

**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PREFIXES  
AND SUFFIXES IN THE DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS OF STUDENT'S TEXTBOOKS**

**THESIS**

**BY  
VERA VETI MENA  
NIM 372013009**



***UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PALEMBANG***  
**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION**  
**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM**  
**AUGUST 2017**

**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PREFIXES AND  
SUFFIXES IN THE DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS OF STUDENT'S TEXTBOOKS**

**THESIS**

**Presented to  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the Degree of Sarjana in English Language Education**

**By  
Vera Vcti Mena  
NIM 372013009**

**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PALEMBANG  
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM  
August 2017**

**This thesis is written by Vera Veti Menə has been certified to be examined**

**Palembang, August 2017**

**Advisor 1,**

Handwritten signature of Kurnia Saputri, consisting of stylized initials 'KS' followed by a horizontal line.

**Kurnia Saputri, S.Pd., M.Pd.**

**Palembang, August 2017**

**Advisor II,**

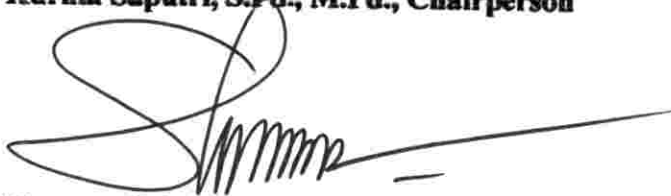
Handwritten signature of Masagus Sulaiman, featuring a large, stylized initial 'M' followed by a long horizontal line.

**Masagus Sulaiman, S.Pd., M.Pd.**

**This is certify that Sarjana's thesis of Vera Veti Mena has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the Sarjana Degree in English Language Education**



**Kurnia Saputri, S.Pd., M.Pd., Chairperson**



**Masagus Sulaiman, S.Pd., M.Pd., Member**



**Indah Windra DA, S.Pd., M.Pd., Member**

**Acknowledged by The Head of  
English Educational  
Study Program,**



**Sri Yuliani, S.Pd., M.Pd.**

**Approved by  
The Dean of  
FKIP UMP,**



**Drs. H. Erwin Bakti, M.Si.**

## *Motto and Dedication*

### *Motto:*

- *Believe in yourself*
- *Don't be lazy if you want to be successful person*

### *Dedication*

#### *I dedicate this thesis to:*

- *My beloved parents, Mr. A. Rahman, and Mrs. Sukatun, who never stop praying for me and supporting me to do the best.*
- *My advisors, Mrs. Kurnia Saputri S.Pd., M.Pd and Mr. Masagus Sulaiman S.Pd., M.Pd who has guided me during the process of the thesis writing. Thanks for all advice, directions, understanding, and encouragements.*
- *My beloved sisters, Yuli Wati Mena, Nia Nita Mena, Levi Revi Mena, Resty Rpsy Mena and Mona Ratu Mena who always inspire me.*
- *My beloved brothers, Benny Tita Mena and Yovi Naka Mena who always encourage and support me.*
- *My beloved Friends, Indali Elyunita, Dina Maryana, Dewi Yuliana, Fatimah Tuzzahra, Eka Meilinda, ildayat mitasari, Merry Lusiana, Dwi Retno and all of class A for beautiful togetherness.*
- *Someone special who always support and motivate me in doing this thesis.*
- *My beloved friends on PPL and also KKN 205's post. Thanks for our moments.*

## ABSTRACT

Mena, Vera Veti (2017): "*A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Descriptive Texts of Student's Textbooks*". English Education Study Program, Sarjana Degree (S1), Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang.

Advisors : (1) Kurnia Saputri, S.Pd., M.Pd. (2) Masagus Sulaiman, M.Pd.

