

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

THESIS



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FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
DEPARTEMENT OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION
STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
2017 M / 1439 H**

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NOVEL**

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Presented to

*State Islamic Institute Palangka Raya in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana in English Language Education*



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1439 H / 2017 M**

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Surely, with hardship comes ease. Verily, with every difficulty there is relief”

- Maka, sesungguhnya bersama kesulitan ada kemudahan. Sesungguhnya bersama

kesulitan ada kemudahan -

(Q.S. Al-Insyirah: 5-6)

This Thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Mother, Hj. Hatiah.

My beloved Father, H. Rusbandi.

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My beloved Brother, Ahmad Askholani.

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DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

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Yours Faith Fully



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Palangka Raya, November 2017

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ABSTRACT

Asmaniah. 2017. *Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Suffixes in "The Rainbow Troops" Novel*. Thesis. Departement of Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, State Islamic Institut of Palangka Raya Advisor (I) Hj. Apni Ranti, M. Hum., (II) Aris Sugianto, M. Pd.

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

Novel is one of the learning media that can used by teacher and students in order to help the improve their reading knowledge. Acontrastive analysis to a compare first language and second language is used in this study in order to find kinds, differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes.

The object of the study are the novels Englis and Indonesian entitled "The Rainbow Troops and *Laskar pelangi*" novel by Andrea Hirata and translated by Angie Kilbane. This study was design in content analysis qualitative research because the object of the study was a novel. Moreover, as the data was ini the form of words and field notes, so the data were analysed qualitatively. The researcher also conducted the analysis by 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: 1) to analyze the English and Indonesian suffixes. 2) to analyze the process od derived word classes after add the suffix.

The result of this study showed that in term of kinds English and Indonesian suffixes 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*). 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*). The difference English and Indonesia, English suffixes any adverb (-*ly*, *lovely*, *politely*, *wisely*, *etc*). Difference Indonesian and English suffixes that is Indonesian suffix any kind of nominal that is the example (-*an*, *jutaan*, *ribuan ratusan*, *etc*).

ABSTRAK

Asmaniah. 2017. *Kontrastif Analisis Inggris dan Indonesia Akhiran dalam "The Rainbow Troops" Novel*. Skripsi. Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya. Pembimbing: (I) Hj. Apni Ranti, M. Hum., (II) Aris Sugianto, M.Pd.

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

Analisis, kontrastif, akhiran, novel, the rainbow troops

Novel adalah salah satu media pembelajaran yang dapat digunakan oleh guru dan murid agar membantu meningkatkan kemampuan membaca. Sebuah kontrastif analisis untuk membandingkan bahasa pertama dan bahasa kedua digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk menemukan jenis, perbedaan dan persamaan akhiran dari bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia.

Objek dari penelitian adalah novel Inggris dan Indonesia dengan judul "*The Rainbow Troops* dan Laskar pelangi" novel dari Andrea Hirata dan penerjemah oleh Angie Kilbane. Penelitian ini disusun menggunakan analisis isi penelitian kualitatif karena objek dari penelitian ini adalah novel. Selain itu data ini berbentuk kata-kata dan catatan lapangan, jadi data di analisis dengan kualitatif. Penulis juga melakukan analisis menggunakan kontrastif analisis untuk lebih fokus pada perbedaan dan persamaan dari Inggris dan Indonesia akhiran. Menggunakan instrumen pengumpulan data dengan table ceklis. Berdasarkan latar belakang kasus di atas, penelitian ini melakukan: 1) menganalisis Inggris dan Indonesia akhiran. 2) menganalisis proses dari memperoleh kelas kata setelah ditambah akhiran.

The result of this study showed that in term of kinds English and Indonesian suffixes seperti : 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*). 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*). Indonesia akhiran seperti: Noun (-*an*, -*is*, -*isasi*, -*isme*, -*itas*, -*wan/-wati*, -*man*). Verb (-*an*, -*i*, -*kan*). Adjective (-*an*, -*al*, -*if*, -*is*, -*i*, -*iah*). Perbedaan bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia, bahasa Inggris akhiran terdapat kelas kata keterangan (-*ly*, *lovely*, *politely*, *wisely*, dll). Perbedaan bahasa Indonesia akhiran terdapat jenis kelas kata nominal contohnya (-*an*, *jutaan*, *ribuan*, *tarusan* dll).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
ADVISOR APPROVAL.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
THESIS APPROVAL	Error! Bookmark not defined.
OFFICIAL NOTE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	vi
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	viii
ABSTRACT.....	x
ABSTRAK.....	xi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xii
LIST OF TABLE	xiv
LIST OF APPENDICES	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvii
 CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	 1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Research Problem.....	4
C. Objective of the Study	4
D. Scope and limitation.....	4
E. Significance of the Study.....	5
F. Definition of Key Term	5
 CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	 8
A. Related Studies	8
B. Definition of Morpheme.....	11
1. Free morpheme	12
2. Bound morpheme.....	12
C. Derived Word Classs	16
D. Contrastive Analysis	18
E. Frame of Thinking.....	20
 CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	 21
A. Research Design	21
B. Source of Data	21
C. Research Instrument.....	22
D. Data Collection Procedure.....	22
E. Data Analysis Procedure	23
F. Data Endorsement	25
 CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	 27
A. Data Presentation.....	27
B. Research Findings	28
C. Disscussion.....	50
 CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	 55

A. Conclusion.....	55
B. Suggestion	57

REFERENCES

APPENDICES

LIST OF TABLE

Data of English Suffixes	34
4.1.1 Data Presentation of “The Rainbow Troops” Novel English Suffixes	
Noun Form “ance”	34
4.1.2 English Suffixes Noun Form “ence”	34
4.1.3 English Suffixes Noun Form “er”	34
4.1.4 English Suffixes Noun Form “ist”	34
4.1.5 English Suffixes Noun Form “ness”	35
4.1.6 English Suffixes Noun Form “ion”	35
4.1.7 English Suffixes Noun Form “ing”	35
4.1.8 English Suffixes Noun Form “ment”	36
4.1.9 English Suffixes Noun Form “ity”	37
4.1.10 English Suffixes Noun Form “ism”	37
4.1.11 English Suffixes Noun Form “dom”	37
4.1.12 English Suffixes Noun Form “ship”	37
4.1.13 English Suffixes Noun Form “ent”	37
4.1.14 English Suffixes Noun Form “ary”	38
4.1.15 English Suffixes Noun Form “tude”	38
4.1.16 English Suffixes Noun Form “hood”	38
4.1.17 English Suffixes Noun Form “logy”	38
4.1.18 English Suffixes Noun Form “age”	38
4.1.19 English Suffixes Noun Form “ant”	38
4.2.1 Data Presentation of “The Rainbow Troops” Novel English Suffixes	
Verb Form “ize / ise”	39
4.2.2 English Suffixes Verb Form “en”	39
4.3.1 Data Presentation of “The Raibow Troops” Novel English Suffixes	
Adverb From “ly”	39
4.3.1 Data Presentation of “The Rainbow Troops” Novel English Suffixes	
Adjective Form “al”	41
4.3.2 English Suffixes Adjective Form “ic”	42
4.3.3 English Suffixes Adjective Form “able/ible”	42
4.3.4 English Suffixes Adjective Form “ous”	43
4.3.5 English Suffixes Adjective Form “ful”	43
4.3.6 English Suffixes Adjective Form “less”	43
4.3.7 English Suffixes Adjective Form “ed”	43
4.3.8 English Suffixes Adjective Form “ive”	44
4.3.9 English Suffixes Adjective Form “er/est”	44
Data of Indonesian Suffixes	46
4.1.1 Data Presentation of “<i>Laskar Pelangi</i>” Novel Indonesian Suffixes Noun	
Form “-an”	46
4.1.2 Indonesian Suffixes Noun Form “-isasi”	46
4.1.3 Indonesian Suffixes Noun Form “-is”	46
4.1.4 Indonesian Suffixes Noun Form “-isme”	47
4.1.5 Indonesian Suffixes Noun Form “-itas”	47

4.1.6 Indonesian Suffixes Noun Form “-wan,-man,-wati”	47
4.2.1 Indonesian Suffixes Verb Form “-kan”	47
4.2.2 Indonesian Suffixes Verb Form “-i”	47
4.3.1 Indonesian Suffixes Adjective Form “-al”	48
4.3.3 Indonesian Suffixes Adjective Form “-if”	48
4.3.4 Indonesian Suffixes Adjective Form “-is”	48
4.3.5 Indonesian Suffixes Adjective Form “-i”	48
4.3.6 Indonesian Suffixes Adjective Form “-iah”	48

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CA	: Contrative Analysis
L1	: First Language
L2	: Second Language
Adj	: Adjective
Adv	: Adverb
SNE	: English Suffix Noun
SVE	: English Suffix Verb
SAE	: English Suffix Adverb
SJE	: English Suffix Adjective
SNI	: Indonesian Suffix Noun
SVI	: Indonesian Suffix Verb
SJI	: Indonesian Suffix Adjective
SMI	: Indonesian Suffix Numeral

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix

1. Checklist for selecting and classify English suffixes	62
2. Checklist for selecting and classify Indonesian suffixes	63
3. Research Decrees (Surat Penetapan Judul dan Pembimbing Surat	
4. Keterangan Lulus Seminar. Surat Izin Penelitian, dan Surat Selesai	
Penelitian).....	64
5. Curriculum Vitae	69

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter of this graduating paper is introduction. This chapter explains about the background of the study, problems statement, and objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and limitation of the problem, clarification of the key term.

A. Background of the Study

Language is considered as the best way in having relationship with others. People as social beings use the language for interaction, socialization, and communication. One of languages that are used most is English.

In Indonesia, English is the first foreign language that is learned and practiced. Not only to be learned and practiced, English is also suggested to be mastered. 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 (2007, p.32) a word can consist of one morpheme, two morphemes, and more than two morphemes.

