

# Contrastive Analysis Between English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes (A Narrative Text Analysis of Legends in Perspective of Morphology)

Pauzan

English Education, Semarang State University, POBOX UNNES 50000 Semarang, Indonesia

## Abstract

This research deals with finding the similarities and differences, and describing the types of the English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes for the narrative text of Legends. In this research, writer used descriptive qualitative research and contrastive methodology to find out the valid data. After investigating the data, writer found some findings based on the analysis of the type of English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes. There are four types of English prefix namely quantified, locative, temporal, and negation prefixes. In the narrative texts, writer found four words viz in negation prefixes. English suffixes own four types namely nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. There was not word categorized as nominal and verbal suffixes, there were two words indicated as adjectival suffixes, and four as adverbial suffixes. Vice versa, Indonesian prefixes possess five prefixes namely forming verb, adjective, noun, numeral and interrogative. forming verb is fifteen five words, forming adjectival is one word, forming noun is three words, forming interrogative is one words and there is not word of forming numeral. There are five types of Indonesian suffixes namely forming, verb, adjective, noun, numeral, and interrogative. From the five prefixes, writer only found two words namely in forming naoun. Writer found differences and similarities from both of them; In English suffixes possess adverbial suffixes but there are not in Indonesian suffixes. However in Indonesian suffixes possess types of suffixes namely forming numeral and interrogative, and in English suffixes do not possess these types. The same types of English and Indonesian suffixes are; both of them possess suffixes namely forming noun, verb and adjective.

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

## 1. Introduction

Language is the way of human communication, either spoken or written, comprising the use of words. Word is a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing to compose a sentence. Word denotes a essential part of linguistic knowledge and make up a component of grammars, and the word in the context of Morphology, so morphology here denotes part of linguistics that has correlation with the study of words, internal structure and partially meanings. And in morphology there are smallest units which fulfill grammatical functions, it is equal to what Wiśniewski (2007) states that morphology can be defined that it is the part of linguistics that deals with the study of words, their internal structure and partially their meanings. It is also interested in how the users of a given language understand complex words and invent new lexical items. Morphemes in morphology are the smallest units that carry meaning or fulfill some grammatical function, words have internal structure that is rule-governed. In this case, branch of linguistic can be known about parts of a word. A word can comprise one morpheme, two morphemes, three morphemes and more than three morphemes.

So morpheme is the smallest bit of language that has its own meaning, either a word or a part of a word. And a word can be produced from root, morpheme, and can be added by affix.

In this case, affix here is grouped as bound morpheme because it cannot stand independently and should be attached to the root. It is also same as prefix and suffix, because they are the types of affix. According to Sosy (2012) Prefix is a group of letters that come at the beginning of a word. Whereas Suffix is a group of letters that come at the end of a word.

The affix follows other morphemes. For example, un- (unknown, unlike), pre- (premature, preoccupy), and bi- (biweekly, bigamous) are prefixes. Those occur before other morphemes. Morphemes which occur only as suffixes, for examples, -ing (working, watching), -er (buyer, seller), and -ly (likely, smoothly). Those denote examples of prefixes and suffixes.

Morphemes in Indonesian version, for example in Indonesian language, affix is studied also in the structure of word but Indonesian people call affix "imbuhan", prefix is called "awalan", whereas suffix is called "akhiran". Some examples of Indonesian prefixes and suffixes such as me- (*melihat, melaknat*), ber- (*berniat, bersedekah*), ke- (*kepala, kekasih*). Those are the example of Indonesian prefixes. Then, the examples of the suffixes are -an (*kucuran, jumlahan*), -iah (*amaliah, naluriah*), -if (*komulatif, asumtif*).

Plag (2002) states that the prefixes can be classified semantically into the following groups. Those are: (a) quantified prefixes, (b) locative prefixes, (c) temporal prefixes and (d) negation prefixes. He states further that suffix is divided into several types, they are: (a) nominal suffixes, (b) verbal suffixes, (c) adjectival suffixes

and (d) adverbial suffixes.

