix, Some of English affixation have the meaning of affixation, but in arabic there is no the meaning of affixation.

Based on the reserach result above the reseracher conclude that there are the comparison between English and Arabic in Affixation. The reseracher found two similarities and three differences between English and Arabic in affixation. The reseracher have compare this resesarch with another research that relate with the research, there are so many different with their thesis. This research have found more than one similarities and differences, but another reserach that researcher take as related finding like Anugrah's thesis and Aini's thesis they are just found one similiraties and one differences. So this research may be can perfected the another reserach.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

From the result of this research, researcher can be concluded that:

1. There are the similarities and differences between English and Arabic in Affixation.

2. The similarities between English and Arabic are both of them are forming a new word meaning and both of them are not change the word class.

3. The differences of affixation between English and Arabic are:

   a. in English four of word classes can be added affixation but in Arabic just verb that can be added affixation.

   b. In English the word can be added one or two affixation, but in Arabic just can added one affix.

   c. Some of English affixation have the meaning of affixation, but in Arabic there is no the meaning of affixation.

B. Suggestions

After conducting an action research and based on the research findings, the researcher would like to propose some suggestions for the reader and other researcher were :

1. The researcher hopes that the others researchers who want to conduct a research related to this research to find the others similarities and

differences. In order to motivate readers more critics and consider whatever they read and to increase understanding about sufix in English and Arabic.

2. To the Leader of State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) and to all of civitas academic IAIN Padangsidimpuan to support the reserchers that want to improve the language that consist in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

3. To the students of State College for Islamic Studies, especially at the English Education Study Program to be more in improve their language especially in English and Arabic Language.

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NOTES

imilarities.

- Both of them forming new word meaning.

1) English

```
LIKE        = Suka
  +              |
DIS             ↓
= DISLIKE   = Tidak suka


IMPROVE     = memperbaiki
  +              |
- ment           |
                 ↓
= IMPROVEMENT = Kemajuan.
```

2). Arabic.

كَسَّرَ : memecahkan
  + |
إِنْ / إِنَّ   ↓
= اِنْكَسَرَ : Pecah

غَفَرَ : mengampuni
  +
اِسْتِ
اِسْتَغْفَرَ : Mohon ampun

Both of them not change the word class.
1) English.

noun + -s = noun
ex. Pen + s (Pens)
↓ ↓
noun noun.

verb + ed = noun verb.
ex. Wait + ed (waited)
↓ ↓
verb verb.

2) Arabic.

verb + است = Verb
ex. غفر + است = اِسْتَغْفَرَ
↓ ↓
verb Verb.

verb + ان = Verb.
ex. قطع + ان (اِنقَطَعَ)
↓ ↓
Verb verb.

...ferences.

...he word class that can be added affix.

~~English.~~

...uo.		noun	verb	Adjective	adverb.
1.	English	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Arabic	✗	✓	✗	✗.

number of AFFIX.

English example	number of AFIX		
	1	2	3
Inflectional	ion	al	
Reorganization	Re	ize	tion.
Revitalization	Re	ize	ion.

Arabic example	• number of afix		
	1	2	3
قَأَمْ	ا		
اِنْقَطَعْ	ان		
تَغَسَّبْ	عن		

he meaning of AFFIX

nglish

AFFIX	LESS	able	wise
meaning	kurang	bisa	bijaksana

Arabic

Nothing.

: /In. 14/E.6a/PP.00.9 /12/2017   **Padangsidimpuan,   Desember 2017**

: Biasa

: -

: *Pengesahan Judul dan Pembimbing Skripsi*

Kepada Yth:
Bapak/Ibu:

1. **Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag**
2. **Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum**

Di-
Padangsidimpuan
Assalamu 'Alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, Disampaikan kepada Bapak/Ibu bahwa berdasarkan hasil Sidang Tim Pengkaji Kelayakan Judul Skripsi, telah ditetapkan Judul Skripsi Mahasiswa tersebut dibawah ini sebagai berikut:

Nama   : **Harmein Lubis**
Nim   : **1420300047**
Fak/Jurusan   : **FTIK/Tadris Bahasa Inggris-3**
Judul Skripsi   :**ENGLISH AND   ARABIC IN AFFIXATION**

Seiring dengan hal tersebut, kami akan mengharapkan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu menjadi pembimbing I dan Pembimbing II penelitian penulisan skripsi yang dimaksud.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu, kami ucapkan terimakasih.

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