

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS ON THE ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES IN THE NARRATIVE TEXTS OF THE STUDENT'S TEXTBOOKS FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

The study aims at describing the kinds of the English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes found in the narrative text of student's textbooks for senior high school. This research is descriptive qualitative with contrastive analysis. The technique of collecting data was documentation. The researcher collected the data from the narrative texts on the student's textbooks focuses on the prefixes and suffixes of the words. The words were classified based on the kinds of English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes. The result of the analysis shows that the English and the Indonesian suffixes have both similarities and differences. The similarities are both have the same type of prefixes. Both change the word classes, form verb, adjective, and noun. In English, there are noun suffixes, adjective suffixes, verb suffixes, and adverb suffixes. In Indonesian suffixes they form verb, adjective, noun, numeral, and interrogative. The differences of English and Indonesian prefixes are in their types. In English, there are derivational and inflectional suffixes. In Indonesian, these types of suffixes are not found.

Keywords: contrastive analysis, English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes

1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of the teaching English at senior high school is to make students able to use it in real communication. It involves the teaching of the four language skills; listening, speaking, reading, and writing. To master the skills, the students should be taught the language components such as English structure and vocabulary. English structure discusses how words are combined to make a sentence, and vocabulary is list of English words used for communication both oral and written.

In the English curriculum for senior high school, the teaching of reading is more dominant than the teaching of the other skills. In the teaching of reading, the students are expected to understand many kinds of written texts, one of the them

is narrative text. For this purpose, the English teacher should prepare the teaching materials from many sources, one of which is the English textbooks.

The use of English textbook at senior high school is problem for some students. Some of the contents of the textbooks, especially the narrative text, are difficult to understand by the students. The problem is there are too many new words found in the narrative texts. For this reason, the students should open their English dictionary many times. However, some students are reluctant to open their dictionary. They prefer to ask the meaning of the new words to their English teacher.

In reference to the problem above, an analysis of English words in the students textbooks is important to do. To be more specific, the analysis is focused on the English prefixes and suffixes found in narrative text and compared them with the Indonesian prefixes and suffixes.

This analysis is useful to do since the English and Indonesian prefixes have similarities. They can change the meaning of words, word classes and function of word root, and the meaning can be different from the word root or the base. However, besides the similarities, they also have differences. It may occur in the using of prefix and suffix in a word, the meaning and the function of words after they are added prefix and suffix. A large number of the words used in the Indonesian language are formed by combining root words with affixes and other forms. Knowing how affixes are used is the key to understanding the meanings of derived words and key to learning to read Indonesian language.

Plag (2002) states that the prefixes can be classified semantically into quantified prefixes, locative prefixes, temporal prefixes, and negation prefixes. Quantified Prefixes quantify over their base words meaning, for example, *a-* (afloat, atremble), *out-* (outreach, outcome), *be-* (becalm, bewitch), *up-* (upgrade, uplift), *uni-* (unilateral, unification), *bi-* (bilateral, bicycle) and *di-* (disyllabic), *multi-* (multi-purpose, multi-lateral) and *poly-* (polysyllabic, polyclinic), *micro-* (micro-surgical, microwave), *macro-* (macroeconomics, macro-biotic), *hyper-* (hyperactive, hypermarket) and *over-* (overestimate, overtax).

The locative prefixes show direction or position such as *pro-* (proliterate, propound), *pre-* (predict, prepare), *extra-* (extracurricular), *in-* (insert, include), *em-* (empower), *en-* (enmesh), *con-* (confederation), *circum-* (circumnavigate, circumscribe), *counter-* (counterbalance, counterexample), *endo-* (endocentric, endocrinology), *epi-* (epiglottis, epicentral), *inter-* (interbreed, intergalactic), *intra-* (intramuscular, intravenous).

Temporal prefixes express notions like *re-* (*reorganize, revisit*), *ex-* (exit, export), *ante-* (antechamber, antedate), *pre-* (preconcert, predetermine, premedical), *post-* (post-structuralism, post-modify, post-modern) and *neo-* (neoclassical, neo-Latin).