When talking about morphology, absolutely the students also study about the parts of word or the structure of word. As stated by Louise and Stockwell (2010, p. 6) 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 classes. Many learner English languages not comprehend about it. This study researcher can explain about kind of suffixes and process it especially English and Indonesian suffixes. Nation (2001, p.263) learn affixation can help students to understand the meaning of a particular word, while inflectional affixes do not change word classes 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 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 classes. 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, hidupkan*) *kah-* (*apakah, bisakah, maukah*) *iah-*(*alamiah, jasmaniah, rohaniah*), *-if* (*efektif, produktif, konsumtif*). The examples of English suffix morphemes are *-ing* (playing, drinking, learning), *-er* (teacher, learner, driver), and *-ly* (happily, sadly, cutely).

Fauziati (2002, p.63) 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 classs. Learn suffix and prefix is an important part of building better readers. Prefixes, suffixes, and roots are the essential building blocks of all words. The researcher wants focus to analyze the suffix because to limits the study and to deep this study. Contrastive Analysis is way that compare between 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 relate 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 Angie Kilbane because that novel have many moral massages for example spirit of children to get education and

defend their school and this novel is famous novel in Indonesia and another country that novel to be best seller in Indonesia although in another country.

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”.

B. Research Problem

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulates the problems as follows:

1. What are the kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes found in “The Rainbow Troops” novel by Andrea Hirata?
2. How are the differences and similarities of suffixes kind between English and Indonesian suffixes in “The Rainbow Troops” novel by Andrea Hirata?

C. Objective of the Study

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

1. To describe the kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes found in novel “The Rainbow Troops” novel by Andrea Hirata.
2. To find out the differences and similarities of suffixes kind between English and Indonesian in “The Rainbow Troops” novel by Andrea Hirata.

D. Scope and limitation

To have specific research, the researcher has restricted this study in order to make it easier to be analyzed. This study analyzes the English and Indonesian suffix. To limit the study, the researcher only takes suffixes in Indonesian novel

“Laskar Pelangi” written by Andrea Hirata and English novel “The Rainbow Troops” translated by Angie Kilbane.

E. Significance of the Study

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

1. Theoretically for :
 - a. Reference of Indonesian and English suffixes in contrast.
 - b. Source information to the next researchers where the problem related to this research.
2. Practically for:
 - a. The researcher and the reader can be easier to understand contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian on suffix.
 - b. The students can comprehend better about suffixes Indonesian and English in contrast.
 - c. The reader can deepen the knowledge about the English and Indonesian suffixes.

F. Definition of Key Term

To avoid any mistakes in interpreting the title of this research, it is regarded necessary to explain the term relating to it.

a. Contrastive analysis

According to Muriel (2006, p. 34) Contrastive Analysis (CA) is an approach to the study of SLA (Second Language Acquisition) which

involves predicting and explaining learner problems based on a comparison of L1 and L2 to determine similarities and differences. While CA highlighted potential learning problems, behaviorist learning theory attributed variable success by L2 learners in part to the nature of relationship between L1 and L2 (and thus to the potential for negative versus positive transfer), but most importantly to circumstances of learning which promote poor versus good habit formation.

From the definition above, it means that the main point of contrastive analysis is comparison. By comparing two or more languages can be learned the similarities and differences about the languages. By understanding the similarities and differences of languages, it is highly expected can help the students in the studying foreign language.

b. Suffix

A suffix is a syllable added to the end of a word, the new word has a different meaning. Broukal (2002, p.179) states that a suffix is a combination of letters added to the end of a word or word root.

c. Novel “The Rainbow Troops”

Review	: The Rainbow Troops by Andrea Hirata
Title	: The Rainbow Troops
Researcher	: Andrea Hirata (Indonesian)
Translated	: Angie Kilbane (Spanish)
Published	: Vintage January 2013

Synopsis : Ikal is a student at Muhammadiyah Elementary, on the Indonesia island of Belitong, where graduating from sixth grade is considered a major achievement. His school is under constant threat of closure. In fact, Ikal and his friends- a group called The Rainbow Troops- face threats from every angle: pessimistic, corrupt government officials; greedy corporations hardly distinguishable from the colonialism they have replaced; deepening poverty and crumbling infrastructure; and their own faltering self-confidence. But in from of two extraordinary teachers, they also have hope, and Ikal's education is an up lifting one, in and out of the classroom.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consist of related studies, definition of morpheme, affixation, suffixes there are: Indonesian suffix and English suffix, contrastive analysis and step of contrastive analysis.

A. Related Studies

The researcher takes some previous studies as the comparison and guidance of this research:

First, thesis wrote by Amalia (2013) entitle “Contrastive Analysis on English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Narrative Texts of Student’s Textbooks for Senior High School”. She was the student of State Islamic Institute (STAIN) of Salatiga. On her study focus on analysis English and Indonesian prefix and suffix in narrative text. She used the qualitative research was to find out the object of her study. That was English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes, there have similarities and differences. 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.

Then, the same types of English and Indonesian suffixes are both of them have suffixes that forming noun, verb and adjective. And the differences of English and Indonesia prefixes are in their types. In English prefixes have types; locative, temporal, and negation. The types of Indonesian prefixes are forming verb, adjective, noun, and interrogative. Their kinds are so different

in the meaning when added in a word. In English suffixes have adverbial suffixes. It is not own in Indonesian suffixes. However in Indonesian suffixes have types suffixes that forming numeral and interrogative, and in English suffixes do not have these types.

Second, thesis also wrote by Puspitasari (2010) “A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time”. She was the student of Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES). 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. The similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time may be summarized as follows:

- 1) The similarities between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time.
 - a) Based on the function, both of them explain verb, adjectives, and the other adverbs.
 - b) Based on the position, both of them can be placed in front, middle and behind.
 - c) Based on the type, both of them have three kinds of adverbs.
- 2) The differences between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time.
 - a) Based on the function, in Indonesian, In English, sentence adverbs used many words ending –ed + -ly, but in Indonesian was not.

- b) Based on the tenses, in English, if an action was happen in past, the verbs automatically was changed, for example come (V1) = came (V2), but in Indonesian was not.
- c) Based on the type, in English has three kinds of adverbs, and in Indonesian has eleven kinds of adverbs.

Third, related study thesis entitle “A Contrastive Linguistics Analysis of Inflectional Bound Morphemes of English, Azerbaijani and Persian Languages: A Comparative Study” by Kazemian & 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.

Result of they studied were more varieties of the inflections in English, Azeri and Persian languages, conducted in this study, reflects the following facts: (1) these languages share some characteristics in terms of inflectional affixations. The inflections are incorporated to signify number, possession, tense, comparison, etc. (2) Azeri is the most regular of them in terms of plurality and utilizes only two suffixes to indicate it (-lar, -lər). English uses a vast number of irregular forms borrowed from other languages; Persian also employs three loan-inflections as well as the so-called broken plurals from Arabic (-hā (أَلْ), (y)ān (أَيَّ), -āt (أَيَّ), -in

(نـ), -un (و)). The challenging part is the feasibility of both regular and irregular forms for some nouns in English and Persian. (3) English and Azeri are inflected to mark genitive case, but Persian applies the enclitic -e (so-called *ezāfe*) in lieu to indicate possessive relation which is not written orthographically but pronounced; the enclitic -e is applied for all possessive relations and is very regular.

Based on some related studies above, there are some similarities and differences. The similarity is using the contrastive analysis to analyze the data and different are subject and object. Subject of this study are the novel entitle *The Rainbow Troops* translated by Angie kilben and *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata. The object of this study is suffixes.

B. Definition of Morpheme

Morpheme is “a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function”. Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural, for example. In the sentence “*The police reopened the investigation*”, the word *reopened* consists of three morphemes. It was adopt theory by Yule (2006, p.52). One minimal unit of meaning is *open*, another minimal unit of meaning is *re-* (meaning ‘again’) and a minimal unit of grammatical function is *-ed* (indicating past tense). The word *tourists* also contain three morphemes. There is one minimal unit of meaning *tour*, another minimal unit of meaning *-ist* (marking ‘person who does something’), and a minimal unit of grammatical function *-s* (indicating plural). Divided of morpheme, there are:

1. Free morpheme

According to Fromkin et al (2003, p. 77) are those that can stand alone as words. constitute words by themselves. Free morpheme divided two way, there are:

a. Lexical morpheme

Lexical is relating to words or the vocabulary of language as distinguished from its grammar and construction. Some example are: *girl, man, house, tiger, sad, long, yellow, sincere, open, look, follow, break*. We can add new lexical morphemes to the language rather easily, so they are treated as an 'open' class of words such as noun, verb, adverb, and adjective.

b. Functional morpheme

Functional morpheme is set consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles and pronouns. Because we almost never add new functional morphemes to the language, they are described as a 'closed' class of words. Some example are: *and, but, when, because, on, near, above, in, the, that, it, them*.

2. Bound morpheme

are never words by themselves but always parts of word Fromkin et al (2003, p. 78). So bound morphemes must be attached to the word

(affixes). Affix is categorized as bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone and should be attached to the root or stem or base.

a. Derivation

English word when add with another morpheme can change the meaning, moreover can the new word of English. This process called derivation and it is accomplished by mean of large number of small “bits” are generally mention as **affixes**. Appendages (affixes) are added at either the beginning or at the end of the word. Affixes divided some kinds, there are:

1) prefix

Prefix stated by Fromkin et al (2003, p. 78) is occurring before other morphemes. Prefix is beginning in word. Examples of prefixes are unhappy, unfamiliar, impossible and etc.

2) Suffix

Suffix is also categorized as bound morpheme, such a Prefix. However, it is rather different. 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. Plag (2002, p.109-123) divided suffix into several types, they are: (1) Nominal Suffixes Plag (2002, p.109) were often employed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities and the like. Another large group of nominal suffixes derives person nouns of various sorts. Very often, these

meanings were extend to other, related senses so that practically each suffix can be shown to be able to express more than one meaning, with the semantic domains of different suffixes often overlapping.

