ENGLISH AND GAYONESE AFFIXATION

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program

By :

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UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA

MEDAN

2022

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
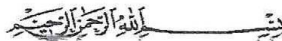
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Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).

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PANITIA PELAKSANA

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise be to Allah SWT the lord of Universe, because of His Mercy and His Grace the writer has gotten the opportunity to finish this thesis. And peace be upon the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad who left behind two kinds of inheritance, the Holy Qur'an and Hadist as guidance in life and death.

The writer would like to thank his beloved parents for their never ending support and understanding him from his birth until his academic years at the English Department of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera, Medan.

This thesis is aimed at fulfilling one of the requirements to obtain a degree of Sarjana Pendidikan from the English Department. This thesis is entitled "English and Gayonese Affixation".

In writing this thesis, the writer found a lot of difficulties, such as looking for books related to the topic, financial matters, time, and energy in order to find the data for this study, and without much help and support from all sides this study would never be complete.

The writer has received suggestions, guidance, and encouragement from many people during the writing this thesis. Therefore, the writer would like to extend his sincere gratitude to:

1. **Prof. Dr. Agussani, M.AP.,** as the rector of University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who has been leading in campus and success to make UMSU has A accredited.

2. **Assoc. Prof. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.,** the dekan of FKIP UMSU who has given his recommendation to fulfill this study.

3. **Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum., and Pirman Ginting S.Pd, M.Hum.,** as the Chief and Secretary of English Department of FKIP UMSU for the administration service given to him

4. **Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd.,** as the supervisors during writing of this thesis.

5. All lecturers of FKIP UMSU espectally those of English Department form whom the writer got voluable instructions as well as infoemastion, during his Academic year.

6. At last, special appreciation is extended to his beloved perents, **MHD. Kasim** and late mother, **Samsari** and my uncle **Saiful Effendi**, who helped the writer in his study until he gets his degree.

7. The students of 2017 of English Department and all friends who have given him support and help in finishing this thesis.

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Medan,   January 2022
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<u>RENALDI ILHAM</u>

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ABSTRACT

Renaldi Ilham : English and Gayonese Affixation. Thesis. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University Muhammadiyah of North Sumatera, Medan. 2022.

Thesis study deals with the similarities and differences between English and Gayonese affixes. This study is based on descriptive qualitative design. The data were collected by using documentary technique. The data were then analyzed and compared to find out the similarities and differences between English and Gayonese affixes. The findings showed that there were some similarities and differences of affixation between English and Gayonese. The similarities distinguished into inflection and derivation and the differences, English has two types of affixation : prefix and suffix, whereas Gayonese has three types of affixation: prefix, infix and suffix. In Gayonese, prefix and suffix distinguished as common prefix/suffix and personal prefix/suffix, whereas in English are not. Based on them it implies that the teacher speak English widely by did not forget their native language, so that the students can interpret that language to their ability and they can easily absorb the subject given.

Keywords : Affixation, Prefix, Infix Suffix, Difference English and Gayonese Language .

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Linguistics is the study of human language. The language that people use is important to support education for humans, many languages are learned by people, for someone interested in learning languages the will not be satisfied, because there are many languages in the world.

Indonesia is very rich in culture and language, people in various ethnic groups of the archipelago have their own language. Each community must have used their respective regional languages that have been formed from generation to generation, this process will continue from generation to generation, in achieving the same goal.

That after Indonesia's independence, the main strength of the Indonesian nation has been the language of unity, so that the nation's fighters do not overlook the services and strengths of regional languages. This means that regional languages were incorporated into the archipelago prior to the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia, but their functions and roles in society have not changed. This is demonstrated by the country's language policy. In Indonesia, national policies in the field of linguistics include the promotion and development of regional languages. The language policy is emphasized and recognized for its position and function of regional languages, so that local language owners are not disadvantaged by the existence of a national language (Indonesian). With this language policy, the Nation will respect and maintain regions which have their own language that must be properly maintained by the people.As a result, the

Indonesian people should be proud of their regional languages. Similarly, there are several languages in Aceh that are still used by the people of Aceh, one of which is the Gayo language, a regional language that is still used by the people of Aceh, particularly in the Gayo highlands. Gayo is also spoken in a number of Aceh districts, including Gayo Lues, Aceh Tengah, Bener Meriah, Aceh Tenggara, Aceh Taming, and Aceh Timur (Lukup). Gayonese is either one of tribal or ethnic languages in Aceh. The Gayo people use this language to communicate within or outside Gayo areas. Now days, it is used by the younger generation rarely, particularly by those who live in towns.

Language is a very important means of communication for people's. Same one can communicate his/her idea, emotion, beliefs or feelings to another person as they share a common code that makes up the language. So, language applied to society which gives shape to people's thoughts, guides and controls and their entire activity. English and Gayonese Affixation considered important language to study, we get many information and knowledge in English language, because English as international language most of people need it in daily work. In the modern life English is very important to the students in learning process. Special the who studies a foreign language to get knowledge, because knowledge is vary important in your life.

B. Identification of the Problems

The problem of this study are identified as being related to;

The similarities and differences between English and Gayonese in morphological process of affixation.

C. Scope and Limitation.

The scope that it would attempt to treat in this thesis is limited. It is only to investigate the similarities and difference of affixation in English and Gayonese language descriptively involve the types of affixation, meaning and distribution of affixes.

D. Formulation of the Problems.

Based one the scope and limitation above, the problem are formulated as follow. "What are the similarities and differences of English and Gayonese in terms of affixation?"

E. Objective of the Study.

In relation to the problem the objective is to describe the similarities and differences of the affixation in English and Gayonese language, so that the author can describe the issues associated with a lack of interest in learning English in the scope.

F. Significance of the Study.

Findings of the study are expected to be useful for;

1) The learners in learning English and Gayonese language specifically aspect of word formation and,

2) The teacher in designing better materials for the teaching of English and Gayonese learning.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Affixation

"Affixation is the morphological process of the word – formation. It creates words with lexical and grammatical information by adding affixes to the word"(Igaab & Kareem, 2018). These affixes seem to have more semantic meat on their bones, so to speak: -ee on a verb indicates a person who undergoes an action; -less means something like 'without'; and re- means something like 'again',(LIEBER, 2009). Affixation is the process of joining bound morphemes to the base to form a word. Prefixes are the additions of bound morphemes to the beginning of a base, infixes are the additions of bound morphemes within the base, confixes are the additions of bound morphemes to the end of the base, and suffixes are the additions of bound morphemes to the end of the base, (Saragi, 2015)

The Affix is recurrent formative morpheme of the word stem to form a new word or word from. Affix has thee type, prefix, infix, and suffix. In English word such as in *receive, remove, deceive, perform, unfaithful, unemployment,* the morpheme *re-, de-,per-,un-,*are prefixes. The plural formative *–s,-en,* ; the verb paradigm affixes *–ing, -d, -ed,* etc. The comparative and superlative ending of the objectives (-er and –est) and so many other final position formatives, such as *–ness. –less*, *-ment* are called suffixes. The suffixes are affixed after the roots. Infixes are less commonly found in English a part from one made of analysis o

plurals like *geese*, men. Infixes are found in Cambodian, in Sundanese, in Sanskrit, in Indonesian and in some American Indian language.

a. Affixation distribution in English

Prefix and suffix are part of bound morphemes, since they cannot occur alone. As mentioned above, English has two common affixes: prefixes and suffixes, whereas infixes are les commonly found in English.

