An Analysis Of Affixation Between English and Batakinese As Reflected In Holy Bible: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

This research is about the affixation between English and Batakinese as reflected in Holy Bible. This research is focussed on similarities and differences between derivational or inflectional affixation in English and Batakinese. Affixation is the adding of bound morphemes to the base to form a word. The adding of the bound morphemes initially to a base is called prefixes, the adding of the bound morphemes inside the base is called infixes, while the combination of prefix and suffix which constructs a unity is named confixes and the adding of the bound morphemes to the end of base is called suffixes. There are two types of affixation derivational and inflectional. Derivational morpheme is a morpheme creating new words by changing either the meaning or the part of speech. Inflectional morphemes is a morpheme creating a different form of the same word by changing neither part of speech nor meaning, but only refines and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of a word. In English, the percentage Inflectional affixation 123,75 % and Derivational affixation 13,75%. While, in Batakinese, the percentage Inflectional affixation 72,5 % and Derivational affixation 26,25%. 

Keywords : Affixation, Inflectional, derivational

1. The Background of the Study

There are plenty of languages in the world, but it is clear that no language has entirely the same characteristic. Linguistics has five subjects, namely; Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics and Sociolinguistics. The writer tries to analyze an affixation which is part of morphology.

According to William Francis Macky (1983: 70) to the philosopher, Language may be an instrument of thought: to the sociologist, a form of behavior; to the psychologist, a cloudy window through which he glimpses the workings of the mind; to the logician, it may be a calculus; to the engineer, a series of physical events; to the statistician, a selection of choice and chance; to the linguist, a system of arbitrary signs. Language is one of the elements of culture. Man can not be separated from culture since a culture existed. We can say that there is no group of people, communities, tribes and nations which do not have culture. It means that language has been existed at the time of the existence of man.

Affixation is the adding of bound morphemes to the base to form a word. The adding of the bound morphemes initially to a base is called prefixes, the adding of the bound morphemes inside the base is called infixes, while the combination of prefix and suffix which constructs a unity is named confixes and the adding of the bound morphemes to the end of base is called suffixes.

Writer is interested to study morphology, because it helps the writer to learn the language. She interested to find out what are similarities and differences of affixes in English and Batakinese. The writer confine the research is to discuss about derivational affixation and inflectional affixation

So the objective of the study are to describe the similarities and differences of affixes in English and Batakinese of derivational affixation, to describe the similarities and differences of affixes in English and Batakinese of inflectional affixation.
Some significances of the study are, for teachers, they would master some related issues in order to give a much better view of affixes in English and Batakene, especially for teachers who want to teach English in North Sumatra. For students who are interested in studying Batakene improving their vocabulary. For students, they would improve or increase their vocabulary in the two languages both English and Batakene. For further research and also for language development.

Batakene is a collective term used to identify a number of ethnic groups found in the highlands of North Sumatra, Indonesia. Their heartland lies to the west of Medan at around the Lake Toba. In fact the “Batak” include several groups with distinct, albeit related, languages and customs. Departing from Asahan region, we entered Tapanuli Utara region, a region where Batak Toba people originally came from. This region is situated at the centre of the Province of North Sumatra and contains many small which, some of them were named after the Batakene family names who resides in the areas. I bring up the term “Batak Toba” to introduce the fact that there are actually several sub-tribes of Batak such as Toba, Karo, Pakpak, Simalungun, and Mandailing; each has slightly different family names, culture and language.

English is derived from England, one would think. But in fact the language name is found long before the country name. The latter first appears as Englaland around the year 1000, and means "the land of the Engle," that is, the Angles. The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes were the three Germanic tribes who emigrated from what is now Denmark and northern Germany and settled in England beginning about the fourth century A.D. Early on, the Angles enjoyed a rise to power that must have made them seem more important than the other two tribes, for all three tribes are indiscriminately referred to in early documents as Angles. The speech of the three tribes was conflated in the same way: they all spoke what would have been called Anglisc, or "Anglish," as it were. By the earliest recorded Old English, this had changed to Englisc. In Middle English, the first vowel had already changed further to the familiar of today, as reflected in the occasional spellings Ingland and Inglish. Thus the record shows that the Germanic residents of what Shakespeare called "this sceptered isle" knew that they were speaking English long before they were aware that they were living in England.

Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is a method of linguistics which shows the similarities and differences between two or more language. Naibaho (2003: 1) states that contrastive analysis can be regarded as a method whereby the similarities and the differences between two more languages (of the system of a language) are made explicitly.

Form the quotation above, it can be said that contrastive analysis proponents believe that contrastive analysis proponents believe that in the process of foreign language learning, the learner’s prior knowledge of the native language inevitable interacts with the present learning.

Morphology

Generally, morphology is the study of morphemes. According to Crystal (1989: 90) morphology is the branch of linguistics studying the structure of words. Morphology is also called the study of morphemes and their different forms (allomorphs) and the way they combine in word formation. Or morphology is the branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts.
According to Francis Katamba (1993: 19) morphology is the study of word structure. The claim that words have structure might come as a surprise because normally speakers think of word as indivisible units of meaning.

The word ‘morpheme’ is derived from the Greek word morpheme, meaning “form”. According to Fromkin and Robert (1983: 114) a morpheme may be also defined as the minimal linguistic sign, a grammatical unit in which there is an arbitrary union of a sound and meaning and that can not be further analyzed. The way morphemes operate in language provides the subject matter of morphology.

According to Francis Katamba (1993: 20) the term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function which words are made up of. By definition, a morpheme cannot be decomposed into smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in the noun.

Based on the way they stand, morphemes are divided into two types namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is the morpheme that can stand alone in a sentence or a morpheme that carries the basic meaning of a word, for example: girl, boy, write, etc. bound morpheme is the morpheme which cannot stand alone but is affixed to the free morpheme such as, im-, -ist, -ish, etc.

Siburian (2003: 53) states that by themselves, such as, day, run, bake, etc. and bound morpheme are others which have no independent existence and assume meaning only in so far as they are attached to other morphemes, like, yesterday-, a- (in away), -er, -s, etc.

**Affixation**

Affixation is the adding of bound morphemes to the base to form a word. The adding of the bound morphemes initially to a base is called prefixes, the adding of the bound morphemes inside the base is called infixes, while the combination of prefix and suffix which constructs a unity is named confixes and the adding of the bound morphemes to the end of base is called suffixes.