There are examples of suffixes. They are:

- a) Noun suffixes which form noun. That are examples of them, *-age* (marriage, coverage), *-ance* (and with its variant *-ence/-ency/ancy*) (performance, independence), *-ant* (applicant, defendant), *-ee* (employee, interviewee), *-er* (performer, beginner), *-ing* (running, building), *-ion* (education, connection), *-ist* (novelist, scientist), *-ment* (development, treatment), *-ness* (happiness, darkness), *-ship* (friendship, relationship), *-ence* (intelligence, difference), *-or* (actor, refrigerator), *-ian* (politician), *-ity* (reality, neutrality), *-ism* (magnetism), *-dom* (freedom, kingdom), *-ent* (permanent), *-ary* (elementary, urinary),
- b) Adverbial suffixes which form adverb meaning. That are the examples of them, *-ly* (slowly, aggressively), *-wise* (clockwise, weather-wise).
- c) Verbal suffixes which derive verbs from other categories (mostly adjectives and nouns), *-ate*, *-en*, *-ify* and *-ize*. The examples of them are: *-ate* (dominate, irritate), *-en* (harden, lengthen), *-ify* (identify, magnify), *-ize* (feminize, Americanize).

d) Adjectival suffixes are the suffixes that can form adjective meaning.

The word that can change into adjective is noun and verb. Suffixes form adjectival meaning from verb is *-able*, *-ive*. From noun into adjectival meaning, the suffixes are *-al*, *-ed*, *-ful*, *-ic*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-less*, *-ly*, *-ous*, *-y*.

3) Infix

Infixes, according to Yule (2006, p. 58) which are attached within another morpheme. Infixes is common in languages of Southeast Asia and the Philippines, and it also found in some Native American languages.

4) Circumfix

Circumfixes stated by Fromkin et al (2003, p. 80). is morpheme that are attached to another morpheme both initially and finally circumfixes common in German language.

Sometimes, a root word needs to add an affix so that can be used. This affixes can change the meaning, kind, and function of words become other words that different function with the root word. It is such English affixes, Indonesian affixes is also classified into seven groups, which are prefix, suffix, infix, simulfiks, konfiks, superfiks, combination affix. However, this research only focuses on suffix in L1 (Indonesian). There are suffix in Indonesia:

1. Forming noun, the example Suffixes that form noun are *-an* (*tulisan*, *manisan*, *daratan*), *-at* (*muslimat*, *hadirat*), *-si* (*politisi*, *kritisi*), *-in* (*hadirin*, *muslimin*), *-ir* (*importir*, *eksportir*), *-us* (*politikus*, *kritikus*), *-is*

(connected with suffix *-isme*) (such as *kapitalis, kapitalisme*), *-or* (*koruptor, diktator*), *-tas* (*kualitas, universitas*).

2. Forming verb can change the root word to be verb meaning. The example of this type is suffix *-in* (*bikin, doain*).
3. Forming adjective, there are eight suffixes which derive adjective form. That is *-an* (*cantikan, kampungan*), *-al* (*individual, material*), *-il* (*idiil, prinsipil*), *-iah* (*alamiah, jasmaniah*), *-if* (*efektif, produktif*), *-is* (*teknis, praktis*), *-istis* (*optimistis, materialistis*), *-i* (*kimiawi, manusiawi*).
4. Forming numeral, suffix *-an* in word *puluhan* and *ratusan* constitute the example of this type.

C. Derived Word Classs

Suffixe is that not being inflectional, it must be derivational. Since the term derivational is used for all aspect of word –structure involving affixation that is not inflectional. There are way derivation word class according by (Carstairs & McCharthy, 2002. P.48) :

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives.

There are adverbs deriving from adjectives such as (-ly) “quick+ly”

(quick= Adjective + suffix ‘-ly’) Quickly= Adverb.

2. Nouns derived from noun

Not all derivation process change word class. English has derivational process that yield nouns with meaning such as (-let) “book+let” (book= noun +suffix ‘-let’) Booklet =noun. Another example is (-ship) “Friend+ship” (Friend= noun +suffixes ‘-ship’) Friendship = noun.

3. Nouns derived from member of other word classes

Nouns derived from another word classes such as adjective and form verbs are extremely numerous. Here are some suffixes used to derive nouns from adjective such as (-ity, -ness, -ism). Even more numerous are suffixes for deriving nouns from verbs. Here are just a few: (-ance) “perform+ance” (perform= verb + suffix ‘-ance’) Performance = noun, (-ment) “commit+ment” (commit= verb + suffix ‘-ment’) Commitment = noun, (-ing) “sing+ing” (sing= verb + suffix ‘-ing’) Singing = noun, (-ion) “confuse+ion” (confuse= verb + suffix ‘-ion’) Confusion = noun, (-er) “paint+er” (paint= verb + suffix ‘-er’) Painter = noun. By contrast with some languages, however the derivational use that English makes of vowel change is minimal.

4. Adjectives derived from members of other word classes

Some of the process that derive adjectives from verbs straddle that divide between derivation and inflection in a way that we have not yet encountered. Further suffixes that commonly form adjectives from verbs, with their basic meanings, are: (break = verb + suffix ‘-able’) Breakable = adjective, ‘read + able’ (read = verb + suffix ‘-able’) Readable = adjective, ‘repulse + ible’ (repulse = verb + suffix ‘-ible’) Repulsive = adjective. Expectations derived from these basic meanings can, as usual in derivation be overridden; for example *conversant* does not tend to converse. Some of these bound verb roots appear in a number of derived lexemes, such as the *aud* cannot tend alone and it is meaningless that

occurs in (-ence, -ible) 'Audience or Audible'. As will be seen, adjectives in – *ful and -less* tend to come in pairs, although the correspondence is not exact: *slothful* but not 'slothless' and *Pennless* but not 'Penniful'. This confirms again that, even when the meaning of a potential word may be easily guessable (a 'Slothless' person would be hardworking, and a 'penniful' person would be well off), the existence of the word is not guaranteed.

5. Verbs derived from verbs

Verbs derived from verbs such as: 'got + en' (got = verb + suffixe '-en') Gotten = verb, 'forbid + en' (forbid = verb + suffixe '-en') Forbidden = verb.

6. Verbs derived from members of other word classes

Verbs derived from nouns and from adjectives are numerous. The suffix for deriving verb from nouns are: 'organ + ise' (organ = noun + suffixe '-ise') Organise = verb, 'terror + ise' (terror = noun + suffix '-ise') Terrorise = verb. This suffix for deriving verb from adjective is: (broke = adjective + suffix '-en') Broken = verb.

D. Contrastive Analysis

Platt (1992, p.17) states that contrastive analysis is used to describe similarities and differences among two or more languages at such as level phonology, grammar, and semantics. CA is not only comparing the elements and systems of linguistics in the L1 and L2 but also describing the background culture of both languages so the result can be used in teaching foreign language or target

language. Raji (2012, p.1) explains that contrastive analysis is a branch of language which focuses on the study of two or more different languages, with the aim of describing their similarities and differences.

The researcher can conclude that the main point of contrastive analysis is comparing the objects, and finds the similarities and differences of the object. In other word contrastive analysis is the study of linguistic in teaching second language. Especially, CA also can be used by the teachers to solve the difficulties and speaking problem that student made in learning foreign language.

Tarigan (1996, p.50) states that CA has some important contributions in the teaching learning process, for example:

- a. Constructing language teaching materials. This is the basic aspect of comparing two languages.
- b. Constructing the system of pedagogical language. This is based on the linguistic theory being used.
- c. Arranging the class property in which the first language is used to help in the second language learning.

Based on above that contrastive analysis also has important role in learning process and has the advantage. It is not only help the students in learn foreign language becomes easier but also the teachers can know difficulties and mistakes in learning foreign or target language of students. There are solutions to overcome the difficulties and error of the students. One of the solutions to solve the difficulties and errors of the students in learning

target language is contrastive analysis. Therefore, contrastive analysis can be used as an alternative solution in second language teaching.

E. Frame of Thinking

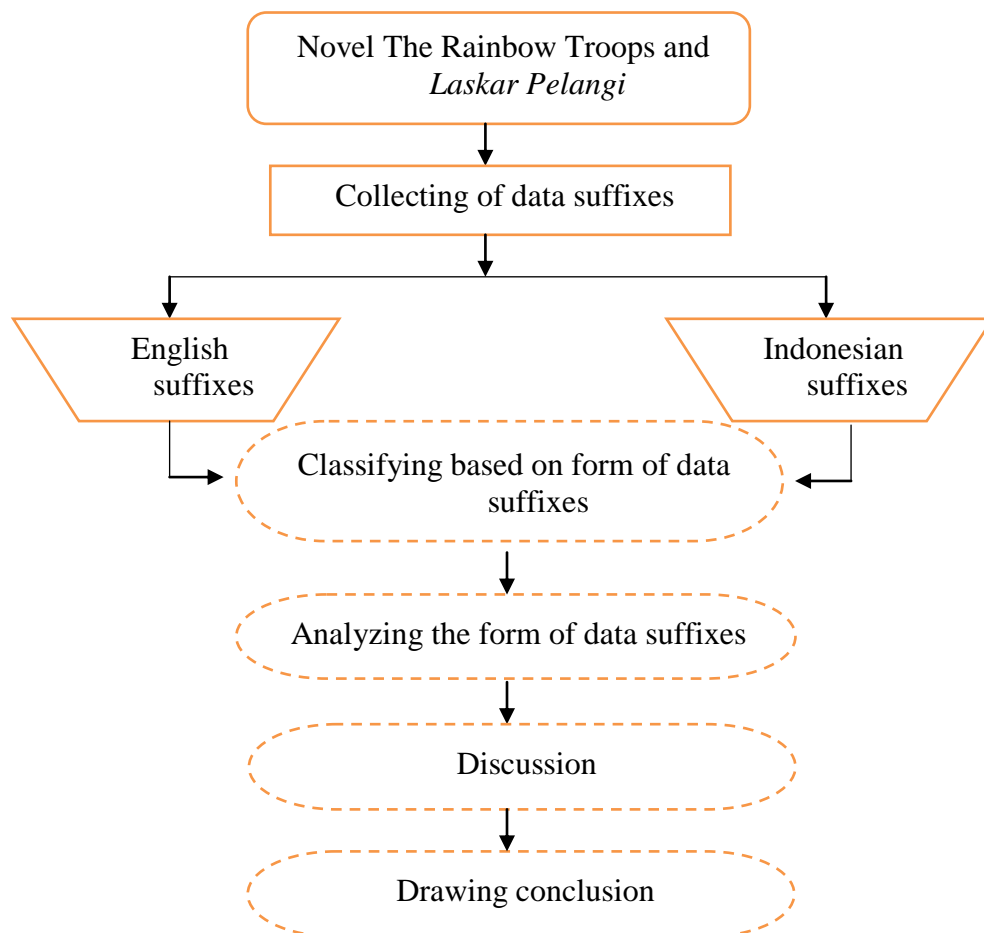


Figure. 1. A Frame of Thinking

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research design, subject of the study, source of the study, source of data, research instrument, data collection procedure, data analysis procedure and data endorsement.