**Keywords:** Contrastive Analysis, English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes.

This study is aimed at describing the kinds of the English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes mostly found in the descriptive text of student's and finding the similarities and dissimilarities. The writer used descriptive qualitative research method. To collect the data, the writer used documentation technique. In analyzing the data the writer used descriptive analysis. After investigating the data, the writer found out four types of English prefix; quantified, locative, temporal, and negation prefixes. English suffixes have four types; nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes, and five types of Indonesian prefixes; forming verb, forming adjectival, forming noun, forming numeral, and there forming interrogative. The writer also found out thirty two prefixes and suffixes words categorized as English Prefixes and Suffixes, and twenty prefixes and suffixes words categorized as Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes. The writer found out the similarities and dissimilarities. The similarities between English Indonesian prefixes and suffixes in the descriptive text were on prefixes in line with quantity, and suffixes in line with nominal, verbal, and adjectival suffixes. While the dissimilarities were on prefixes and suffixes. In English prefixes, there were no types of prefixes that forming verb, adjective, noun, and interrogative. While in Indonesian prefixes, there were no types of prefixes such as locative, temporal, and negation prefixes. In English suffixes there were no forming numeral and interrogative. In Indonesian There was no adverbial suffix.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*“In the name of Allah The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful”*

All the praise to Allah SWT, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful, who has given me the strength, blessing, health, chance and guidance to finish this thesis on time. This thesis entitled *“A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Descriptive Texts of Student’s Textbooks”* that would never finished without many people who help me. A very big thanks will never been enough. Not to diminish my respect to them but I cannot mention their names one by one.

Firstly, I would like to say thanks to Mrs. Kurnia Saputri, S.Pd., M.Pd. as my first advisor. This thesis would be so far from perfection without any corrections, guidance and advice from her. Secondly, I would like to say thanks to Masagus Sulaiman as my second advisor, thanks for helping me in finishing this thesis.

I also would like to say thanks to Drs. H. Erwin Bakti, M.Si. as the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of English Education Study Program University of Muhammadiyah Palembang, then, Ma’am. Sri Yuliani, S.Pd., M.Pd. as the Head of English Education Study Program, all the lecturers in English Education Study Program. Last but not least, I would like to say thanks to my family. For my

greatest parents, my mother, Sukatun, and my father, A Rahman, and all of my brothers and my sisters, thanks for loving and supporting me in finishing this thesis. However, this is still far from the perfection, so any critics, comments and remarks will be accepted with pleasure.

Palembang, August 2017

VVM



## CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>TITLE</b> .....	i
<b>AGREEMENT PAGE</b> .....	ii
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	iii
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	v
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	vi
<b>CONTENT</b> .....	viii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	x
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b> .....	xi
 <b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Problem of the Study .....	3
1.3 Limitation of the Problem.....	4
1.4 Objective of the Study .....	4
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	4
 <b>CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1 Contrastive Analysis.....	6
2.2 English Prefixes and Suffixes.....	7
2.3 Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes.....	11
2.4 Descriptive Text.....	13
2.5 Previous Related Studies .....	15
 <b>CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY</b>	
3.1 Method of Research.....	17
3.2 Operational Definitions .....	18
3.3 Technique for Collecting the Data.....	18
3.4 Technique for Analyzing the Data.....	19

## **CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

4.1 Findings .....	20
4.1.1 English Prefixes and Suffixes.....	20
4.1.2 Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes.....	21
4.1.3 The Similarities Between English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in Descriptive Text.....	22
4.1.4 The Dissimilarities Between English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in Descriptive Text.....	23
4.1.5 Possible Learning Problems Faced by Indonesian Students When Learning English Prefixes and Suffixes.....	24
4.1.6 Possible Learning Problems Faced by EFL Students When Learning English Prefixes and Suffixes .....	25
4.1.7 The Contribution of Contrastive Analysis to Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) .....	26
4.2 Interpretation of the Study .....	27

## **CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

5.1 Conclusions .....	28
5.2 Suggestions.....	29
5.2.1 Teachers.....	29
5.2.2 Students .....	29

<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	30
-------------------------	----

<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	31
-------------------------	----

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE</b>	<b>Page</b>
4.1 English Prefixes and Suffixes .....	20
4.2 Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes .....	21
4.3 The Similarities and Dissimilarities between English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes.....	22
4.4 The similarities and Dissimilarities between English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes Descriptive Statistics .....	23

## LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>Appendix</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Surat Keputusan Dekan tentang Pengangkatan Dosen Pembimbing .....	32
2. Usulan Judul dan Pembimbing .....	33
3. Undangan Seminar Proposal.....	34
4. Daftar Hadir Dosen Penguji Proposal .....	37
5. Daftar Hadir Mahasiswa .....	38
6. Bukti Telah Memperbaiki Proposal.....	39
7. Laporan Kemajuan Bimbingan Skripsi.....	43
8. Bukti Telah Memperbaiki Skripsi .....	44
9. Surat Pernyataan .....	45
10. Curriculum Vitae .....	46

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents: (1) background of the study, (2) problems of the study, (3) limitation of the problems, (4) objectives of the study, and (5) significance of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Language is the way of human communication, either spoken or written. It is regarded on language areas. Richards, et al., (2002) say "language was the system of human communication which consists of the structural arrangement of sounds (their written representation) into large units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances, etc" (p.283). As one of the language areas, vocabulary term of word forming have multiple meanings related to prefixes and suffixes. According to Broukal (2002), prefix is a form added in front of a word or word root to change its meaning, and suffix is a combination of letters added to the end of a word or word root (p.139-179). Suffixes are used either to form new words or show the function of a word. From the definition can be known that both prefix and suffix can create a new word. Besides that when prefix and suffix are added in a word so it may change the meaning of a word, and word classes.

Bieswanger and Becker (2006) state that prefixes were affixes that were attached to the beginning of a base, such as anti- in the noun antihero (anti-hero), dis- in the verb disarm (dis-arm), or un- in the adjective unfair (unfair). Suffixes are attached to the end of a base, such as -ness in sadness (sad-ness), -ing in weeping

(weep-ing), or -est in deepest (deep-est). Most affixes of English are prefixes and suffixes (p.84). Morphemes were the minimal linguistic sign in all languages, and many languages have prefixes and suffixes, but each language may differ in how they use and name their morphemes. For example in Indonesian language, affix was studied also in the structure of word but Indonesian people usually call affix "imbuhan", prefix was called "awalan", and suffix is called "akhiran". Some examples of Indonesian prefixes and suffixes as follow: me- (memakan, meminum, menulis), ber- (berjalan, bermalam, berambisi), ke- (kekasih, ketua, kehendak). Those are the example of Indonesian prefixes. Then, the examples of the suffixes are -an (kampung-an, cantikan, jalan-an), -iah (alaniah, jasmaniah, rohaniah), -if (efektif, produktif, konsumtif).

From the definition stated, the writer can conclude that English and Indonesian affixes, prefixes, and suffixes were almost the same. Other similarities between them, it can change the meanings of words, word classes and function of word root and the meaning can be different with the word root or the base. However, both also have differences. It may occur in the using of prefix and suffix in a word, the meaning and the function of word after adding prefix and suffix. Prefix and suffix in English and Indonesian are somehow different in some ways.

To know the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes in the descriptive texts of student's textbook, the writer used the contrastive analysis. Brown (2007) says "A contrastive analysis was a language approach that contrast between two languages (p.273). In this case contrastive analysis was To compare between two languages like english and indonesia.

Contrastive Analysis Hypotesis (CAH) state that the obstruction of second language acquisition is interference of the first language system and the second language system". In this research, writer will contrast interrogative sentences between Indonesian as first language and English as foreign language. Moreover, the language learners cuold understand the ditferences of interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian language clearly. They will know how to construct good interrogative sentence in both of languages that have main advantage in communication. Based on some problems ~~have been mentioned~~ stated, the writer ~~decided to analyze the~~ differences of prefix and suffix under the title "A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Descriptive Texts of Student's Textbooks".

## 1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the writer formulated the problem as follows:

1. What are the similarities and dissimilarities between English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes in descriptive text of student's textbooks?
2. What are the possible problems faced by Indonesian student and EFL student in learning English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes in descriptive text?
3. What is the contribution of the study to Teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL)?

### 1.3 Limitation of the Problem

To have specific research, the writer restricted this study in order to make it easier to be analyzed. This study analyze the English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes. To limit the study, the writer only took prefixes and suffixes in the descriptive texts of student's textbook.

