

ENGLISH AND MINANGKABAU SUFFIXES

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Abstract

This study purposed to describe the similarities and dissimilarities of Suffixes in English and Minangkabau language. There are some forms, distribution, function and meaning of suffixes in English and Minangkabau. The objective of the study are to describe some similarities and dissimilarities of using suffixes between English and Minangkabau in terms of form, distribution, function, and meaning. Thus it implemented in library research. The source of data referred to English and Minangkabau for vocabulary books. The findings shows that there are some similarities and dissimilarities of suffixes in English and Minangkabau. There are seven suffixes in English, such as ; *-en, -ify, -er, ize, -less, -ness, and -al*. In Minangkabau , they are *-an, and -i*. In English and Minangkabau has two forms, namely; vocal phonemes and consonant phonemes. In English has three distribution, namely; nouns, verbs, and adjectives. In Minangkabau has four distribution , namely; noun, verbs, adjective and numeral. In English and Minangkabau has five functions, namely; noun become adjective, noun become verb, adjective become verb, noun become noun and verb become verb. In English has six meanings, namely; the meaning of make or become, made of, to make, to do an action, the person who and tool. In Minangkabau has six meanings , namely; the meaning of tool, something related, command, to make, request and put.

Keywords : *Suffixes, English, Minangkabau, similarities, dissimilarities*

I. INTRODUCTION

One of Linguistic aspects concerns with language is contrastive analysis. Contrastive Analysis describes the similarities and dissimilarities of language aspects from two or more languages than are compared of analyze the correspondences and non correspondence between two languages in some contact aspects of language concerned at some or all expressions level. Contrastive Analysis attempts to analyze the correspondences and non correspondences between two languages in contact at some or all expression level. In other words, Contrastive Analysis is the method of analysis where by differences and the similarities of two more languages (or subsystem of language) are made explicit Naibaho (2006:1)

From the statement above , it means that the main goal of Contrastive Analysis is to find out what similarities and dissimilarities of language aspects from two or more languages. Because every language has form, distribution, function and meaning of using its suffix. But sometimes each languages has some similarities and dissimilarities in terms of their aspects. That's why the researcher would like to analyze suffixes in English and Minangkabau language. Function and meaning held by two languages. It has been known that suffixes are types of affixes . Katamba (1993:4) says that a affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to other or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously, by the definition affixes are bound morpheme. Nida (2012:6) says, "Morpheme is the meaningful unit of which language is composed.

Affix is categorized as bound morpheme because it can not stand alone and

should be attached to the root or stem or base. It is also the same with suffix because it was said above that suffixes are the types of affix. Katamba (1993: 4) says, "A suffix is an affix attached after a root (stem or base) such as; *-ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, -and -ed*".

For example :

English

| Base form | | Suffix | |
|-----------|---|--------|---------------------------|
| Book | + | {-s} | -> books 'plural book' |

Minangkabau

| Base form | | Suffix | |
|-----------|---|--------|------------------------------|
| Pagor | + | {-an} | -> pagoran 'plural fence' |

Based on the above example, it can be concluded that position of suffix is at the end of the base form.

In this study had analyzed suffixes in English and Minangkabau in terms of finding similarities and dissimilarities. These two features had been investigated in the aspect of the form, distribution, function and meaning held by two languages. In form would discussed about the process of the change of the when suffix could be distributed to the word class category of the base. Function is whether an attachment of a suffix can or cannot change the word class, and meaning is concerned with the meaning of words after putting a suffixes.

English and Minangkabau language absolutely come from different language families. Minangkabau language is one of regional language in Indonesia. Minangkabau language is native language of West Sumatera, Indonesia. Based on analyzed, all of these points are taken in order to find out the contrast English and Minangkabau language in suffixes. The research was conducted because Minangkabau language to be analyzed because this language that contrast to English has uniqueness, similarities, dissimilarities in both languages and the other reason is the researcher come from Minangkabau family.

The scope of this study is focused on the contrastive analyzed between English and Minangkabau language of suffixes which concern in the aspect of form, distribution, function and meaning and to find out whether there are similarities and dissimilarities between of affixes in English and Minangkabau language. This research is limited the analyses merely on several suffixes. They are *-en, -ify, -er, -ize, -less, -ness* and *al* suffixes in English and *-an, -I*, suffixes in Minangkabau language.

Based on the background of the study, the formulation of the problems as follows; 1. Are there similarities of suffixes between English and Minangkabau language in aspect of form, distribution, function and meaning.

