

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN SUFFIXES IN “THE RAINBOW TROOPS” NOVEL

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Abstract

This study aims to know the Contrastive Analysis Between English And Indonesian Suffixes In “*The Rainbow Troops*” Novel. This study was design in content analysis qualitative research because the object of the study was a novel. Moreover, as the data was in the form of words and field notes, so the data were analysed qualitatively. The researcher also conducted the analysis used contrastive analysis to more focus on differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes. The instrument used to collect the data is the form of checklist. Based on the background of the case above, this study is conducted to analyze kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes and also analyze differences and similarities between English and Indonesian suffixes

The result of this study showed in term on kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes are: a. Noun (-acne, -ence, -er, -or, -ist, -ian, -tion, -tion, -ness, ion, -ing, -ment, -ity, -ism, -dom, -ship, -ent, -ary, -ure, -tude, -hood, -eer, logy, -age, -ant); b. Verb (-ize/-ise, -ate, -ify, -en); c. Adverb (-ly) and; d. Adjective (al, -ar, -ic, -ical, -able/-ible, -ous, -ful, -less, -ish, -ed, -ive, -er, -ate, -ent, est). As for the Indonesian suffixes there are: a. Noun (-an, -is, -isasi, -isme, -itas, -wan/wati, -man); b. Verb (-an, -i, -kan); c. Adjective (-an, -al, -if, -is, -i, -iah).

The result about the differences and similarities of suffixes between English and Indonesian suffixes in “*The Rainbow Troops*” Novel are: first the difference in English suffixes, the researcher only find any adverb (-ly, lovely, politely, wisely, etc). As for the Indonesian suffixes in “*Laskar Pelangi*” is nominal which include: (-an, *jutaan, ribuan ratusan, etc*). The similarities of suffixes English and Indonesian have three similarities, there are: Noun, Adjective and Verb.

Keywords: analysis, contrastive, suffix, novel, the rainbow troop

INTRODUCTION

Words are a crucial part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of grammars. The study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed is morphology. From this explanation the researcher can conclude that words have internal structure, which is rule governed. In this branch of linguistic can be known about parts of a word. (Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams., 2007)

a word can consist of one morpheme, two morphemes, and more than two morphemes.

When talking about morphology, absolutely the students also study the parts of word or the structure of word. As stated by (Louise, M. & Stockwell, 2010) word is the smallest meaningful of language in the spoken or written. A word can be produced from root, morpheme, and can be added by affix.

Morphemes are 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. A process where new words are formed through the addition of morphemes is referred to as affixation. These morphemes could be added at the beginning (before) or end (after) of the root word. When the words add by affixation, the word can change meaning and word class. Many learners of English language not comprehend about it. This study researcher can explain kind of suffixes and process it especially English and Indonesian suffixes. (Nation, 2001) learn affixation can help students to understand the meaning of a particular word, while inflectional affixes do not change word class and also do not change meaning of words.

Affix is categorized as bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone and should be attached to the root or stem or base. It is also the same with prefix and suffix, because they are the types of affix. 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. 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 class. For example in Indonesian language, affix is studied also in the structure of word but Indonesian people usually call affix "*imbuhan*".

Suffix is called "*akhiran*". Some examples of Indonesian suffixes as follow: *an-* (*makanan, minuman, bacaan*) *i-* (*ulangi, temani, amouni*) *kan-* (*campurkan, matikan, hidupakan*) *kah-* (*apakah, bisakah, maukah*) *iah-* (*alamiah, jasmaniah, rohaniyah*), *-if* (*efektif, produktif, konsumtif*). The examples of English suffix morphemes are *-ing* (playing, drinking, learning), *-er* (teacher, learner, driver), and *-ly* (happily, sadly, cutely).

(Endang, 2002) said that a branch of linguistics which seeks to compare two or more languages or subsystems of languages with the aims at describing the similarities and differences between them is contrastive linguistic. The researcher's reason to focus on suffix especially English and Indonesia because many students get in problem when they learnt

affixation. Word add by affix can change meaning and word class. Learn suffix and prefix is an important part of building better readers. Prefixes, suffixes, and roots are the essential blocks of all words. The researcher wants to focus to analyze the suffix because to limit the study. Contrastive Analysis is way that compare between the two languages to know the similarities and differences from those languages. That if students want to study language easily, they have to know also all of thing related with the language learned. Besides that by predicting the mistakes in learning language by using CA also can find the solving problem. Reason the researcher take sample from the novel "*Laskar Pelangi*" by Andrea Hirata and "*The Rainbow Troops*" translated by (Killbane, 2009) because that novel have many moral messages for example spirit of children to get education and defend their school and this novel in Indonesia and another country that novel to be best seller in Indonesia although in another Country.