Negation prefixes consists of prefixes that expressing negation *a-/an-* (achromatic, asexual, anemic), *mis-* (misinformation, misfortune), *step-* (stepmother), *dif-* (differ), *di-* (divide), *in-/il-/im-/ir-* (inexact, illegal, impossible, irregular), *de-* (decolonize, deplete), *dis-* (disassociate, disconnect), *non-* (non-biological, non-commercial), *un-* (unhappy, unsuccessful).

In terms of Indonesian prefixes, Kridalaksana (1992: 28) defines prefixes are affix that added in front of the root word. The kinds of prefixes are: Forming Verb *ber-* (*berpikir, berdagang*), *per-* (*perbagus, peristri*), *ke-* (*ketawa, kebaca*). Forming Adjective (*setinggi, sebaik*), *ter-* (*terpanas, tersembunyi*), *ber-* (*berambisi, bersatu*), *me-* (*merakyat, mendua*), *pen-* (*pemalas, pendendam*), Forming Noun (*ke-* (*kehendak, kekesih*), *pe-* (*penulis, penyanyi*), *se-* (*sekantor, sealiran*). Forming Numeral *ke-* (*kedua, keenam*), *per-* (*pertiga, persepuluh*), *se-* (*setengah*), and *ber-* (*berlima, bertiga*). Forming Interrogative *men-* (*mengapa*), *ber-* (*berapa*), and *ke-* (*kenapa*) is the prefixes which included in this type.

Suffixes are affix that added in the end of the root word. The kinds of Suffixes are: Forming Verb: *in-* (*bikinin, doain*), *-kan* (*bidikkan, lakukan*), *-lah* (*muncullah, kasihanilah*). Forming Adjective (*-wan* (*sukarelawan, cendekiawan*), *-al* (*individual, material*), *-il* (*idiil, prinsipil*), *-iah* (*alamiah, jasmaniah*), *-if* (*efektif, produktif*), *-is* (*teknis, praktis*), *-kan* (*luaskan, majukan*), *-nya* (*agaknya, rupanya*), *-i* (*duduki, tanami*). Forming Noun (noun are *-an* (*tulisan, pakaian, botolan*), *-man* (*budiman, seniman*), *-si* (*politisi, kritisi*), *-da*

(*kakanda, adinda*), -us (*politikus, kritikus*), -wan (*negarawan, sejarawan*), -tas (*kualitas, universitas*). Forming Numeral (Suffix –an in word puluhan and ratusan constitute the example of this type and forming Interrogative. This type is used for asking question. The suffix –kah (*siapakah, akankah*) is the only one suffix which included in this type.

Based on the description above, it can be seen that Indonesian and English have similarities in terms of affixes.

Previous research was conducted by Desika (2015). She analyzed six narrative texts in English and six narrative texts in Indonesian language. She found 2 noun suffixes, 19 adjective suffixes, 33 verb suffixes, 4 adverb suffixes of English narrative texts. In Indonesian prefixes she found 78 prefixes forming verb, 33 prefixes forming adjective, 26 prefixes forming noun, 3 prefixes forming numeral, 3 prefixes forming interrogative. This study is similar with the previous research in terms of problems but different in the kind of text analyzed. This research analyzed three English narrative texts and three Indonesian narrative texts.

Narrative text is chosen in this study since this type of texts is taught from junior high school to senior high school. However, the result of interview with some English teacher revealed that the students of senior high school have difficulty in understanding this type of texts.

This article discusses about (1) the kinds of the English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes found in the narrative text of student's textbooks for senior high school, (2) the similarities and differences kinds of the English and Indonesian prefix and suffix in the narrative text of student's textbooks for senior high school.

2. METHODS

This research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher used documentation and literary data as a form to describe the prefixes and suffixes of a word. The researcher collected the data, analyzed them and concluded them without making generalization.

The objects of this research were the English and the Indonesian prefixes and suffixes found in the English and Indonesian narrative texts. The amounts of narrative texts in the English textbooks were three texts, and from the Indonesian textbooks were three texts too.

The titles of English narrative texts are (1) *A Lion and a Mouse from Progress* (A Contextual Approach to Learning English for Senior High School Student Grade XI) (2) *Thumbelina from Look Ahead* (An English Course for Senior High School Student Year X) (3) *A Greedy Dog from Look Ahead* (An English Course for Senior High School Student Year X).