A. Research Design

There are many different types of qualitative research, there are: basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies (Ary et al 2010, p.29).

Then, 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.

B. Source of Data

In this research the researcher finds the data of the novel; the researcher uses two 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.

C. Research Instrument

The instrument of the research is the equipment that used by the researcher to collect the data, in which it is important to get the accurate data. It means that instrument is very important to arrange the data.

The instrument of this research is the researcher. 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.

D. Data Collection Procedure

There are many ways to collect the data for qualitative research, such as: documentation, observation, test, interview, and questionnaire. In this study, the researcher uses documentation through reading the material and note taking technique to collect the English suffixes and Indonesian suffixes in the novel. According to Suharsimi (2006, p.158) 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.

The researcher uses three steps to collection procedure of the data. The researcher observed the data by using observation checklist.

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

1. First, the researcher determined the novel which is going to be analysed.
2. Second, the researcher should have prepared checklist or coding based on study.
3. Third, make list categories kind of English and Indonesian suffixes.
4. Fourth, the researcher read and observed the materials of the novel carefully.
5. fifth, the researcher clasified suffixes by word classs and kind. Using checklist in order to know the categories of the suffix.
6. sixth, the researcher collected the data based on catagories.
7. And the last analysed kind and word classs based on different and similarities of them.

E. Data Analysis Procedure

The data of this study are all of suffixes present in novels “*The Rainbow Troops* and *Laskar Pelangi*” published by Bentang.Bogdan in Sugiyono (2013, p.334) 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. Onwuegbuzie and Teddlie presented that, a third-stage conceptualization of qualitative method are: Stage 1, **data reduction**, analysis qualitative data was suitable to the theme of study. Stage 2, **data display** make table or other form using to show data of kind and word class the suffixes. Stage 3, **Conclusion Drawing/ Verification**, make conclusion and describe the differences and similarities of the English and Indonesian suffixes.

In this research the process of analysing 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 from the data source and entering the data to 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 class.
4. Describing the differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes based on kind of suffix and alteration word class after add.

F. Data Endorsement

Qualitative researchers may use different terms to apply to these criteria.

To verification of this study are: (Ary et al 2010,p. 638).

1. Credibility

Credibility is the same as validity in quantitative research. The integrity of qualitative research depends on attending to the issue of validity. Validity concerns the accuracy or truthfulness of the findings. To effort in order that the truth of result of the researcher believed, it is supported by using multiple sources of data, multiple observers, and/or multiple methods is referred to as triangulation. To effort in order that the truth of result of the researcher believed, it is supported by some ways as follow:

a. Extension Reading

The extension of reading to test the credibility of data research focused on the examination of the data has been obtained. If after rechecking the data that has been obtained found the right data then its mean the data is credible. In this study the researcher done the extension of reading for one month for rechecking of data that have been found and analyzed.

b. Use reference material

Reference material here means to prove the existence of supporting data that has been discovered by researcher.

2. Transferability

Transferability is the degree to which the findings of a qualitative study can be applied or generalized to other contexts or to other groups. Be aware

that there are threats to transferability. Transferability is the external factor. Therefore, the researcher demanded to report the data conclusion clearly, systematically and acceptably.

3. Dependability

This is referred to as dependability or trustworthiness. Some strategies to investigate dependability are using an audit trail, replication logic, and step wise replication, code–recoding, integrate comparisons, and triangulation. The technique has purpose, they are: The researcher gift the true report of the research. The result and process must be balanced.

4. Conformability

According Ary et al (2010, p.504) conformability in qualitative research is neutrality or the extent to which the research is free of bias in the procedures and the interpretation of results. Because it qualitative researchers are concerned with whether the data they collect and the conclusions they draw would be confirmed by others investigating the same situation. Thus, in qualitative studies, the focus shifts from the neutrality of the researcher to the confirmability of the data and interpretations. In the present study, to reach the conformability the researcher followed the procedure of the study scientifically.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will present the data presentation, research findings and discussion. This section covers discussion of data findings toward to the analysis of English and Indonesian suffixes in novel “The Rainbow Troops” by Andrea Hirata and translate by Angie Kilbane.

A. Data Presentation

The researcher analyzed novels entitled “*The Rainbow Troops and Laskar Pelangi*” by Andrea Hirata especially the suffixes in novel. This novel is sastra novel that is tell about 10 children and their two inspirational teachers as they struggle with poverty and develop hopes for the future. This novel also get many reward and be best seller internasional. This novel can representation to get kind of suffixes.

This novels also have many good moral massage for reader. “The Rainbow Troops” novel is printed in 463 pages. These pages are added with the preface, table of contents, and translator’s note. In total, there are 478 pages printed on this novel. There are 48 chapters presented in this novel which every chapter has different title. Meanwhile “Laskar Pelangi” novel is printed in 489 pages. These pages are added with the preface, table of contents, and translator’s note. In total, there are 534 pages printed on this novel. There are 34 chapters presented. Here, the presentation of the data in the textbook which has been analysed.

B. Research Findings

In order to find out the kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes, writer made an coding of kind suffixes, writer used the coding has my research instrument. The writer made an table coding of kind suffixes, meaning, word classs and the change word classs after add suffix. The table of data English suffixes consisted eight point (suffixes, Free morpheme, Word class, Free morpheme + suffixe, Word class, meaning,page and code. In the following tables, writer input data in the table.

1. Kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes found in “The Raionbow Troops” Novel

a. The Derived of English Word Classs

Here is the English data result analysis of the derived word classs after add the suffix. Following table of coding it seen the derived. There are some word classs has derived from another word class such as:

1) Noun derived from verb

- Perform + -ance = ‘Performance’ Noun
Verb Suffixe
- Confide + -ence = ‘Confidence’ Noun
Verb Suffixe
- Reflect + -ion = ‘Reflection’ Noun
Verb Suffixe
- Punish + -ment = ‘Punishment’ Noun
Verb Suffixe
- Suffice + -ent = ‘Sufficent’ Noun
Verb Suffixe

2) Noun derived from noun

- Element + -ary = “Elementary” Noun
Noun Suffix
- Own + -er = ‘Owner’ Noun
Noun Suffix
- Wit + -ness = ‘Witness’ Noun
Noun Suffix

3) Noun derived from adjective

- Happy + -ness = ‘Happyness’ Noun
Adjective Suffix
- Short + -age = ‘Shortage’ Noun
Adjective Suffix
- Difficult + -ty = ‘Difficulty’ Noun
Adjective Suffix

4) Noun derived from adverb

- Deject + -ion = ‘Dejection’ Noun
Adverb Suffix
- Depart + -ment = ‘Department’ Noun
Adverb Suffix
- appear + -ance = ‘Appearance’ Noun
Adverb Suffix

5) Verb derived from noun

- Heave + -en = ‘Heave’ Verb
Noun Suffix
- Merchant + -ise = ‘Merchantise’ Verb
Noun Suffix
- Symbol + -ize = ‘Symbolize’ Verb
Noun Suffix

6) Verb derived from adjective

- Broke + -en = ‘Broken’ Verb

- | Adjective | | Suffix | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|
| • <u>Marginal</u>
Adjective | + | - <u>ize</u>
Suffix | = 'Marginal' Verb |
| 7) Verb derived from adverb | | | |
| • <u>Forget</u>
Adverb | + | - <u>en</u>
Suffix | = 'Forgotten' Verb |
| 8) Verb derived form verb | | | |
| • <u>Give</u>
Verb | + | - <u>en</u>
Suffix | = 'Given' Verb |
| 9) Adjective derived from noun | | | |
| • <u>Nodd</u>
Noun | + | - <u>ed</u>
Suffix | = 'Nodded' Adjective |
| • <u>Fret</u>
Noun | + | - <u>ful</u>
Suffix | = 'Fretful' Adjective |
| • <u>Plaint</u>
Noun | + | - <u>ive</u>
Suffix | = 'Plaint' Adjective |
| 10) Adjective derived from verb | | | |
| • <u>Apprehend</u>
Verb | + | - <u>ive</u>
Suffix | = 'Apprehensive' Adjective |
| • <u>Suppose</u>
Verb | + | - <u>ed</u>
Suffix | = 'Nodded' Adjective |

b. The Derived of Indonesian Word Classs

Here is the Indonesian data result analysis of the derived word classs after add the suffix. Following table of coding it seen the derived. There are some word classs has derived from another word class such as:

