A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PREFIXES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND GAYONESE LANGUAGE

SKRIPSI

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

By:

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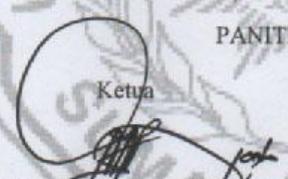
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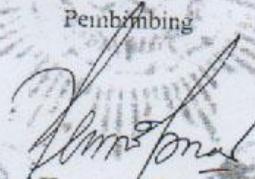
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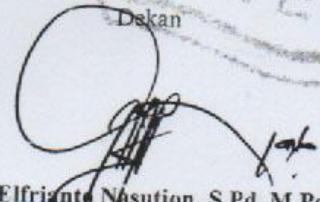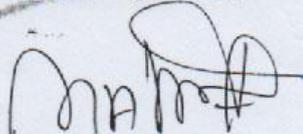
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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
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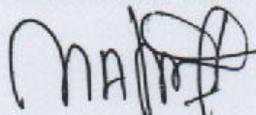
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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with the analysis of a contrastive analysis of prefixes between English and Gayonese language. The objectives of this study were to investigate the differences and similarity of prefix in English and Gayonese and to elaborate the morphological process containing prefix in both language. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The data collected were analyzed based on Miles and Huberman analysis model including data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The research finding, showed that the English and Gayonese prefixes are sometimes different and similar in terms of form, distribution, function, and meaning. In this case, those were not totally different or same for each aspect. It was also found that English and Gayonese prefix have the same morphological process to produce or form a word.

Keywords: Eglish prefixes, Gayonese prefixes

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AssalamualaikumWr.Wb

In the name of Allah SWT, the most gracious , the most merciful. Praise to Allah the lord of universe. Firstly the researcher would like to thank to Allah SWT who has given her chance to finish this study. secondly, may bless and peace be upon to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from the darkness into the brightness.

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The researcher realized that this study was still far from being perfect, so the researcher hopes the suggestions and comments from all the readers or the researcher who want to learn about this study. Finnaly, the researcher hoped that

this study will be useful for the readers, especially, the students of English Education Department who want to do a similar research and also for the researcher himself. May Allah the Almighty bless all of us. Amin.

Medan,   maret 2018

The researcher

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Human is the most perfect creature than others which God has created. Human has brain which can be used to create the visible and invisible things. One of the creations of human being is language which is invisible and created from the process of thought. Language is an important tool of communication. As human being, it is needed as a medium of communication to express emotions, ideas, feelings and thoughts to other people. As a member of society or social group, language is used to convey our needs, desires and everything what someone wants to express the society and also indicates the existence of human beings.

According to Wibowo (2001), language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) that are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication by a group of men to give birth to feelings and thoughts. There are so many kinds of languages in the world and they are created by their own culture. Different culture has different language. Each language has also different structures and forms. For example, in Gayonese "*nome*" and in English "sleep" in the meaning of "*tidur*" in Bahasa Indonesia. From this fact was found that each language is different from another. These variations of language appear as the impact of variety of cultures the people have. Although human have so many languages as our medium of

communication, the reseracher was found some similarities and differences in each of them. Therefore, in understanding language people have to know more about Lingustics.

One of the linguistic aspect is concerned with the contrastive analysis. Accoring to Ridwan (1996), Contrastive Analysis is the process of describing, proving and explaining the differences and similarities of language aspects between two or more languages linguistically. In this case the use of terms "similarity and dissimilarity" are narrow or limited because those terms refer to the condition if all aspects that are compared are same, they can be called "similarity" and vise versa. So the terms "correspondence", partly-correspondence" and "non-correspondence" will be used in analysis prosess.

According to Wardhaugh, (1997) in Kajian Morfologi, Affixes are added to bases or to various combinations of morphemes. While based on Francis Katamba (2001), affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Then in Linguistics, affixes are divided into three based on Robins (1999), they are prefix, infix, and suffix. Katamba (1997), says that a prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un- and in-. Obviously, prefix is a kind of bound morpheme. While bound morpheme according to him always occur with some other word-building element attached to them.

In this Research, the contrastive between Gayonese and Englilsh in terms of prefix was choosen by reseacher as the topic of analysis because it was considered that there were still a few people who are interested in analyzing it.

And also there are so many people miss understanding of prefixes between both language especially in Gayonese language. The reseacher was interested in analysis Gayonese because it is used as the mother- tongue and the researcher was found that there are some differences between English and Gayonese. For example, the word "come" in English stands as a verb then it change into noun after being attached with the prefix *in-* changing into "income". While in Gayonese the word "dere" (pukul) which stands as verb change into noun after being attached with prefix *pe-* into "*pendere*" (pemukul). So in this research was focused and contrast using the prefixes, in English there are : un-, en-, re-, pre-, over-, out-, dis-, under-, with-, and mis-. while in Gayonese prefixes there are: mu, pe-, be-, ke-, te-, i-, and se- to find out the differences between the two languages.

B. The Identification of Problems

Based on the background of the problems of study, the problems were identified as follow :

1. The morphological process of prefix in English and Gayonese.

2. The analysis of form, distribution, function, and meaning of prefix in English and Gayonese

C. The Scope and Limitation

Based on the identification of the problems above, the research focused on prefix and it were limited on contrastive analysis of English and Gayonese

prefixes in terms of form, distribution, function and meaning.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of the research were formulated as the following:

1. What are the difference and similarity of prefix in English and Gayonese?

2. How is the morphological process of prefix in English and Gayonese?

E. Objectives of The Study

Based on the problems of the study above, the objectives of the study were:

1. To investigate the difference and similarity of prefix in English and Gayonese.

2. To elaborate the morphological process of prefix in English and Gayonese.

F. The Significances of the Study

The finding of this research was expected to be useful theoretically and practically, Theoretically, this study was as the valuable reference for the readers to know about prefix, especially the differences and similarities of prefix in English and Gayonese language. Furthermore, it was increase the people"s knowledge at prefix generally. And in practically. The finding of this resea rch was motivated the readers, particularly Gayonese to use prefixes correctly.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Contrastive Analysis

In a general sense of contrastive analysis are the systematic comparison of two or more languages, which its goal is to describe their similarities and differences. (CA) is some study to find out the similarities and differences between to different background language. The aim of this study is not merely to find the similarities and dissimilarities only, but the more important thing is to support the process of teaching and learning foreign language. According to Ridwan.T.A (1996), contrastive analysis refers to correspondences between aspects of language. Then (CA) are practice oriented linguistics approach that seeks to describe the differences and similarities between a pair of languages (hence it is occasionally called "differential linguistics"). Contrastive linguistics (CL) is synonymous with 'contrastive analysis' (CA) but only the latter is a countable noun. It is a form of comparative linguistics, related forms being 'comparative diachronic linguistics' and 'synchronic linguistic typology'. while according to M.Gass & Selinker, (2008), Contrastive analysis(CA) is a method to distinguish between what are needed and not needed to learn by the target language (TL) learner by evaluating languages. Johnson, (1999), CA is a technique to identify whether two languages have something in common, which assess both similarities and differences in languages, conforming to the belief in

language universals. and also Jie, (2008), contrastive analysis stresses the influence of the mother tongue in learning a second language in phonological, morphological, lexical and syntactic levels. It holds that second language would be affected by first language. Based on the statements above indicate that CA holds a principle which is important in order to identify what are required by the TL learner to learn in TL and what are not. If there is no familiar characteristic in the languages, it indicates that the learner might have difficulty in learning the TL. While much could be said about comparing languages, a more important aspect is about the influence from TL in first language (L1).

Actually, contrastive linguistics has been related with comparative linguistic. Contrastive linguistics is a language science that observes the non-correspondences which consist in two or more language family and then comparative linguistics intends to search the correspondences and non-correspondences of the comparing languages, while contrastive analysis only observes the non- correspondences, which are so different in two or more languages. But the correspondences are not so important and they are regarded as a general one. The similar is both of them doing a comparison between two or more languages.

In accordance with the above idea, the researcher concluded contrastive analysis is actually a working procedure where the activity or the duty is trying to compare the first language structure with the second language in order to identify the non- correspondence of two languages. The non- correspondences of two languages in the different language family that are got and produced by

contrastive analysis can be used as the reason in predicting the difficulties in learning the languages that will be faced by the students, even for those who study language.

2. Morphology

Morphology is a part of Linguistics. It is a study of words. The term morphology is generally attributed to the German poet, novelist, playwright, and philosopher Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1973), who coined it early in the nineteenth century in a biological context. Its etymology is Greek: *morph-* means „shape, form", and *morphology* is the study of form or forms. In biology morphology refers to the study of the form and structure of organisms, and in geology it refers to the study of the configuration and evolution of land forms. In linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. general morphology is the study of the structure and form of words in language or a language, including inflection, derivation, and the formation of compounds. At the basic level, words are made of "morphemes." These are the smallest units of meaning: roots and affixes (prefixes and suffixes).

There are some definitions of morphology based on some experts Mulyana (2007) states that the term morphology is derived from the English language morphology, meaning that the branch of linguiscture or parts of words grammatically. Grady (1997), Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation. And Gleason (1970), morphology

is the description of the more intimate combinations of morphemes, roughly what are familiarly called „words". According to Charles Hockett, (1999), Morphology includes the stock or segmental morpheme and the ways in which words are built out of them. Then also, Samsuri (1996), states the way of words forming by relating one morpheme to another.