1. Prefixes

Affixes that come before the root are called prefixes, and those that come after the root are called suffixes. Affixes are always bound morphemes, whereas roots in English are almost always free. A bound root can be found in words like unhappy, where the letter 'un' can be found (undo, unwell, etc.)(Muin, 2013), A prefix is a word part that comes before a base word. The meaning of the base word is usually altered by a prefix.(Yurtbaşı, 2015), A prefix can be defined as a type of affixes which is added to the beginning of the word. For example, the "un" is a prefix: *selfish→ unselfish,* which can usually change the meaning of the word to the opposite. (Igaab & Kareem, 2018). The richness of prefix meaning varies as it moves from a lower to a higher semantic density, i.e. from more general to more specific.(T.Prćić, 2005).

With {un-} , the other prefix {re--} creates the most generic prefix in English that is common and easy to understand. {un--} means not ({un} happy = not happy) or the opposite or the opposite of (for example in {un} tie), & {re} means "again" for example in "{re}do" (to do again) or return (to be the reply). (Metin yurtbasi, 2015), in this study, the writer only takes some prefixes that are commonly heard, such as *mis-,un-, in-(il-,im-,ir-),under-,fore-, over-, stc.*

a. Negative Prefixes

Negative prefixes have been extensively discussed in the literature. They are frequently included in descriptive studies of English morphology or word formation. (E.Mattiello, 2009). Negative prefixes can still be divided into four types, they are:

a. Prefix in- (il-, im-, ir-)	
In + complete	*In*complete (not complete)
In (il) + legal	*Illegal* (not legal)
In (im) + possible	*Im*possible (not possible)
In (ir) + regular	*Ir*reguler (not regular)
b. Prefix dis-	
Dis +affected	*Dis*affected (not affected)
Dis + qualified	*Dis*qualified (not qualified)
Dis + advantage	*Dis*advantage (not advantage)
Dis + agree	*Dis*agree (not agree)
c. Prefix un-	
Un + true	*Un*true (not true)
Un + abashed	*Un*abashed (not abashed)
Un + able	*Un*able (not able)
Un + accustomed	*Un*accustomed (accustomed)
d. Prefix non-	
Non + stop	*Non*stop (non stop)
Non + aggression	*Non*aggression (non aggression)
Non + conformist	*Non*conformist (non conformist)

b. Pejorative Prefixes

This prefixes is attached to give the meaning of <u>wrongly</u>	
Mis + communication	*Mis*communication (wrongly communication)
Mis + judge	*Mis*judge (wrongly judge)
Mis + understand	*Mis*understand (wrongly understand)
Mis + lead	*Mis*lead (wrongly lead)

c. Prefixes of Degree or Size

It is used to give the meaning of **"above, beyond, long".**	
Over + charge	*Over*charge (charge too high a prece)
Over + due	*Over*due (beyond the time fixed)
Over + head	*Over*head (above one's head)
Over + sleep	*Over*sleep (sleep to long)
Over + stay	*Over*stay (stay to long)

d. Prefixes of the Position in Time or Space

It is can divided into four types, they are:

a. Prefix under-	
Under + ground	*Under*ground
Under + clothes	*Under*clothes
Under + growth	*Under*growth
Under + line	*Under*line
b. Prefix fore-	
Fore + cast	*Fore*cast
Fore + foot	*Fore*foot
Fore + arm	*Fore*arm
Fore + court	*Fore*court
c. Prefix mid-	
Mid + night	*Mid*night
Mid + land	*Mid*land
Mid + week	*Mid*week
Mid + summer	*Mid*summer
d. Prefix inter-	
Inter + marriage	*Inter*marriage
Inter + continental	*Inter*continental
Inter + course	*Inter*course
Inter + dependent	*Inter*dependent

e. Prefixes of Number

This prefix shows the number, and there are two prefix :

a. Prefix bi-	
Bi + lingual	*Bi*lingual
Bi + metallism	*Bi*metallism
b. Prefix multi-	
Multi + media	*multi*media
Multi + form	*Multi*form
Multi + national	*Multi*national
Multi + lateral	*Multi*lateral

All the prefixes are motioned above do not chance the class of the root, but change the meanings of the root. This means that the prefixes are inflectional.

f.   Conversion Prefix (Prefix en-)

When this prefix is added to root, it will change the class of the root. This means thet the prefix is derivational.

En + courage	*En*courage
En + slave	*En*slave

2. Suffixes

A suffix is a syllable, group of syllables, or word that is added to the end of a word or word base to change its meaning, give it grammatical form, or create a new word.(Sheehan, 2020).

Suffix is an affix which is attached at the end of a base form. As previously stated, when we talk about affix, we also talk about the root. And when we talk about suffixes, we also talk about inflection and derivation. Inflection and derivational morphemes are both suffixes; they are bound morphemes that come after a rood. Inflection and derivation are thus subcategories of suffixes, but they differ from one another. As previously stated, when we talk about affix, we also talk about the root. We can't add another suffix to a root hopefully it did one. Suffixes, such as *agreed* and *agrees*, *-d*, and *-s*, are suffixes and do not allow for further suffix affixation. Inflections morphemes are affixes that do not allow for further affixation. Derivational suffixes are suffixes that can be followed by other suffixes. For example, *-ment* and *-able* are derivational suffixes in *agreement* and *agreeable* because both can be followed by other suffixes. For example, *agree* can become *agreements* and *agreeableness* after the suffixes *-s* and *-ness* are added to agree + ment and agree + able, respectively.

a. Inflectional Suffixes

Inflectional suffixes have a very broad distribution: they mark words with a large number of members. In the morpheme groups to which they belong, inflectional suffixes are always final. They are common; they produce large words. Their distribution is consistent.

Inflectional suffixes are "terminal," and their termination never changes the root's class (part of speech). For example, in *sweeter* and *sweetest*, the termination of *-er* by *-est* does not change the part of speech; both forms remain adjectives; come in a verb in *They come late,* and if we add the inflectional suffix *-ing,* we get the verb. Only another inflected form can replace an inflected form.

An inflectional suffix occurs at the end position of a form; no further affixation in a form is possible after an inflection.

We can say :

Roots	Inflectional Suffixes	
Judge	-s	
Roods	Derivational & suffix	Inflectional & Suffix
Jadge	-ment	-s

But not develop root if there are no :

Inflectional & suffix	Derivational &suffix
-s	-ment

As a direct consequence, an inflectional suffix is essentially terminal, whereas a derivational suffix is not. Derivational suffixes can appear medially and/or finally, so even though inflectional suffixes appear only finally.