2. Are there dissimilarities of suffixes between English and Minangkabau language in aspect of form, distribution, function and meaning. The objectives of the study are to find out or to describe similarities and dissimilarities of suffixes between English and Minangkabau language in aspect of the form, distribution, function and meaning. As theoretically, there are some significances of the study are to introduce to the readers about Minangkabau language, to arouse interest of the readers of knowing and learning Minangkabau language, to give the readers an explanation about contrastive analysis between English and Minangkabau in suffixes and as practically that the

significances of this study for the readers are the readers are able to use suffixes in Minangkabau language for daily conversation, the readers are able to change in the form, distribution, function and meaning after getting suffix -an, and -I in Minangkabau language. To the researcher the benefit of this research is the researcher more understand the similarities and dissimilarities between English and Minangkabau language especially in suffix in aspect of form, distribution, function and Meaning.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Description of Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is the systematic study of a pair of languages with a view to identifying their structural differences and similarities. Contrastive Analysis was extensively used in the 1960s and early 1970s as a method of explaining why some features of a Target Language were more difficult to acquire than others. According to the behaviorist theories, language learning was a question of habit formation, and this could be reinforced by existing habits. Therefore, the difficulty in mastering certain structures in a second language depended on the difference between the learners' mother language and the language , they were trying to learn.

Based on the title that is "A Contrastive Analysis of Suffixes between English and Minangkabau Language", there are four points that the researchers need to compare for analyzing the words which are attached by suffixes, they are form, distribution, function, and meaning.

2.1.1 Form

The researches analyze the suffixes between English and Minangkabau language, from in form the researchers would discuss about the changing of the base form after attaching suffix which were attached to the base form which is ended with vowel or consonant phoneme. Vowel Phoneme was the vocal sounds made without audible stopping of the breath such as a, I, u, e, o, while consonant was a speech sound produced by abstracting or impeding the passage of air at the some point in the vocal tract above glottis. There were 21 consonant letters in the alphabet b, c, d, f, g, h, **J, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, x, y, z.**

2.1.2 Distribution

The distribution of the word classes consist verb, noun, adjective, and numeral of the base form that can be attached with suffix or not.

2.1.3 Function

The process of the word classes changes after the base form attached to suffix.

2.1.4 Meaning

The meaning of the words after the base form attached by suffix with the purpose the analyze whether between two languages.

In contrastive analysis, there were source and target language in this case, the source language was English, while the target language was Minangkabau language. Both of these two languages would be analyzed in term of form, distribution, function and meaning.

2.2 Description of Morphology

Morphology was traditionally divided into inflection morphology (cat +s, ask+ed), derivational morphology (help+less) and compounding (black+bird). Inflectional morphology has been the main focus of psycholinguistic research on the mental representation of morphology. Inflectional ending typically mark syntactic features, such as tense in verbs or number in nouns. Syahnan (2009: 4) says that

morphology was to learn the ins and outs of the forms of words that include the word morpheme as elements, the process of word

Formation, changes in word form, the impact of changes in the form of the word for the meaning of words. Ramlan (1987: 51) says that morphology process was the process of forming the words of the unit which was a basic form." From the definition that has been stated above, as the conclusion that morphology was the study of the morphemes and their arrangement in forming words. On the other words, morphology was a linguistic field that learning of words, structures, grammatically. For example the words pen consist of three phonemes, but sometimes a words could be consist of only one morpheme. One morpheme could also consist of one phoneme only like - y in English language for example: fox foxy, corn corny.

2.2.1 Morpheme

Ramlan (1987: 32) says," morpheme was the smallest grammatical unit; grammatical units that was not have other units as the element." The definition of morpheme which was most widely accepted and most practical in application was the one stated by Bloomfield. A linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic-semantic resemblance to any other form was a morpheme. This definition seems rather strangely worded. Instead of being a positive statement about forms being similar and having similar meaning. Example the-ish in boyish, mannish, piggish, and the-en in fatten, broaden, widen, deepen, the definition describes the relationships in a negative fashion. It means that forms belonging to the same morpheme may not consist of identically the same phonemes and they may not have precisely equivalent meanings, but if these varying forms with correspondingly different meanings still do not overlap on other sets of forms with their respective meanings, then they may be regarded as constituting a single morpheme.