Affixation is the morphological process of attaching or adding an affix to the root, stem or base form. According Bauer (1983: 20) root, stem and base are all terms used in the literature to designate that part of a word that remains when all affixes have been removed. A root is a form which is not further analyzable, either in terms of derivation or inflection morphology. A stem is of concern only when dealing with inflectional morphology. And base is any form to which affixes of any kind can be added.

Affixes can be defined as a closed class of grammatical elements within the word. They are bound morphemes and cannot occur on their own. A fair number of affixes change the word class of the root to which they are affixed. Formally, the following categories can be distinguished: prefixes, suffixes, confixes and infixes. Another formal process involving word-internal structural changes is reduplication, which in some cases is combined with affixation to signal one semantic unit.

There are two types of affixation – derivational and inflectional. Derivational suffixes, however, are used to change both meaning and use of existing lexical items. In other words, when a derivational morpheme is added to a word, it “results in either a different part of speech or the same part of speech with a different lexical meaning” (Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman 1999: 31). For
example, –ment, as in the word achievement (achieve + ment), makes a noun from a verb, changing both the part of speech and the meaning.

Derivational morpheme is a (bound) morpheme creating new words by changing either the meaning (happy vs. unhappy) or the part of speech (syntactic category, e.g. ripe, an adjective, vs. ripen, a verb) or both. Derivational morpheme can produce new words from existing words in two ways. First, they can change the part of speech of a word, thereby permitting it to function differently in a sentence: true is an adjective, truly an adverb, truth a noun. Second, they can change the meaning of a word: true and untrue have the opposite meanings. Unlike inflectional morphemes, which can only be suffixes, derivational morphemes can be either prefixes or suffixes.

Inflectional morphemes, which are always suffixes in English, simply add a grammatical element to a word without changing its basic part of speech (Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman 1999: 32). Because English’s eight inflectional morphemes (such as –ed, -ing, and –s) convey no semantic meaning and thus cannot aid students in acquiring new vocabulary, they are outside of the scope of this assignment.

Inflectional morphemes is a (bound) morpheme creating a different form of the same word by changing neither part of speech nor meaning, but only refines and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of a word. These inflectional morphemes create variant forms of a word to conform to different functional roles in a sentence or in discourse. On nouns, for example, inflectional morpheme serve to mark grammatical function like number and possession; on verbs, they can mark such thing as tense; while on adjectives, they serve to indicate degree. The derivational and inflectional morphemes are two main fields in morphology. The morphology which studies derivational morphemes and principles governing the new words is called derivational morphology; which studies inflectional morpheme and the way in which words vary (inflect) in order to express grammatical contrast in sentences is called inflectional morphology.

Prefixes

Prefix may be classified into two categories depending on whether they change or maintain the word-class categories of the derived words. The word prefix is composed of a root and a prefix. A prefix is a meaningful unit of one or more syllables added to the beginning of a root to form a new word. In this study the writer only takes some prefixes that are commonly used.

In short, it can be stated that all the affixes which appear before the word are called prefix. Take some examples, such as un- in unhappy, im- in immortal and il- in illegal. In this study the writer only takes some prefixes that are commonly used.

Prefixes in English

A prefixes is an affixes that is attached to the beginning of a word. We can find a lot of prefixes in English.

The following are some prefixes that are commonly used in English.

1. Negative Prefixes
   a. in- (il-, im-, ir-)

   e.g.: in- + operable = inoperable
in- + definite = indefinite
in- + legal = illegal
in- + possible = impossible
in- + regular = irregular

b. dis-
e.g.: dis- + order = disorder
dis- + agree = disagree
dis- + believe = disbelieve

c. un-
e.g.: un- + rest = unrest
un- + cover = uncover
un- + pack = unpack

d. non-
e.g.: non- + stop = nonstop
non- + union = nonunion
non- + skid = nonskid
non- + stick = nonstick

e. a-
e.g.: a- + sleep = asleep
a- + blaze = ablaze
a- + stir = astir

2. Pejorative Prefixes

This prefix is attached to give the meaning of “wrongly”.

1) mis-
e.g.: mis- + lead = mislead
mis- + fortune = misfortune

2) mal-
e.g.: mal- + nutrition = malnutrition
mal- + adjusted = maladjusted

3. Prefix of Degree or Size

1) over-
e.g.: over- + charge = overcharge
over- + growth = overgrowth

2) out-
e.g.: out- + grow = outgrow
out- + number = outnumber

3) Prefix of Position in Time or Space

1) under-
e.g.: under- + ground = underground
under- + world = underworld

2) fore-
e.g.: fore- + tell = foretell
fore- + warn = forewarn

3) mid-
e.g.: mid- + night = midnight
mid- + semester = mid-semester

4) inter-
e.g.: inter- + dependence = interdependence
inter- + mix = intermix

5) prefix of number

1) bi-
e.g.: bi- + lingual = bilingual
bi- + labial = bilabial

2) multi-
e.g.: multi- + media = multimedia
multi- + talented = multitalented

Prefixes in Bataknese

Additive verb is a verb formed through compounding (integration). There are four types of affixes or affix that is used to derive verbs: prefix, infix, and suffix combined additive.

1. Prefix ma-

The same prefix with the prefix ma- me- in the Indonesian language. The prefix is distinguished between the prefix and the prefix ma- ma- pure plus another additive.

a. ma-
e.g.: ma- + hiang (dry) = mahiang (dry up)
ma- + pitung (blind) = mapitung (become blind)
ma- + dabu (falling) = madabu (fell off)
ma- + surat (writer) + - hon = manurathon (writer)
ma- + masuh (blessing)+ -i=mamasuh (to give blessing)

b. man-

   e.g.: man- + jalo (received) = manjalo (receive)
         man- + jait (sewing) = manjahit (sewing)
         man- + tiop (hold the) = maniop (holding)

c. mang-

   e.g.: mang- + hatop (fast) = manghatop (make quick)
         mang- + onding (hidden) = mangondingi (protect)
         mang- + watas (limit)=mangwatashon(boundary less)
         mang- + ihut (follow) + hon=mangihuthon(to follow)
         mang- + hata (speak) + -i=mangkatai(to speak)

2. Prefix mar-

   Mar-prefix prefix was the same as in the Indonesian language. There are two groups of words beginning with the prefix pure mar-mar-mar and the prefix-plus other additive.

   mar-

   e.g.: mar- + arta (property) = mararta (affluent)
         mar- + horbo (buffalo) = marborbo (has a water buffalo)
         mar- +sangap (noble)=marsangap (have a sense of noble)

3. Prefix pa-

   The prefix pa-is to form an active transitive verb:

   e.g.: pa- + timbo (tall) = patimbo (creating high)
         pa- + tigor (straight) = patigor (straighten)
         pa- + sae (finished) = passae (finish)
         pa- + diri (stand) + -hon = padirihon (cause to stand up)