Some example of inflectional suffixes are :

1. Function as comparative and superlative (*-es,-est*)

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Old	Old*er*	Old*est*
Tall	Tall*er*	Tall*est*
Big	Bigg*er*	Bigg*est*

2. Function as plural formative (*--s, -es, -en*)

Singular	Plural
Chair	Chair*s*
Bus	Buss*es*
Child	Child*en*

3. Function as verb paradigm (*-ing, -d, -ed, -en*)

Study	Study*ing*
Study	Studi*ed*
Use	Us*ing*
Use	Us*ed*
Beat	Beat*ing*
Beat	Beat*en*

b. Derivational Suffixes

Derivational suffixes are divided into two types: (1) class-maintaining derivational suffixes and (2) class-changing derivational suffixes. Class-maintaining derivational suffixes produce a derived form of the same class as the underlying form; they do not change the part of speech class. In boy*hood*, child*hood*, kin*ship*, friend*ship*, *-hood*, and *-ship* are derivational suffixes that maintain the class. In this example, suffixation is used to create nouns from nouns. The class- changing derivations are those that produce a derived firm another class. In teach*er*, boy*ish*, develop*ment*, nation*al*, *-er, -ish, -ment, -al* are class-changing derivational suffixes. In teach*er*, a verb teach has become a noun after

suffixing the *-er*. In boy*ish*, a noun boy has become an adjective after suffixing the *-ish.*

English suffixes can be divided info four type based on the class of words, they are :

1. Denoting agent or doer

-er (-ar, -or, -yet)	Paint*er*
	Bak*er*
	Buy*er*
-ster	Spin*ster*
	gang*ster*

2. Denoting state, action, condition, being.

-dom	Free*dom*
	Wis*dom*
-hood (-head)	Child*hood*
	God*head*
-lock (-ledge)	Wed*lock*
	Know*ledge*
-ness	Dark*ness*
	Good*ness*
-red	Kind*red*
	hat*red*
-ship	Hard*ship*
	Friend*ship*
-th	Heal*th*
	grow*th*

3. Formatting diminutives

-el (-le)	Gird*le*
	Hand*le*
-en	Maid*en*
	kitt*en*
-ie	bird*ie*
	d*ie*
-kin	lamb*kin*
	Nap*kin*
-let	Vio*let*
	Scarlet
-ling	Dar*ling*
	Weak*ling*
-lock	hil*lock*
	bul*lock*

c. English Suffixes of Adjectives

-*ed,* having	Sift*ed,*
	Talen*ted*
-*en,* made of	Wood*en*
	Wool*en*
-*ful,* full of	Hope*ful*
	Joy*ful*
-*ish,* somewhat,	Girl*ish*
	Redd*ish*
-*ly,*	Main*ly*
	Spright*ly*
-*less,* free from	Fear*less*
	Hope*less*
-*some,* with the quality of	Glad*some*
	Quarrel*some*
-*ward,* inclining to	For*ward*
	Way*ward*
-*y,* with the quality of	Wealth*y*
	Health*y*

d. English Suffixes of Verbs

-*en,* causative, forming transitive verbs	Weak*en*
	Sweet*en*
-*se,* to make	Clean*se*
	Rin*se*
-*er,* intensive or frequentative	Glitt*er*
	Glimm*er*

e. English Suffixes of Adverbs

-*ly*	Bold*ly*
	Wise*ly*
-*long*	Head*long*
	Side*long*
-*ward (-wards)*	back*wards*
	home*wards*
-*way (-ways)*	Any*way*
	Al*ways*
-*wise,* manner, made	Like*wise*
	Other*wise*

b. Affixes Distribution in Gayonese

Gayo language is used in the family and in society to communicate. Furthermore, the Gayo language is a symbol of identity and pride, as well as a supporter of cultural arts for people who live in Gayo - speaking areas. Gayo language is a local language able to speak and used by the Gayo people that live in Aceh Tengah's regency, a part of Gayo Lues, and Lukup Aceh Timur.

Gayonese has three affixes : prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. They are ten type of prefix, two types of infix, and twelve of suffix.

The Ten of Prefixes	mu-
	pe-
	be-
	ke-
	T
	bersi-
	pet
	i-
	ku-
	Se
The Two of Infixes	-em-
	-en-
The Twelve of Suffixes	-en
	-i
	-e
	-ku
	-mu
	-te
	-a
	-ke
	-le
	-mi
	-p*e*
	-ne

1. Prefixes

Prefixes are affixes that are attached to the beginning form of a base form. Gayonese has ten different types of prefixes.

a. Prefix mu-

Prefix mu- has five allomorphs : *mu-*, *m-*, *mum-*, *mun-*, and *muŋ-*. this prefixes obtained whit verbs, nouns, adjectives, and numbers.

1. The root of verb.

a. Prefix *mu-* used to give the meaning of " to do something"

| *mu*nebang | Menebang | To cut down |
| *mu*nulis | menulis | To write |

b. Prefix *mu-* used to give the meaning of "become"

| *mu*relas | Runtuh | To fall out |
| *mu*remak | rubuh | To fall out |

c. Prefix *mu-* used to give the meaning of "causative"

| *Mu*manut | Menghanyutkan | To sweep away |
| *mu*nawe | berenang | To swimming |

d. Prefix *mu-* used to give the meaning of "don't know"

| *mu*sentur | Terantuk | Collide with |
| *mu*pepok | Terpukul | Be struck |

e. Prefix *mu-* used to give the meaning of "result or consequence"

| *mu*tulis | betulis | Written on |
| *mu*gambar | bergambar | illustrated |

2. The root of noun.

a. Prefix *mu-* used to give meaning of "to make"

| *mu*mengat | memengat | memengat |
| *mu*jantar | menyayur | Prepare as a vegetable dish |

b. Prefix *mu-* used to give meaning of "having"

*mu*karat	berkarat	rusty
*mu*kisip	bersisik	Scales
*mu*karaŋ	bertebing	inset

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c. By words which imitate a sound or exclamation, prefix *mu-* use give the meaning of "result the sound"

mungpip	Bersuara pip	Sound of pip
*mu*ngeong	mengeong	Sound of meong
*Mu*niah	Berseru yah	Sound of yah

d. Prefix *mu-* used to give the meaning of "to throw".