2.2.2 Free Morpheme

A morpheme may also be called an independent form and it has lexical meaning. Free morpheme was a morpheme that could stand alone. Free morpheme could not broken down into smaller meaning units. The meaning of free morpheme could be found in the dictionary in other the free morpheme has lexical meaning. However, other morphemes such as affixes could be attached to it.

2.2.3 Bound Morpheme

Linguistics recognizes two classes of bound morphemes. The first class was called inflectional morphemes and their influence on a base word was predictable. Inflectional morphemes modify the grammatical class of words by signaling a change in number, person, gender, tense, and so on, but they were not shift the base from into another word class. When 'house' become 'houses', it was still a noun even though you have added the plural morpheme's'.

Derivation morphemes constitute the second the second class of morphemes and they modify a word according to its lexical and grammatical class. They result in more profound changes on based words. The word 'style' was a noun, but if become 'stylish', it was an adjective. In English, derivational morphemes include suffixes (e.g., 'ish,' 'ous', 'er,'y', 'ate,' and 'able') and prefixes (e.g., 'un,' 'im,' 're,' and 'ex,')."

Examples :

| English | BASE FORM | | SUFFIX | |
|---------|-----------|-----|--------|-------|
| Cat | + | - s | → | cats |
| Book | + | - s | → | books |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---|---------------|-------------|
| Minangkabau | BASE FORM | | SUFFIX | |
| | Caliak | + | -an | → caliak-an |

Suffix -s in English and suffix -an in Minangkabau language were bound morpheme. If they were not attached to the base form, they would not have meaning while, the base form cat and book in English and *caliak* in Minangkabau language were free morpheme because they could stand alone. The meaning of free morpheme refers to the lexical meaning while the meaning of bound morpheme for example the class of affix, prefix, suffix and infix were refers to grammatical meaning. Bound morpheme has meaning if they attached to the free morpheme usually they create the addition meaning for the free morpheme it self.

2.3 ENGLISH

2.3.1 Affixation

Haspelmath (2003: 18) word forms in an inflection paradigm generally share (at least) one longer morpheme with a concrete meaning and distinguished from each other in that they in addition contain different shorter morpheme with an abstract meaning were called affixes.

Example :

PREFIX

| | | | | |
|-------|---|----------|---|---------------|
| Dis | + | able | → | disable |
| Extra | + | ordinary | → | extraordinary |

SUFFIX

| | | | | |
|-------|---|------|---|----------|
| -ness | + | dark | → | darkness |
| -en | + | wood | → | wooden |

2.3.2 Reduplication

Jannedy and Poletto (1994: 145) says, "Reduplication is a process of forming new words either by doubling an entire free morpheme (total reduplication) or part of it (partial reduplication)."

Example :

| | | |
|---------|---|----------|
| Hocus | - | pocus |
| Higglet | - | pigglety |
| Hoity | - | toity |

3. Internal Modification

Samsuri (1987: 192) says that, "because it changes itself contained in the morphemes, we could changes the internal change."

3.1 Internal Modification in vocalic change

Example:

| Singular | Plural |
|----------|----------|
| Present | Past |
| Follow | followed |
| Trace | traced |

3.2 Internal Modification in the plural and singular change

Example:

| Singular | Plural |
|----------|--------|
| Mouse | mice |
| Man | men |

Foot

feet

4. Suppletion

Parera (1994: 21) says that suppletion is a process of internal change that extreme. In this process the characteristics of shape or barely visible, in other words the basic shapes of total change.”

Example:**Present**

Go

See

Strike

Past

want

saw

struck

5. Zero Modification

Samsuri (1987: 193) says, “empty modification is a process that does not cause changes in the shape, only concepts have changed.”

Example:

Verb Forms

Singular

Sheep

Deer

Plural

sheep

deer

Noun Forms

Singular

sheep

deer

Plural

sheep

deer

Minangkabaunese Language

Moussay (1998: 65) states that the affixation in Minangkabaunese language can be divided into four: prefix, infix, suffix, confix.