Kridalaksana (2007) define prefixes are affix that added in front of the root word. The kinds of prefixes are: (a) forming verb, (b) forming adjective, (c) forming noun, (d) forming numeral and (e) forming interrogative, whereas Suffixes are affix that added in the end of the root word. The kinds of Suffixes are: (a) forming verb, (b) forming adjective, (c) forming noun, (d) forming numeral and (e) forming interrogative.

If talking about contrastive analysis, so it will show the different matters between Indonesian and English affix and this contrastive analysis can give concept comprehensively about affix by exploring research through *the narrative text*, one of examples is research concerning affix and suffix in *Legend*.

Based on the definition above, writer can conclude that between English and Indonesian affixes, prefixes, and suffixes are nearly same. Other similarities between them, it can change the meaning of words, word classes and function of word root and the meaning can be differed from the word root. However, both of them also possess differences from each other. It may happen in the using of prefix and suffix in a word, the meaning and the function of word after adding prefix and suffix.

Thus, in this research, writer would like to analyze and to compare types, similarities and differences, between English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes for the narrative text of Legends by the titles: (1) the title of English Narrative Text: **The Legend of Rawa Pening** (Gifari 2014), (2) the title of Indonesian Narrative Text: **LEGENDA MALIN KUNDANG** (Vieya 2013), so this paper is entitled “**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES (A Narrative Text Analysis of Legends in perspective of Morphology).**”

## 2. Research Methodology

### 2.1. What is the research methodology?

According to Rajasekar (2006), research methodology is a systematic way to solve a problem. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. Essentially, the procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena are called research methodology. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. Its aim is to give the work plan of research. The research methodology as the study of *methods* by which knowledge is gained. So, He states further that the research methods are the various procedures, schemes and algorithms used in research. All the methods used by a researcher during a research study are termed as research methods. They are essentially planned, scientific and value-neutral. They include theoretical procedures, experimental studies, numerical schemes, statistical approaches, etc. Research methods help us collect samples, data and find a solution to a problem. Particularly, scientific research methods call for explanations based on collected facts, measurements and observations and not on reasoning alone. They accept only those explanations which can be verified by experiments.

### 2.2. Type of Research

In this type of research matter, writer used descriptive qualitative research where writer used documentation and literary data as a form to describe the prefixes and suffixes for a word. Writer collected the data, analyzed and conclude them without making generalization. Qualitative research is research using methods such as participant observation or case studies which result in a narrative, descriptive account of a setting or practice. Sociologists using these methods typically reject positivism and adopt a form of interpretive sociology (Parkinson & Drislane 2011).

In correlation of descriptive qualitative research with descriptive method, this descriptive method is a part of the descriptive qualitative research. So descriptive method is collecting the qualitative data, analyzing it and drawing conclusion. It is equal to Creswell' opinion.

Creswell (1994) excerpts Bodgan and Biklen' opinion that descriptive method is collecting the qualitative data, analyzing it and writing the result. Craswell.

Based on step is conveyed above, so writer commits steps as follows:

*The first step:* Writer collected the data in this research by looking at English and Indonesian Legends. Writer read them, and tried to separate the narrative texts from the other texts. *The second step :* Writer separated the narrative texts from other texts in the legends. Therefore, writer looked for the words that added by prefix or suffix from the narrative texts. Furthermore, the words were classified based on the kinds of English and Indonesian prefix and suffix. *The third step :* Writer made conclusion from the result of the classifying words, writer found the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian prefix and suffix in words.

Beside that, writer also used contrastive methodology to find the valid data. In this case, contrastive analysis which describes the term of contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis is staged into 4 phases as follows: (1) description (i.e., a formal description of the two languages is made) (2) selection (i.e., certain items, which may be entire subsystems, such as the auxiliary system, are selected for comparison) (3) comparison (i.e., the identification of areas of difference and similarity) (4) prediction (i.e., identifying which areas are likely to cause errors), (Ellis, in Alsaif 2011).