1) Noun derived form verb

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| • <u>Tuntut</u>
Verb | + | - <u>an</u>
Suffix | = 'Tuntutan' Noun |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------|

- Bangun + - an = 'Bangunan' Noun
Verb Suffix
- Tempel + - an = 'Tempelan' Noun
Verb Suffix

2) Noun derived from adjective

- Vokal + - is = 'Vokalis' Noun
Adjective Suffix
- Feodal + - isme = 'Feodalisme' Noun
Adjective Suffix
- Kreatif + - itas = 'Kreatifitas' Noun
Adjective Suffix
- Spontan + - itas = 'Spontanitas' Noun
Adjective Suffix
- Harmoni + - isasi = 'Harmonisasi' Noun
Adjective Suffix
- Intelektual + - isasi = 'Intelektualisasi' Noun
Adjective Suffix

3) Noun derived from noun

- Pikir + - an = 'Pikiran' Noun
Noun Suffix
- Tepi + - an = 'Tepian' Noun
Noun Suffix
- Jawab + - an = 'Jawaban' Noun
Noun Suffix
- Koloni + - is = 'Kolonis' Noun
Noun Suffix
- Gitar + - is = 'Gitaris' Noun
Noun Suffix

- Organ + -isme = 'Organisme' Noun
Noun Suffix
- Total + -itas = 'Totalitas' Noun
Noun Suffix
- Bangsa + -wan = 'Bangsawan' Noun
Noun Suffix
- Karya + -wan = 'Karyawan' Noun
Noun Suffix

4) Verb derived from noun

- Kuasa + -i = 'Tuntutan' Verb
Noun Suffix
- Alam + -i = 'Bangunan' Verb
Noun Suffix

5) Verb derived from adjective

- Suka + -i = 'Sukai' Verb
Adjective Suffix

6) Verb derived from verb

- Singgah + -i = 'Singgahi' Verb
Verb Suffix
- Lalu + -i = 'Lalui' Verb
Verb Suffix
- Dengar + -kan = 'Dengarkan' Verb
Verb Suffix

7) Adjective derived from noun

- koloni + -al = 'Kolonial' Adjective
Noun Suffix
- Profesi + -al = 'Profesial' Adejective
Noun Suffix
- Tradisi + -al = 'Tradisial' Adjective
Noun Suffix
- Eksklusif + -if = 'Eksklusif' Adjective

Noun		Suffix	
• <u>Agresi</u> Noun	+	- <u>if</u> Suffix	= 'Agresif' Adejctive
• <u>Konstruksi</u> Noun	+	- <u>if</u> Suffix	= 'Konstruksif' Adjective
• <u>Sistem</u> Noun	+	- <u>is</u> Suffix	= 'Sistemis' Adjective
• <u>Geograf</u> Noun	+	- <u>is</u> Suffix	= 'Geografis' Adejctive
• <u>Biolog</u> Noun	+	- <u>is</u> Suffix	= 'Biologis' Adejctive
• <u>Alam</u> Noun	+	- <u>iah</u> Suffix	= 'Alamiah' Adejctive

8) Adjective derived from verb

• <u>Jumpa</u> Verb	+	- <u>i</u> Suffix	= 'Jumpai' Adejctive
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9) Adjective derived from adjective

• <u>Jahil</u> Adjective	+	- <u>iah</u> Suffix	= 'Jahiliah' Adejctive
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c. Data of English Suffixes

4.1.1 Data Presentation of “The Rainbow Troops” Novel English Suffixes Noun Form “-ance”

suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	page	code
-ance	Perform	Verb	performance	Noun	melakukan	178	SNE1
-ance	Appear	Verb	appearance	Noun	kelihatan	58	SNE1

4.1.2 English Suffixes Noun Form “-ence”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-ence	Confide	Verb	Confidence	Noun	Kepercayaan	108	SNE2
-ence	Differ	Verb	Difference	Noun	Perbedaan	92	SNE2
-ence	Magnify	Verb	Magnificence	Noun	Kecermalaman	126	SNE2
-ence	Audio	Noun	Audioence	Noun	Penonton	178	SNE2

4.1.3 English Suffixes Noun Form “-er”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-er	Help	Noun	Helper	Noun	Penolong	2	SNE3
-er	Own	Noun	Owner	Noun	Pemilik	2	SNE3
-er	Corn	Noun	Corner	Noun	Sudut	53	SNE3
-er	Engine	Noun	Engineer	Noun	Masinis	94	SNE3
-er	Photograph	Noun	Photographer	Noun	Juru foto	99	SNE3
-er	Make	Noun	Maker	Noun	Pembuat	130	SNE3

4.1.4 English Suffixes Noun Form “-ist”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	page	Code
-ist	popular	Adj	popularist	noun	Terkenal	58	SNE4
-ist	perfect	Noun	perfectionist	noun	Perfeksionis	61	SNE4

4.1.5 English Suffixes Noun Form “ness”

suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-ness	wit	Noun	Witness	noun	Saksi	6	SNE8
-ness	happy	Adj	Happiness	noun	Kebahagiaan	13	SNE8
-ness	wick	Adj	wickedness	noun	Kejahatan	20	SNE8
-ness	good	Noun	goodness	noun	Kebaikan	25	SNE8
-ness	dark	Noun	darkness	noun	Kegelapan	30	SNE8
-ness	Great	Adj	greatness	noun	Kebesaran	33	SNE8
-ness	Busy	Adj	business	noun	Perusahaan	46	SNE8
-ness	Kind	noun	kindness	noun	Kebaikan	49	SNE8
-ness	Ill	Adj	illness	noun	sakitnya	69	SNE8
-ness	Sad	Adj	sadness	noun	Kesedihan	76	SNE8
-ness	weak	Adj	weakness	noun	Kelemahan	101	SNE8
-ness	sleepy	Noun	Sleepiness	noun	Tidur	114	SNE8
-ness	love	Noun	loveliness	noun	Penuh cinta	118	SNE8
-ness	serious	Adj	seriousness	noun	Kegentingan	126	SNE8
-ness	Wild	Noun	Wildness	noun	kebuasan	158	SNE8
-ness	Sullen	Adj	Sullenness	noun	Merengut	145	SNE8

4.1.6 English Suffixes Noun Form “ion”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-ion	Situate	Adv	Situation	Noun	Keadaan	4	SNE9
-ion	deject	Adv	dejection	Noun	Kekesalan	6	SNE9
-ion	attend	Adv	attention	Noun	Perhatian	7	SNE9
-ion	frustrate	Adv	frustration	Noun	Kegagalan	59	SNE9
-ion	determinate	Adj	determination	Noun	Kuat tekak	11	SNE9
-ion	occupat	Noun	occupation	Noun	Pekerjaan	12	SNE9
-ion	express	Noun	expression	Noun	Ungkapan	12	SNE9
-ion	generate	Verb	generation	Noun	Generalisasi	14	SNE9
-ion	introduce	Adv	introduction	Noun	Perkenalan	15	SNE9
-ion	profess	Adv	profession	Noun	Pekerjaan	46	SNE9
-ion	aspirate	Noun	aspiration	Noun	Aspirasi	62	SNE9
-ion	Contempt	Noun	Contemplation	Noun	Perenungan	82	SNE9
-ion	reflect	Verb	reflection	Noun	Bayangan	121	SNE9

4.1.7 English Suffixes Noun Form “ing”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-ing	Wear	Noun	Wearing	Noun	Memakai	2	SNE10
-ing	Smile	Noun	Smiling	Noun	Tersenyum	2	SNE10
-ing	Make	Verb	Making	Noun	Membuat	2	SNE10
-ing	Count	Noun	Counting	Noun	Menghitung	2	SNE10
-ing	Hope	Noun	Hoping	Noun	Mengharapkan	4	SNE10
-ing	Hold	Noun	Holding	Noun	Harta saham	5	SNE10
-ing	dream	Noun	dreaming	Noun	Bermimpi	5	SNE10
-ing	Wait	Noun	Waiting	Noun	Menunggu	5	SNE10
-ing	Try	Noun	Trying	Noun	Mencoba	5	SNE10
-ing	Move	Noun	Moving	Noun	Penggeseran	7	SNE10
-ing	Run	Noun	Running	Noun	Berlari	7	SNE10
-ing	struggle	Noun	struggling	Noun	Berjuang	10	SNE10
-ing	pull	Noun	pulling	Noun	Tarikan	10	SNE10
-ing	Loom	Noun	Looming	Noun	Bayangan	29	SNE10
-ing	sell	Noun	selling	Noun	Berjual	81	SNE10
-ing	Analyze	Verb	Analyzing	Noun	Menganalisis	103	SNE10
-ing-	Shout	Noun	Shouting	Noun	Sorak-sorai	112	SNE10
-ing	Draw	Noun	Drawing	Noun	Menggambar	112	SNE10
-ing	lift	Noun	Lifting	Noun	Mengangkat	112	SNE10
-ing	Horrid	Adj	Horrifying	Noun	Dahsyat	160	SNE10
-ing	Wail	Noun	Wailing	Noun	Meratap	142	SNE10

4.1.8 English Suffixes Noun Form “ment”

suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-ment	govern	Noun	government	Noun	Pemerintahan	3	SNE11
-ment	embarrass	Adv	embarrassment	Noun	Memalukan	13	SNE11
-ment	assign	Adv	assignment	Noun	Tugas	14	SNE11
-ment	depart	Adv	department	Noun	Departement	18	SNE11
-ment	state	Noun	statement	Noun	Pernyataan	20	SNE11
-ment	pay	Noun	payment	Noun	Bayaran	24	SNE11
-ment	treat	Noun	treatment	Noun	Perlakuan	32	SNE11
-ment	amaze	Adv	amazement	Noun	Keheranan	36	SNE11
-ment	judge	Noun	Judgment	Noun	Menghakimi	43	SNE11
-ment	require	Adv	requirement	Noun	Syarat	59	SNE11
-ment	Move	Noun	Movement	Noun	Gerak-gerik	112	SNE11
-ment	Punish	Verb	Punishment	Noun	Hukuman	174	SNE11
-ment	Enjoy	Adv	Enjoyment	Noun	Kesenangan	179	SNE11