4. Prefix di-

   Prefix in-in Toba Batak language as in the Indonesian language:

   e.g.: di- + buat (take) = dibuat (taken)
         di- + timbo (tall) = dipatimbo (the enhanced)
         di- + dongan (friend) + -i=didongani (accompany)

5. Prefix tar-
e.g.: tar- + tuhuk (take up) = tartuhuk (to take up)
    tar- + dungo (wake up) = tardungo (wake up)
    tar- + ambat (the inhibition) = tarambat (hampered)
    tar- + birong (black) + -hon = tarbironghon (count)

6. Prefix ha-
   e.g.: ha- + dungdung (tired) = hadunggung (achieved)
   ha- + robur (devastated) = harobur (the destruction)
   ha- + duru (beyond) = haduru (exit)
   ha- + gogo (strong) + -on = hagogoong (force)

7. Prefix hu-
   Above, we have met with the prefix ha-in the sense to. In that sense, the prefix ha-in the view comes from the word hu- which means to. In the Toba Batak language, perhaps typical, said hu-prefix is used as a verb.
   e.g.: hu- + malaput (rush) = humalaput (in a hurry)
   hu- + mabirong (blackened) = humabirong (so black)
   hu- + marodor (line) = humarodor (rows and rows)

8. Prefix um-
   e.g.: um- + uli (beautiful) = umuli (more beautiful)
   um- + bege (listen) = umbege (to hear)

Suffixes

Suffix is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme is process whereby a bound morpheme is attached to the end of a stem. For example, the past tense suffix (ed) attaches to the end of the stem walk to from the past tense verb walked to from the past tense verb walked and prefix (-s) attaches to the end of the stem girl to form the word girls.

There are two kinds of suffixes; they are inflectional and derivational suffixes. Inflectional suffixes do not change the word class of the word it is attached to. In contrast, derivational suffixes usually but not always change the word class of the word it is attached to.

a. Inflection suffixes are:
   - added to nouns to form plurals and possessives
     e.g.: book => books
           Boy => boys
John => John’s

- added to verbs to indicate tense
  e.g.: change => changed
        Kick => kicked
        Drink => drinking

- added to adjective to indicate tense
  e.g.: fast => faster => fastest
        Bright => brighter => brightest

b. Derivational Suffixes

Derivational suffixes usually change the word class from one part of speech to another one.

- From a verb to a noun
  e.g.: achieve => achievement
        Survive => survival
        Press => pressure
        Bank => banker

- From a noun to a verb
  e.g.: victim => victimize
        Class => classify
        Beauty => beautify

- From a noun to an adjective
  e.g.: care => careful
        Pain => painless
        Legend => legendary
        Week => weekly
        President => presidential
        Boss => bossy
        Boy => boyish
        Angel => angular
        Humor => humorous

- From an adjective to a noun
  e.g.: eager => eagerness
        Ready => readiness
        Intelligent => intelligence

- From a verb to an adjective
e.g.: communicate => communicative
Differ => different
Read => readable
Please => pleasant

- From an adjective to a verb
  e.g.: black => blacken
  Sharp => sharpen

**Suffixes in English**

Based on the class of the words, English suffixes can be divided into four types, they are:

1. English suffixes of noun
   a. Denoting agent or doer
      -er
      e.g.: birch + -er = Bircher
            Paint + -er = painter
            Bake + -er = baker
      -ster
      e.g.: spin + -ster = spinster
            Gang + -ster = gangster
   b. Denoting state, action, condition, being
      - dom
      e.g.: king + -dom = kingdom
            Free + -dom = freedom
      -hood (-head)
      e.g.: man + -hood = manhood
            Child + -hood = childhood
            God + -head = godhead
      -lock (-ledge)
      e.g.: wed + -lock = wedlock
            Know + -ledge = knowledge
      -ness
      e.g.: dark + -ness = darkness
            Good + -ness = goodness
      -red
c. Forming diminutives (smallness)

-let

e.g.: stream + -let = streamlet
    Pig + -let = piglet

-ling

e.g.: duck + -ling = duckling
    See + -ling = seedling

-kin

e.g.: lamb + -kin = lambkin

-ock

e.g.: hill + -ock = hillock

-et

e.g.: corn + -et = cornet
    Baron + -et = baronet

-ine

e.g.: figurine + -ine = figurine

-ette

e.g.: kitchen + -ette = kitchenette
    Pipe + -ette = pipette

-y (ie)

e.g.: Tom + -y = Tommy
    Bill + -y = Billy
    Dog + ie = doggie
    Bird + ie = birdie
2. **English suffixes of adjective**

   a. –ed means having
      
      e.g.: gift => gifted
            Talent => talented

   b. –en means made of
      
      e.g.: wood => wooden
            Wool => woolen

   c. –ful means full of
      
      e.g.: hope => hopeful
            Joy => hopeful

   d. –ish means somewhat like
      
      e.g.: girl => girlish
            Red => reddish

   e. –less means free from, without
      
      e.g.: fear => fearless
            Hope => hopeless

   f. –ly means like
      
      e.g.: main => mainly

   g. –some means with the quality of
      
      e.g.: glad => gladsome
            Quarrel => quarrelsome

   h. –ward means inclining to
      
      e.g.: for => forward
            Way => wayward

   i. –y means with the quality of
      
      e.g.: wealth => wealthy
            Health => healthy

3. **English suffixes of verbs**

   a. –en means causative, forming transitive verbs
      
      e.g.: week => weaken
            Sweet => sweeten

   b. –se means to make
      
      e.g.: clean => cleanse
            rin => rinse
c. –er means intensive or frequentative
   e.g.:  glit => glitter
          glim => glimmer

4. English suffixes of adverbs
   a. –ly means like
      e.g.:  bold => boldly
             Wise => wisely
   b. –long
      e.g.:  head => headlong
             Side => sidelong
   c. –ward (-wards) means turning to
      e.g.:  back => backward
             Home => homeward
   d. –way (-ways)
      e.g.:  any => anyway
             All => always
   e. –wise means manner, made
      e.g.:  like => likewise
             Other => otherwise

Suffixes in Batak

Suffixes in Bataknese

There various suffix in bataknese; -hon, an,-i,-on. We have been in contact with some of the suffix-suffix imi, in previous discussions.