In the meantime because the morphology is some study of "word", understanding of the word itself is a sound or group of sounds that expresses a meaning and forms an independent unite of a language, (Oxford Advanced Learner"s Dictionary, 1999). From the statement above, it is concluded that word is the smallest free element or we can also say that every free element is a word. Meanwhile definition according to wikipedia in linguistics word is the smallest element that can be uttered in isolation with objective or practical , This contrasts deeply with a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of meaning but will not necessarily stand on its own, a word may consist of a single morpheme.

The concept word can be defined on the basis of phonological and morphosyntactic creteria (Matthews 1974; Dixon 1998). Phonological criteria for the word in gayo include the fact that the word is the domain in whice primary stress occurs in its final syllable, and it is the domain in which morphophonemic processes such as vowel harmony occur. Morphosyntactic criteria include the fact that the order of word in a clause can vary to some extent, while the order of order units such as affixes and clitics cannot.

The word is the „minimum free form" (Bloomfield 1993), The „freedom" of the word distinguishes it from the other grammatical units in gayo, i.e. clitics,

affixes and particles, whice are phonologically or grammatically dependent on a host root or word. Word are „free" units in the sense that they may be uttered on their own as meaningful utterances.

In example, *aku, nge* and *mangan* are three word:

> *'Aku nge mangan'*
> I already AO:eat
> „I have eaten"

Each of these words may be stressed, for example for emphasis. It is possible to pause at any point between words, and each word say also aech be uttered as a response to a question, as in example:

Q *Sahan nge mangan?*
    Who already AO:eat
    „who has eaten"
	A: *Aku*
	    I
	    „Me"

Q *Nge ke mangan ko?*
    Already INT AO:eat
    „have you eaten?"
	A: Nge
	    already
	    „yes"

Q *Sana buet=mu sine?*
    What word=2.POSS ealier
    „what were you doing ealier?"
	A: mangan
	    AO:eat
	    „ Eating"

The ordering of words in relation to each other is bot stricly fixed, and they may rearranged for pragmatic purpose. The position of units other than the word in gayo i.e clitics, affixes and particles, is fixed in relation ot other „host" elements upon which they are dependent, i.e. words, clause of sentence. Gayo word are often morphologically complex, consisting of a root plus one or more affixes. Morphosyntactic word in gayo constitute „lexemes" i.e the pundamental unit ot the

lexicon in the language (Matthews 1974). There is in inflectional morphology in gayo; all affixed words constitute separate lexical entries from their base. In describe the various components of the word. So, the reseracher concluded that each basic form is morpheme but not every morpheme can be classified as word and not all morphemes can be made into base form.

From the definitions above, it was concluded that Morphology is a branch of Linguistics that studies the word form, the forming process of word and also its changing in forms which creates the difference in function and meaning Morphology, Phonology, Phonemics and Syntax are related each other. However, based on the object of study each of them has different scope. The object of Morphology is called Morpheme, the object of Phonology is sound, the object of Phonemics is Phoneme, and the object of Syntax is sentence. it is clear that morphology is the study of word forming which also distinguish a word from morpheme. From the definiton above the researcher concluded that morphological process is the process of morphological which includes the Affixation Prefixation, Suffixation, Infixation and Circumfixation, Modification and Reduplication. A morphological process is a means of changing a stem to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational context and in this case the researcher focus on how the process of Morphology to forming or produce a new word and meaning in English and gayonese prefixation.

3. Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. In other words, it

is the smallest meaningful unit of a language. The field of study dedicated to morphemes is called morphology. A morpheme is not identical to a word, and the principal difference between the two is that a morpheme may or may not stand alone, whereas a word, by definition, is freestanding. When it stands by itself, it is considered as a root because it has a meaning of its own (e.g. the morpheme *cat*) and when it depends on another morpheme to express an idea, it is an affix because it has a grammatical function (e.g. the –*s* in *cats* to indicate that it is plural). Every word comprises one or more morphemes.

There are definitions of Morpheme based on experts Bloomfield (1996) says linguistics form which bears no partial phonetic-semantics resemblance to any other form is a simple form morpheme. Then, Ramlan (2004), Morpheme is the smallest element which cannot be divided into any other forms. hockett (1999), Morpheme are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language. In the morpheme there is such thing as a free morpheme and bound morpheme as seen in the image below.
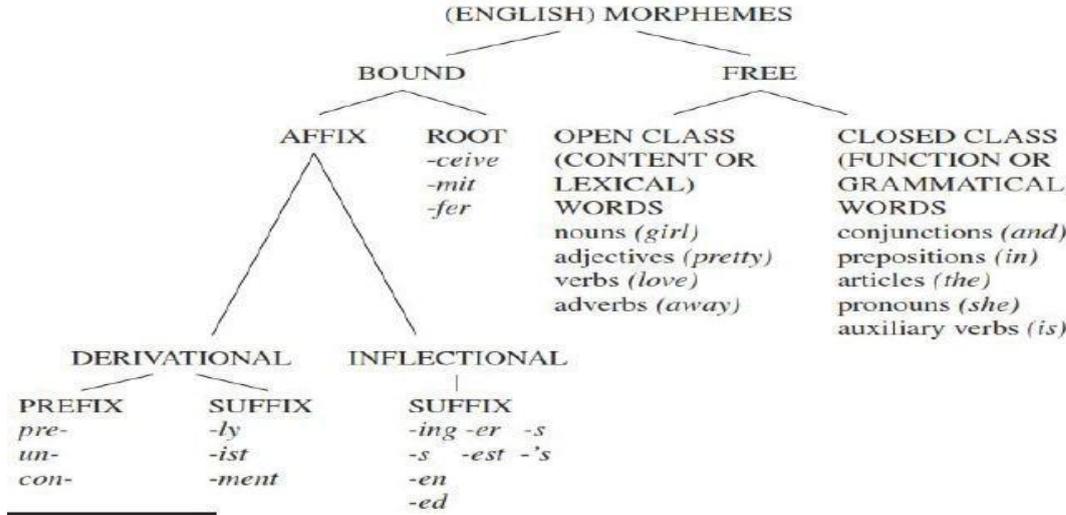
Image 2.1 English Morpheme

3.1 Free Morphemes

One of linguistic i.e. Yule (2006) Saying that free morpheme that can stand by themselves as single words, whereas bound morphemes are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form. The idea that emerges from the statement about free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a word. Other opinions expressed by Crystal (1997) Free morpheme can occur as separated words. The notion that free morpheme can act as separate words with other words is a single word that can stand as a whole

Morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words such as boy, open, man, tour, desire, gentle. Lexical Morphemes (Open class- Content words): Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. are the content words These words denote concepts such as objects, actions, attributes, and ideas. Content words are sometimes called the open class words because can add new words to these classes Functional Morphemes. Closed Class- Grammatical Words: Other classes of words do not have clearlexical meanings or obvious concepts associated with them, including conjunctions such as and, or, and but ; prepositions such as in and of ; the articles the, a/an, and pronouns such as it .

Free morpheme is divided into two kinds, namely a content morpheme an d funtional morpheme. Content morpheme According to yule (2006) it is set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verbs which we think of as the words which carry the content‟ of messages we convey. These notions subsume the part of spee ch such as noun, verb, adjective etc into a content morpheme with a message co ntained therein. And while Functional morpheme according to Yule (2006), is

largely consist of the Set of functional words in the language. The statement ex plained that the functional morpheme includes functional word wide coverage in the linguistic. So it was concluded it is known that free morpheme is divided into two kinds, namely content and functionalmorpheme. A content morpheme is a morpheme that has intact a message that can be delivered and understood, while functional morpheme is a word that has a specific function and have a broad scope.

3.2 Bound Morpheme

That is some morphemes that cannot stand alone and are typically attached to other morphemes. Prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes are bound morphemes. One of the languages Yule (2006) that say Bound morpheme are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form. The statement explained that the bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as a Word and according to Trask (1996), Bound morpheme can never stand alone, but must always be attached to at least one other m orpheme within a word. The statement has bound morpheme that definition co uld never stand on its own, but must always be attached to at least one other in the morpheme of a word. and statement by Crystal (1997), says Bound morpheme cannot occur mainly affixes: thus unselfish consists of three morphemes un-, self and -ish, of which self is a free form, un- and –ish bound form. He explained that the bound morpheme cannot appear himself especially affix as in unselfish words, consists of three un-morpheme, and self-ish, which is where self is free form

while the un-and-ish is a form attached. From the above statement it can be concluded that a bound morpheme is a prefixand suffix that can not stand alone and must be followed by at least one other morpheme as the words intact. Bou nd morpheme also has two kinds of interpolation prefix and suffix.

So the researcher concluded that Morpheme is the smallest element that cannot be divided into several elements and has a meaning. All the based form is Morpheme. In Linguistics we can find that Morpheme is classified into two Free Morpheme and Bound Morpheme. Free Morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone (independent) without bound morpheme. For example : run, read, far, etc. While bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone (dependent) but have to attach to free morpheme. For example: Affixation: Prefix, Suffix, and Infix.

4. Affixes

In English grammar and morphology, an affix is a word element that can be attached to a base or root to form a new word or a new form of the word, usually occurring in the form of either a prefix or a suffix. As their names would entail, prefixes like pre-, re-, and trans- are attached to the beginnings of words such as **pre**dict, **re**activate, and **trans**action and suffixes like -ism, -ate, and -ish are attached to the ends of words such as social**ism**, eradic**ate**, and child**ish**. In rare cases, an affix may be added to the middle of a word and is therefore called an infix, which occurs in such words as cup**s**ful and passer**s**by wherein the additional "-s-" affix pluralizes the words cupful and passerby, thus changing their

form. Examples of Affixes. Here are some examples of affixes: incapable (The affix is the prefix *in*.) ex-President (The affix is the prefix *ex-*.) laughing (The affix is the suffix *ing*.)