Example:

PREFIX

Ta + *lambek* → *talambek*

Ma + *manjek* → *mamanjek*

INFIX

-am- + *puncak* → *pamuncak*

-al- + *tunjuk* → *talunjuk*

SUFFIX

-I + *panuh* → *panuhi*

-an + *caliak* → *caliakan*

CONFIX

Pa.....an + *luas* → *paluasan*

Ka.....an + *rajo* → *karajoan*

In Minangkabaunese language, there are not reduplication, internal modification.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The method was applied in this research is contrastive qualitative method is proposed by James. Contrastive Analysis is the method that aims to generate two typologies are

worth inverted (namely contrastive not comparative), and based on the assumption that languages could be compared means of contrastive analysis is always associated with a pair of two languages (Tarigan,1998:56). The source of data were taken from some references. The researcher used for data in English and Minangkabau languages were dictionary of *Minangkabau-Indonesia* by Marah Rusmali and *System Morpologi Kata Benda dan Kata Sifat Bahasa Minangkabau* by Be Kim Hoa Nio . The books that the researcher used for the data in English is Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary by AS Hornby and Internet that can be sources of the data of suffixes in English. Technique of collecting data used is by showing the data provide and the evidence to support the theory, so this study applies the documentation technique. The data was gathered through identification and classification of collection and analyzing English and Minangkabau language in suffixes which are attached to based form from the aspect of form, distribution, function and meaning.

Technique of data analysis applied by some steps. They are:

1. Collecting the suffixes which are attached to the base form both in English and Minangkabau language.
2. Selecting the data belongs to suffixes especially suffix in English and suffix Minangkabau language.
3. Describing the suffixes which at attached to the base form both in English and Minangkabau language in the aspect of form, distribution, function, and meaning.
4. Making the contrastive analysis of the data in aspect of form, distribution, function, and meaning.
5. Finding out the similarities and dissimilarities from aspect of form, distribution, function, and meaning.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section will discuss the similarities and dissimilarities in English and Minangkabau language based on form, distribution, function, and meaning. After the data analyzing, it found there are 7 types of suffixes in English and 2 suffixes in Minangkabau language . In English Suffixes , they are -en, -ify, -er, -ize, -less, -ness, and -al. In Minangkabau suffixes, they are -an, and -i. In this part shown the finding of research which is found that between English and Minangkabau there were similarities and dissimilarities in terms of form, distribution, function and meaning.

Table.4.1
The Similarities of Suffixes between English and Minangkabau in Terms of Form

| ENGLISH | MINANGKABAU |
|---|--|
| 1. Vocal Phonemes | 1. Vocal Phonemes |
| Examples : White + -en → whiten Arrive + -al → arrival | Example : <i>Sapu</i> + -an → <i>sapuan</i> <i>Gulo</i> + -i → <i>guloi</i> |
| 2. Consonant phonemes | 2. Consonant phonemes |
| Example : kind + -ness → kindness | Example : <i>Itam</i> + -i → <i>itami</i> |
| 3. Distribution | 3. Distribution |
| Verb | Verb |
| Example : read (v) + -er → reader | <i>Example : duduak</i> (v) + -i → <i>duduaki</i> |
| | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. Noun | 2. Noun |
| Example : drama (N) + ize → dramatize | Example : gulo (N) + -I → guloI |
| 3. Adjective | 3. Adjective |
| Example : Soft (Adj) + -en → soften | Example : Padeh (Adj) + an → padehan |
| 4. Numeral | 4. Numeral |
| | Example : tigo (Num) + -an → tigoan |
| FUNCTION | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Suffixes that can be changed of word classes if they are attached to the based form. | Suffixes that can be changed of word classes if they attached to the base form. |
| Example : Sign (N) + -ify → signify (V) | Example : <i>dadek (Adj) + -an → dadekan (V)</i> |
| 2. Suffixes that can be changed of word classes if they are attached to the base form (adj to adj) | Suffixes that can be changed of eord classes if they are attached to the base form (V to V) |
| Example : Optic (Adj) + - al → optical | Example : bao (V) + -an → baoan |
| Meaning | |
| 1. The meaning of 'tool' | The meaning of 'tool' |
| Example: grate + -er → grater 'the device of grating s.t.' | Example : <i>Tapis + -an → tapisan 'sleve'</i> |
| 2. The meaning of "make " | The meaning of 'to make' |
| Example : beauty + ify → beautify 'to make s.b./s.t beautiful' | Example : <i>ketek + -an → ketean 'to make or become small/smaller please'</i> |

Based on the data, it was analyzed that there were some similarities between suffixes in English and Minangkabau in form, distribution, function, and meaning as follows:

- The suffixes in English and Minangkabau equally . They have not allomorph when they are attached to the base form.
- Between English and Minangkabau there were suffix that could be attached to any words class such noun, verb, adjective, numeral.
- Between English and Minangkabau shows that the suffixes in both language are similar especially in function because changing of word class and there also several suffixes in both language which not change when they are attached to the base forms.
- There were found the suffixes in English that indicate the same meaning in suffixes of Minangkabau they are the meaning of 'tool' and the meaning of 'make'