The researcher takes some previous studies as the comparison and guidance of this research: First, thesis written by (Amalia, 2013) entitles "Contrastive Analysis on English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Narrative Texts of Student's Textbooks for Senior High School". . She explained the similarities between English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes are both of their prefixes have the same type that is prefix that shows a quantity. Second, by (Puspitasari, 2010) "A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time". Her study focus on analysis English and Indonesian adverb of time. She used the qualitative research was to find out the object of her study. The result of her study is English and Indonesian adverb of time has the similarities and the differences. Third, related study thesis entitle "A Contrastive Linguistics Analysis of Inflectional Bound Morphemes of English, Azerbaijani and Persian Languages: A Comparative Study" by (Kazemian, B & Hashemi, 2014). They were analyzed three languages; there are English, Azerbaijani and Persian languages. They studied focus on linguistics of three languages especially of inflectional bound morphemes. They used the qualitative research on them study. The aims of them study are contrasting and comparing inflectional bound morphemes of English, Azerbaijani and Persian languages in details to pinpoint any similarities and differences between them.

Based on the explanation above, researcher decided to present the research with the title "Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Suffixes in "*The Rainbow Troops*" Novel". (Hirata, 2011)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of this study is content analysis because this study will analyze the novel especially suffixes used in novels. Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material can be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents.

To get data in this study, researcher needs method which is suitable with purpose of study. Then the data will answer the problem of study. In the other words, when we talk about research design, it means that we talk about approach of this research. The researcher uses novels to find the data. For the data of Indonesian suffixes researcher uses novel that the researcher by Andrea Hirata the title "Laskar Pelangi" and for English suffixes the researcher uses novel translate of Laskar pelangi that was "The Rainbow Troops" translated by Angie Kilbane. Based on the procedure to data collection, researcher will do the entire step to collect the data. The steps are, researcher familiarizing and organizing, coding - reducing, and interpreting representing. According to (Arikunto, 2006) a documentation method is findings data that related by using book, transcript, newspaper, magazine, ancient inscription, notes of a meeting, agenda, etc. Then in this research, the researcher uses documentation to collect the data of English suffixes and Indonesian suffixes. The data will take from novel Indonesian and translate English.

Here the researcher did some steps of collecting data as follows:

1. Determined the novel which is going to be analyzed.
2. Prepared checklist or coding based on study.
3. Made list categories kind of English and Indonesian suffixes.
4. Read and observed the materials of the novel carefully.
5. Classified suffixes by word classes and used checklist in order to know the categories of the suffix.
6. Collected the data based on categories.
7. Analyzed kind of word classes based on different and similarities of them.

(Sugiyono, 2013) said, " Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others".

The research design of this study is qualitative research, so researcher analyzed data by using qualitative method data analysis and in this research the process of analyzing data used these steps:

1. Classifying the suffixes based on word class there as the noun form, verb

form, adverb form, and adjective form in English suffixes. Meanwhile kind of Indonesian suffixes there as noun form, adjective form, verb form and numeral form.

2. Collecting the data form the data source and entering the data to the the checklist table to make comparison about kinds of English suffixes and Indonesian suffixes.
3. Identifying the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian suffixes with those are suggested by kind and word classes.
4. Describing the differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes based on kind of suffix and alteration word classes after add.

RESULTS

In this study writer found kinds of English suffixes, there are:

Noun (-*ance* "Apprearance", -*ence* "Difference", -*er* "Owner", -*ist* "Popularist", -*ness*, "Happiness", -*ion* "Situation", -*ing* "Smiling", -*ment* "Movement", -*ity* "Reality", -*ism* "Magnetism", -*dom* "kingdom", -*ship* "Friendship", -*ent* "Sufficient", -*ary* "Elementary", -*tude* "Gratutude", -*hood* "Childhood", -*logy* "Myhthlogy", -*age* "Shortage", -*ant* "Important").

Verb (-*ize* "Symbolize" /-*ise* "Merchandise", -*en* "Fallen"). Adverb (-*ly* "Curly")

Adjective (-*al* "Arrival", -*ic* "Islamic", -*able* "Enjoyable" /-*ible* "Credible", -*ous* "Humorous", -*ful* "Painful", -*less* "Moneyless", -*ed* "Rived", -*ive* "Plaintive", -*er* "Older", -*est* "Poorest").