Accoding to Oxford English Dictionary, affixes is Grammar an addition to the base form or stem of a word that modifies its meaning or creates a new word. Here's another definition from Collins CoBuild (1996), An affix is a letter or group of letters for example `un-' or `-y', which is added to either the beginning or the end of a word to form a different word with a different meaning. For example, `un-' is added to `kind' to form `unkind'. Compare prefix and suffix. In addition, Chaer (2003), that affix is thing that can change the meaning, types, and function of a basic word or basic form Meanwhile according to Houghton Mifflin (1997), saying that A word element, such as a prefix or suffix, that can only occur attached to a base, stem, or root.

Affixes are phonologically and grammatically tightly bound to their host, forming part of the word to which they are attached. Affixes convey syntactic and abstract semantic information about the word of which they form part. Affixes exhibit a high degree of morphophonemic variation. Gayo has a number of pefixes, suffixes, infixes, and to types of cofix: those consisting of infix + suffix; and circumfixes (prefix + suffix) Affixes are attached to nouns, verbs, and word of minor classes to derive nouns, verbs and adverbs.

Gayo features a range of nominal affixes, which derive nouns from verbs and other nouns; and three types of verbal affixes. Intrastive affixes form intrastive verbs, signalling semantic information about the event decribe by the

affixes verb. Voice affixed are attached transitive verbs to signal actor or undergoer orientation, and the decontrol undergoer prefix *ter*-signal the additional semantic elements of decontrol or (in)ability. The valence-increasing affixes derive transitive verbs from nominal as well as transitive and intransitive verb roots, often licensing an oblique argument to direct arguments status. These affixes signal that the undergoer is more tightly bound to the event, and can signal intensity or iterativity.

There is no inflectional affixation in gayo. All theree types of verbal affixes can attach to free nominal and verbal roots to derive new lexemes (e.g. *mu*-rokok „smoke (V)‟ rokok „cigarette (N)‟). The notion of derivation is, however, problematic with regard to the affixation of bound roots, which never surfa ce as syntactic words without affixation affixes in gayo form part of the le xical word to which they are attached. While the have a derivational process ha ving taken place (Clynes 1995).

Positional categories of affixes Affixes are divided into many categories, depending on their position with reference to the stem. *Prefix* and *suffix* are ex tremely common terms. *Infix* and *circumfix* are less so, as they are not important in European languages. so it is the concluded from affixes is a morpheme that is attached to a word stem to form a new word or word form. Affixes may bederivational, like English *ness* and *pre*, or inflectional, like English plural-*s* a nd past tense-*ed*. They are bound morphemes by definition; prefixes and suffixe s may be separable affixes. Affixations, the linguistic process speakers use

form different words by adding morphemes (affixes) at the beginning (prefixation), the middle (infixation) or the end (suffixation) of words.

5. Prefixes

Prefixes according to Oxford dictionary explain that ar added to the beginning of an existing word in order to create a new word with a different meaning. Accoding to wikipedia prefix is an affix which is placed before the stem of a word. Adding it to the beginning of one word changes it into another word. For example, when the prefix *un-* is added to the word „happy‟, it creates the word „unhappy‟. Particularly in the study of languages, a prefix is also called a preformative, because it alters the form of the words to which it is affixed. James Hurford (2000), there are many words in English which look as if they begin with a familiar prefix, but in which it is not clear what meaning to attach either to the prefix or to the remainder of the word, in order to arrive at the meaning of the whole word. Cambridge dictionary expain prefix are letters which we add to the beginning of a word to make a new word with a different meaning. Prefixes un-, for example, create a new word opposite in meaning to the word the prefix is attached to. They can also make a word negative or express relations of time, place or manner.

In a general sense of the prefix is affix that's added in front of a word and often changes the meaning of it. Common *prefixes* include *re-, un-,* and *mis-*. Lots of words have a prefix, and it's sometimes easier to figure out the meaning of those words if you know the meaning of the prefix. For example, the *super-*

means above or over; hypo- and infra- mean under. Prefix itself has a prefix pre-, it means before. In fact, the Latin root of prefix is praefixus, meaning "fixed in front." (Note our word's opposite here, *suffix,* which describes what is fixed at the back of a word.)

The prefixes used in this reserach there are, in English like un-, en-, re-, pre-, over-, out-, dis-, under-, with-, and mis-. For example the word *discount* in English has a new meaning as "reduction in price" after being attached together. *Discount* derives from the combination of prefix dis- and verb count. Meanwhile in Gayonese prefixes the are like mu-, pe-, be-, ke-, te-, i-, and se-. For example, the word *munyara* derives from the combination of prefix mu- and *sara* which means „unite‟ in English and *menyatu* in Bahasa. The examples for each prefixes in English and Gayonese as seen in the table below.

Table 2.1 Prefixes in English

Prefix	Meaning	Example
dis-	Reverse or remove	*disagree, displeasure, disqualify*
mid-	Middle	*midday, midnight, mid-October*
mis-	incorrectly, badly	*misaligned, mislead, misinformation*
non-	Not	*non-payment, non-smoking*
pre-	Before	*prehistoric, pre-war, preposition*
re-	Again	*recall, redo, rewrite, reenter*
un-	remove, reverse, not	*undo, unpack, unhappy, unable*
under-	Under, in	*Undercurrent, undershirt, undersea*
over-	Above, through	*overwater, overland, overhead*
out-	More than	*outcry, outrun, outrank*

Table 2.2 Prefixes in Gayonese

Prefixes	Examples	Meaning
mu-	/mu-/ + /nebang/ → munebang	Menebang
pe-	/pe-/ + /dabak/ → pedabak	penipu / pembohong
be-	/be-/ + /atur/ → beratur	Teratur
ke-	/ke-/ + / due/ → kedue	Kedua
te-	/te-/ + /remah/ → teremah	Terbawa
i-	. /i-/ + /perjak/ → iperjak	diinjak *(pasif)*
se-	/se-/ + /métér / → semester	satu meter

Based on the definitions above the researcher took a conclusion, that prefixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme is attached to the front of a root or stem. The kind of affix involved in this process is called a prefix Example (English) The prefix *un-* attaches to the front of the stem „selfish‟ to form the word „unselfish‟. un- + selfish → unselfish

B. Relevant Studies

There were some relevant studies related to this research First, the reserach done by Domenyk Eades (2005) *A grammar of Gayo a language of Aceh, Sumatera*, investigated about grammar, morphological, affixes, noun phrases, clause, etc, of english and gayonese language. Based on result of data analysis it was concluded that is so many example prefixes of gayonese language and the morphological process of both language.

Second, by Ridwan (1998) in *An Introduction to Phonetics and Grouphemic*. Investigated about the definition and concept of Contrastive Analysis. Based on result of data analysis was concluded that for example Ridwan state Contrastive Analysis is the process of describing, proving and explaining the differences and similarities of language aspects between two or more languages linguistically

Third, Ahmad (2006) in *Suatu Analisis Kontrastif Afiksasi Bahasa Inggeris dan Bahasa Mandailing.* Investigated about the kontrastif between English and Mandailing in the use of prefix. Some data taken from the data analysis especially the English prefix data. For example, *uncover* derives from prefix un- and „cover‟ which means is "open".

Fourth, Baihaqi (2004) in *Sistem morphologi bahasa gayo.* Investigated about the explanation of Morphology in general especially morphologi of gayonese language. Based on result of data analysis it was concluded that its some definitions in supporting this research.

C. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this research was illustrated in the chart below.

Morphology

↓

Morphemes

Bound Morphemes   Free Morphemes

Root morphemes   Affix   Lexical morphemes   Functional

Nouns   Conjunctions
Verbs   Preposition
Adjectives   Pronouns
Adverbs   Auxiliary