4.1.9 English Suffixes Noun Form “ity”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-ity	Real	Noun	Reality	Noun	Realitas	5	SNE12
-ity	neutral	Noun	neutrality	Noun	Kenetralan	60	SNE12
-ity	Author	Noun	Authority	Noun	Wibawa	69	SNE12
	stupid	Adj	stupidity	Noun	Kebodohan	69	SNE12
-ity	Mortal	Noun	Mortality	Noun	Kematian	130	SNE12

4.1.10 English Suffixes Noun Form “ism”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-ism	Magnet	Noun	Magnetism	Noun	Kemagnetan	108	SNE12

4.1.11 English Suffixes Noun Form “dom”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	page	Code
-dom	King	Noun	Kingdom	Noun	Kerjaan	244	SNE14
-dom	Free	Noun	Freedom	Noun	Kebebasan	372	SNE14
-dom	Wise	Noun	Wisdom	Noun	Kebijaksanaan	32	SNE14

4.1.12 English Suffixes Noun Form “ship”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	page	Code
-ship	lead	Noun	leadership	Noun	Pimpinan	59	SNE15
-ship	hard	Adj	hardship	Noun	Kesukaran	82	SNE15
-ship	friend	Noun	friendship	Noun	Pertemanan	115	SNE15

4.1.13 English Suffixes Noun Form “ent”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-ent	perm	Noun	permanent	Noun	Permanen	48	SNE16
-ent	Suffice	Verb	Sufficient	Noun	Cukup	89	SNE16

4.1.14 English Suffixes Noun Form “ary”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-ary	element	Noun	elementary	Noun	Dasar	1	SNE17
-ary	Urine	Noun	Urinary	Noun	Air kencing	104	SNE17

4.1.15 English Suffixes Noun Form “tude”

suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-tude	grate	Noun	Gratitude	Noun	Terimakasih	73	SNE19

4.1.16 English Suffixes Noun Form “hood”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-hood	live	Adjective	livelihood	Noun	Penghidupan	47	SNE20
-hood	child	Noun	childhood	Noun	Masa kecil	52	SNE20

4.1.17 English Suffixes Noun Form “logy”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-logy	Myth	Noun	mythology	Noun	Mitologi	124	SNE22
-logy	antropoid	Noun	Anthropology	Noun	Anthropologi	130	SNE22

4.1.18 English Suffixes Noun Form “age”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-age	short	Noun	shortage	Noun	Kekurangan	6	SNE23
-age	Village	Noun	Vill	Noun	Desa	11	SNE23

4.1.19 English Suffixes Noun Form “ant”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme +	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
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			suffixe				
-ant	please	Adv	pleasant	Noun	menyenangkan	15	SNE24
-ant	import	Noun	Important	Noun	Penting	93	SNE24
-ant	blade	Noun	Blatant	Noun	menyolok	113	SNE24
-ant	serge	Noun	Sergeant	Noun	Sersan mayor	112	SNE24
-ant	Assist	Noun	Assistant	Noun	pembantu	181	SNE24

4.2.1 Data Presentation of “The Rainbow Troops” Novel English Suffixes Verb Form “ize / ise”

suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	page	Code
-ize	Symbol	Noun	Symbolize	Verb	Menandakan	74	SVE1
-ize	Marginal	Adj	Marginalize	Verb	Menipiskan	129	SVE1
-ise	merchant	Noun	Merchandise	verb	Barang dagang	163	SVE1
-ize	apology	Noun	Apologize	verb	Minta maaf	173	SVE1

4.2.2 English Suffixes Verb Form “en”

suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	page	Code
-en	Bright	Adj	Brighten	Verb	menjadi terang	3	SVE4
-en	Got	Verb	Gotten	Verb	Mendapatkan	3	SVE4
-en	Broke	Adj	Broken	Verb	Patah	14	SVE4
-en	Bite	Verb	Bitten	Verb	Gigitan	15	SVE4
-en	Write	Verb	Written	Verb	Menulis	18	SVE4
-en	Hide	Noun	Hidden	Verb	bersembunyi	29	SVE4
-en	Heave	Noun	Heaven	Verb	Mengangkat	29	SVE4
-en	Take	Verb	Taken	Verb	Menerima	30	SVE4
-en	Speak	Verb	Spoken	Verb	Berbicara	41	SVE4
-en	Forget	Adv	Forgotten	Verb	Lupa	43	SVE4
-en	Give	Verb	Given	Verb	Membari	43	SVE4
-en	Forsake	Verb	Forsaken	Verb	Meninggalkan	49	SVE4
-en	Shake	Noun	Shaken	Verb	Mengoncang	59	SVE4
-en	Choose	Verb	Chosen	Verb	Memilih	59	SVE4
-en	Cite	Verb	Citizen	Verb	Menyebutkan	62	SVE4
-en	Prove	Verb	Proven	Verb	Membuktikan	78	SVE4
-en	Drive	Noun	Driven	Verb	Mengembudi	132	SVE4
-en	Fall	Noun	Fallen	Verb	Jatuh	142	SVE4
-en	Forbid	Verb	Forbidden	Verb	Terlarang	153	SVE4

4.3.1 Data Presentation of “The Rainbow Troops” Novel English Suffixes Adverb Form “ly”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	page	code
-ly	Nervous	Adj	Nervously	Adv	Dengan gugup	2	SAE1
-ly	Friend	Noun	Friendly	Adv	Ramah	2	SAE1
-ly	Curl	Noun	Curly	Adv	Keriting	3	SAE1
-ly	Dirt	Noun	Dirtly	Adv	Kotor	3	SAE1
-ly	Quick	Adj	Quickly	Adv	Dengan cepat	3	SAE1
-ly	Easy	Adj	Easily	Adv	Dengan mudah	4	SAE1
-ly	Secret	Noun	Secretly	Adv	Diam-diam	5	SAE1
-ly	Sad	Adj	Sadly	Adv	Amat sayang	5	SAE1
-ly	Shake	Noun	Shakily	Adv	Gemetar	6	SAE1
-ly	Mental	Adj	Mentally	Adv	Rohani	7	SAE1
-ly	Extreme	Noun	Extremely	Adv	Terlalu	7	SAE1
-ly	Soft	Adj	Softly	Adv	lembut	7	SAE1
-ly	Near	Adj	Nearly	Adv	Hampir	8	SAE1
-ly	Important	Adj	importantly	Adv	Sangat penting	8	SAE1
-ly	wide	Adj	widely	Adv	Luas	8	SAE1
-ly	Hesitant	Adj	Hesitantly	Adv	Bimbang	12	SAE1
-ly	Tense	Noun	Tensely	Adv	tegang	12	SAE1
-ly	Slow	Adj	Slowly	Adv	Perlahan	12	SAE1
-ly	Strong	Adj	Strongly	Adv	Kuat	10	SAE1
-ly	Actual	Adj	Actually	Adv	Benar-benar	11	SAE1
-ly	Sudden	Adj	Suddenly	Adv	Tiba-tiba	13	SAE1
-ly	Clumsy	Adj	Clumsily	Adv	Sembrono	15	SAE1
-ly	ordinary	Noun	Ordinarily	Adv	Lumrahnya	15	SAE1
-ly	Definite	Adj	Definitely	Adv	Dengan pasti	15	SAE1
-ly	assemble	Adv	Assembly	Adv	Pertemuan	18	SAE1
-ly	Firm	Noun	Firmly	Adv	Sungguh	25	SAE1
-ly	Tender	Noun	Tenderly	Adv	Dengan lemah	28	SAE1
-ly	eventual	Adj	eventually	Adv	Nantinya	29	SAE1
-ly	Tight	Noun	Tightly	Adv	Dengan ketat	32	SAE1
-ly	Neat	Adj	Neatly	Adv	Denganrapi	42	SAE1
-ly	Bare	Adj	Barely	Adv	Baru saja	45	SAE1
-ly	Calm	Noun	Calmly	Adv	Dengan tenang	46	SAE1

-ly	Care	Noun	Carelessly	Adv	Awut	52	SAE1
-ly	Correct	Adj	Correctly	Adv	Benar	58	SAE1
-ly	Certain	Adj	Certainly	Adv	Pasti	20	SAE1
-ly	Just	Adj	Justly	Adv	Dengan tepat	59	SAE1
-ly	Visible	Adj	Visibly	Adv	Dengan nyata	59	SAE1
-ly	Joyous	Adj	Joyously	Adv	Dengan gembira	59	SAE1
-ly	Bitter	Adj	Bitterly	Adv	Dengan sedih	61	SAE1
-ly	Sharp	Noun	Sharply	Adv	Secara pedas	61	SAE1
-ly	Limp	Noun	Limpely	Adv	Elastis	61	SAE1
-ly	Wise	Noun	Wisely	Adv	Dengan bijaksana	64	SAE1
-ly	absolute	Adj	Absolutely	Adv	Sepenuhnya	68	SAE1
-ly	hopeless	Adj	Hopelessly	Adv	Tanpa harapan	68	SAE1
-ly	apprehend	Verb	Apprehensively	Adv	Kekuatiran	71	SAE1
-ly	Terrible	Adj	Terribly	Adv	Ketelaluan	76	SAE1
-ly	Body	Noun	Bodily	Adv	Jasmani	81	SAE1
-ly	Polite	Adj	Politely	Adv	Dengan sopan	88	SAE1
-ly	Secret	Adj	Secretively	Adv	Dengan rahasia	93	SAE1
-ly	Victor	Noun	Victoriously	Adv	Dengan sukses	94	SAE1
-ly	Bash	Noun	Bashfully	Adv	Dengan malu	94	SAE1
-ly	Hasty	Adj	Hastily	Adv	Banter	101	SAE1
-ly	Patient	Noun	Patiently	Adv	Dengan sabar	102	SAE1
-ly	respect	Noun	Respectively	Adv	Berturut	111	SAE1
-ly	Harmony	Noun	Harmoniously	Adv	Tidak sopan	112	SAE1
-ly	Heave	Noun	Heavenly	Adv	Lezat	112	SAE1
-ly	Somber	adj	Somberly	Adv	Kusam	117	SAE1
-ly	Love	Noun	Lovely	Adv	Bagus	118	SAE1
-ly	Terrible	Adj	Terribly	Adv	Keterlaluan	118	SAE1
-ly	Brisk	Adj	Briskly	Adv	Degan cepat	131	SAE1
-ly	Swift	Noun	Swiftly	Adv	Dengan cepat	131	SAE1
-ly	Night	Noun	Nightly	Adv	Tiap malam	135	SAE1
-ly	Mind	noun	mindlessly	Adv	Tanpa pikir panjang	161	SAE1
-ly	Peace	Noun	Peacefully	Adv	Dengan damai	136	SAE1
-ly	Leisurely	Adj	Leisurely	Adv	Santai	161	SAE1
-ly	Meticulously	Adj	Meticulously	Adv	Dengan teliti	161	SAE1