*mu*ngisip	menyisik	Remove scales
*mu*nuling	Memanen padi	To cut rice plant
*mu*lelang	merumputi	weed

e. Prefix *mu-* used to give the meaning of "add to something"

*mu*nyantan	Membubuhi santan	To put milk squeezed from coconut
*Mu*nalop	menutupi	cover
*Mu*lud	maulid	Birthday

f. Prefix *mu-*used to give the meaning of "throw something from the body"

*mu*nulih	meludah	Spit
*Mu*micing	Membuang air besar	Defecate
*mu*moncos	Membuang air kecil	Urinate

3. The root of adjective.

a. Prefix *mu-* used to give the meaning of "become"

*mu*naru	Mejadi panjang	Become long
*mu*ngecop	menguncup	Become closed
*mu*peok	Menjadi penyot	Become slack

b. Prefix *mu-* used to give the meaning of "causative"

*mu*nenah	menitipkan	Leave
*mu*yingkih	memerengkan	Put at an angel
*mu*tusok	tertusuk	stabbed

c. Prefix *mu-* used to give the meaning of " become"

*mu*sengeng	mereng	At an angel
*mu*nomang	Menanam padi	Planting rice
*mu*karat	berkarat	Rusty

4. The root of number.

   Prefix *mu-* used to give the meaning of "to do something"

*mu*sara	Menjadi satu	become one
*mu*cere	bercerai	Become divorce
*mu*torop	Sendawa	burp

b. Prefix Pe-

   Prefix pe- has seven allomorphs : *pe-, per-, p-, pem-, pen-,* and *peng-*.

this prefix obtained with verbs, nouns, and adjectives.

   1. The root of verb

   a. Prefix *pe-* used to give the meaning of " to do something"

*pe*cogah	penipu	Deceiver
*pe*rongot	penangis	A cry baby

   2. The root of noun

   a. Prefix *p∂-*,used to give the meaning of "use"

*pe*makan	umpan	Bait
*Pe*nudung	tudung	veil

   b. Prefix *pe-,* used to gibe the meaning of "called"

*pe*raman	Dipanggil aman…..	Called aman…..
*pe*rinen	Dipanggil inen……	Called inen……

   3. The root of adjective

   a. Prefix *pe-* used to give the meaning of "instrument"

*Pe*nongot	Benda yang membuat seseorang (anak) diam	A thing to make children silent
*pe*nurum	Alat yang membuat dua binatang tinggal bersama-sama	A thing to make two animals stay together

c.   Prefix b∂-

Prefix *be-* has two allomorphs :*be-,* and *ber-*. this prefixes obtained with verbs, adjective, and numbers.

1. The root of verb.

a. Prefix *be-,* used to give the meaning of "result or consequence"

*be*tulis	Bertulis	Written on
*be*sikat	Bersikat	Brushing

b. Prefix *be-,*uses to give the meaning of "another mutually"

*be*tipak	Saling menyepak	Mutually kick
*be*rawin	bertarikan	Mutually tug

c. Prefix *be-,* used to give meaning of " to do something"

*be*cerak	berbicara	To speak
*be*dabuh	memuai	To begin
*be*buet	bekerja	To work

2. The root of noun.

a. Prefix *be-* used to give the meaning of "having"

*be*jamur	bergubuk	Have hut
bekuah	berkuah	Have gravy

b. Prefix *be-* used to give the meaning of "look for"

*be*kayu	Mecari kayu	Look for wood
*be*rakang	Mecari rusa	Look for deer

c. Prefix *be-* used to give the meaning of "use"

*be*gerbak	bergerobak	in carloads
*be*motor	Bermobil	Go by car
*be*rupuh	bekain, berpakaian	Get dressed

d. Prefix *be-* used to give the meaning of "called"

*be*rabang	berabang	Called brother
*be*runtil	Memangil until	Called sister

e. Prefix *be-* used to give the meaning of " to do sometime"

*Be*rume	bersawah	Live by working the rice fields
*Be*rampang	Memakai ampang	Used ampang

f. Prefis *be-* used to give the meaning of "to make"

*be*detum	berdentum	To make sounds
*be*deser	Berdesis (geseran lantai)	To make sound "s..s..s"

g. Prefix *be-* used to give the meaning of "at least"

*Be*roa	berdua	At least two
*be*tulu	bertiga	At least three

d. Prefix ke-

The prefix of obtain in fount of number an used to give the meaning of "ordinal number"

*Ke*due	kedua	Second
*ke*tige	ketiga	Third
*keo*pat	keempat	Fourth
*Ke*lime	kelima	fifth

e. Prefix te-

Prefix *te-*,has two allomorphs : *te-,* and *ter-*. this prefix used in front of verbs.

a. Prefix *te-,* used to give the meaning of "undeliverate"

*te*ringet	Teringat	Be reminded
*te*naring	Peninggalan	relic

b. Prefix *te-,* used ti give the meaning og " able".

*Te*rjangko	Terjangkau	Achievable
*te*tek	Ternaiki	Able to climb
*te*rawin	Tertarik	Extracted

f.   Prefix bersi-

This prefix used to give meaning of "another mutually"

*bersi*pepangkan	Saling memukul	Mutually hit
*bersi*tamparan	Saling menampar	Mutually slap
*bersi*unuhen	Saling membunuh	Mutually kill

g.   Prefix pet-

This prefix has two allomorphs : *pet-*, and *peti-*, this prefix used to give the meaning of "causative" and used in front of verb.

| *ipet*osah | diberi | Give |
| *ipeti*jerangne | dimasaknya | Place something on the fir of stuve |

h.   Prefix ku-

This prefix used in front of verb (passive).

*ku*beli	kubeli	I buy
*ku*kenni	kusuruh	I order
*ku*betih	kuketahui	I know

i.   Prefix i-

This prefix usd in front of verb (passive).

*i*ganti	diganti	Change
*i*gelih	disembelih	Slaughtered animal
*i*tuker	ditukar	exchange

j.   Prefix se-.

This prefix used in front of noun.

*se*nare	Satu are (ukuran 2 liter)	Two liters
*se*ngkal	Satu kal (ukuran $^1/_2$ liter)	$^1/_2$ liters
*Se*kunce	Satu kunce (ukuran 200 kg padi)	200 kg of rice

2. Infixes

Infix is a category of bound morpheme in which the enrichment is inserted in the middle of a word, usually between the first consonant and the second vowel in the root word,(Bahry, 2015). Infixes is an affix that is attaching at the middle form of a base form. There are two types of infix in Gayonese, they are: infix -∂m-, and infix -∂n-.

a. Infix -em-

1. Infix -∂m- used to give the meaning of "to do something"

| r*em*alan | berjalan | Walk |
| t*em*aring | tinggal | Stay |

2. Infix -em- used to give the meaning of "many"

Tanoh t*em*anoh	tanah	Lands
Turun t*em*urun	Passed on from one generation to the other	
taring t*em*ariŋ	tinggal	Stay

b. Infix -en-

This infix usually used by transitive verbs.

T*ene*meng	jinjingan	Object carried
T*en*aring	peninggalan	inheritance
J*en*ujung	Yang dijujung	Object who is esteemed

3. Suffixes

Suffixes is an affix which attached at the end of a base form. There are twelve of suffixes in Gayonese.

a. Suffix *-en.*

This suffix has three allomorphs : *-en, an,* and *n*. suffix *-en* obtained with verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and numbers.