4.2

The Dissimilarities of Suffixes in English and Minangkabau

| No. | ENGLISH | MINANGKABAUNESE |
|------------------------|--|---|
| 1. FORM | Vocal phonemes | Vocal phonemes |
| | Example : arrive + al arrival | Example : <i>sapu</i> + <i>-an</i> → <i>sapuan</i> |
| | Consonant Phonemes Example : industry + -al → industrial | Consonant Phonemes Example: <i>Tapis</i> + <i>an</i> → <i>tapisan</i> |
| 2. DISTRIBUTION | Verb Example: read (v) + - er reader | Verb Example : <i>duduak</i> (v) + <i>-I</i> <i>dudulaki</i> |
| | Noun Example : drama (N) +ize → Dramatize | Noun <i>Gulo</i> (N) + <i>-I</i> → <i>guloi</i> |
| | Adjective Example : Soft (Adj)+ -en → Soften | Adjective Example ; <i>Padeh</i> (Adj) + <i>-an</i> → <i>padehan</i> |
| | Numeral | Numeral Example : <i>Tigo</i> (Num) + <i>-an</i> <i>Tigoan</i> |
| 3. MEANING | The meaning of 'made' Example: wood + -en Wooden 'made of wood' | The meaning of 'tool' Example : <i>tapis</i> + <i>-an</i> → <i>Tapisan</i> 'sieve' |
| | The meaning of 'make or become' Example : shot + -en Shorten 'to make or become s.t shorten | The meaning of 'something related' Example: <i>minum</i> + <i>-an</i> → <i>Minuman</i> 'beverage' |
| | The meaning of 'to make' Example : beauty + - ify | The meaning of 'command' Example : <i>ambiak</i> + <i>-an</i> → <i>Ambiakan</i> 'take it please' |
| | | The meaning of 'to make' Example : <i>ketek</i> + <i>-an</i> → <i>Ketekan</i> 'to make or become smaller please' |
| | | The meaning of 'request' |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | Beautify 'to make s.b./s.t. Beautiful. The meaning of 'to do an action' Example : class + -ify → Classify 'arrange in class or group' The meaning of 'the person who' Example: buy + -er → buyer 'person who buy' The meaning of 'tool' Example: grate + -er → grater. 'the device for grating it' | Example: <i>duduak</i> + -I → <i>Duduaki</i> 'to sit'. The meaning of 'put' Example: <i>gulo</i> + - I → <i>guloi</i> 'put the sugar' |
| | | |

Based on the data above, it was found that there were some dissimilarities between suffixes in English and Minangkabau in the form, distribution, function and meaning as follows :

1. Suffix in English there is a change when the attachment of a suffix to a word.
2. In distribution, There is no numeral of suffix in the word class in English .

In aspect of function, there is not found dissimilarities because in function between English and Minangkabau that have same of the change of the word class of a base from caused by suffixes that attached to the words . And in aspect of meaning just two the same of meaning when the meaning of words after the base form attached by suffixes they are the meaning of 'tool' and the meaning of 'to make', and the remainder is different.

CONCLUSIONS

After data be analyzed, it comes to the conclusions of the study that :

1. There are 7 types of suffix in English and 2 types of suffixes in Minangkabau language that used in English and Minangkabau . In English suffixes are -en, -ify, -er, ize, -less, and -ness, and -al. In Minangkabau suffixes are an and -i
2. The similarities of suffixes between English and Minangkabau language
 - a. Suffixes in English and Minangkabau language have forming vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes.
 - b. Suffixes in English and Minangkabau have distribution of the word classes consist verb, noun, and adjective.
 - c. Suffixes in English and Minangkabau have function of word classes changes after the base form attached to suffix. They are nouns become verb, adjective

- become verb, and verb become noun.
- d. Suffixes in English and Minangkabau have some meaning “tool” and “to make”.
3. The dissimilarities of suffixes between English and Minangkabau language.
 - a. Suffixes in English have function of noun become adjective, adjective become adjective, adjective become noun, verb become adjective and noun become adjective.
 - b. Suffixes in English have meaning “make or become, made of, to do and action, and the person *who*”.
 - c. Suffixes in Minangkabau has distribution of numeral.

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