### 2.3. Method of Collecting Data

In the method of collecting data, writer collected the data, such as: documentation, observation, test, interview, and questionnaire. In collecting data, here writer used documentation via reading the material and note taking technique. Documentation method is looking for data which is include notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, ancient inscription, meeting notulen, agenda,etc (Arikunto, in Hasan 2013)

Writer here used the documentation to collect the data. The data was got from English and Indonesian legends and writer got texts in these legends for narrative texts. In this case, English narrative texts which the writer analyzed were one text and Indonesian narrative texts which writer analyzed was one too.

### 2.4. Technique of Analysis Data

In analyzing data, writer committed eight steps. It is equal to what was conveyed by Creswel (in Botha 2006). He stated that the analysis process involved the following eight steps:

- getting sense of the whole by reading through all the transcripts of interviews carefully
- selecting one interview and perusing it again, asking what it is about, keeping its underlying meaning (thoughts were written in margin)
- making a list of all the topics from all the interviews, clustering together similar topics. Arranging these topics into major themes, unique themes and left over topics
- abbreviating the topics as codes, which must then be written next to the relative segment of the text. Checking if new categories or themes emerge
- changing the topics into descriptive categories. Reducing the categories by clustering together similar topics
- deciding on the final abbreviations for each category and placing these codes in alphabetical order
- assembling the related data material of each category in one place; and
- recording the existing data if necessary and conducting a preliminary analysis.

The writer needed some procedure that should be done to analyze the data. These steps were selecting and categorizing.

#### 1. Selecting

Writer selected Legends. (1) English Legends that own title is '**The legend of Rawa Pening**', (2) Indonesian Legend entitled '**LEGENDA MALIN KUNDANG**'. Writer selected both of them, because the content of both have many example of narrative texts.

#### 2. Categorizing

In categorizing Legends, writer separated the narrative texts with other text types contained in the English and Indonesian Legends. Afterwards, from the narrative texts, writer separated the words that was added by prefix and suffix with other words. Then, words were classified, based on the kinds of English and Indonesian prefix and suffix and listing the data. Last, writer made effort to find out the similarities and the differences among them and got conclusion.

### 3. Results and Discussion

In the results and discussion, writer would like to analyze the data through categorized the data into their types of English and Indonesian prefix and suffix. Aftertwards writer analyzes the differences and similarities of English and Indonesian prefix and suffix.

#### 3.1. Analysis of the English Prefix and Suffix

Here writer analyzes the words in the narrative text of Legends and presents the analysis in the form of table. The analysis based on the types of English prefix and suffix.

##### 3.1.1 Prefix

The first analysis is the English prefixes and their types. There are four types of prefixes; quantified prefix, locative prefix, temporal prefix and negation prefix. The writer shows the data of prefixes as the table below.

**Table 3.1 Types of English Prefix**

Number	Types of Prefix	Total in Number
1	Quantified Prefix	0
2	Locative Prefix	0
3	Temporal Prefix	0
4	Negation Prefix	1

From all of the English data of prefixes, writer does not find the words that categorizing in the quantified, locative, and temporal prefixes in the narrative text. The prefix data that is found in narrative text

(The Legend of Rawa Pening) is only categorizing as negation prefix as the table below.

**Table 3.2 Words of Prefix in Text**

Title of Text	English Prefixes
The Legend of Rawa Pening	Nobody

From the narrative text (The Legend of Rawa Pening), writer finds one word as negation prefix for English Prefixes namely in the word ‘Nobody’ where the word ‘Nobody’ is in the first paragraph with sentence as in the table below. Writer shows the information of negation prefix in detail:

**Table 3.3 Negation Prefix in The Legend of Rawa Pening**

Type of prefixes	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
Negation Prefixes	Nobody	1 <sup>st</sup>	<i>Nobody</i> wanted to help the little boy

### 3.1.2. Suffixes

The second analysis is the type of English suffixes. There are four types of suffixes; nominal suffix, verbal suffix, adjectival suffix and adverbial suffix. Writer shows the suffixes data in the table form.