In Indonesian suffixes there are:

Noun (-*an* "Makanan", -*is* "Kolonis", -*isasi* "Harmonisasi", -*isme* "Organisme", -*itas* "Kreatifitas", -*wan* "Karyawan"/-*wati* "Karyawati", -*man* "Seniman").

Verb (-*i* "Alami", -*kan* "Dengarkan"). Adjective (-*al* "Profesional", -*if* "Agresif", -*is* "Filosofis", -*i* "Jumpai", -*iah* "Jahiliah").

Numeral (-*an* "Jutaan").

The Differences of English and Indonesian Suffixes

It is derived the word class in English suffixes writer findings verb form can derived from another word class as noun + suffix -en example (word result be verb. Besides verb derived from adjective, adverb, and also verb. Meanwhile, in Indonesia verb derived from two word class, there are noun and verb. Adjective form in English derived from another word class such as noun, verb, adverb and also adjective. Meanwhile in Indonesia adjective form derived from three word class such as noun, verb, and adjective. Furthermore, kinds of English and Indonesian

suffixes. In English suffixes, there are: Noun (-*acne*, -*ence*, -*er*, -*or*, -*ist*, -*ian*, -*tion*, -*ness*, -*ion*, -*ing*, -*ment*, -*ity*, -*ism*, -*dom*, -*ship*, -*ent*, -*ary*, -*ure*, -*tude*, -*hood*, -*eer*, -*logy*, -*age*, -*ant*). Verb (-*ize/ise*, -*ate*, -*ify*, -*en*). Adverb (-*ly*) and Adjective (-*al*, -*ar*, -*ic*, -*ical*, -*able/ible*, -*ous*, -*ful*, -*less*, -*ish*, -*ed*, -*ive*, -*er*, -*ate*, -*ent*, -*est*). Indonesian suffixes there are: Noun (-*an*, -*is*, -*isasi*, -*isme*, -*itas*, -*wan/wati*, -*man*). Verb (-*an*, -*i*, -*kan*). Adjective (-*an*, -*al*, -*if*, -*is*, -*i*, -*iah*). Numeral (-*an*). There are kinds English and Indonesian suffixes found in novels.

The similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes

It is derived the word class English and Indonesian suffixes has derived from another word class after add the suffixes, and noun form derived from adjective and verb, Indonesian suffixes also noun form derived from adjective English suffixes writer findings verb form can derived from another word class. Besides, the similarities English and Indonesian suffixes it is kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes have three similarities form, there are: Noun, Adjective and Verb.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data of novel especially English and Indonesian suffixes, writer found some differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes in novels entitled "*The Rainbow Troops and Laskar Pelangi*". By using contrastive analysis to finding the result.

In English suffix the writer found **Noun** (-*ance* "Appearance", -*ence* "Difference", -*er* "Owner", -*ist* "Popularist", -*ness* "Happiness", -*ion* "Situation", -*ing* "Smiling", -*ment* "Movement", -*ity* "Reality", -*ism* "Magnetism", -*dom* "kingdom", -*ship* "Friendship", -*ent* "Sufficient", -*ary* "Elementary", -*hood* "Childhood", -*logy* "Mythology", -*age* "Shortage", -*ant* "Important"). **Verb** (-*ize* "Symbolize" /-*ise* "Merchandise", -*en* "Fallen"). Adverb (-*ly* "Curly") **Adjective** (-*al* "Arrival", -*ic* "Islamic", -*able* "Enjoyable" /-*ible* "Credible", -*ous* "Humorous", -*ful* "Painful", -*less* "Moneyless", -*ive* "Plaintive", -*er* "Older", -*est* "Poorest").

In Indonesian suffix the writer found **Noun** (-*an* "Makanan", -*is* "Kolonis", -*isasi* "Harmonisasi", -*isme* "Organisme", -*itas* "Kreatifitas", -*wan* "Karyawan"/-*wati* "Karyawati", -*man* "Seniman"). **Verb** (-*i* "Alami", -*kan* "Dengarkan"). Adjective (-*al* "Profesional", -*if* "Agresif", -*is* "Filosofis", -*i* "Jumpai", -*iah* "Jahiliah"). **Numeral** (-*an* "Jutaan").

As in Indonesian suffix there is nominal suffixes., Indonesian suffixes also noun form derived from adjective English suffixes writer findings verb form can derive from another word class. English and Indonesian suffixes have three similarities, there are: Noun, Adjective

and Verb. In writer's conclusion, English and Indonesian suffixes in novels entitled "*The Rainbow Troops and Laskar pelangi*" have differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes found in novels by using contrastive analysis.

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