The titles of Indonesian narrative texts are (1) *Hikayat Anak Raja dan Teman-temannya from Panduan Belajar Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia* (SMA dan MA Kelas X) (2) *Kado Istimewa from Kompeten Berbahasa Indonesia* (SMA Kelas X) (3) *Panjang Uratnya from Kompeten Berbahasa Indonesia* (SMA Kelas X).

In analyzing the data, there are two steps applied; selecting and categorizing. In the first step the researcher selected the textbooks firstly. The English textbooks entitled *Look Ahead* for senior high school student year X, and *Progress* for senior high school grade XI, XII were chosen because this textbook contained many examples of narrative texts.

The Indonesian textbooks that the researcher selected were *Panduan Belajar Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia for SMA/MA kelas X*, and *Kompeten Berbahasa Indonesia for SMA Kelas X*. It also had the examples of narrative text. After selecting the textbooks, the researcher separated the narrative texts with other text types contained in the English and Indonesian textbooks. From the narrative texts the researcher separated the words that added by prefix and suffix with the other words. After that, the words were classified based on the kinds of English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes. Finally, the researcher tried to find out the similarities and the differences among them and took conclusion.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 English Prefixes

The result of the analysis shows that there were four types of prefixes found in the English narrative texts; quantified prefixes, locative prefixes, temporal prefixes and negation prefixes. The followings are the words of prefixes found from three narrative texts; *A Lion and a Mouse*. Quantified and Temporal Prefixes are found in some paragraphs in *a Lion and a Mouse's Text*. The data corpus are illustrated in the following table.

Table 3.1: Prefixes in A Lion and a Mouse Text

Types of Prefixes	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
Quantified Prefixes	<u>A</u> wakened	1 st	A lion was <i>awakened</i> from sleep by a mouse running over his face.
	<u>C</u> onfer	2 nd	, now you know that it is possible for even a mouse to <i>confer</i> on a big lion."
Temporal Prefixes	<u>R</u> ecognizing, <u>e</u> xclaiming, <u>e</u> xpecting, <u>r</u> ecieve, <u>r</u> epayment.	2 nd	The mouse, <i>recognizing</i> his roar, came, gnawed the rope with his teeth, and set him free, <i>exclaiming</i> , "You ridiculed the idea of my ever being able to help you, <i>expecting</i> to <i>receive</i> from me any <i>repayment</i> of your favor;

3.2 English Suffixes

In terms of English suffixes, this study focuses on inflectional suffixes. There are four types of suffixes; noun suffixes, adjective suffixes, verb suffixes and adverb suffixes. The data corpus can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.2: Noun Suffixes in *Thumbelina* and A Greedy Dog narrative texts

No.	Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
1.	Thumbelina	Muddy, damper, uglier.	5 th	At the bottom of the garden, there was a stream with <i>muddy</i> banks, and that was where the old toad lived with her son. He was even <i>damper</i> and <i>uglier</i> than his mother.
2.	A Greedy Dog	Wonderful, juicy,	2 nd	He was thinking what a <i>wonderful</i> time he would have when he could eat the whole <i>juicy</i> bone, all by himself.

Table 3.3: Adverb suffixes in *Thumbelina* and A Greedy Dog narrative texts

No.	Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
1	Thumbelina	Hard <u>ly</u>	3 rd	"Why, the pretty little thing is <i>hardly</i> as big as my thumb!"
2	A Greedy Dog	Quick <u>ly</u> ,	1 st	He <i>quickly</i> carried it in his mouth and ran off to find a place to eat it.
		Sudden <u>ly</u> .	3 rd	<i>Suddenly</i> , he stopped and looked down into the water.

3.3 Indonesian Prefixes

The result of the analysis of narrative text entitles '*Kado Istimewa*' found Indonesian prefixes forms verb, adjective, noun, numeral, and Interrogative. In the narrative text entitles '*Panjang Uratnya*' found Indonesian prefixes forms verb, adjective, noun, numeral, and Interrogative.