### 1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this analysis especially are to get information about:

1. To find out the similarities and dissimilarities of the English and Indonesian prefix and suffix in the descriptive text of student's textbooks.
2. To predict the possible problems faced by Indonesian student and EFL student in learning English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes in descriptive text.
3. To know the contribution of the study to Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL).

### 1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this analysis produces benefits for theoretical and practical as follows:

1. Theoretically for :
  - a. The writer and the teacher can be more understanding about English and Indonesian prefix and suffix and descriptive texts.
  - b. The readers can improve the ability in English by comparing the two languages (English and Indonesian).



- c. To be one of source information to the next writers that is the problem related to this research for instance research about another prefix and suffix.

2. Practically for :

- a. The writer and the teacher can be easier to understand contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian prefix and suffix.
- b. The students can apply prefix and suffix in the text.
- c. The readers can deepen the knowledge about the English and Indonesian **prefix and suffix**.

## REFERENCES

- Amalia, D.F. (2013). *Contrastive analysis on English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes in the narrative texts of student's textbooks for senior high school*. (Unpublished ungraduate thesis). Salatiga: State Islamic Studies Institute (Stain) Salatiga.
- Arikunto, S. (2013). *Prosedur penelitian suatu pendekatan praktik*. (15<sup>th</sup> ed.). Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Bima, B. (2005). *Let's talk*. Bandung: Pakar Raya.
- Brown, H.D. (2007). *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching*. (5<sup>th</sup> ed.). San Francisco: Pearson Longman.
- Carter, Ronald, & Michael McCarthy. (2006). *Cambridge grammar of english (a comprehensive guide spoken and written English grammar and usage)*. UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Harsiati, T. (2014). *Buku siswa bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pusat kurikulum dan perbukuan.
- Harsiati, T., Trianto, A., & Kosasih, E. (2016). *Bahasa Indonesia*. (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). Jakarta: Pusat Kurikulum Dan Perbukuan.
- Kumalarini, T.h., Munir, A., Setiawan, S., Agustien, H., & Yusak, M. (2008). *Contextual teaching and learning bahasa inggris: sekolah menengah pertama*. (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). Jakarta: Pusat Perbukuan, Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.
- Kridalaksana, H. (2008). *Kamus linguistic*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Mukarto., Sujatmiko., Josephine, SM., & Kiswara, W. (2007). *English on sky 2*. Jakarta, J: Erlangga.
- Mustriana, B.B., Kurniawati, C., & Arini, Y.D. (2009). *Pegangan guru bahasa Inggris untuk SMP MTs*. Klaten: PT Macanan Jaya Cemerlang.
- Pauzan. (2016). *Contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes (a narative text analysis of legends in perspective of morphology)*: Journal of education and practice. Vol.7, No.30, 2016

- Plag, I. (2002). *Word-formation in English*. UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Richards, J.C., & Schmidt, R. (2002). *Longman dictionary of language teaching and applied linguistics (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.)*. Harrow, Essex: Longman Group Limited.
- Swan, M. (2005). *Practical english usage (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.)*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Syahri, I., Sulaiman, MGS., & Susanti, R. (2017). *Metodologi penelitian pendidikan bahasa, (1<sup>st</sup> ed.)*. Palembang: Roemah Suffie.
- Tarigan, H.G. (2009). *Pengajaran analisa kontrastive bahasa*. Bandung: Angkasa.
- Tavakoli, H. (2012). *A dictionary of research methodology and statistics in applied linguistics*. Tehran: Rahnama Press.
- Widiati, U., Sulisty, G.H., Suryati, N., Setiawan, S., Ratnaningsih, P., Anugerahwati, M., & Purwenti, O. (2008). *Contextual teaching and learning bahasa inggris: sekolah menengah pertama (4<sup>th</sup> ed.)*. Jakarta: Pusat Perbukuan, Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.
- Zabadi, F., Mu'jizah., Murniah, D., Sutejo., Parjopo., & Mujiati, N. (2013). *Bahasa Indonesia wahana pengetahuan*. Jakarta: Politeknik Negeri Media Kreatif