1. The root of verb.

a. Suffix -*en* used to give the meaning of "order to do something"

anut*en*	hanyutkan	Sweep away
pepok*en*	pukul	Hit
teram*en*	tendang	A kick with the heel

b. Siffix -*en* used to give the meaning of "thing"

juel*en*	jualan	Sell
kirim*en*	kiriman	Send

c. Suffix -*en* used to give the meaning of "to do something"

kujuel*en*	kujual	I sell
ijangkang*en*	dilompati	Jump over something

d. Suffix -en, used to give the meaning of " causative"

iralan*en*	dijalankan	Put into operation
iulak*en*	dikembalikan	Return

2. The root of noun.

a. Suffix -*en* used to give the meaning of "add to something"

ipapan*en*	Dipasang papan	Add woods to something
irel*en*	Dipasang rel	Add railway track to something

b. Suffix -*en* used to give the meaning of "be touched"

bisen*en*	Kena bisa	Affected by poison
nirin*en*	mandikan	bathe

3. The root of adjective

a. Suffix -*en* used to give the meaning of "order to do something"

unger*en*	diberitahukan	notified
karat*en*	Cepatlah	Speed up

b. Suffix -en used to give the meaning of "in a condition"

sakit*en*	Sakit-sakitan	Be sickly
ramin*en*	ramaikan	Cheer up

4. The root of adverb

Suffix -*en* used to give the meaning of "order so something"

kin*en*	Kesini sedikit	Come here

5. The root of numbers

Suffix -*en* used to give the meaning "order so something"

iopat*en*	diempatkan	Become four
roan*en*	Jadikan dua	Become two

b. Suffix -*en* double.

Beside of suffix -*en,* there are suffix -*en* double too which have the some meaning to suffix -*en,* but the suffix -*en* double is not have much numbers.

bisen*en*	Kena bisa	Affected by poison
dedelen*en*	Lebih banyak	Any more
kinin*en*	kesini	Come here

c. Suffix –i.

This suffix used with verbs to give the meaning of "place" and formed transitive verbs suffix –i has three allomorphs : -*i,* and –*ni,* if the object is singular; and -*wi* the object is plural.

Munipak*i* bal	Menyepak bola	Kick a ball
mungelip*i* buku	Menjepit buku	Sandwich between book
muniket*ni* kayu	Mengikat kayu	Fasten wood
Muneram*ni* pintu	Menendang pintu	Kick a dor

d. Suffix –e, -ku, -mu and -te

The four of these suffixes are pronoun suffixes. Suffix –e has three allomorphs: -*e,* ∈*,* and –*ne,* suffix –ku has two allomorphs: -*ku* and -*ngku,* suffix –mu has two allomorphs: -*mu* and -*m*∈ and suffix -*te* has two allomorphs too: -te and -*ngt∂.*

1. Suffix –e

ijuel*ne*	Dijuelnya	is sold by him
ipikir*ne*	dipikirnya	Is thought by him

2. Suffix –ku

bajung*ku*	bajuku	My clothing
umah*ku*	Rumah ku	My house
ama*ku*	Ayah ku	My father

3. Suffix –mu

ama*mu*	Ayahmu	Your father
baju*mu*	bajumu	Your clothing
tudung*mu*	tudungmu	Your veil

4. Suffix -te

umah*te*	Rumah kita	Our house
empus*te*	Kebun kita	Our garden

e. **Suffix –a.**

Suffix –a used with the root of nouns and give the meaning of "that". This suffixes has two allomorphs: -*a* and –*wa.*

parang*a*	Parang itu	That chopping knife
buku*a*	Buku itu	That book
jema*wa*	Orang itu	That people

f. **Suffix -ke.**

This suffixes used to formed question sentence.

Beloh*ke*	pergikah	Do you go?
Oya*ke*	itukah	Is it?

g. **Suffix -le.**

This suffixes used to give pressure to a word. Suffix -le used with nouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc.

oya*le*	itulah	That is
Kini*le*	kesinilah	Come here

h. Suffix –mi

Suffix –mi used to give the meaning of "order" and used especially for verbs.

belohmi	pergilah	Go please
tulismi	tulislah	Write please
paŋanmi	Dimakanlah	Eat please

i. Suffix -peh

This suffixes use to give the meaning of "also". Supix -peh same with pun in indonesian.

Akupeh	akupun	I am too
kulpeh	Besarpun	Also big

j. Suffix -ne

Suffix -ne used to give the meaning of "last" and used nouns.

sobohne	Tadi pagi	Last morning
kelamne	Tadi malam	Last night

B. Conceptual Fremework.

Affixes are vocabulary elements or groups of syllables that are placed in front of the base to modify its meaning or form a new word, and it sometimes modifies or changes its function or not. Example : the "boy" is a noun and become "boyish" as an adjective, such as :

a. Boy – he has two boys.

b. She has a boyish manner about her

In gayonese the word " mangan" (makan) become "mumangan" (memakan) as active and "ipangan" (dimakan) as passive, such as:

a. Aku gere mangan soboh ne	Saya tidak makan tadi makan
b. Kucing mumangan gule idapur	Kucing makan ikan di dapur
c. Gule ipangan udin	Ikan dimakan udin

The previous description indicates that there are similarities and differences between English and Gayonese affixes.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A.   Research Design

The research design used by the writer is a qualitative descriptive method. It is a research, which makes the description of the situation of event based on the written or printed record, so that the design has a limitation to accumulate the basic data. The data of this study are affixes in English and Gayonese that include the prefixes, infixes and suffixes. The data taken focus on the types and the meaning of both of them.

B.   Data and Sources of Data

This study's data pertains to the use of affixation in English and Gayo. Of course, the data for this study came from understanding and explanations in several books and journals about affixation in English and Gayonese. This study employs a qualitative approach in which the researcher serves as the primary research instrument. In this case, the researcher has a close relationship with the object under study because he is a member of the Gayo ethnic group and a university student studying English language education. This research project is based on a book from the z-library, Affix ordering across language and frameworks, compiled by Stella Manova and published by the Oxford University Press in 2015. Bahasa gayo by M.Akbar osra at adullah wawad. Publishet by Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Jakarta 1985, English suffixes by Ives Trevian, published by Peter Lang in London in 2010, and several journals on the matter of English and gayonese affixation. In this case, the researcher has read

quote some important aspects of English affixes and Gayonese affixes. More over, reading and studying some references about English and Gayonese affixation, gathered the required information.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The research method is used to adjust data collection. It is explained in descriptive qualitative research that: the data in this study were collected from sources in the form of notes, reports, photos, and documentation.