1. Suffix –hon
   e.g.:  talu (lose) + -hon = taluhon (beat)
          dirgak (straight) + -hon = dirgakhon (established)
          tigor (straight) + -hon = tigorhon (straighten)
          tangkup (catching) + -hon = tangkup(ordered arrested)

2. Suffix –an
   e.g.:  luhut (hang) + -an = luhutan (collection)

What follow is the diverse forms and functions of the suffix. The suffix of which have been discussed previously because anything to do with another supplement, not repeat it here.
3. Suffix –i

There are many forms of related words-i. Of them were contained in the transitive verb in the intransitive and there. There are even derived from nouns and adjectives.

\[ \text{e.g.: allang (eating)} + -i = \text{allangi (ordered eating)} \]
\[ \text{marende (singing)} + -i = \text{marendei (singing)} \]
\[ \text{maridi (a bath)} + -i = \text{mamaridii (bathing)} \]

4. Suffix -on

\[ \text{e.g.: sabi (sickle)} + -on = \text{sabion (mowing)} \]
\[ \text{ombak (hoe)} + -on = \text{ombakon (hoeing)} \]

**Confixes**

A confix is an affix which consists of at least a prefix and a suffix that is placed before and after a root word. This kind of affixes does not exist in English and Batakinese, but can found in Indonesian Language.

It needs to be considered that the prefix and suffix must be appeared together. Take the example in Indonesian language, the word “berdatangan” and “berhalangan”. For instance, the word “berdatangan” is derived from “datang” and confix “ber-an” which is attached together. The word “berdatangan” is a unity because there is no word “datangan” in Indonesia. While, the word berhalangan is not a confix. It is firstly formed from word “halang” and suffix “an” and then prefix “ber” is added. The word “halangan” can be found in Indonesian language. That is why the word “berhalangan” is not a confix.

The word "confix" is itself made up of the suffix -fix (meaning "attach", in this case), and the prefix con- (meaning "with"), both of which are derived from Latin roots. Only several languages have this linguistic feature, notably Indonesian and Malay language. In Indonesian language, the number of prefixes and suffixes may be more than one and the root word may be a simple root word, a compound word, or a reduplication words.

**Examples of confixes in Indonesian:**

1. One prefix and one suffix on a non-reduplicative word: kebaikan (ke+baik+an) - "goodness"
2. One prefix and one suffix on a compound word: dijungkirbalikkan (di+jungkir balik+kan) - "being overturned", jungkir balik lit. "upside down"
3. One prefix and one suffix on a reduplication word: keragu-ragu (ke+ragu-ragu+an) - "doubtfulness".
4. A prefix and three suffixes on a root word: diceritakannyaalah (di+cerita+kan+nya+lah) - "to be told (by him)"

**Infixed**
An infix is an **affix** inserted inside a stem (an existing word). It contrasts with **affix**, a rare term for an affix attached to the outside of a stem, such as a prefix or suffix. Tagalong, one of the major languages of the Philippines, and Toba Batak, one of the major languages of Batak in Sumatra, uses infixes quite extensively. Compare the following examples of the infixes in the two languages as follows:

1. **Infix –in-**

   Tagalong also has an –in- infix which is used to form a kind of passive verb.

   e.g.: buat (take) + -in- = binuat (to be taken)  
   ponggol (cut) + -in- = pinonggol (to be cut)  
   tuhor (buy) + -in- = tinuhor (to be bought)

2. **Infix –um-**

   e.g.: hutur (shake) + -um- = humutur (to shake)  
   suan (plant) + -um- = sumuan (to plant)  
   somba (worship) + -um- = sumomba (to worship)  
   gelleng (small) + -um- = gumelleng (smaller)  
   denggan (good) + -um- = dumenggan (better)

3. **Infix –ar-**

   e.g.: gantung (hanging) + -ar- = garantung (dependent)  
   hungkut (wrinkled) + -ar- = harungkut (wrinkle)  
   humor (greedy) + -ar- = harumor (a little greedy)  
   gelllok (crooked) + -ar- = garellok (slightly curved)  
   hosuk (ferrets) + -ar- = harosuk (resembling the weasel)

4. **Infix –al-**

   e.g.: haput (hurry) + -ar- = haraput (hurry)  
   gunsang (shock) + -ar- = galunsang (like shocks)  
   gege (torture) + -ar- = garege/galege (torture)

**2 Research Design**

This research was conducted by using descriptive method with qualitative approach. Descriptive method, according to Borg and Gall (1983: 354), is primarily concerned with finding out “what is it”. Description of “what is it” can be conducted by comparing and contrasting in attempting to discover relationship between existing non-manipulated variables.

Qualitatives studies are those in which the description of observation is not ordinarily expressed in quantitative terms (Best, 1981: 12). It is not suggested that numeral measures are never used, but that other means of description are emphasized.

Based on the quotation above, the similarities and differences between English and Bataknese of derivational and inflectional affixation are studied.
The Sources of the Data

In doing research, the writer uses The Holy Bible as the main data to be analyzed. Some references books that could provide the accurate information for the writer are also used as the sources of the data consist of literary works, dictionaries, and other materials that are related to the subject of the study namely: An Introduction to Morphology, Modern Linguistics Morphology, A Grammar of Toba Batak, Tata Bahasa Batak Toba, Sintaksis Bahasa Batak Toba.

The data were collected by applying the documentary technique. Documentary technique is a way of collecting data by reading Holy bible, which related to this study. It means that the required information gathered by reading and studying the references, so the data were taken from Holy bible in English and Batakinese associated with affixation.

The Data

This chapter deals with interpretation of the similarities and differences between affixation both in English and Batakinese.

The data of this study were taken from Holy Bible, Luke 1:1-80 in English and Batakinese. From Contemporary English Version in Holy bible English language and from Bibel Batak Toba.

The Data In English.

1. Many people have tried to tell the story of what God has done among us.
2. They wrote what we had been told by the ones who were there in the beginning and saw what happened.
3. So I made a careful study of everything and then decided to write and tell you exactly what took place. Honourable Theophilus,
4. I have done this to let you know the truth about what you have heard.
5. When Herod was king of Judea, there was a priest by the name of Zechariah from the priestly group of Abijah. His wife Elizabeth was from the family of Aaron.
6. Both of them were good people and pleased the Lord God by obeying all that he had commanded.
7. But they had no children. Elizabeth couldn’t have any, and both Zechariah and Elizabeth were already old.
8. One day Zachariah’s group of priests were on duty, and he was serving God as a priest.
9. According to the custom of the priests, he had been chosen to go into the Lord’s temple that day and to burn incense,
10. While the people stood outside praying.
11. All at once an angel from the Lord appeared to Zechariah at the right side of the altar.
12. Zechariah was confused and afraid when he saw the angle.
13. But the angle told him: don’t be afraid, Zachariah! God has heard your prayers. Your wife Elizabeth will have a son, and you must name him John.
14. His birth will make you very happy, and many people will be glad.
15. Your son will be a great servant of the Lord. He must never drink wine or beer, and he the power of the Holy Spirit will be with him from the time he is born.
16. John will lead many people in Israel to turn back to the Lord their God.
17. He will go ahead of the Lord with the same power and spirit that Elijah had. And because of John, parents will be more disobey God will begin to think as they ought to. That is how John will get people ready for the Lord.