Derivational   Inflectional

PREFIXES   SUFFIX   SUFFIX

The analysis of English and Gayonese prefixes
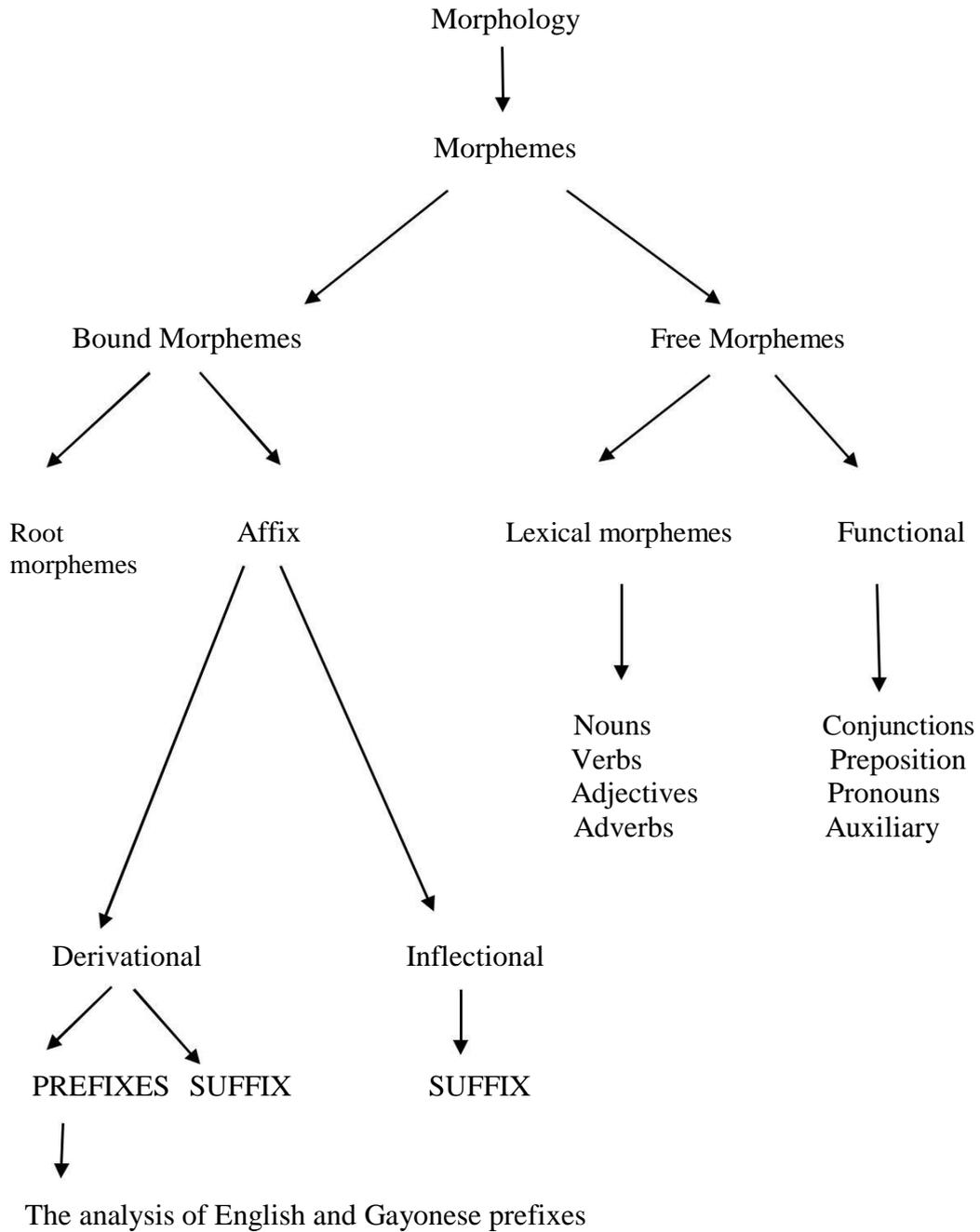
Chart 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted with descriptive qualitative research. It was based on the consideration that this study mainly aims to expand the knowledge of prefixes on a contrastive analysis of English and Gayonese languages. The descriptive qualitative method was used to obtain the best result for the research. Moleong (2010) explain that qualitative research is the research to understand the phenomenom of what is experienced by the subject for example behaviors, perceptions, motivations, action, and others, holistically, and by mean of description in the form of words and language a special natural context and by utilizing a variety of natural method

B. Source of the Data

The data of this research were taken from the references related to English and Gayonese language. Those had been documented in some books. Particularly, the data were goten from the book entitles, *A grammar of gayo a language of aceh, sumatera* (2005) by Domenyk Eades. It was the main source of research data.

C. Technique of Data Collecting

In collecting data, the researcher used library research. Library research as the method of research was applied in this research to find some relevant theories that support the writing especially from all references deal with Contrastive Analysis. The research collected the data from books, internet site and (blogspot) and also previous research related to English and Gayonese Language Prefixes.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The data were analyzed through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative analysis consists of data reduction, data display and selection Miles & Hubermann (2014). Each of those step was elaborate below.

1. Data Reduction

   In the first step, the research reduced all of the data obtained from the first step to focus on the certain problem. Not all of the obtained data of this research are important. Because not all data related with prefixes in english and gayonese. In other word, this reserach is simply about fact finding it means to describe the fact as the it is to the readers.

2. Data display

   In this step the researcher displayed the data into tables. The tables illustrated about the prefixes of English and Gayonese language.

3. Conclusion

   The third activity was conclusion drawing. the reasearcher took the conclusion based on research finding.

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                      ┌─────────────────────────┐
        ┌────────────→│   Collecting of the data │
        │             └─────────────────────────┘
        │                ╱              ╲
        │               ╱                ╲
        │              ↓                  ↓
┌──────────────────┐                  ┌──────────────┐
│  Data reduction  │                  │ Data display │
└──────────────────┘                  └──────────────┘
        │        ↖          ┌──────────────┐      ↕
        │          ╲────────│  Conclusion  │──────╱
        └───────────────────└──────────────┘
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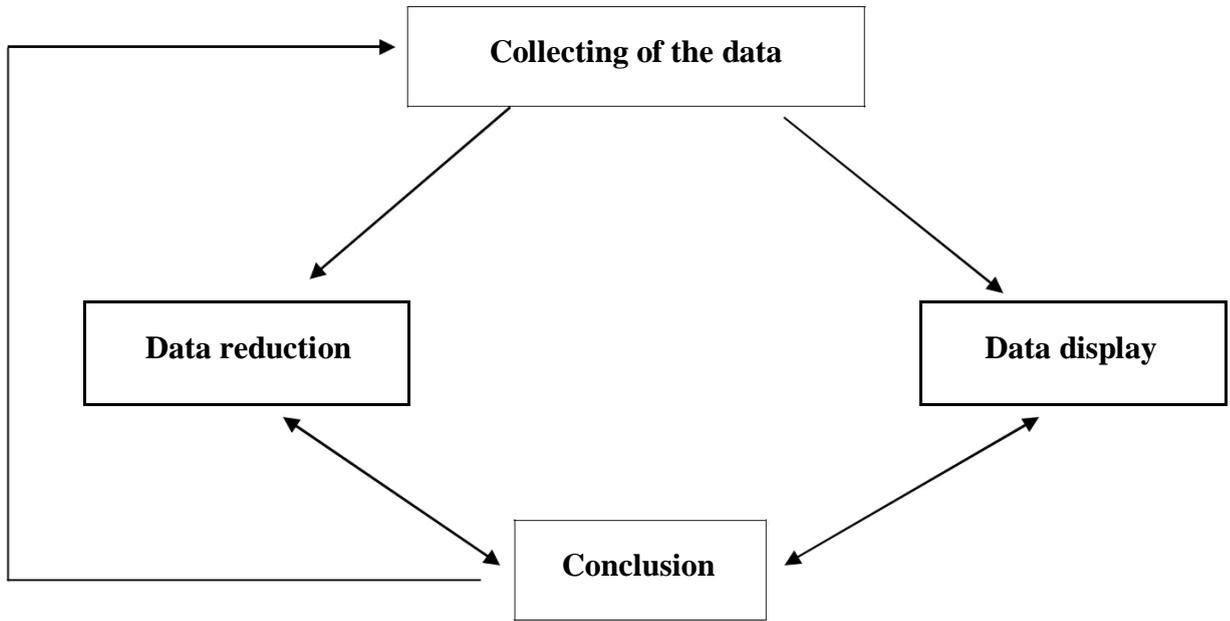
Chart 3.1 Activities of Qualitative Analysis

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

Before analyzing the data the first step was presenting the data, by classifying them into English and Gayonese prefixes. The data were obtained from various books and trusted sources related to English and Gayonese prefixes. English and Gayonese language research data are detailed in the appendix. (See Appendix)

B. Data Analysis

This part was concerned with the analysis of similarities and differences of prefixes in English and Gayonese Language and how the morphological process of both languages based on form, distribution, function, and meaning.

1. Differences of English and Gayonese prefixes

Prefixes in English and Gayonese are different in terms of form, distribution function, and meaning

a) Form

The form of prefixes in English and Gayonese languages are different. In English, any prefix appears before base does not have any change of its form. Meanwhile, in Gayonese language it sometimes has the changes of its form depending on initial of the base attached to the prefix. Some consonants or vowels as initial of base change the original form of prefixes in Gayonese language. The

following data indicate the different of English and Gayonese prefixes.

English			Gayonese			
Prefix	**Base**	**Word**	**Prefix**	**Changes**	**Base**	**Word**
Un-	Cover	Uncover	Mu-	Mu-	Nebang	Munebang
	Able	Unable		Mung-	Kucak	Mungucak
	Belief	Unbelief		Mum-	Penge	Memenge
	Follow	Unfollow		Muny-	Sirem	Munyirem
	like	Unlike		Mun-	Ikot	Munikot

Based on data above the differences of form between English and Gayonese prefixes are seen clearly. In English prefix, the form is same for every base attached to. As the data showed, the prefix „un-„ has the fixed form although it meets with the base that consists of the vowel or consonant-initial. For example as in the word „uncover‟ it comprises of prefix „un-„ and base „cover‟. This prefix is followed by consonant-initial. (there is no change of form in prefix). The same case when prefix „un-„ meets a vowel in the word „able‟ then there is no change of form in the prefix. It is different from prefix in gayonese language. In gayonese sometimes unchanges and sometimes changes, from the table above the prefix mu- change to *mung-, mun-, muny-* and *mun-* depending on the consonant and vowel. For example in the word „*nebang*‟ prefix /mu-/ does not change the form when the base word started with the consonant /n/ it remains to be mu- as in word „*mu-nebang*‟. That is the different case in the word *'kucak'* prefix /mu-/ meets base word started with consonant /k/ changes into /mung-/ and the consonant /k/ is deleted as in word *'mung-ucak'*. And when prefix /mu-/ is followed by any base like *'penge'* that is started with the consonant /p/ change into /mum-/ and the consonant /p/ is deleted as in word *'mum-enge'*. And when prefix mu- is followed

by any base like „*sirem*" started with the consonant /s/ into /muny-/ and the consonant /s/ is deleted as in word *'muny-irem'*. That is the same case when the prefix /mu-/ started with vowels followed by any base like *'ikot'* when the base word started with the vowel /i/ and change into /mun-/ as in word „*mun-ikot'*.

b) Distribution

In term of distribution, there is little difference between English and gayonese prefixes. In this case, English prefixes were not able to distribute with the numeral. In contrast, there was some gayonese prefix distributed to numeral as presented in the following data.