The result of the analysis of narrative text entitles '*Hikayat Anak Raja dan Teman-temannya*' found Indonesian prefixes forms verb, adjective, noun, numeral, and Interrogative. The data corpus can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.4: Forming Verb Prefixes in Sentence

Title of Texts	Words	Paragraph	Sentences
Kado Istimewa	<u>B</u> er cerita, <u>ter</u> masuk, <u>ber</u> juang, <u>be</u> kerja, <u>ber</u> bangga,	2 nd	Bu Kus sering <i>bercerita</i> kepada para tetangganya bahwa Pak Hargi adalah atasannya yang sangat ia hormati. <i>Termasuk</i> di antara yang berjuang mendirikan negeri ini. Walaupun Bu Kus Cuma <i>bekerja</i> di dapur umum, tetapi ia merasa bahagia dan <i>berbangga</i> bias ikut <i>berjuang</i> bersama Pak Gi.
Panjang Uratnya	<u>D</u> ijual, <u>men</u> olong, <u>meng</u> omel,	3 rd	Banyaklah sudah obat-obat yang <i>dijual</i> orang di pasar dipakainya, tetapi tiada yang <i>menolong</i> . Sampai ia <i>mengomel</i> , "Kalau benar yang <i>dimaksud</i> tak akan <i>tercapai</i> , melainkan dengan akal pikiran yang sempurna, mengapakah kerap kali kelihatan orang yang bodoh <i>beroleh</i> ketinggian dan kemuliaan, lebih daripada orang yang pandai?"
Hikayat Anak Raja dan Teman-temannya	<u>D</u> imaksud, <u>ter</u> capai, <u>be</u> roleh,	1 st	

Table 3.5: Forming Adjective Prefixes in Sentence

No.	Title of Texts	Words	Paragraph	Sentences
1.	Kado Istimewa	<u>Ber</u> tekad, <u>ber</u> ubah,	1 st	Bu Kustiyah <i>bertekad</i> bulat menghadiri resepsi pernikahan putra Pak Hargi. Menunjukkan bahwa ia tetap menghormati Pak Gi, biarpun zaman sudah <i>berubah</i> .
2.	Panjang Uratnya	<u>Me</u> leset,	1 st	“Zaman ini bukan saja pencarian yang <i>meleset</i> , tidak ada yang mustajab lagi seperti dahulu,”katanya.
3.	Hikayat Anak Raja dan Teman-temannya	<u>Mel</u> arat,	3 rd	Kalau salah potong, awak juga yang <i>melarat</i> , jadi takut akan lumpur.
		<u>Ses</u> ampai,	6 th	“Tabik, Tuan, tolonglah obati gigi saya,” katanya <i>sesampai</i> disana.
		<u>Ber</u> guna,	2 nd	Hingga sia-sia akal dan pikiran dan tiada <i>berguna</i> kepandaian lagi.
		<u>Meng</u> embara,	3 rd	Pada suatu ketika, ada empat orang bersahabat berjalan <i>mengembara</i> .
		<u>Ber</u> mufakat,	8 th	Berhentilah mereka di luarnya, lalu <i>bermufakat</i> .

Table 3.6: Forming Noun Prefixes in Sentence

No.	Title of Texts	Words	Paragraph	Sentences
1.	Kado Istimewa	<u>Se</u> orang, <u>pe</u> juang,	2 nd	Pak Gi adalah <i>seorang pejuang</i> sejati.
		<u>Sel</u> alu, <u>se</u> cara,	5 th	Bu Kus tetap merasa <i>selalu</i> dekat denga Pak Gi, dan bertatap muka <i>secara</i> langsung dengan beliau.
2.	Panjang Uratnya	<u>Se</u> hari,	1 st	Baik <i>sehari</i> dua, kembali sakit pula.
		<u>Se</u> buah,	8 th	Malin Sabar pun duduklah menunggu di atas sebuah bangku sambil mengerang-erang kecil.
		<u>Se</u> belah,	9 th	Mendengar jerit orang yang sedang diobati dokter di bilik <i>sebelah</i> ,
3.	Hikayat Anak Raja dan Teman-temannya	<u>Se</u> orang,	3 rd	Yang <i>seorang</i> anak raja,
		<u>Kep</u> ada,	4 th	Segala keadaan di dunia ini tergantung <i>kepada</i> nasib dan takdir semata-mata.
		<u>Pel</u> adang,	7 th	Mendengar itu berkata anak <i>peladang</i> pada pendapatku,