**Table 3.4. Types of English Suffix**

Number	Types of Suffix	Total in Number
1.	Nominal Suffix	0
2.	Verbal Suffix	0
3.	Adjectival Suffix	2
4.	Adverbial Suffix	4

Of all the English data of suffixes, writer does not find the words that categorizing in the nominal and verbal suffixes in the narrative text. The infixes data writer that finds in narrative text (The Legend of Rawa Pening) are only categorizing as adjectival suffix and adverbial suffix. Adjectival suffix is two namely *ing-* (Pounding), *ed-* (Dumbfounded). Whereas adverbial suffix is four viz *ly-* (Finally, Suddenly, Mockingly, Easily) as the two tables below.

**Table 3.5. Words of Ajective Suffix in Text**

Title of Text	English Prefixes
The Legend of Rawa Pening	Pounding, dumbfounded

**Table 3.6. Words of Adverbial Suffix in Text**

Title of Text	English Prefixes
The Legend of Rawa Pening	Finally, Suddenly, Mockingly, Easily

The table below is the detailed information of adjectival suffix and adverbial suffix in the narrative text:

#### 1) Adjectival Suffixes

The writer finds some words that is classified as adjectival suffixes amount of two words and shows in the table below.

**Table 3.7. Adjectival Suffixes in Sentence**

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
The Legend of Rawa Pening	Pounding	2 <sup>nd</sup>	This old woman gave him a “lesung”, a big wooden mortar for <i>pounding</i> rice
	Dumbfounded	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Everybody was <i>dumbfounded</i>

#### 2) Adverbial Suffixes

There are four words that is found by writer as the adverbial suffixes as the table below.

**Table 3.8. Adverbial Suffixes in Sentence**

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
The Legend of Rawa Pening	Finally	2 <sup>nd</sup>	<i>Finally</i> , a generous woman helped him
	Suddenly	4 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Suddenly</i> , from the hole left by stick, water spouted out
	Mockingly	3 <sup>rd</sup>	The crowd laughed <i>mockingly</i>
	Easily	3 <sup>rd</sup>	He could do it very <i>easily</i>

### 3.2. Analysis of Indonesian Prefix and Suffix

The analysis below based on the kinds of Indonesian prefix and suffix. The writer shows the analyzing data in the table form.

#### 3.2.1. Prefix

The first, writer analyzes the types of Indonesian prefixes. Indonesian prefixes had some types; forming verb, forming adjective, forming noun, forming numeral, and forming interrogative. Many words of added prefixes are found in the narrative as the table below.

**Table 3.9. Types of Indonesian Prefix**

No	Types of Prefix	Total in Number
1	Forming Verb	15
2	Forming Adjective	1
3	Forming Noun	3
4	Forming Numeral	0
5	Forming Interrogative	1

From all of the English data of prefixes, writer does not find the words that categorizing for type of prefix in forming numeral. The prefixes data that are found in narrative text (Legenda Malin Kundang)) are only categorizing as types of prefix in forming verb, adjective, introgative and noun as the table below.

#### a) Forming Verb

**Table 3.10. Words of Forming Verb Prefixes in Texts**

Title of Text	Indonesian Prefixes
<b>LEGENDA MALIN KUNDANG</b>	Tersandung, beranjak,merasa, berpikir,berhasil, berlinang, beruntung, bersembunyi berjalan,menikah,bersyukur Melihat, berdiri, bergemuruh,berbentuk

From the narrative text (Legenda Malin Kundang), writer finds fifteen words as type of prefix in forming verb namely in the word ‘Tersandung, beranjak,merasa,berpikir,berhasil,berlinang,beruntung,berjalan,menikah,bersyukur,melihat, berdiri, bergemuruh,berbentuk, bersembunyi’ where each of these words is in the paragraph with sentences as in the table below. Writer shows the information of negation prefix in detail:

**Table 3.11. Forming Verb Prefixes in Sentence**

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
<b>LEGENDA MALIN KUNDANG</b>	Tersandung	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Ia <i>tersandung</i> batu dan lengan kanannya luka terkena batu
	Beranjak	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Setelah <i>beranjak</i> dewasa, Malin Kundang merasa kasihan dengan ibunya yang banting tulang mencari nafkah untuk membesarkan dirinya.
	Merasa	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Malin Kundang <i>merasa</i> kasihan dengan ibunya yang banting tulang mencari nafkah untuk membesarkan dirinya.
	Berpikir	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Ia <i>berpikir</i> untuk mencari nafkah di negeri seberang
	Berhasil	4 <sup>th</sup>	Jika engkau sudah <i>berhasil</i> dan menjadi orang yang berkecukupan, jangan kau lupa dengan ibumu dan kampung halamamu ini,nak
	Berlinang	4 <sup>th</sup>	Ujar Ibu Malin Kundang sambil <i>berlinang</i> air mata.
	Beruntung	5 <sup>th</sup>	Malin Kundang sangat <i>beruntung</i> dirinya tidak dibunuh oleh para bajak laut
	Bersembunyi	5 <sup>th</sup>	Malin segera bersembunyi di sebuah ruang kecil yang tertutup oleh kayu.
	Berjalan	6 <sup>th</sup>	Malin Kundang <i>berjalan</i> menuju ke desa yang terdekat dari pantai.
	Menikah	6 <sup>th</sup>	Malin Kundang yang telah menjadi kaya raya dan telah <i>menikah</i> sampai juga kepada ibu Malin Kundang
	Bersyukur	6 <sup>th</sup>	Ibu Malin Kundang merasa <i>bersyukur</i> dan sangat gembira anaknya telah berhasil.
	Melihat	6 <sup>th</sup>	Ibu Malin Kundang yang setiap hari menunggui anaknya, <i>melihat</i> kapal yang sangat indah itu, masuk ke pelabuhan
	Berdiri	7 <sup>th</sup>	Ia yakin kalau yang sedang <i>berdiri</i> itu adalah anaknya Malin Kundang beserta istrinya.
	Bergemuruh	9 <sup>th</sup>	Tidak berapa lama kemudian angin <i>bergemuruh</i> kencang dan badai dahsyat datang menghancurkan kapal Malin Kundang

	Berbentuk	9 <sup>th</sup>	Setelah itu tubuh Malin Kundang perlahan menjadi kaku dan lama-kelamaan akhirnya <i>berbentuk</i> menjadi sebuah batu karang
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b) Forming Adjective

**Table 3.12. Words of Forming Adjective Prefixe in text**

Title of Text	Indonesian Prefixes
LEGENDA MALIN KUNDANG	Perlahan

From the narrative text (Legenda Malin Kundang), writer finds one word as type of prefix in forming adjective namely in the word 'Perlahan' where this word is in the ninth paragraph with sentence as in the table below.

**Table 3.1.3. Forming Verb Prefixes in Sentence**

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
The Legend of Rawa Pening	Perlahan	9 <sup>th</sup>	Setelah itu tubuh Malin Kundang <i>perlahan</i> menjadi kaku dan lama-kelamaan akhirnya <i>berbentuk</i> menjadi sebuah batu karang

c) Forming Noun

**Table 3.14. Words of Forming Noun Prefixes in Texts**

Title of Text	Indonesian Prefixes
LEGENDA MALIN KUNDANG	Pedagang, sebagian, pengemis

From the narrative text (Legenda Malin Kundang), writer finds three words as type of prefix in forming nouns namely in the words 'Pedagang, sebagian, pengemis' where each of these words is in the paragraph with sentences as in the table below. Writer shows type of prefix in forming nouns in detail:

**Table 3.15. Forming Noun Prefixes in Sentence**

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
The Legend of Rawa Pening	Pedagang	5 <sup>th</sup>	Semua barang dagangan para <i>pedagang</i> yang berada di kapal dirampas oleh bajak laut
	Sebagian	5 <sup>th</sup>	Bahkan <i>sebagian</i> besar awak kapal dan orang yang berada di kapal tersebut dibunuh oleh para bajak laut
	Pengemis	9 <sup>th</sup>	Ia hanya seorang <i>pengemis</i> yang pura-pura mengaku sebagai ibunya agar mendapatkan harta ku", sahut Malin kepada istrinya

d) Forming Interrogative

**Table 3.16. Words of Forming Interrogative Prefix in Texts**

Title of Text	Indonesian Prefix
LEGENDA MALIN KUNDANG	Mengapa

From the narrative text (Legenda Malin Kundang), writer finds one word as type of prefix in forming interrogative namely in the word 'Mengapa' where this word is in the eighth paragraph with sentence as in the table below.