Gayonese Prefixes	Word classes	Base	Word
i-	Numeral	Sara	Iesara
	Numeral	Roa	Iroa
Ke-	Numeral	Tulu	Ketulu
	Numeral	Opat	Keopat
Se-	Numeral	Sara	Sesara

From the data above, it is clear that the prefixes i-, ke- and se- it were distributed into numeral. The prefix i- was distributed into the numeral as in the base such in *'sara'* becomes „*musara'* and „*roa'* to be *'muroa'*. The prefix ke-was distributed into numerals as in the base word *'tulu'* changing into „*ketulu'* and in the base *'opat'* becomes *'keopat'*. And also the prefix se- was distributed into numeral if only paired with the base *'sara'* changing into „*sesara'*.

c) Function

In terms of difference function, English and Gayonese prefixes have many functions and each prefix it was changed the function in the word classes. but there is a significant difference and it is in English prefix, every prefix cannot change function into numerals. In contrast, the Gayonese prefix it was changed function into the numerals as seen from the data below

Gayonese Prefixes	Base word	word	Function
Se-	Rilah	Serilah	Changing nouns into numerals
	Tem	Setem	
	Guni	Seguni	
	Cemca	Secemca	
Ke-	Sara	Kesara	It has a function to form a level of numerals
	Roa	Keroa	
	Tulu	Ketulu	
i-	Opat	Iopat	Changing numerals into verbs
	Lime	Ilime	

From the data above, explain the prefix in Gayonese numerals has the effect to change the function in word classes. Like the prefix se- was changed nouns into numeral as in the base *'rilah'* changing into *'serilah'*, *'tem'* into *'setem'*, *'guni'* into *'seguni'* and *'cemca'* becomes „*secemca'*. And in the prefix ke- it has a function to form a level of numeral when the prefix ke- paired with the base *'sara'* was changed function into *'kesara'*, in the base *'roa'* changing into *'keroa'* and *'tulu'* changing into *'ketulu'*. And the last prefix i- was changed numerals into verbs as in the base *'opat'* changing function into verb „*iopat'* and in the base *'lime'* changing function into *'ilime'*.

d) Meaning

In terms of meaning the diffrence of prefix in English and Gayonese in general, English and Gayonese prefixes is clearly different. Because each prefix shows its own meaning as shown in the data below.

English Prefixes	Base	Word	Meaning
Un-	Able	Unable	Shows the meaning of opposite
	Pack	Unpack	
Re-	Check	Recheck	Shows the meaning of redo
	Condition	Recondition	
Pre-	Mature	Premature	Shows the meaning of before or previous
	War	Prewar	
Gayonese Prefixes	**Base**	**Word**	**Meaning**
Mu-	Reta	Mureta	Show the meaning of to have
	Umah	Muumah	
Be-	Buet	Bebuet	Show the meaning of to do
	Gule	Begule	
Se-	Kuren	kuran	Shows the meaning of a
	Time	Setime	

Based on the data above, English prefix and Gayonese prefix have no relation to each other. Because each prefix just shows its own meaning. In English prefixes, prefix un- show the meaning of „opposite" when this prefix paired with the base „able" changing its meaning into „unable". The same case in the prefix re-this prefix show the meaning of „redo" as in base „check" changing its meaning becomes „recheck". And prefix pre- show the meaning of „before or previous" for example as in base „mature" changing its meaning to be „premature". And if compared with the prefixes in the Gayonese language is clearly different. In Gayonese prefix, prefix mu- show the meaning of „to have" when this prefix paired with the base *'reta'* then its meaning changed into *'mureta'*. And same case in the prefix be- that showing the meaning of „to do" for example as in the base

'buet' changing it meaning into *'bebuet'*. Also in the prefix se- this prefix show the meaning of „a‟ as in base *'kuren'* changing its meaning into *'sekuren'*.

2. **Similarities of English and Gayonese prefixes**

English and Gayonese prefixes are similar in terms of form, distribution, function, and meaning. Basically were few similarities of English and Gayonese prefixes. Because in general, the prefix between both languages were different. Based on analyzing of form, distribution, function, and meaning the similarities are as the following.

a) **Form**

In English and Gayonese, the similarities of both languages are every prefix of both languages must be paired with the base to form different forms and diffrent meanings as seen in the data.

English			Gayonese			
Prefix	**Base**	**Word**	**Prefix**	**Changes**	**Base**	**Word**
Re-	Call	Recall	Pe-	Pe-	Benges	Penbenges
	Fill	Refill		Peng-	Kayuh	Pengayuh
	Load	Reload		Peny-	Sirem	Penyirem
	Born	Reborn		Per--	Ine	Perine
	Make	Remake		Pen-	Dere	Pendere

The similarities between English and Gayonese from the data above in English prefix, prefix re- cannot stand alone and must be paired with the certain base to form a new word. The same case in the Gayonese prefix, prefix pe- cannot stand alone and must be paired with base to form a new word, although sometimes transformed into per-, peng-, peny- or pen-. As seen from the data

above English prefix re- cannot stand alone and must be paired with a base „call"
to form a new word „recall". The same case in the prefix Gayonese, prefix pe-
cannot stand alone and must be paired with base „*bengis'* into „*pebengis'* to form
a new word.

b. Distribution

In terms of distribution, every prefix of both languages was distributed into
word classes like a noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. as presented in the
following data.

English			gayonese		
Prefixes	**Word classes**	**Base**	**Prefixes**	**Word classes**	**Base**
Un-	Verb	Pack	Be-	Verb	Cerak
	Noun	Cage		Noun	Weh
	Adjective	Kind		Adjective	Kesume
Re-	Noun	Condition	Mu-	Verb	Niri
	Verb	Make		Noun	Jelbang
	Adjective	Fine		Adverb	Kucak
Mis-	Noun	Information	Te-	Noun	Tulen
	Verb	Count		Verb	Dere

From the data above it is clear that each prefix in English and Gayonese
language was distributed into word classes. As in the English prefixes, prefix un-
was distributed into verb after this prefix paired with base „pack" becomes
„unpack". Distributed into noun followed by base „cage" become „uncage" and
distributed into adjective followed base „kind" becomes „unkind". The same case
in the Gayonese prefixes, prefix be- was distributed into word class verb followed
by base *'ama'* becomes *'berama'*, distributed into noun followed by base *'weh'*

become *'beweh'* and distributed into adjective attached to base *'kesume'* to be *'bekesume'*.

c) Function

The similarity of functions in English and Gayonese prefixes is equally able to change its function depending on the word classes. Follows this statement is relevant with the data below.

English Prefixes	Base	Word	Function
Un-	Chain	Unchain	Changing nouns into verbs
	Cage	Uncage	
En-	List	Enlist	Changing noun into verb
	Rich	Enrich	Changing adjective into verb
Re-	Place	Replace	Changing noun into verb
	Fresh	Refresh	Changing adjective into verb
Mis-	Take	Mistake	Changing verb into noun
Gayonese Prefixes	**Base**	**Word**	**Function**
Mu-	Jelbang	Mujelbang	Changing nouns into verbs
	Nime	Munime	
Pe-	Suket	Penyuket	Changing verb into noun
	kemel	Pekemel	Changing verb in adverb
Be-	Utem	Berutem	Changing noun into verb
	Gule	Begule	

The data above is a simple example of how the English prefixes and the Gayonese prefixes changed the word classes and function when that prefix was paired with the certain base. As in English prefixes, prefix un- be able to change the word class noun into verb when this prefix paired with the base „chain" as a noun, changing into „unchain" as a verb. And „cage" as a noun changing into „uncage" as a verb. The same case in the Gayonese prefixes, for example in the prefix mu- be able to change the word class noun into verb when this prefix

attached to base *'jelbang'* as a noun, changing into *'mujelbang'* as a verb. And in the base *'nime'* as a noun changing into *'munime'* as a verb. And so on.

d) Meaning

In terms of the meaning, the similarity found in English and Gayonese prefix is to have more than one meaning. As shown in the data below

English Prefixes	Base	Word	Meaning
Mis-	Deed	Misdeed	Showing the meaning of bad
	Speak	Misspeak	Showing the meaning of wrong
Over-	Sleep	Oversleep	Showing the meaning of too
	Head	Overhead	Showing the meaning of above or through
	Land	Overland	
Under-	Done	Underdone	Showing the meaning of less
	Ground	Underground	Showing the meaning of in
Gayonese Prefixes	**Base**	**Word**	**Meaning**
Mu-	Reta	Mureta	Showing the meaning of to have
	Nusuh	Munusuh	Showing the meaning of to do
Be-	Gule	Begule	Showing the meaning of to looking for
	Utem	Berutem	
	Upuh	Berupuh	Showing the meaning of to wear
Se-	Belanga	Sebelanga	Showing the meaning of a
	Belang	Sebelang	Showing the meaning of whole

Based on the data above it is clear that English and Gayonese prefix has a different meaning or more than one meaning if the prefix is paired with a certain base. As in the English prefix, prefix mis- showing the meaning of „bad" when this prefix paired with the base „deed" and automatically change its meaning into „misdeed". And also prefix mis- be able to show the meaning of „wrong" when paired with the base „speak" changing its meaning into „misdeed". The same case in the Gayonese prefixes, prefix mu- have more than one meaning. The first is

showing the meaning of „to have" for example when prefix mu- paired with the base *'reta'* changing its meaning into *'mureta'* and the second is showing the meaning of „to do" as in base *'nusuh'* and change its meaning into *'munusuh'*.