Researchers collected data for this study from a variety of sources, including notes, reports, and documents related to the subject and object of research on English and Gayonese Affixation. The information gathered is from research journals related to affixation books.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by using the contrastive analysis, since the contrastive analysis was based on the fact that aims to find the similarities and differences between to language. In carrying out the contrastive analysis, the writer implemented some procedures. The procedures used involved the study of the types of affixation, meaning and distribution of affixes, both in English and Gayonese. After the types of affixation were contrasted, the writer wrote a summary of all the process of affixes between English and Gayonese, this summary would facilitate the writer to find the similarities and differences between affixation in English and Gayonese.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

A.   Data Analysis

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the data for English and Gayonese were obtained by conducting a library research. Library research was first employed before the data were collected. In this research, data have been collected to support the investigation and also by reading some reference books to obtain the other data. After the data has been collected the tried to contrast English and Gayonese affixation as shown in the following sections.

1.   Types of Affixation in English

Commonly, there are two types of affixation in English : prefix and suffix. Affixes in English in terms of function are distinguished info two: inflectional and derivational. Inflectional affixes mean that when the affix is added to a root it does not change the class of root, but only change the meaning whereas when a derivational affix is added to rood it changes the class of the root.

a. Prefix in English

Below are some common prefixes in English that are often heard.

1) Negative prefix (having the meaning "the opposite of" in-, dis-, un-, non-)

e.g in + complete ⟶ incomplete

dis + advantage ⟶ disadvantage

un + able ⟶ unable

non + stop ⟶ nonstop

2) Pejorative prefix (having the meaning of "wrongly")

   e.g mis + communication ⟶ miscommunication

   mis + understand ⟶ misunderstand

3) Prefix of degree or size (having the meaning of "above, beyond, long")

   e.g over + charge ⟶ overcharge

   over + head ⟶ overhead

   over + sleep ⟶ oversleep

4) Prefix of the position in time or space (under-, fore-, mid-, inter-)

   e.g under + ground ⟶ underground

   fore + cast ⟶ forecast

   mid + night ⟶ midnight

   inter + marriage ⟶ intermarriage

5) Prefix of number (bi-, multi-)

   e.g bi + lingual ⟶ bilingual

   muti + media ⟶ multimedia

6) Conversion Prefix

   e.g en + courage ⟶ encourage

   en + slave ⟶ enslave

b. Suffixes in English

After we discuss prefixes, now we will see the siffoxes in English. Like prefix, suffixes are also distinguished into two: inflectional and derivational.

1) Inflectional Suffixes:

a) They functional to make comparative and superlative degree (-er, -est)

   e.g old ⟶ older ⟶ oldest

b) They functional to make nouns plural (-s, -es, -en)

   e.g chair (singular) $\longrightarrow$ chairs (plural)

c) They function as verb paradigm (-ing, -d, -ed, -en)

   e.g study $\longrightarrow$ studying

      study $\longrightarrow$ studied

      beat $\longrightarrow$ beaten

      use $\longrightarrow$ used

2) <u>Dervational Suffixes:</u>

a) English suffixes of noun

   e.g painter (denoting agent or doer)

      darkness (denoting state)

      maiden (denoting diminutive)

b) English suffixes of adjective

   e.g fearless

      girlish

      healthy

c) English suffixes of verb

   e.g weaken (forming transitive verb)

      glliter (intensive or frequentative

d) English suffixes of adverb

   e.g boldly (like)

      likewise (manner)

      backwards (turning to)

2. Types of affixation in gayonese

    Affixation in Gayonese is grouped into threes prefixation, infixation and suffixation. They are of ten types of prefix two types of infix and twelve types of suffix.

a. Prefixes in Gayonese

    Below are some common prefixes in Gayonese often used by Gayonese people, besides prefix ku- as personal prefix.

1. Prefix mu-

  a) The root of verb

    e.g mu + nulis ⟶ munulis   'menulis'   'to write'

  b) The root noun

    e.g mu + jantar ⟶ mujantar   'menyayur' 'prepare as a vegetable dish'

  c) The root of adjective

    e.g mu + naru ⟶ munaru   'memanjang' 'become long'

  d) The root of number

    e.g mu + sara ⟶ musara   'menjadi satu' 'become one'

2. Prefix pe-

  a) The root of verb

    e.g pe + cogah ⟶ pecogah   'menipu'   'deceiver'

  b) The root of noun

    e.g pe + makan ⟶ pemakan   'umpan'   'bait'

c) The root of adjective

e.g pe + nurum $\longrightarrow$ penurum   'sangkar'   'a thing to make two animal stay together'

3. Prefix be-

   a) The root of verb

   e.g be + tulis $\longrightarrow$ bertulis   'bertulis'   'written on'

   b) The root of noun

   e.g be + jamur $\longrightarrow$ bejamur   'bergubuk'   'have hut'

4. Prefix ke- (having the meaning of "ordinal number")

   e.g ke + due $\longrightarrow$ kedue   'kedua'   'second'

        ke + tige $\longrightarrow$ ketige   'ketiga'   'third'

5. Prefix te- (used in font of verb)

   e.g te + ringet $\longrightarrow$ teringet   'teringat'   'be reminded'

        te + tek $\longrightarrow$ tetek   'ternaiki'   'ablek to climb'

6. Prefix bersi- (having the meaning of "another mutually")

   e.g bersi + unuhen $\longrightarrow$ bersiunuhen   'saling membunuh' mutually kill

7. Prefix pet- (having the meaning of "causative")

   e.g ipet + osah $\longrightarrow$ ipetosah   'diberi'   'give'

8. Prefix ku-

   e.g ku + kenni $\longrightarrow$ kukenni   'kusuruh'   'I order'

9. Prefix i-

   e.g i + ganti $\longrightarrow$ iganti   'diganti'   'change'

10. Prefix se-

    e.g se + nare $\longrightarrow$ senare   'satu are (2 liter)'   two liter

b. Infixes in gayonese

There are two types of infixes in Gayonese

1. Infix -em-

e.g   r + em + alan ⟶ remalan   'berjalan'   'walk'

turun t+em+urun ⟶ turun temurun   'turun temurun'

'passed on from one generation t th another''

2. Infix –en-

e.g t+ en+ emeng ⟶ tenemeng   'jinjingan'   'object carried'

t+en+ aring ⟶ tenaring   'peninggalan'   'inheritance'

c. Suffixes in gayonese

After we discuss about the prefix an infix, now we will see the suffixes in Gayonese. There are twelve types of suffix in Gayonese.

1. Suffix –en

a) The verb root

e.g anut + en→ anuten   "hanyutkan'   'sweep away'

b) The noun root

e.g irel + en→ irelen   'dipasang rel' 'add railway track to something'

c) The adjective root

e.g saket + en → saketen   'sakit-sakitan'   'sick'

d) The adverb root

e.g kin + en pora → kinen pora   'kesini sedikit'   'come here'

e) The number root

e.g roan + en → roanen   "jadikan dua'   'become two'

f) Suffix -en double (suffix -en double is not have much number)

e.g bisen + en→ bisenen   'kena bisa'   'affected by poison'

2. Suffix –i

e.g munipak + i → Munipaki   'menyepak'   'kick'

3. Suffix –e

e.g kol +e →kole   'besarnya'   'very big'

4. Suffix –ku

e.g umah + ku→ umahku   'rumahku'   'my house'

5. Suffix –mu

e.g tudung + mu→ tudungmu   'tudungmu'   'your veil'

6. Suffix –te

e.g empos + te → empuste   'kebun kita'   'our garden'

(suffix -e, -ku, -mu, and -te are classified as personal suffix).