18. Zechariah said to the angle, "How will I know this is going to happen? My wife and i are both very old.

19. The angle answered, “I am Gabriel, God’s servant, and I was sent to tell you this good news.

20. You haven believed what I’ve said. So you won’t be able to say a thing until all this happens. But everything will take place when it is supposed to.”

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**The Data In Batakinese**

1. Nunga na nia nian manguji manurathon jojor barita ni naung tangkas masa di tongatonganami.

2. Mangihuthon pamaritahon ni angka sitindangi sian mulana i tu hami, i ma angka naung gabe parhalado di hata i.

3. Jadi dohot ma ahu pasadahon rohangku manurathonsa jojorjojor di ho, ale Teopilus na pinarsangapan, dung jalo hupamanat sude sian mulana i,


5. Uju Herodes raja di tano Judea, adong ma sada malim na margoar Sakarias na sian horong ni si Abia; boru Aron do dongan saripena, si Elisabet do goarna.

6. Bonar do nasida duansa maradophon Debata, diparangehon do nasa patik dohot aturan ni Tuhan i, so hasurahan.

7. Ndang adong anakkonnasida, ai na hol do si Elisabet; jala nunga ganjang umur nasida be.

8. Jala jumpang ma di anggap ni horongna i mangulahon hamalimon ibana di adopan ni Debata.

9. Mangihuthon na hinasomalhon ni malim marsijomput na sinurat nasida, gabe ibana ma mambongoti joro ni Tuhan i manutung daupa.

10. Di ruar do anggo halak natorop sudena martangiang di tingki manutung daupa i.

11. Gabe diida ibana ma surusuruan ni Tuhan i, jongjong di siamun ni langgatan pardaupaan i.

12. Tarsonggot ma si Sakarias marnidasa jala laos hatahutan ma.


15. Ai balga ma ibana di adopan ni Tuhan i; na so tupa inumonna tuak anggur ro di nasa siinumon na pang, jala gok Tondi Parbadia ma ibana sian bortian dope.

16. Torop ma anak Israel pasuangaonna tu Tuhan Debatanasida.

17. Patujojola ma ibana di bagasan tondi dohot hangagoan ni si Elia, pasuangonna ma roha ni angka ama tu anakkonna jala angka na tois marroha gabe parroha na bonar, laho padirihon di Tuhan i bangso naung ture.

18. Gabe didok si Sakarias ma tusurusuruan i: Sian dia ma tandaonku i? Ai ahu nunga matua, dongan saripengku pe nunga ganjang umurna.

19. Dialusi surusuruan i ma ibana: Gabariel do ahu, na jongjong di jalo ni Debata; disuru do ahu mangkatai dohot ho, mamboan barita las ni roha on tu ho.

20. Alai gabe ngungu ma ho, ndang botoonmu mangkuling sahat ro ho di ari hamamasana, ala so dihaporseeai ho hatangki, na naeng tulus di tingkina i.

The writer makes coding to facilitate the reader to understand easily which one Inflectional or Derivational affixation. Number 1 to 80 is verse 1 to verse 80. For derivational affixation, she gives a **bold and underline** typing and inflectional affixation, she gives a **bold and Italic** typing. The writer shows only derivational and inflectional affixation from all verse.

1. Many people have **tried** to tell the story of what God has done among us.

2. They wrote what we had been told by the **ones** who were there in the **beginning** and saw what **happened**.

3. So I made a **careful** study of everything and then **decided** to write and tell you **exactly** what took place. Honourable Theophilus,

5. When Herod was king of Judea, there was a priest by the name of Zechariah from the **priestly** group of Abijah. His wife Elizabeth was from the family of Aaron.

8. One day Zachariah’s group of **priests** were on duty, and he was **serving** God as a priest.

20. You **haven believed** what I’ve said. So you won’t be able to say a thing until all this **happens**. But everything will take place when it is **supposed** to.”

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As in English, in Batakese the writer also makes coding to facilitate the reader to understand easily which one Inflectional or Derivational affixation. Number 1 to 80 is verse 1 to verse 80. Derivational affixation, she gives a **bold and underline** typing and inflectional affixation, she gives a **bold and Italic** typing. The writer shows only derivational and inflectional affixation from all verse.

1. Nunga na nia nian mangui manurathon jojor barita ni naung tangkas masa di tongatonganami,

2. Mangihuthon pamaritahon ni angka sitindangi sian mulana i tuhami, i ma angka naung gabe parhalado di hata i.

3. Jadi dohot ma ahu pasadahon rohangku manurathonsa jojorjojor di ho, ale Teopilus na pinarsangapan, dung jalo hupamanat sude sian mulana i;


5. Uju Herodes raja di tano Judea, adong ma sada malim na margoar Sakarias na sian horong ni si Abia; boru Aron do dongan saripena, si Elisabet do goarna.
6. Bonar do nasida duansa maradphon Debata, diparangehon do nasa patik dohot aturan ni Tuhan i, so hasurahan.

8. Jala jumpang ma di anggap ni horongna i mangalahon hamalimon ibana di adopan ni Debata.

9. Manghithon na hinasomalhon ni malim marsijomput na sinurat nasida, gabe ibana ma mambongoti joro ni Tuhan i manutung daupa.

10. Di ruar do anggo halak natorop sudena martangiang di tingki manutung daupa i.

12. Tarsonggot ma si Sakarias marnidasa jala laos hatahutan ma.


16. Torop ma anak Israel pasuangaonna tu Tuhan Debatanasida.

17. Patujolona ma ibana di bagasan tondi dohot hagogoan ni si Elia, pasuangaonna ma roha ni angka ama tu anakkonna jala angka na tois marroha gabe parroha na bonar, laho padirihon di Tuhan i bangso naung ture.

19. Dialusi surusuruan i ma ibana: Gabriel do ahu, na jongjong di jalo ni Debata; disuru do ahu mangkatai dohot ho, mamboan barita las ni roha on tu ho.