3. Morphological process of English and Gayonese prefixes

Morphological process in English and Gayonese prefix is a process for the formation of a word by adding a prefix to the base and form new words that have different meanings to the base form. Or in other words is some process to modify its base form after adding a prefix. In this case, the process of forming a word in the English and Gayonese prefixes is same. As seen from the data below.

English			Gayonese		
Prefixes	Base	word	Prefixes	Base	Word
Un-	Follow	Unfollow	Mu-	Dere	Mudere
	Able	Unable		Nebang	Munebang
En-	Courage	Encourage	Pe-	Cogah	Pecogah
	Camp	Encamp		Jamah	Pejamah
Re-	Call	Recall	Be-	Geral	Begeral
	Load	Reload		Tikon	Betikon
Mis-	Count	Miscount	Se-	Gerbak	Segerbak
	Call	Miscall		Awak	Seawak

The data above is a simple example prefix of both languages. And from the data above was concluded the process of forming a word in English prefix and Gayonese prefixes are same. For example in English prefix, As in the base „follow" after this base adding a prefix un- automatically change its form and meaning from that base becomes „unfollow". And also in the base „able" after adding prefix un- then change its form and meaning becomes „unable". And that process also applies to Gayonese prefixes, for example in the base *'dere'* after this

base adding a prefix mu- automatically change its form and meaning from that base into *'mudere'* and same case as in the base „*nebang'* when this base adding a prefix mu- then change its form and meaning become „munebang". And so on.

C. Research finding

There were some points foun as listed below :

1. English and Gayonese prefixes are sometimes different and similar in terms of form, distribution, function and meaning. In this case those were not totally different or same for each aspect.

2. English and gayonese have the same morphological process to form or produce a word; any prefixes is always followed by any base.

D. Discussion

Based on the research findings, The discussion of prefixes in terms of the differences, similarities and morphological process of prefixes between English and Gayonese languages. The difference in terms of **form** In English prefix, any prefix appears before base does not have any change of its form. Meanwhile, in Gayonese prefix it sometimes has the changes of its form depending on initial of the base attached to the prefix. And the similarity of prefixes in English and Gayonese languages are every prefix of both languages must be paired with the base to form different forms and different meanings. The difference in terms of **distribution** in English prefixes were not able to distribute with the numerals. In contrast, there was some Gayonese prefix distributed to numerals. While the

similarity is every prefix of both languages was distributed into word classes like a noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. The difference in terms of **function** in English prefix, every prefix cannot change function into numerals. In contrast, the Gayonese prefix it was changed function into the numerals. Meanwhile, the similarity of English and Gayonese prefixes is equally able to change its function depending on the word classes. And the difference in terms of **meaning** English and Gayonese prefixes is clearly different. Because each prefix shows its own meaning. While the similarities in English and Gayonese prefix is to have more than one meaning of each other.

In the morphological process of prefixes in English and Gayonese language basically have the same process in forming or produce a word for example in English prefix, as in the base „follow‟ after adding a prefix un- automatically change its form and meaning becomes „unfollow‟. And in Gayonese prefix, as in the base „*dere'* after this base adding a prefix mu- and then change its form and meaning from that base become „*mudere'*. It was showed the process of morphology

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Referring to research finding, there were some point concluded as the following:

1. English and Gayonese prefixes are same in terms of form, distribution, function and meaning, but for any prefix those have difference.

2. The morphological process of English and Gayonese prefixes experience the same process to form a word.

B. Suggestion

Regarding to the conclusion above, it was suggested that for those who are interested in analyzing the language in terms of prefixes. Particularly Gayonese to do more research or analysis in order to have the deep investigation, so it will keep to be maintained.

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Appendix 1

English Prefixes

No	Prefixes	Root	Word
1.	Un-	Follow	Unfollow
2.	En-	Able	Enable
3.	Re-	Call	Recall
4.	Pre-	Mature	Premature
5.	Out-	Run	Outrun
6.	Over-	Size	Oversize
7.	Under-	Ground	Underground
8.	With	Draw	Withdraw
9.	Mis-	Information	Misinformation
10.	a-	Float	Afloat
11.	After-	Life	Afterlife
12.	Anti-	Virus	Antivirus
13.	Back-	Fire	Backfire
14.	Be-	Calm	Becalm
15.	By-	Pass	Bypass
16.	Co-	Worker	Co-worker
17.	De-	Emphasize	De-emphasize
18.	Dis-	Agree	Disagree
19.	Down-	Load	Download
20.	En- em	Mesh, power	Enmesh, empower
21.	Ex-	Husband	Exhusband
22.	Fore-	Arm	Forearm
23.	Hind-	Sight	Hindsight
24.	Mid-	Night	Midnight
25.	Midi-	Bus	Midibus
26.	Mini-	Market	Minimarket
27.	Off-	Set	Offset
28.	On-	Look	Onlook
29.	Post-	Election	Postelection
30.	Pro-	Life	Pro-life
31.	Self-	Sufficient	Self-sufficient
32.	Step-	Brother	Stepbrother
33.	Twi-	Light	Twilight
34.	Up-	Grade	Upgrade
35.	Afro-	Caribbean	Afro-caribbean
36.	Ambi-	Tendency	Ambitendency
37.	Homo-	Genous	Homogenous
38.	Hydro-	Electricity	Hydroelectricity
39.	Ana-, an-	Cardiacious	Anacardiacious
40.	Anglo-	American	Anglo-american
41.	Ante-	Date	Antedate
41.	Syn-	Thesis	Synthesis
43.	Ap-	Helion	Aphelion

44.	Arch-	Angel	Archangel
45.	Astro-	Biology	Astrobiology
46.	Auto-	Biography	Autobiography
47.	Bi-	Cycle	Bicycle
48.	Bio-	Stimulate	Biostimulate
49.	Circum	Navigate	Circumnavigate
50.	Cis-	Gender	Cisgender
51.	Con-,com-,col-cor-	Federation, mingle,	Confederation, comingle
52.	Contra-, contro	Indication	Contraindication
53.	Counter-	Act	Counteract
54.	Cryo-	Genics	Cryogenics
55.	Crypto-	Graphy	Cryptography
56.	De-	Press	Depress
57.	Demi-	Romantic	Demiromantic
58.	Demo-	Genetic	Demogenetic
59.	Vice	President	Vicepresident
60.	Di-	Carbon	Dicarbon
61.	Dia-	Meter	Diameter
62.	Eco-	System	Ecosystem
63.	Electro-	Magnetic	Electromagnetic
64.	El-, em-	Lipsis, prison	Ellipsis, emprison
65.	Epi-	Center	Epicenter
66.	Extra-	Curricular	Extracurricular
67.	Franco-	British	Franco-british
68.	Geo-	Metry	Geometry
69.	Gyro-	Scope	Gyroscope
70.	Hetero-	Sexual	Heterosexual
71-	Hyper-	Function	Hyperfunction
72	Uni-	Cycle	Unicycle
73.	In-	Build	Inbuild
74.	Im-, ir-, il-	Possible, regular, licit	Impossible, irregular,
75.	Infra-	Red	Infrared
76.	Inter-	Net	Internet
77.	Mega-	Star	Megastar
78.	Meta-	Data	Metadata
79.	Micro-	Biology	Microbiology
80.	Mono-	Tone	Monotone
81.	Multi	Cultural	Multicultural
82.	Neo-	Local	Neolocal
83.	Non-	Verbal	Nonverbal
84.	Omni-	Present	Omnipresent
85.	Pan-	Africa	Pan-africa
86.	Para-	Sail	Parasail
87.	Per-	Mute	Permute
88.	Peri-	Phrase	Periphrase
89.	Photo-	Electric	Photoelectric
90.	Semi-	Circle	Semicircle
91.	Socio-	Path	Sociopath

92.	Sub-	Marine	Submarine
93.	Super-	Intendent	Superintendent
94.	Supra-	Mental	Supramental
95.	Sur-	Real	Surreal
96.	Tele-	Phone	Telephone
97.	Trans-	Form	Transform
98.	Tri-	Cycle	Tricycle
99.	Retro	Grade	Retrograde
100.	Ultra	Violet	Ultraviolet

Appendix 2

Gayonese Prefixes

No	Prefixes	Root	Word
1.	Mu-	Nebang	Munebang
2.	Pe-	Cogah	Pecogah
3.	Be-	Cerak	Becerak
4.	i-	Amat	Iamat
5.	Ke-	Sara	Kesara
6.	Te-	Dere	Tedere
7.	Se-	Kerat	Sekerat