**Table 3.17. Forming Interrogative Prefixes in Sentence**

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
LEGENDA MALIN KUNDANG	Mengapa	8 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Mengapa</i> kau pergi begitu lama tanpa mengirimkan kabar?", katanya sambil memeluk Malin Kundang

3.2.2 Suffix

The second, writer analyzes the types of Indonesian suffixes. From all of the types of Indonesian suffixes (forming verb, forming adjective, forming noun, forming numeral, and forming interrogative), writer does not find the suffixes that are categorized as forming verb, forming adjective, forming numeral, and forming interrogative in the Indonesian narrative texts. Then, writer only shows the data that categorized as suffixes forming noun amount of two, as the table below.

**Table.3.18.Types of Indonesian Suffix**

No	Types of Suffix	Total in Number
1	Forming Verb	0
2	Forming Adjective	0
3	Forming Noun	2
4	Forming Numeral	0
5	Forming Interrogative	0

These suffixes data that are found in five narrative texts are only categorizing as suffixes forming noun, namely in the words 'Lautan and Pelukan' these words are in the table below.

**Table 3.19. Indonesian Suffixes in Texts**

Title of Text	Indonesian Prefix
LEGENDA MALIN KUNDANG	Lautan, pelukan

From the narrative text (Legenda Malin Kundang), writer finds two words as type of suffixes in forming nouns namely in the words 'Lautan and Pelukan' where each of these words is in the paragraph with sentences as in the table below. Writer shows type of suffixes in forming nouns in detail:

**Table 3.20. Indonesian Suffixes in Text**

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
LEGENDA MALIN KUNDANG	Lautan	1 <sup>st</sup>	Karena kondisi keuangan keluarga memprihatinkan, sang ayah memutuskan untuk mencari nafkah di negeri seberang dengan mengarungi <i>lautan</i> yang luas.
	Pelukan	8 <sup>th</sup>	Malin Kundang segera melepaskan <i>pelukan</i> ibunya dan mendorongnya hingga terjatuh.

### 3.3. Analysis of the Differences and Similarities Kinds between English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes

From the analyses data above, the writer can recognize the differences and similarities kinds of English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes.

#### 3.3.1. Differences

1. In English prefixes, there are not types of prefixes such as forming verb, adjective, noun, and interrogative. Whereas, in Indonesian prefixes, there are not types of prefixes that possess the meaning such as locative, temporal, and negation prefixes.
2. In English suffixes, there are not types that forming numeral and interrogative. Whereas in Indonesian suffixes, there are not adverbial suffixes.

#### 3.3.2. Similarities

1. Both of them have a same type of prefixes that possess quantity. In English is termed by quantified prefixes. In Indonesian is termed by prefix forming numeral
2. Between English and Indonesian have three same types of suffixes. In English, the types usually are termed by nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes. Whereas in Indonesian, the types usually are termed by forming noun, forming verb, forming adjective.

## 4. Conclusion

Seen from the aspect of English prefixes, the English prefixes that are found in the narrative text of the Legends are negation prefixes, and the suffixes are adjective suffixes and adverbial suffixes. Whereas, Indonesian prefixes that are found in the narrative text of the Legends are prefix of forming verb, adjective noun, interrogative and the suffixes are forming noun.

English suffixes are mostly found in the narrative text of the Legends are adverbial suffixes, and the Indonesian prefixes are in forming verbs.

Differences of English and Indonesia prefixes are in their types. In English prefixes possess types; locative, temporal, and negation. The types of Indonesian prefixes are; such as forming verb, adjective, noun, and interrogative.

Their types are different in the meaning when it is added in a word. In English suffixes own adverbial suffixes, but in Indonesian suffixes do not. However in Indonesian suffixes possess types suffixes namely forming numeral and interrogative, but in English suffixes do not have these types.

Similarities between English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes viz both of their prefixes own the same type of prefix which shows a quantity. Then, the same types of English and Indonesian suffixes are; both of them possess suffixes namely forming noun, verb and adjective.

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