20. Alai gabe ngungu ma ho, ndang botoonmu mangkuling sahat ro ho di ari hamamasana, ala so dilaporseei ho hatangki, na naeng tulus di tingkina i.

3. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed to find out similarities and differences between English and Bataknese of derivational and inflectional affixation.

The writer tries to analyze the data by collecting some references which are related to this thesis. There are some steps that the writer has done to analyze the data:

1. Describing the affixes in English and Bataknese based on derivational and inflectional.


   For example; For inflectional, The code 1-1, it’s (1) is the verse and the other first is the inflectional. The code 1-2, it’s (1) is the verse and the second inflectional. As for derivational 1-1, it’s one verse and the first derivational. The code 1-2, it’s one verse and the second derivational, etc.

3. Comparing affixes between English and Bataknese.

4. Finally she analyzed some similarities and differences between derivational and inflectional affixes in English and Bataknese.

Derivational Affixation in English and Bataknese

In Derivational affixation, the writer maked codefication the verse of Luke 1 : 1-80. For example; the code 1-1, it’s one verse and the first derivational. The code 1-2, it’s one verse and the second derivational, etc. The writer not writing the words when the words appear again.

1. Derivational in English
Table 1 Derivative analysis in English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERSÊ</th>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>ANALYSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-1</td>
<td>careful</td>
<td>Change a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>care + -ful = careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-2</td>
<td>exactly</td>
<td>Change a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>exact + -ly = exactly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-1</td>
<td>priestly</td>
<td>Change a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>priest + -ly = priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-1</td>
<td>disobey</td>
<td>Change transitive verbs, mainly from nouns.</td>
<td>dis- + obey = disobey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-1</td>
<td>inside</td>
<td>Added to nouns and adjectives.</td>
<td>in- + side = inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44-1</td>
<td>added</td>
<td>Added to nouns and adjectives.</td>
<td>in- + side = inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-1</td>
<td>powerful</td>
<td>Change a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>power + -ful = powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-1</td>
<td>merciful</td>
<td>Change a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>mercy + -ful = merciful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54-1</td>
<td>Kindness</td>
<td>Change an adjective to a noun.</td>
<td>kind + -ness = kindness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Batakinese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERSÊ</th>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>ANALYSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>pamaritahon</td>
<td>From a verb to a noun</td>
<td>pamaritahon (report)= pa- + barita (news)+ -hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-1</td>
<td>diparangehon</td>
<td>From a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>diparangehon(listened)= di+ parange(hear)+ hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-1</td>
<td>mangkalason</td>
<td>From a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>mangkalashon (celebrated)= mang- + kalas (happy) + -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-1</td>
<td>pasuangonna</td>
<td>From a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>pasuangonna (returned)= pa- + suangonna (make priority)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-1</td>
<td>mangkatai</td>
<td>From a noun to a verb</td>
<td>mangkatai (to speak)= mang- + kata (word) + -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-1</td>
<td>manopot</td>
<td>From a noun to a verb.</td>
<td>manopot (to be visit)= ma- + nopot (visit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inflectional Affixation in English and Batakese.