-ly	Mercilessly	Noun	Mercilessly	Adv	Tanpa ampun	168	SAE1
-ly	absolutely	Noun	absolutely	Adv	Sepenuhnya	170	SAE1
-ly	occasionally	noun	occasionally	Adv	Kadang	175	SAE1

4.4.1 Data Presentation of “The Rainbow Troops” Novel English Suffixes Adjective Form “al”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	code
-al	finance	Noun	financial	Adj	Keuangan	2	SJE1
-al	Arrive	Verb	arrival	Adj	Kedatangan	40	SJE1
-al	approve	Verb	approval	Adj	Persetujuan	103	SJE1
-al	Region	Noun	Regional	Adj	Kedaerahan	108	SJE1
-al	Mathematic	Noun	Mathematical	Adj	Ilmu pasti	123	SJE1
-al	Technique	Noun	Technical	Adj	Teknis	35	SJE1
-al	Torrent	Noun	Torrential	Adj	Amat deras	139	SJE1
-al	Survive	Verb	Survival	Adj	peningaaan	29	SJE1

4.4.2 English Suffixes Adjective Form “ic”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	page	code
-ic	Islam	Noun	Islamic	Adj	Islam	50	SJE3
-ic	charisma	Noun	Charismatic	Adj	Berkarisma	40	SJE3
-ic	elect	Noun	Electric	Adj	Listrik	12	SJE3
-ic	psyche	Noun	Psychiatric	Adj	Penyakit jiwa	69	SJE3
-ic	fantasy	Noun	Fantastic	Adj	Fantasi	108	SJE3
-ic	Nation	Noun	Nationalistic	Adj	Kebangsaan	117	SJE3
-ic	Arab	Noun	Arabic	Adj	Bahasa Arab	18	SJE3
-ic	poem	Noun	Poetic	Adj	Puitis	24	SJE3
-ic	Artist	Noun	Artistic	Adj	Artistik	33	SJE3
-ic	Nomad	Noun	Nomadic	Adj	Sebagai pengembara	128	SJE3
-ic	Democrat	Noun	Democratic	Adj	Demokratis	135	SJE3
-ic	Apathy	Noun	Apathetic	Adj	menghiraukan	155	SJE3
-ic	history	Noun	Historic	Adj	Bersejarah	197	SJE3
-ic	Melancholia	Noun	Melancholic	Adj	murung	210	SJE3
-ic	ecstasy	Noun	Ecstatic	Adj	gembira	206	SJE3
-ic	idiom	Noun	Idiomatic	Adj	ungkapan	213	SJE3
-ic	sciene	Noun	Scientific	Adj	ilmiah	213	SJE3

4.4.3 English Suffixes Adjective Form “able/ible”

suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	page	code
-ible	credit	Noun	Credible	Adj	Dapat dipercaya	158	SJE5
-able	lame	Adj	lamentable	Adj	disayangkan	136	SJE5
-able	value	Noun	Valuable	Adj	berharga	112	SJE5
-able	Enjoy	Verb	Enjoyable	Adj	menggembirakan	158	SJE5

4.4.4 English Suffixes Adjective Form “ous”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-ous	Humor	Noun	Humorous	Adj	Lucu	78	SJE6
-ous	victor	Noun	Victorious	Adj	Yang menang	189	SJE6
-ous	ridicule	Noun	Ridiculous	Adj	menertawakan	115	SJE6

4.4.5 English Suffixes Adjective Form “ful”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-ful	fret	Noun	Fretful	Adj	Cerewet	4	SJE7
-ful	pain	Noun	Painful	Adj	Menyakitkan	76	SJE7
-ful	Hand	Noun	Handful	Adj	Segenggam	29	SJE7
-ful	Peace	Noun	Peaceful	Adj	tenang	33	SJE7
-ful	Success	Noun	successful	Adj	Berhasil	19	SJE7
-ful	power	Noun	Powerful	Adj	Sangat kuat	26	SJE7
-ful	bliss	Noun	Blisful	Adj	Penuh kebahagiaan	93	SJE7
-ful	Youth	Noun	Youthful	Adj	Kelihatan muda	122	SJE7

4.4.6 English Suffixes Adjective Form “less”

suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	Page	code
-less	Money	Noun	Moneyless	Adj	Tak punya uang	47	SNE8
-less	never	Adverb	Nevertheless	Adj	Namun	58	SNE8
-less	spot	Noun	Spotless	Adj	Bersih	62	SNE8

-less	count	Noun	Countless	Adj	Tak terhitung	123	SNE8
-less	end	noun	Endless	Adj	Tak berujung	40	SNE8
-less	Motion	noun	Motionless	Adj	Tak bergerak	92	SNE8
-less	use	noun	Useless	Adj	Tak berguna	155	SNE8
-less	Rest	noun	Restless	Adj	Gelisah	2	SNE8
-less	breath	noun	breathless	Adj	Sesak nafas	202	SNE8

4.4.7 English Suffixes Adjective Form “ed”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	page	Code
-ed	shad	Noun	Shaded	Adj	Menaungi	1	SJE10
-ed	nodd	Noun	nodded	Adj	Mengantuk	1	SJE10
-ed	smile	Verb	Smiled	Adj	Tersenyum	1	SJE10
-ed	smudge	Noun	smudged	Adj	Mencoreng	2	SJE10
-ed	follow	Adv	followed	Adj	Mengikuti	11	SJE10
-ed	force	Noun	Forced	Adj	Terdesak	2	SJE10
-ed	Graduate	Noun	Graduated	Adj	Tamatan	5	SJE10
-ed	Close	Noun	Closed	Adj	Tertutup	6	SJE10
-ed	suppose	Verb	supposed	Adj	Diharapkan	6	SJE10
-ed	crush	Adv	Crushed	Adj	Tergilas	6	SJE10
-ed	utter	Adj	Uttered	Adj	Mengucapkan	6	SJE10
-ed	Reach	Noun	Reached	Adj	Terjangkau	6	SJE10
-ed	Greet	Verb	Greeted	Adj	Menyambut	7	SJE10
-ed	Fill	Noun	Filled	Adj	Gembung	7	SJE10
-ed	Point	Noun	Pointed	Adj	tajam	7	SJE10
-ed	Stumble	Noun	Stumbled	Adj	Tersandung	7	SJE10
-ed	rive	Verb	Rived	Adj	Sungai	8	SJE10
-ed	fold	Noun	Folded	Adj	Berlipat	8	SJE10
-ed	Save	Noun	Saved	Adj	menyimpan	8	SJE10
-ed	Wipe	Noun	Wiped	Adj	menghapus	8	SJE10
-ed	Jump	Verb	Jumped	Adj	melompati	10	SJE10
-ed	Taste	Noun	Tasted	Adj	mencicipi	17	SJE10
-ed	paralyze	Verb	paralyzed	Adj	capik	209	SJE10

4.4.8 English Suffixes Adjective Form “ive”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	page	Code
-ive	Apprehend	Verb	apprehensive	Adj	Kuatir	2	SJE11
-ive	plaint	Noun	Plaintive	Adj	sayu	13	SJE11

4.4.9 English Suffixes Adjective Form “er/est”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	meaning	page	code
-er	Eassy	Ad	Easier	Adj	Lebih mudah	2	SJE12
-er	Old	Adj	Older	Adj	Lebih tua	3	SJE12
-er	Earl	Noun	Earlier	Adj	Lebih dulu	3	SJE12
-est	Poor	Noun	Poorest	Adj	Paling miskin	4	SJE12
-est	New	Noun	Newest	Adj	terbaru	4	SJE12
-est	Old	Noun	Oldest	Adj	tertua	4	SJE12
-est	Large	Adj	Largest	Adj	terbesar	19	SJE12
-est	Low	Noun	Lowest	Adj	Terbawah	28	SJE12
-est	Rich	Noun	Richest	Adj	Paling kaya	29	SJE12
-est	Cheap	Adj	Cheapest	Adj	termurah	48	SJE12
-est	Smart	Adj	smartest	Adj	Paling pandai	209	SJE12

d. Data of English Suffixes

4.1.1 Data Presentation of “*Laskar Pelangi*” Novel Indonesian Suffixes Noun Form “-an”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-an	Pikir	Noun	Pikiran	Noun	Opinian	3	SNI1
-an	Tuntut	Verb	Tuntutan	Noun	Demand	3	SNI1
-an	Tepi	Noun	Tepian	Noun	Edge	3	SNI1
-an	Lipat	Verb	Lipatan	Noun	Fold	9	SNI1
-an	Susun	Noun	Susunan	Noun	Composition	17	SNI1
-an	Bangun	Verb	Bangunan	Noun	Edifice	19	SNI1
-an	Tempel	Verb	Tempelan	Noun	Sticker	19	SNI1
-an	Imbal	Adj	Imbalan	Noun	Wage	21	SNI1
-an	Embus	Verb	Embusan	Noun	Bellow	23	SNI1
-an	Butir	Noun	Butiran	Noun	Bead	12	SNI1
-an	Jawab	Noun	Jawaban	Noun	Response	25	SNI1
-an	Jahit	Verb	Jahitan	Noun	Needlework	30	SNI1
-an	Hukum	Noun	Hukuman	Noun	Punishment	31	SNI1
-an	Jalin	Verb	Jalanan	Noun	Braided	37	SNI1
-an	Kawan	Noun	Kawanan	Noun	Herd	39	SNI1
-an	Buat	Verb	Buatan	Noun	Make	43	SNI1
-an	Lintas	Noun	Lintasan	Noun	Flash	48	SNI1
-an	Lebih	Adj	Lebihan	Noun	Excess	49	SNI1