7. Suffix –a

e.g parang+a→ paranga   'parang itu'   "the chopping knife'

8. Suffix –ke

e.g baloh + ke→ belohke   'pergikah?'   'do you go?'

9. Suffix –le

e.g kini + le → kinile   'kesinilah'   'come here'

10. Suffix –mi

e.g beloh + mi→ belohmi   'pergilah'   'go please'

11. Suffix –peh

e.g sara +peh → sarapeh   'satupun'   'only one'

12. Suffix –ne

e.g soboh + ne → sobohne   'tadi pagi'   'last morning'

B.   Research Finding

After types of affixation in English and Gayonese, have been described then they were contrasted to find out the similarities and differences between the affixation in both languages.

1. The Similarities

There are some similarities between affixes of English and some of Gayonese as elaborate below:

a. Based on the changing of the root in prefix.

Prefix in English	Prefix in Gayonese

Inflection
e.g under + ground (n) → underground (n)
   in + complete (adj) → incomplete (adj)
   mis + communication (n) → miscommunication (n)
   over + charge (n) → overcharge (n)
   bi + lingual (n)→ Bilingual (n)
	Inflection
	e.g be + tipak (v) → betipak (v)
	   mu + nulis (v) → munulis (v)
	   te + ringet (v) → teringet (v)
	   pe + cogah (n) → pecogah (n)
	   bersi +unuhen (v)-bersiunuhen (v)
	   ipet + osah (v) → ipetosah (v)

Derivation
e.g en + courage (n)- → encourage (v)
   en + slave (n) → enslave (v)
	Derivation
	e.g mu+jantar (n) → mujantar (v)
	   ke + due (n) → kedue (adj)
	   i + ganti (n) → iganti (v)
	   sa + nare (n) → sənare (adj)

b. Based on the change of the rot in suffix.

Suffix in English	Suffix in Gayonese

Inflection
e.g old + er →older (comparative degree)
    study + ing → studying (paradigm)
    chair + s → chairs (plural)
	Inflection
	e.g kol +e (adj) → Kole (adj)
	    teram (v) + en → teramen (v)
	    bisen (n) + en → bisenen (n)
	    munipak (v) +i → munipaki (v)
	    tulis (v) + mi → tulismi (v)

Derivation
e.g teach (v) + er → teacher (n)
    boy (n) + ish → boyish (adj)
    develop (v)+ment → development (n)
	Derivation
	e.g papan (n) + en → ipapanen (v)
	    roan (n) + en → roanen (adj)

2. The Differences

a. Based on the number of types of affixation in both languages.

Types of affixation in English	Types of affixation in Gayonese
Prefix e.g im + possible → impossible	Prefix e.g mu + nulis →Munulis
Suffix e.g move + ment → movement	Infix e.g ralan → remalan
	Suffix e.g soboh + ne → sobohne

b. Based on the types of prefix in both languages.

Prefix in English	Prefix in Gayonese

Common Prefix
e.g mid + night → midnight
    mis + understand → misunderstand
    non + stop → nonstop
    over + head overhead
    multi + media → multimedia
    en + courage → encourage
    inter+intermarriage → intermarriage
    fore + cast → forecast
    under + growth → undergrowth
    dis + advantage → disadvantage
    il + legal → illegal
    bi + lingual → bilingual
    un + true → untrue
	Common Prefix
	e.g mu + ramak → muremak
	    pe + rongot → parongot
	    be+kuah → bekuah
	    ke + tige → ketige
	    te + tek → tetek
	    bersi + tamparan → bersitamparan
	    pe + nosah → penosah
	    i + ganti → iganti
	    se+nare - senare

	Personal prefix
	e.g ku + beli → kubeli
	    ku + betih → kubetih
	    ku + kenni → kukenni

c. Based one the types of types of suffix in both language.

Suffix in English	Suffix in Gayonese
Common Suffix e.g dark + ness → darkness child + hood → childhood friend + ship → friendship heal + th → health free + dom → freedom know + ledge → knowledge main + ly → mainly hope + less → hopeless wealth + y → wealthy any + way → anyway	Common Suffix e.g buku + a → bukua jual + en → jueln munipak +i → munipaki oya + le → oyale kini + ke → kinike tulis + mi → tulismi aku + pe → akupe soboh + ne → sobohne
	Personal Suffix e.g umah + ku → umahku ipikir + ne → ipikirne baju + mu → bajumu umah + teh → umah te

C.   The Implications to the Teaching of English

The study of similarities and differences between two or more languages is critical for gaining a thorough understanding of the languages. According to the findings of this study, there are similarities and differences in the distribution of affixation in both languages.

The knowledge gained from studying similarities and differences will be extremely beneficial to both students and teachers. This, of course, encourages them to pursue a thorough understanding of the language.

In teaching learning process, teacher can speak English widely by did not forget their local language so that the student can interpret that language (in this case English) to their ability and they can easily absorb the subject given. For example, when the teachers explain about English affixation, teacher can contrast it with Gayonese affixation because people who are stay in Gayo used Gayonese language as their daily language.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, conclusions were drawn as the following:

1. There is a difference of distribution of affixation between English and Gayonese. English has two types of affixation: Prefix and Suffix, whereas Gayonese has three types of affixation: Prefix, Infix and Suffix. In Gayonese, prefix and suffix are distinguished as common prefix/suffix and personal prefix/suffix, whereas in English are not.

2. Beside the differences, the similarities are also found, such as the changing of the root in prefix and suffix that distinguished into inflection and derivation.

B. Suggestions

In the relation to the conclusion, suggestions are staged as the following:

1. By knowing the differences between affixation in English and Gayonese, a better teaching strategy could then be recommended to overcome the problem in learning the English affixation.

2. This study should be a good motivation for other researcher to make the other study about their language such as the writer did.