Appendix 3

Form of English prefixes

No	Prefixes	Base	Word	Conclusion
1.	Un-	Cover	Uncover	No change
		Belief	Unbelief	No change
		Able	Unable	No change
		Follow	Unfollow	No change
		Like	Unlike	No change
		Fair	Unfair	No change
2	En-	Slave	Enslave	No change
		Courage	Encourage	No change
		Camp	Encamp	No change
		Case	Encase	No change
		Able	Enable	No change
3.	Re-	Call	Recall	No change
		Make	Remake	No change
		Load	Reload	No change
		Born	Reborn	No change
		Build	Rebuild	No change
4.	Pre-	Pay	Prepay	No change
		Mature	Mature	No change
		Exist	Preexist	No change
		Date	Predate	No change
		Plan	Preplan	No change
5.	Out-	Run	Outrun	No change
		Cry	Outcry	No change
		Face	Outface	No change
		Grow	Outgrow	No change
		Sell	Outsell	No change
6.	Over-	Act	Overact	No change
		Size	Oversize	No change
		Eat	Overeat	No change
		Cook	Overcook	No change
		Big	Overbig	No change
7.	Under-	Ground	Underground	No change
		Wear	Underwear	No change
		Dog	Underdog	No change
		Stand	Understand	No change
		Line	Underline	No change
8.	With-	Draw	Withdraw	No change
		Out	Without	No change
		In	Within	No change
		Stand	Withstand	No change
9.	Mis-	Count	Miscount	No change
		Information	Misinformation	No change
		Understanding	Misunderstanding	No change

		Fortune	Misfortune	No change
		Call	Miscall	No change

Appendix 4

Form of Gayonese prefixes

No.	Prefixes	Base	Changes	Word
1.	Mu-	Nebang	/mu-/ + base form started with the phoneme /b/, /d/, /g/, /j/, /l/, /m/, and /n/ does not change the form	Munebang
		Nikot		Munikot
		Belah		Mubelah
		Dere		Mudere
		Goer		Mugoer
		Kucak	/mu-/ + base forms started with consonant /k/ changes into **/mung-/** while the consonant /k/ is deleted	Mungucak
		Kayuh		Mungayuh
		Kekor		Mungekor
		Kemas		Mungemas
		Penge	/mu-/ + base form started with the consonant /p/ changes into **/mum-/** while the consonant /p/ is deleted	Mumenge
		Pies		Mumies
		Panang		Mumanang
		Panen		Mumanen
		Santir	/mu-/ + base form started with consonant /s/ changes into **/muny-/** while the consonant /s/ is deleted	Munyantir
		Sepir		Munyepir
		Sibur		Munyibur
		Sirem		Munyirem
		Angkat	/mu-/ + base forms started with the vowel /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, and consonant /t/ changes into **/mun-/** while the consonant /t/ is deleted	Munangkap
		Ikot		Munikot
		Neldok		Muneldok
		Eleh		Muneleh
				Munaru
2.	Pe-	Bening	/pe-/ does not change when it is attached to base forms started with consonant /b/, /c/, /j/, /l/, /m/, /n/, and /r/	Pebening
		Cogah		Pecogah
		Jamah		Pejamah
		Merke		Pemerke
		Nome		Penome
		Kayuh	/pe-/ changes into **/peng-/** when it is attached to base forms started with consonant /g/, /k/, and the consonant /k/ is deleted	Pengayuh
		Goer		Penggoer
		Kemas		Pengemas
		Nupet		Pengupet
		Kerat		Pengerat
		Ine	/pe-/ changes into **/per-/** when it is attached to base forms started with vowels	Perine
		Ama		Perama
		Usuh		Perusuh
		Engon		Perengon
		Sesah	/pe-/ changes into **/peny-/** when it is attached to base forms started with consonant /s/ and the consonant /s/ is deleted	Penyesah
		Suen		Penyuen
		Simak		Penyimak
		Sare		Penyare
		Dere	/pe-/ changes into /pen-/ when it is attached to base forms started with	Pendere
		Telong		Penelong

		Tona	consonant /d/, /t/, and the consonant /t/ is deleted	Penona
		Talu		Penalu
3.	Be-	Empus	/be-/ changes into **/ber-/** when it is attached to base forms started with vowels	Berempus
		Uak		Beruak
		Ikot		Berikot
		Oros		Beroros
		Beru	/be-/ does not changes into when it is attached to base forms started with consonant /b/, /c/, /d/, /g/, /t/, and /w/	Beberu
		Geral		Begeral
		Tikon		Betikon
		Cere		Becere
4.	i-	Amat	/i-/ does not change into when it is attached to base forms started with vowel /a/, /e/, /u/ and consonant /b/, /g/, /s/	Iamat
		Engon		Iengon
		Suen		Isuen
		Geleh		Igeleh
		Usuh		Iusuh
5.	Ke-	Onom	/ke-/ does not change into when it is attached to base forms started with vowel /o/ and consonant /s/, /r/, /t/, /w/	Keonom
		Sara		Kesara
		Roa		Keroa
		Tulu		Ketulu
		Waluh		Kewaluh
6.	Te-	Iup	/te-/ changes into **/ter-/** when it is attached to base forms started with vowels	Teriup
		Ulu		Terulu
		Erah		Tererah
		Oron		Teroron
		Bedil	/te-/ does not change into when it is attached to base forms started with consonants	Tebedil
		Sesah		Tesesah
		Rui		Terui
		Cum		Tecum
7.	Se-	Are	/se-/ changes into **/sen-/** and /seng-/ when it is attached to the word „are" and „kal"	Senare
		Kal		Sengkal
		Mok		Semok
		Awak	/se-/ does not change when it is to attached to base forms started with vowel /a/, /i/, /u/ and consonant /c/, /r/, /t/, /g/, /k/, /l/, /p/, /b/, /j/	Seawak
		Uku		Seuku
		Pingen		Sepingen
		Gerbak		Segerbak
		Jurung		Sesujurung
		Lo		Selo
		Belo		Sebelo

Appendix 5

Distribution of English prefixes

No.	Prefixes	Word classes	Base	Word
1.	Un-	Verbs	Pack	Unpack
			Cut	Uncut
		Nouns	Cage	Uncage
			Voice	Unvoice
		Adjectives	Kind	Unkind
			Afraid	Unafraid
		Adverbs	Certainly	Uncertainly
			Fortunately	Unfortunately
2.	En-	Verbs	Join	Enjoin
			Force	Enforce
			Close	Enclose
		Nouns	Cage	Encage
			List	Enlist
			Camp	Encamp
		Adjectives	Danger	Endanger
			Sure	Esure
			Rich	Enrich
3.	Re-	Nouns	Condition	Rncondition
			Birth	Rebirth
			Sound	Resound
		Verbs	Check	Recheck
			Marry	Remarry
			Make	Remake
		Adjectives	Fine	Refine
			Fresh	Refresh
4.	Pre-	Nouns	Domination	Predomination
			Election	Preelection
			War	Prewar
		Verbs	Arrange	Prearrange
			Heat	Preheat
			Conceive	Preconceive
		Adjectives	Mature	Premature
			Caution	Precaution
5.	Out-	Nouns	House	Outhouse
			Law	Outlaw
		Verbs	Run	Outrun
			Sell	Outsell
			Weigh	Outweigh
6.	Over-	Nouns	Age	Overage
			Tax	Overtax
			All	Overall
			Value	Overvalue
		Verbs	Eat	Overeat

			Pay	Overpay
			Kill	Overkill
			Blow	Overblow
7.	Under-	Nouns	Shirt	Undershirt
			Arm	Underarm
			Foot	Underfoot
		Verbs	Take	Undertake
			Go	Undergo
8.	With-	Verbs	Draw	Withdraw
			Stand	Withstand
		Prepositions	Out	Without
			In	Within
9.	Mis-	Nouns	Information	Misinformation
			Name	Misname
		Verbs	Count	Miscount
			Use	Misuse
			Speak	Misspeak

Appendix 6

Distribution of Gayonese prefixes

No.	Prefixes	Word classes	Base	Word
1.	Mu-	Nouns	Jelbang	Munjelbang
			Ume	Muume
			Gunting	Mugunting
		Verbs	Suen	Munyuen
			Niri	Murini
			Dere	Mudere
		Adverbs	Kucak	Mungucak
			Naru	Munaru
			Konot	Mungonot
		Numeral	Roa	Muroa
			Sara	Munyara
			Waluh	Muwaluh
2.	Pe-	Nouns	Jema	Pejema
			Jelbang	Penjelbang
			Time	Penime
		Verbs	Dere	Pendere
			Nipak	Penipak
			Jerang	Penjerang
		Adverbs	Bengis	Pebengis
			Kemel	Pengemel
			Tereh	Penereh
3.	Be-	Nouns	Ama	Berama
			Ulung	Berulung
			Weh	Beweh
		verbs	Cerak	Becerak
			Nyanyi	Benyanyi
			Suh	Besuh
4.	i-	Nouns	Time	Itime
			Supu	Isupu
			Cemca	Icemca
		Verbs	Jule	Ijule
			Eten	Ieten
			Goer	Igoer
		Numerals	Sara	Isara
			Roa	Iroa
			Tulu	Itulu
			Waluh	Iwaluh
5.	Ke-	Numerals	Sara	Kesara
			Roa	Keroa
			Opat	Keopat
		Nouns	Tulen	Tetulen
			Rui	Terui
			Time	Tetime
		Verbs	Nome	Tenome

6.	Te-		Dere	Tedere
			Roroh	Teroroh
		Adverbs	Naru	Tenaru
			Kucak	Tekucak
			Kul	Tekul
7.	Se-	Nouns	Nare	Senare
			Rege	Serege
			Kuren	Sekuren
		Verbs	Kerat	Sekerat
			Ikot	Seikot
			Rengom	Serengom