Table 3.7: Forming Numeral Prefixes in Sentence

No.	Title of Texts	Words	Paragraph	Sentences
1.	Kado Istimewa	<u>Setengah</u> .	13 th	Wawuk, anak perempuannya, kaget <i>setengah</i> mati melihat pagi-pagi ibunya muncul di muka rumahnya setelah turun dari taksi sendirian.
2.	Panjang Uratnya	-	-	-
3.	Hikayat Anak Raja dan Teman-temannya	<u>Keempat</u> , <u>Ketiga</u> .	3 rd 12 th	Dan yang <i>keempat</i> anak seorang tani. Pada hari <i>ketiga</i> , berkatalah anak raja kepada anak saudagar.

Based on the result of the analysis of data corpus, it can be recognized the differences and the similarities of English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes. In English prefixes, there are quantified prefixes, locative prefixes, and temporal prefixes. In Indonesian prefixes, they are forming verb, adjective, noun, numeral, and interrogative.

In terms of suffixes, English has derivational and inflectional suffixes. They are elaborated as noun suffixes, adjective suffixes, verb suffixes, and adverb suffixes. In Indonesian suffixes, they are forming verb, adjective, noun, numeral, and interrogative.

In reference to the description above, it can be stated that the function of English prefixes is different from the function of English suffixes. English prefixes function as quantified prefixes, locative prefixes, and temporal prefixes. Meanwhile, the English suffixes function as derivational and inflectional. They consist of noun suffixes, adjective suffixes, verb suffixes, and adverb suffixes.

Different from English prefixes and suffixes, Indonesian prefixes and suffixes have the same function, that is, forming verb, forming adjective, forming noun, forming numeral, and forming adjective.

In English prefixes, usually they add new meaning to the original words without changing their class. For example:

New syllable	Original word:	New word
Un-	afraid	unafraid

The new word ‘unafraid’ is an adjective. The prefix un- adds the meaning of NOT to the word ‘afraid’, which itself is an adjective. This is in line with what is stated by Stockwell (2010).

In English suffixes, in general they change words from one class to another. For example:

New syllable	Original word:	New word
-ly	brave	Bravely
-er	Work	worker

In the first example, the suffix –ly changes adjective into adverb and is called the adverb suffix –ly. In the second example, the suffix –er changes verb into noun, and is called the noun suffix –er. There are two types of English suffixes, derivational and inflectional suffixes. In Indonesian, when a base word added by prefixes and suffixes would change the meaning of the base words. For example:

- a. Rumah berumah (ber- + rumah) = *mempunyai rumah*
- b. Masak masakan (masak + -an) = *makanan*

The similarities are both have the same type of prefixes. Both change the word classes. They form verb, adjective, and noun. In English, there are noun suffixes, adjective suffixes, verb suffixes, and adverb suffixes. In Indonesian they form verb, adjective, noun, numeral, and interrogative.

The result of the analysis is in line with the theory of Stockwell (2010), 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. Suffixes are used either to form new words or show the function of a word. Besides, when prefix and suffix are added in a word so it may change the meaning of a word, and word classes.

4. CONCLUSION

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the English prefixes found in the narrative text of student's textbooks for senior high school are quantified prefixes, locative prefixes, temporal prefixes and negation prefixes. English suffixes have derivational and inflectional that consist of noun suffixes, adjective suffixes, verb suffixes, and adverb suffixes. Indonesian prefixes and suffixes found in the narrative text of student's textbooks for senior high school are prefix that forms verb, forming noun, forming adjective, forming numerical, and forming interrogative.

The similarities are both have the same type of prefixes. Both change the word classes. They form verb, adjective, and noun. In English, there are noun suffixes, adjective suffixes, verb suffixes, and adverb suffixes. In Indonesian they form verb, adjective, noun, numeral, and interrogative. The differences of English and Indonesian prefixes are in their types. In English suffixes there are derivational and inflectional suffixes. In Indonesian, these types of suffixes are not found.

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