As in Derivational, in Inflectional affixation the writer made codification of the verse of Luke 1: 1-80. For example: the code 1-1, it’s one verse and the first inflectional. The code 1-2, it’s one verse and the second inflectional, etc. The writer not writing the words when the words appear again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28-1</td>
<td>mamusuhi</td>
<td>From a noun to a verb.</td>
<td>mamusuh (blessing) =&gt; mamusuh (enter) + i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-1</td>
<td>mangunjal</td>
<td>From a noun to a verb.</td>
<td>mangunjal (jump up) =&gt; mang- + gunjal (fluctuation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-1</td>
<td>mangkabiari</td>
<td>From a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>mangkabiari (fear) =&gt; mang- + kabiari (be afraid) + i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-1</td>
<td>manurirangi</td>
<td>From a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>manurirangi (prophesy) =&gt; ma- + nurirang (prophesy) + i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-1</td>
<td>mangkosomi</td>
<td>From a noun to an adjective</td>
<td>mangkosomi (dislike) =&gt; mang- + kosom (hate) + i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72-1</td>
<td>mangasii</td>
<td>From a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>mangasii (to be love) =&gt; mang- + asi (love) + i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-1</td>
<td>marhabieran</td>
<td>From a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>marhabieran (fear) =&gt; mar- + habian (be afraid) + an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-1</td>
<td>marhabadiaon</td>
<td>From a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>marhabadiaon (sanctify) =&gt; mar- + habia (holy) + on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-2</td>
<td>marhatigoran</td>
<td>From a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>marhatigoran (have the truth) =&gt; mar- + habia + tigor (right) + an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-1</td>
<td>haholomon</td>
<td>From a noun to an adjective.</td>
<td>haholomon (darkness) =&gt; ha- holom (dark) + on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 Inflectional in English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verse</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>tried</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>try + -ed = tried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>ones</td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td>one + -s = ones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-2</td>
<td>begining</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Verb Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>happened</td>
<td>tense.</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-3</td>
<td>decided</td>
<td>tense.</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-1</td>
<td>pleased</td>
<td>tense.</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-1</td>
<td>obeying</td>
<td>tense.</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-5</td>
<td>commanded</td>
<td>tense.</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-2</td>
<td>priests</td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td>priest + -s = priests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-3</td>
<td>serving</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>serve + -ing = serving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-1</td>
<td>according</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>accord + -ing = according</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-2</td>
<td>praying</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>pray + -ing = praying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-1</td>
<td>appeared</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>appear + -ed = appeared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-1</td>
<td>confused</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>appear + -ed = confused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-1</td>
<td>prayers</td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td>prayer + -s = prayers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-1</td>
<td>parents</td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td>parent + -s = parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-1</td>
<td>answered</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>answered + -ed = answered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-2</td>
<td>news</td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td>new + -s = news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-1</td>
<td>haven</td>
<td>From an adjective to a verb.</td>
<td>have + -en = haven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-2</td>
<td>believed</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>believe + -ed = believed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-2</td>
<td>happens</td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td>happen + -s = happens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-3</td>
<td>supposed</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>suppose + -ed = supposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-4</td>
<td>crowd</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>crow + -ed = crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-1</td>
<td>waiting</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Added to Verbs</td>
<td>Indicate Tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-3</td>
<td>wondering</td>
<td>-ing = waiting</td>
<td>verb + -ing = wondering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-4</td>
<td>staying</td>
<td>-ing = staying</td>
<td>verb + -ing = staying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-1</td>
<td>motioned</td>
<td>-ed = motioned</td>
<td>verb + -ed = motioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62-1</td>
<td>hands</td>
<td>-s = hands</td>
<td>noun + -s = hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-1</td>
<td>expecting</td>
<td>-ing = expecting</td>
<td>verb + -ing = expecting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-1</td>
<td>Looking</td>
<td>-ing = looking</td>
<td>verb + -ing = looking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-1</td>
<td>named</td>
<td>-ed = named</td>
<td>verb + -ed = named</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-2</td>
<td>engaged</td>
<td>-ed = engaged</td>
<td>verb + -ed = engaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-1</td>
<td>great</td>
<td>-ed = great</td>
<td>verb + -ed = great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-3</td>
<td>blessed</td>
<td>-ed = blessed</td>
<td>verb + -ed = blessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-1</td>
<td>confused</td>
<td>-ed = confused</td>
<td>verb + -ed = confused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-2</td>
<td>wondered</td>
<td>-ed = wondered</td>
<td>verb + -ed = wondered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-1</td>
<td>asked</td>
<td>-ed = asked</td>
<td>verb + -ed = asked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-1</td>
<td>answered</td>
<td>-ed = answered</td>
<td>verb + -ed = answered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-2</td>
<td>called</td>
<td>-ed = called</td>
<td>verb + -ed = called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39-1</td>
<td>hurried</td>
<td>-ed = hurried</td>
<td>verb + -ed = hurried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-1</td>
<td>greeted</td>
<td>-ed = greeted</td>
<td>verb + -ed = greeted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-1</td>
<td>greeting</td>
<td>-ing = greeting</td>
<td>verb + -ing = greeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-2</td>
<td>moved</td>
<td>-ed = moved</td>
<td>verb + -ed = moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Added to Nouns</td>
<td>Added to Verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-1</td>
<td>shows</td>
<td>to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-1</td>
<td>drags</td>
<td>to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-2</td>
<td>rules</td>
<td>to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-3</td>
<td>thrones</td>
<td>to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-4</td>
<td>puts</td>
<td>to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-1</td>
<td>Gives</td>
<td>to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-2</td>
<td>sends</td>
<td>to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56-1</td>
<td>Stayed</td>
<td>to indicate tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56-2</td>
<td>months</td>
<td>to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-1</td>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>59-1</td>
<td>Days</td>
<td>to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>59-2</td>
<td>commants</td>
<td>to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59-3</td>
<td>going</td>
<td>to indicate tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-1</td>
<td>Argued</td>
<td>to indicate tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62-2</td>
<td>Wanted</td>
<td>to indicate tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-2</td>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>to indicate tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-3</td>
<td>emazed</td>
<td>to indicate tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-1</td>
<td>Started</td>
<td>to indicate tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-2</td>
<td>speaking</td>
<td>to indicate tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-3</td>
<td>prasing</td>
<td>to indicate tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-1</td>
<td>frightened</td>
<td>to indicate tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERS</td>
<td>WORDS</td>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>ANALYSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>manguji</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>manguji (tried) =&gt; mang- + uji (try)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>manurathon</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>manurathon (writing) =&gt; man- + surat (write) + -hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>mangihuthon</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>mangihuthon (to follow) =&gt; mang- + ihut (follow)+ hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-1</td>
<td>pasadahon</td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td>pasadahon (unite) =&gt; pa- + sada (one) + -hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-1</td>
<td>hasintongan</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>hasintongan (certainty) =&gt; ha- + sintong(true) +an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-2</td>
<td>dipodahon</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate</td>
<td>dipodahon (to advise) =&gt; di- +</td>
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<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Example</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-1</td>
<td>Margoar</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>margoar (have a name) =&gt; mar- + goar (name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-1</td>
<td>Margoar</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>margoar (have a name) =&gt; mar- + goar (name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-1</td>
<td>Mangulahon</td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
<td>mangulahon (doing) =&gt; mang + ula (do) + hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-1</td>
<td>Martangiang</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>martangiang (praying) =&gt; mar- + tangiang (pray)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-1</td>
<td>Tarsonggot</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>tarsonggot (startled) =&gt; tar- + songgot (scarred)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-1</td>
<td>Ditangihon</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>ditangihon (listen) =&gt; di- + tangihon (hear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-1</td>
<td>Patujolo</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>patujolona (the first) =&gt; pa- + tujolona (in front of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-1</td>
<td>Manganto</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>manganto (to know) =&gt; mang- + ato (know)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-1</td>
<td>Mambuat</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>mambuat (to bring) =&gt; mam- + buat (bring)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-1</td>
<td>Umbege</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>umbege (listen) =&gt; um- + bege (hear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-1</td>
<td>Umbege</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>umbege (listen) =&gt; um- + bege (hear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-1</td>
<td>Umbege</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>umbege (listen) =&gt; um- + bege (hear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-1</td>
<td>Mabiar</td>
<td>Added to adjective to indicate tense.</td>
<td>mabiar (fear) =&gt; ma- + biar (be afraid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-1</td>
<td>Digoar</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>digoar (called) =&gt; di- + goar (call)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39-1</td>
<td>Dipahatop</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>dipahatop (to be fast) =&gt; di- + pahatop (too fast)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-1</td>
<td>Dibongoti</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>dibongoti (to be coming) =&gt; di- + bongot (come in) + i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-1</td>
<td>Marsoara</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
<td>marsoara (have a voice) =&gt; mar- + soara (voice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dijouhon</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
After the writer made conclusion of analysis, the writer also made research finding with made an table. There are similarities and differences Derivation al and Inflectiona l between English or Batakinese.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49-1</td>
<td>habalgaon</td>
<td>Added to adjective to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-1</td>
<td>Marroha</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54-1</td>
<td>marningot</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-1</td>
<td>mangihuthon</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-1</td>
<td>mangalusi</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62-1</td>
<td>bahenon</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62-2</td>
<td>dipangido</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-1</td>
<td>Marsoara</td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-1</td>
<td>haluonan</td>
<td>Added to adjective to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72-1</td>
<td>marningot</td>
<td>Added to adjective to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Targoar</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-1</td>
<td>patandahon</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-2</td>
<td>hasesaan</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-1</td>
<td>Bagasan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-2</td>
<td>hamatean</td>
<td>Added to adjective to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-3</td>
<td>hadameon</td>
<td>Added to adjective to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-1</td>
<td>magodang</td>
<td>Added to nouns to form plurals and possessives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-2</td>
<td>marroha</td>
<td>Added to verbs to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5 The Similarities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIMILARITIES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH</td>
<td>BATAKNESE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Prefix</strong></td>
<td><strong>1. Prefix</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g.: 1. in + legal = illegal</td>
<td>e.g.: 1. ma- + pitung (blind) = mapitung (become blind).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. uni + form = uniform</td>
<td>2. pa- + sae (finished) = pasae (to finish).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. in- + possible = impossible</td>
<td>3. di- + timbo (tall) = dipatimbo (the enhanced).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. dis- + agree = disagree</td>
<td>4. pa- + birong (black) + - hon=pabironghon (to blacken).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. un- + pack = unpack</td>
<td>5. ha- + gogo (strong) + - on=hagogoan (power).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>2. Suffix</strong></th>
<th><strong>2. Suffix</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Inflectional</td>
<td>- Inflectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g.: 1. book (n) =&gt; books (n)</td>
<td>e.g.: 1. luhut (v) (hang) + -an = luhutan (v) (collection).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. John (n) =&gt; John’s (n)</td>
<td>2. dirgak (v) (straight) + -hon = dirgakhon (v) (established).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>- Derivational</th>
<th>- Derivational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g.: 1. govern(v)=government(n)</td>
<td>e.g.: 1. sangkot (v) (hanged) + -an=sangkotan (n) (hangers).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bake (v) + -er = baker (n)</td>
<td>2. hudul (v) (sat) + -an= hundulan (n) (seats).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>Confix</strong></td>
<td>3. <strong>Confix</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In English there is not Confix.</td>
<td>In Bataknese there is not Confix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6 The Differences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIFFERENCES</th>
<th>DIFFERENCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH</strong></td>
<td><strong>BATAKNESE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. In English there is not Infix.</td>
<td>In English too much From a noun to an adjective.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Derivational Affixation in English and Batakese