4.1.2 Indonesian Suffixes Noun Form “-isasi”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-isasi	Harmoni	Adj	Harmonisasi	Noun	Harmonization	228	SNI2
-isasi	Intelektual	Adj	Intelektualisasi	Noun	-	139	SNI2

4.1.3 Indonesian Suffixes Noun Form “-is”

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-is	Koloni	Noun	Kolonialis	Noun	-	40	SNI3
-is	Konsekuensi	Adj	Kondekuensi	Noun	-	42	SNI3
-is	Vokal	Adj	Vokalis	Noun	Vaocalist	192	SNI3

-is	Ide	Noun	Idealis	Noun	Idealist	216	SNI3
-is	Gitar	Noun	Gitaris	Noun	Guitarist	129	SNI3
4.1.4 Indonesian Suffixes Noun Form “-isme”							
Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-isme	Organ	Noun	Organisme	Noun	-	33	SNI4
-isme	Feodal	Adj	Feodalisme	Noun	Feodalism	42	SNI4
4.1.5 Indonesian Suffixes Noun Form “-itas”							
Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-itas	Kreatif	Adj	Kreativitas	Noun	Creativity	139	SNI5
-itas	Rasional	Adj	Rasionalitas	Noun	Rationality	139	SNI5
-itas	Total	Noun	Totalitas	Noun	Totality	245	SNI5
-itas	Spontan	Adj	Spontanitas	Noun	Spontaneity	246	SNI5
4.1.6 Indonesian Suffixes Noun Form “-wan,-man,-wati”							
Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-wan	Bangsa	Noun	Bangsawan	Noun	Noble	43	SNI5
-wan	Karya	Noun	Karyawan	Noun	Employee	47	SNI5
4.2.1 Indonesian Suffixes Verb Form “-kan”							
Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-kan	Dengar	Verb	Dengarkan	Verb	Hear	418	SVI1
4.2.2 Indonesian Suffixes Verb Form “-i”							
Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-i	Alam	Noun	Alami	Verb	Natural	173	SVI2
-i	Kuasa	Noun	Kuasai	Verb	-	197	
-i	Suka	Adj	Sukai	Verb	-	218	

Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-iah	Alam	Noun	Alamiah	Adj	Artless	165	SJI6
-iah	Jahil	Adj	Jahiliah	Adj	-	255	SJI6
4.4.1 Indonesian Suffixes Numeral Form “-an”							
Suffix	Free morpheme	Word class	Free morpheme + suffixe	Word class	Meaning	Page	Code
-an	Juta	Noun	Jutaan	Numeral	Millions		SMI1
-an	Ribu	Noun	Ribuan	Numeral	Thousands		SMI1
-an	Ratus	Noun	Ratusan	Numeral	Hundreds		SMI1
-an	Satu	Noun	Satuan	Numeral	Unit		SMI1
-an	Puluh	Noun	Puluhan	Numeral	Tens		SMI1

2. The Differences and Similarities of English and Indonesian Suffixes in “The Rainbow Troops” Novel

a. The Differences of English and Indonesian Suffixes

It is derived the word classes in English suffixes writer findings verb form can derived from another word classes 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 classes, there are noun and verb. Adjective form in English derived from another word classes such as noun, verb, adverb and also adjective. Meanwhile in Indonesia adjective form derived from three word classes 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, -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.

b. 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.

C. Discussion

This part of the study is aimed to discuss the result of the study of suffixes that has been collected from the novels using field notes and coding. In addition, as it is explained in the previous chapter. The discussion is focusing on the kind of English and Indonesian suffixes and the differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes. The discussion is divided into two major points. The first is the conformity the kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes especially found in “*The Rainbow Troops and Laskar Pelangi*” novel. This is conducted to figure out whether all of the kinds of suffixes be present are conformity of the found in the novels. This is done to

figure out what and how the suffixes in the novels are conforming to the present in the reference of used.

Futhermore, this research also has conducted analysis which contrast two languanges, there are English and Indonesian language. For contrast both language used the theory of contrastive analysis according Platt (1992, p.17) states that contrastive analysis to describe similarities and differences among two or more languages. This research focus on morphology level.

Due to focus on the kinds of suffixes of the novels, the result of analysis based on the research findings that writer can concluse is most of kinds the English and Indonesian suffixes found in the novels. According to the tables present in chapter four. There are thirty one tables for the kinds of English suffixes as well as the words found in novels. There are eight column which show the kinds of suffixe, the basic word or free morpheme, word class of the basic word, the word add by suffix or free morpheme + suffix, word class, meaning, page, and last code.

Furthermore, for the differences and similarities that has been see of process the derivation of suffixes. When add the suffix the word included another word classs and has different meaning. Besides that also based on the kinds of them. From the analyses data, writer found the differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes, there are:

1. The differences of English and Indonesian suffixes

First, it is derived the word classs in English suffixes writer findings verb form can derived from another word classs as noun + suffix –en word result

be verb. Besides verb derived from adjective, adverb, and also verb. Meanwhile, in Indonesia verb derived from two word classes, there are noun and verb. Adjective form in English derived from another word classes such as noun, verb, adverb and also adjective. Meanwhile in Indonesia adjective form derived from three word classes such as noun, verb, and adjective. This can be concluded that English suffixes more variation in derived from another word classes.

Second, it is kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes. In English suffixes, found in novel 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") and 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"). Based on the theory according Plag (2002, p.109-123) dissent suffixes not found in

novel with the theory there are noun (*-al, -ency, -ancy, -ee, -er, -ess, -ful*), and adverbial (*-wise*).

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*). This can be concluded that the English suffixes not type that forming numeral and in Indonesian suffixes, there are not adverbial suffixes.

2. The similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes

First, it is derived the word classes English and Indonesian suffixes has derived from another word classes 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. In the first example, the suffix *-ly* changes adjective into adverb and is called the adverb suffix *-ly*. In 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 Indonesia, when a base word added by suffix would changes the meaning of base words for example; Makan (verb) + *-an* = *Makanan* (noun), Masak (verb) + *-an* = *Massakan* (verb). The result of the analysis is in line with the theory of Stockwell (2010), 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, and word classes.

This can be concluded that English and Indonesian suffixes have the similarities from the derivation word classes.

Second, the similarities English and Indonesian suffixes it is kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes have three similarities form, there are: Noun, Adjective and Verb. That is in line with what is stated Stockwell (2010) that kinds of suffixes are noun, adjective, verb and adverb. That same with Indonesian suffixes theory of Kridalaksana (1992: 28) state the kinds of Indonesian suffixes are noun, verb, adjective and numeral.

Briefly, It is known that English and Indonesian suffixes have differences and similarities from the derivation and kinds suffix of them. So, this will impact the activity in learning because when the differences give the negative transfer for the learning English and the similarities give the positive transfer and can easier for learning English or Indonesian language.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This last chapter would mainly present the conclusion and the suggestions of the thesis. The analysis in the previous chapter will be concluded and finally the writer will attempt to suggest some important matters concerning to the discussion of this thesis. These suggestions are considered to be important for every one especially learner of English and Indonesian suffixes.

A. 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.

1. In this study writer found kinds of English suffixes, there are: Noun (-*acne* “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* “Mythlogy”, -*age* “Shortage”, -*ant* “Important”). Verb (-*ize* “Symbolize” /-*ise* “Merchandise”, -*en* “Fallen”). Adverb (-*ly* “Curly”) and 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”).

2. The difference English and Indonesia, English suffixes any adverb. That is the suffix explain of adverb. Difference Indonesian and English suffixes that is Indonesian suffix any kind of nominal that is explain of nominal. In short, different of English and Indonesian suffixes there are kind of English and Indonesian suffixes. in English Any form adverb and Indonesian suffix any nominal word classes. Furthermore of process derived word classes 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. That is the similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes in derive word classes.

In writer’s conclusion, English and Indonesia 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. So English and Indonesian suffixes have positive and negative transfer for facilitates L2 (learner second language). Positive transfer seen in similarities English and

Indonesian suffixes. And on the contrary of negative transfer from differences in found English and Indonesian suffixes.

B. Suggestion

Finally, the writer hopes this study will be useful for the readers. Therefore, based on the findings at the previous chapter, it is necessary to give some valuable suggestions for the teachers, the author and the next researchers also. The suggestion is order to improve the quality of English textbook course in the next year.

1. Suggestion for the Reader

- a. As a reader should selective for choose the literature.
- b. Reader must comprehend that differncies and similarities of L1 and L2 to facilitates of L2 learning.

2. Suggestion for the Next Researcher

The researcher knows that this study is not complete enough to cover the relevance materials in terms of the cognitive and psychomotor domain.

Therefore, the researcher hopes for the next researcher:

- a. Try to find another method and instrument in research develop the result research.
- b. Add “Affixation” as next subject of the study in order to the research more totally .
- c. Do researches to analyse more deep of English and Indonesian suffixes. And supplementary the theory to validate the data.

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