Appendix 7

Function of English prefixes

No.	Prefixes	Base	Word	Function
1.	Un-	Cage	Uncage	Changes nouns into verbs
		Lock	Unlock	
		Chain	Unchain	
		Necessary	Unnecessary	Do not change class word if it is attached by adjective
		Beautiful	Unbeautiful	
		Sure	Unsure	
		Fair	Unfair	
		Pack	Unpack	Do not change word class word if it is attached by verb, However sometime it changes into adjective.
		Punished	Unpunished	
		Say	Unsay	
		Proved	Unproved	
2.	En-	Camp	Encamp	Change nouns into verbs
		List	Enlist	
		Title	Entitle	
		Large	Enlarge	Changes adjectives into verbs
		Rich	Enrich	
		Joy	Enjoy	
		Join	Enjoin	Do not changes the word class if it is attaching with verb
		Force	Enforce	
		Act	Enact	
3.	Re-	Place	Replace	Changes nouns into verbs
		Sound	Resound	
		Fine	Refine	Changes adjectives into verbs
		Fresh	Refresh	
		Write	Rewrite	Do not changes word class if it is attaching with verbs
		Check	Recheck	
		Marry	Remarry	
4.	Pre-	Judge	Prejudge	Changes nouns into verbs
		Heat	Preheat	
		Record	Prerecord	
		Mature	Premature	In some way, do not changes the word class if it is attaching with verbs
		Pay	Prepay	
		Domination	Predomination	
5.	Out-	Put	Output	Changes verbs into nouns
		Look	Outlook	
		Cry	Outcry	
		Run	Outrun	Changes nouns into adverbs
		Sell	Outsell	
		House	Outhouse	
		Law	Outlaw	
		Act	Overact	Changes nouns into verbs
		Charge	Overcharge	
		Water	Overwater	

6.	Over-	Dress	Overdress	
		Kill	Overkill	Changes verbs into nouns
		Drive	Overdrive	
		Head	Overhead	Changes noun into adjectives
		Size	Oversize	
		Age	Overage	
		Look	Overlook	In some way, it does not changes the word classes
		Stay	Overstay	
		Tune	Overtune	
7.	Under-	Sea	Undersea	Changes nouns into adjectives
		Age	Underage	
		Size	Undersize	
		Done	Underdone	Changes verbs into adjectives
		Lie	Underlie	
		Study	Understudy	Changes verbs into nouns
		Pass	Underpass	
		Rate	Underrate	Changes noun into verbs
		Score	Underscore	
		Stand	Understand	In some ways, it does not change the word classes
		Dog	Underdog	
		Go	Undergo	
		World	Underworld	
8.	With-	Draw	Withdraw	Does not changes the word classes
		Stand	Withstand	
		Out	Without	
		In	Within	
9.	Mis-	Place	Misplace	Changes nouns into verbs
		Name	Misname	
		Take	Mistake	Changes verb into nouns
		Conduct	Misconduct	
		Speak	Misspeak	Do not change wor classes
		Count	Miscount	
		Pronounciation	Mispronounciation	
		Information	Misinformation	

Appendix 8

Function of Gayonese prefixes

No.	Prefixes	Base word	Word	Function
1.	Mu-	Jelbang	Mujelbang	Changes nouns into verbs when prefix /mu-/ is attached to nouns
		Nime	Munime	
		Gunting	Mugunting	
2.	Pe-	Dere	Pendere	Changes verbs into nouns
		Suket	Penyuket	
		Sintak	Penyintak	
		Benges	Pebenges	Changes verbs into adverbs
		Kemel	Pengemel	
		Tereh	Penereh	
3.	Be-	Utem	Berutem	Changes nouns into verbs
		Gule	Begule	
		Ume	Berume	
4.	i-	Time	Itime	Changes noun into verbs
		Jelbang	Ijelbang	
		Kunci	Ikunci	
		Suen	Isuen	Ii has no function when it is attached to verbs
		Tegu	Itegu	
		Tipak	Itipak	
		Tulu	Itulu	Changes numbers into verbs when it is attached to numerals
		Sara	Isara	
		Opat	Iopat	
		Siwah	Isiwah	
5.	Ke-	Pitu	Kepitu	It has no function to form level of numeral
		Sara	Kesara	
		Lime	Kelime	
6.	Te-	Nome	Tenome	It has function form passive sentense
		Selok	Teselok	
		Mah	Temah	
		Kul	Tekul	It has no function when it is attached to adverbs
		Naru	Tenaru	
		Kucak	Tekucak	
7.	Se-	Rilah	Serilah	Changes nouns into numbers
		Sentong	Sesentong	
		Cemca	Secemca	

Appendix 9

Meaning of English prefixes

No.	Prefixes	Base	Word	Meaning
1.	Un-	Able	Unable	Generally shows the meaning which is opposite with the meaning of based form
		Pack	Unpack	
		Voice	Unvoice	
		Certainly	Uncertainly	
2.	En-	Camp	Encamp	Show an action which is still related to what is stated in the based stated in the based form
		Large	Enlarge	
		Join	Enjoin	
3.	Re-	Condition	Recondition	Shows the meaning of **redo** an action which is stated in the based form
		Check	Recheck	
		Fine	Refine	
4.	Pre-	Election	Preelection	Shows the meaning of **before** or **previous**
		War	Prewar	
		Arrange	Prearrange	
		Mature	Premature	
		Heat	Preheat	
5.	Out-	Run	Outrun	Shows the meaning of **more than** which is stated in the based form
		Cry	Outcry	
		Rank	Outrank	
		House	Outhouse	Show something which is **out** of the based form
		Law	Outlaw	
6.	Over-	Charge	Overcharge	Shows the meaning of **too**
		Sleep	Oversleep	
		Water	Overwater	Shows the meaning of **above** or **through**
		Land	Overland	
		head	Overhead	
7.	Under-	Charge	Undercharge	Shows the meaning of **less** or **insufficient**
		Done	Underdone	
		Estimate	Underestimate	
		Current	Undercurrent	Shows the meaning of **under** or **in**
		Shirt	Undershirt	
		Ground	Underground	
		Sea	Undersea	
8.	With-	Draw	Withdraw	Show an action which is still related to what is stated in the based form
		Stand	Withstand	
		Out	Without	
		In	Within	
9.	Mis-	Behaviour	Misbehaviour	Shows the meaning of **bad**
		Deed	Misdeed	
		Conduct	Misconduct	
		Read	Misread	Shows the meaning of **wrong**
		Speak	Misspeak	
		Advice	Misadvice	

Appendix 10

Meaning of gayonese prefixes

	Prefixes	Base	Word	Meaning
1.	Mu-	Koro	Mukoro	Shows the meaning of **to have**
		Reta	Mureta	
		Umah	Muumah	
		Gotol	Mogotol	Shows the meaning of **to become**
		Naru	Munaru	
		Roa	Muroa	
		Nawe	Munawe	Shows the meaning of **to do**
		Nunuh	Mununuh	
		Nusuh	Munusuh	
		Perjak	Muperjak	Shows the meaning of **unconscious action**
		Sentur	Musentur	
		Sewek	Munyewek	
		Kisip	Mungisip	Shows the meaning of **to throw**
		Lamut	Mulamut	
2.	Pe-	Ama	Perama	Shows the meaning of **call**
		Ine	Perine	
		Beneng	Pebeneng	Shows the meaning of **in a situation of...**
		Renem	Perenem	
		Banan	Pebanan	Shows the meaning of **someone who likes**
		Jalu	Penjalu	
		Mangan	Pemangan	
3.	Be-	Tipak	Betipak	Shows the meaning of **the action done two person each other**
		Awen	Berawen	
		Ulek	Berulek	
		Buet	Bebuet	Shows the meaning of **to do**
		Cerak	Becerak	
		Jayun	Bejayun	
		Gerbak	Begerbak	Shows the meaning of **to use** or **to wear**
		Kesume	Bekesume	
		Upuh	Berupuh	
		Umee	Beumee	Show the meaning of **to call**
		Aka	Beraka	
		Engi	Berengi	
		Empus	Berempus	Shows the meaning of **to achieve**
		Keletek	Berkeletak	
		Ume	Berume	Shows the meaning of **to looking for**
		Gule	Begule	
		Utem	Berutem	
		We	Bewe	
4.	i-	Gecep	Igecep	Shows the passive sentence
		Tipak	Itipak	
		Ket	Iket	
5.	Ke-	Sara	Kesara	Shows the meaning of **order** or **level**
		Roa	Keroa	

		Tulu	Ketulu	
6.	Te-	Kolak	Tekolak	Shows the meaning of **superlative**
		Belangi	Tebelangi	
		Konot	Tekonot	
		Inget	Teringet	Show the meaning of **unconscious action**
		Dere	Tedere	
		Mah	Temah	
		Ulu	Terulu	Show the meaning of **place of direction**
		Tuyuh	Tetuyuh	
		Kuen	Tekuen	
		Amat	Teramat	Shows the meaning of **can be...**
		Tulung	Tetulung	
		Awen	Terawen	
7.	Se-	Kal	Sengkal	Shows the meaning of **a**
		Sentong	Sesentong	
		Kuren	Sekuren	
		Kampung	Sekampung	Shows the meaning of **whole**
		Belang	Sebelang	
		Elem-elem	Seelem-elem	
		Awak	Seawak	Shows the meaning of **until** or **as high as**
		Jongor	Sejongor	
		Uku	Seuku	