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PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya :

Nama Mahasiswa : RENALDI ILHAM

N P M : 1702050115

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
ENGLISH AND GAYONESE AFFIXATION	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 15..., Juni, 2020

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing

Hormat Pemohon,

Muhammad Arifin. S.Pd, M.Pd

Renaldi Ilham

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MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form K-1

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa   : RENALDI ILHAM
N P M   : 1702050115
Program Studi   : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
IPK   : 3.29

Kredit Kumulatif : 138 SKS

Persetujuan Ketua/Sekret Program Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
15 08 2021	English and Gayonese Affixation	
	English and Gayonese Affixation Analysis Of The 8 B Smp Muhammadiyah Gayo Lues' Ability To Understand The "Noun" Surrounded By A Scholl	
	English and Gayonese Counjunction	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, / Juni 2020
Hormat Pemohon

RENALDI ILHAM

Keterangan :
Dibuat rangkap 3   - Untuk Dekan Fakultas
     - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
     - Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

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MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Asslamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa	: Renaldi Ilham
N P M	: 1702050115
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan Permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum dibawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

ENGLISH AND GAYONESE AFFIXATION

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

1.   Muhammad Arifin. S.Pd, M.Pd

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan Kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan. 15 JUNI 2020
Hormat Pemohon

RENALDI ILHAM

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
                  - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
                  - Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

Nomor : 1325 /II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021
Lamp : ---
H a l : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Renaldi Ilham

N P M : 1702050115

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian : English and Gayonese Affixation

Pembimbing : Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

Dengan Demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman keada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 23 Juni 2022

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal :
Medan, 12 Dzulqaidah 1442 H
23 Juni 2021 M

Dekan

Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, M.Pd
NIDN 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat)
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Renaldi Ilham
NPM : 1702050115
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : English and Gayonese Affixation

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
18 Agustus 2021	CH.1 : - Background of Study - Identification of problem	
15 September 2021	CH.2 : - Theoritical Framework	
28 Oktober 2021	CH.3 : - Research Design - Technique of Collecting Data	
10 November 2021	AAC Seminar Proposal	

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, 18 Nopember 2021
Dosen Pembimbing

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd.

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SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

NamaMahasiswa : Renaldi Ilham
NPM : 1702050115
Program Studi : PendidikanBahasaInggris

Adalahbenartelahmelaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsipada :

Hari : Senin
Tanggal : 06 Desember 2021
DenganJudul Proposal : English and Gayonese Affixation

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terimakasih.Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya.Amin.

Dikeluarkandi : Medan
PadaTanggal : Desember 2021

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
PendidikanBahasaInggris

MandraSaragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum.

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SURAT PERNYATAAN

Assalamu'alaikumWarahmatullahiWabarakaatuh
Saya yang bertandatangandibawahini :

NamaMahasiswa	: Renaldi Ilham
NPM	: 1702050115
Program Studi	: PendidikanBahasaInggris
JudulPenelitian	: English and Gayonese Affixation

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :
1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong plagiat.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikiansuratpernyataaninisayaperbuattanpaadapaksaandaripihakmanapunjuga, dandapatdipergunakansebagaimanamestinya.

Medan, 09 Desember 2021

Hormatsaya
Yang membuatPernyataan

(Renaldi Ilham)

DiketahuiolehKetua Program Studi
PendidikanBahasaInggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum.

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan
nomor dan tanggalnya

Nomor   : 3119 /II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021

Lamp   : ---

H a l   : Permohonan Riset

Medan, <u>05 Jum. Akhir   1443</u> H

     09 Desember   2021 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak/Ibu Kepala
Desa Kerukunan Kuta Panjang
Kec. Kuta Panjang Kab. Gayo Lues
di
Tempat

Bismillahirahmanirrahim
Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan/aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu pimpin, Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama Mahasiswa   : Renaldi Ilham
N P M   : 1702050115
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian   : English and Gayonese Affixation.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan. Atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dekan

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd
NIP : 19670604 199303 2 002

Pertinggal

49

PEMERINTAHAN KABUPATEN GAYO LUES
KECAMATAN KUTAPANJANG
PENGULU KERUKUNAN KOTA KUTAPANJANG
Jl. H. Djaka Yusup No. 25 Kutapanjang, Kode Pos 24655
Telepon. (0642) .... Fax (0642) .... Email : ...., Wibesite ....

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor : 140/337- GL/ 2021

Sehubungan dengan surat dari Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatra Urata (UMSU) Nomor : 3113/II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021. Hal Permohonan Riset Tanggal 09 Desember 2021. Maka Pengulu Kerukunan Kutapanjang Kecamatan Kutapanjang Kabupaten Gayo Lues, dengan ini menetapkan :

Nama	: **RINALDI ILHAM**
NPM	: 1702050115
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	: English and Gayonese Affixation

Benar telah melaksanakan penelitian di Kampung Kerukunan Kutapanjang Kecamatan Kutapanjang Kabupaten Gayo Lues pada tanggal 09 Desember 2021 s/d 02 Januari 2022. Guna melengkapi data penyusunan Skripsi yang berjudul : **ENGLISH AND GAYONESE AFFIXATION.**

Demikian Surat ini diperbuat dengan sebenarnya untuk di pergunakan seperlunya.

Kutapanjang, 02 Januari 2022
Pengulu Kampung Kerukunan Kota Kutapanjang,

HASAN BASRI

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MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN
Alamat : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. 6624567 –Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website : http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id Email : perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id

*Bila menjawab surat ini, agar disebutkan
nomor dan tanggalnya.*

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor : 053/ KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2022

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

|	
Nama	**: Renaldi Ilham**
NPM	**: 1702050115**
Fakultas	**: Ilmu Keguruan dan Pendidikan**
Jurusan	**: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 24 Jumadil Akhir 1443 H.
27 Januari 2022 M
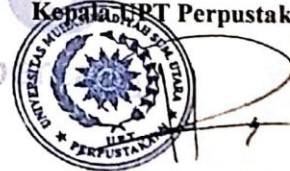
Kepala UPT Perpustakaan

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M,Pd

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Renaldi Ilham
N.P.M : 1702050115
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : English and Gayonese Affixation

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
18/08 2021	CH I : - Background of study - Identification of problem	
15/09 2021	CH II : Theoritical framework	
28/10 2021	CH III : Research Design Technique of collecting Data	
18/12 2021	CH IV : Data and Research findings	
02/01 2022	CH V : Conclusion and Suggestions - References	
08/01 2022	ACC	

Medan, Januari 2022

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Muhammad arifin, S.Pd., M.Pd)

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminar oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Renaldi Ilham
N.P.M   : 1702050115
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal   : English and Gayonese Affixation

Pada hari Senin tanggal 06, bulan Desember tahun 2021 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan,   Desember 2021

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas,   Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum   **Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd., M.Pd**

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

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CURRICULUM VITAE

IDENTITY

1. Name   : Renaldi Ilham
2. Place/ Date of Birth   : Kutapanjang, 18 Agustus 1998
3. Student's Number   : 1702050115
4. Gender   : Male
5. Religion   : Moslem
6. Address   : Kutapanjang, Kab. Gayo Lues, Aceh
7. E-mail   : Renaldiilham18@gmail.com
8. Hobbies   : Photogaphy

EDUCATION

- Elementary School (SD) SDN 1 Kutapanjang

- Junior High School (SMP) SMPN 1 Kutapanjang

- Senior high School (SMA) SMA Negeri Seribu Bukit

- Bachelor's Degree Strata 1 in English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU) (2017-2021)