The writer made similarities and differences between English and Batakese from Derivational Affixation. They are;

**Table 7 Similarities and differences of Derivational Affixation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIMILARITIES</th>
<th>DIFFERENCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. In English and Batakese, exactly the same to expand vocabulary end to change word class from another class. | 1. In English there is no infix, while in Batakese there is infix. 

   e.g.: 1. infix –um- : sulat (write) => sumulat (to write).  

   2. somba (worship) +um= sumomba (to worship).  

   3. ponggol (cut) +in= pinonggol (to be cut).  

   4. somba (worship) +um= sumomba (to worship).  

   5. gunsang (shock) +ar= galunsang (like shocks).  

   2. In English there is position in time or space. 

   e.g.: 1. mid+ night = midnight  

   2. fore+ tell = foretell  

   3. under+ ground = underground  

   4. inter+ mix = intermix  

   5. mid+ semester= mid-semester  

   while, in Batakese there is not. |
| 2. Derivational affixes in English and Batakese may be final in the morpheme groups to which they belong or may be prefixes. |

---

1. **Infinitive**

   e.g.: 1. buat (take)+in- = binuat (to be taken).  

   2. hutur (shake) +um- = humur (to shake).  

   3. hutur (shake) +um- = humur (to shake)  

   4. gunsang (shock) +ar=  

   galunsang (like shocks).  

   5. tuhor (buy)+ in= tinuhor (to be bought).  

   While in Batakese too much Added to adjective to indicate tense.
In English and Bataknese, derivation is changing grammatical Category.

2. In English there is pejorative meaning. e.g.: 1. mis- + judge = misjudge.
   2. mis- + fortune = misfortune  3. mal- +adjusted = maladjusted
   4. mal-+nutrition= malnutrition
   5. mis-+lead = mislead
   while, in Batakese there is not.

Inflectional affixation in English and Batakense

The writer made similar similarities and differences between English and Batakense from Inflectional Affixation. They are;

Table 8 Inflectional affixation in English and Batakense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIMILARITIES</th>
<th>DIFFERENCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In English and Batakense, exactly the same not to change word class.</td>
<td>1. In this analysis, the writer’s found inflectional in English too much than Batakense. Although inflectional in Batakense also too much than derivational in Batakense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g.: 1. work (v) =&gt; worked (v)</td>
<td>2. In English there is not infix, while in Batakense there is infix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. boan (bring) (v) =&gt; mamboan (to bring) (v).</td>
<td>e.g.: infix –um- : bili (buy) =&gt; tumuhor (to buy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inflectional suffixes in English and Batakense are always final in the morpheme groups to which they belong.</td>
<td>3. In English too much From a noun to an adjective, while in Batakense too much Added to adjective to indicate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. In English and Batakense, Inflectional indicates grammatical information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. In English and Batakense, there is not confix.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the writer made conclusion of the analysis, in order that the reader understand the result of analysis better.

Conclusion of the Analysis In English

1. In English exactly the same to expand vocabulary end to change word class from another class.

2. Derivational affixes in English may be final in the morpheme groups to which they belong or may be prefixes.

3. In English derivation is changing grammatical Category.
4. Inflectional suffixes in English are always final in the morpheme groups to which they belong.

5. In English Inflectional indicates grammatical information.

6. In English there is not confix.

7. In this analysis, the writer’s found inflectional in English too much than Bataknese. Although inflectional in Bataknese also too much than derivational in Bataknese.

8. Percentage in Inflectional affixation: 99/80*100% = 123,75%
   Derivational affixation: 11/80*100% = 13,75%

**In Bataknese**

1. In English there is not infix, while in Bataknese there is infix.
   e.g.: infix –um- : bili (buy) => tumuhor (to buy).

2. In this analysis, the writer found inflectional in Bataknese too much than derivational in Bataknese.

3. In English there is position in time or space.
   e.g: mid- + night = midnight
   while, in Bataknese there is not.

4. Percentage in Inflectional affixation: 58/80*100% = 72,5%
   Derivational affixation: 21/80*100% = 26,25%

There is a difference of distribution of affixes between English and Bataknese. English has two types of affixes; prefix and suffix, whereas Bataknese has three types of affixes; prefix, suffix, and infix. Whereas confix, there is not found in two language, but only present in Indonesian Language. Besides the differences, the similarities are also found, such as the changing of the word class of the root when a suffix attached to the root that distinguished into inflectional and derivational. There are some similar meanings of affixes both in English and Bataknese, such as affixes which are used in denoting agent/ doer, formatting comparative degree, forming plurality, etc.

In relation to the conclusion above, it is well suggested for English teachers specifically to those who teach students whose mother tongue is Bataknese to show or present English affixes by comparing them with Bataknese affixes so that the students will find easier in understand the material. It is also well suggested to the students to relate or to make a chain between their previous experiences with a new material they get at school.

**REFERENCES**


