A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN DERIVATIONAL FORMING NOUNS USED IN JAKARTA POST AND KOMPAS NEWSPAPER

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

This thesis was accepted as one if the requirements to get the title of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)

by

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.
   Setelah kami periksa dan diadakan perbaikan-perbaikan seperlunya, maka skripsi yang berjudul **"A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN DERIVATIONAL FORMING NOUNS USED IN JAKARTA POST AND KOMPAS NEWSPAPER"**, ditulis oleh saudari **Dwi Sri Susanti (13250021)** telah dapat diajukan dalam sidang munaqasah Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. Demikianlah terima kasih.
Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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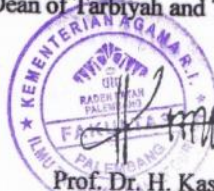
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STATEMENT PAGE

I hereby,

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state that

1. All the data, information, interpretation, and conclusions presented in this thesis, except for those indicated by the sources, are the results of my observation, process, and thought with guidance of my advisors.

2. The thesis that I wrote is original and has never been handed in for another academic degree, neither at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang nor other universities.

This statement is made truthfully and if one day, there is evidence of forgery in the statement above, I am willing to accept the academic sanction of the cancellation my magister degree that I have received though this thesis.

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DEDICATION AND MOTTO

First of all, I would like to say thank you very much to ALLAH SWT who has given me a great chance to finish this thesis and blessing be upon to beloved, Prophet, MUHAMMAD SAW, his family, his companions and his followers.

This thesis is dedicated to :

- ❖ My family, my beloved father (H. Barimin), mother (Hj. Kusma Hiriana), my only one sibling, my brother (M. Bambang Purwanto, M.Pd) and also my sister in-law (Viana Febrianti, S.Pd) who always give me everlasting warm love, pray, support, advice to finish my undergraduate thesis.
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- ❖ For my partner, Khoirul, thanks for your support, help and pray.

Motto :

فَإِنَّ مَعَ ٱلۡعُسۡرِ يُسۡرًا ۝ إِنَّ مَعَ ٱلۡعُسۡرِ يُسۡرًا ۝

For indeed, with hardship [will be] ease (5). Indeed, with hardship [will be] ease (6). **(Q.S Al-Insyiraah: 5, 6)**

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Palembang, July 2017

The writer,

DSS

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are to describe kinds of English and Indonesian derivational forming noun mostly found in the academia column in Jakarta Post and education column in Kompas newspaper and to find out the similarities and differences kinds of English and Indonesian derivational forming noun. This study uses descriptive qualitative method. The data are collected by doing three steps: first step is opening, choosing and printing. Three procedures are used to analyze the data, three steps are finding, summarizing and comparing. The subjects of this study are English and Indonesian articles from Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper. The amount of articles in English are five from academia column in Jakarta Post and five from Kompas Newspaper in education column. The result of this research finds 11 English prefixes with the total percentage 99%, 132 English suffixes with the total percentage 103%, 15 Indonesian prefixes with the total percentage 100%, 16 Indonesian suffix with the total percentage 100%, 0 Indonesian infixes, 62 Indonesian confixes with the total percentage 103%. First English article is found 4 prefixes and 43 suffixes, second English article is found 3 prefixes and 31 suffixes, third English article is found 2 prefixes and 16 suffixes, fourth English article is found 2 prefixes and 15 suffixes, fifth English article is found 0 prefixes and 17 suffixes. Moreover, from article "Beasiswa Ideal, antara Prestise dan Pragmatis" 4 prefixes, 2 suffix, 0 infixes and 12 confixes were found. From article "Kartini: Antara Kebaya, Mitokondria, dan Serat Optik" 1 prefixes, 3 suffix, 0 infixes and 13 confixes were found. From article "Menteri Anies: Indonesia Dibangun dari Ruang Kelas" 6 prefixes, 1 suffix, 0 infixes and 9 confixes were found. From article "Indonesia Rebut Perak dan Perunggu "Olimpiade Kelestarian Lingkungan Internasional" 4 prefixes, 1 suffix, 0 infixes and 18 confixes were found. From article "Baladeva: Komik Sastra Indonesia yang Mendunia 0 prefixes, 9 suffix, 0 infixes and 10 confixes were found. The difference of English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns was: English forming nouns were formed by using prefixes and suffixes. While, in Indonesia forming nouns were formed by using prefixes, suffixes, infixes and confixes. Furthermore, the similarity was from English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns, between English and Indonesian nouns were formed by using prefixes and suffixes. There were differences, Indonesian nouns are also formed by using infixes and confixes. While English also has infixes and confixes but English confixes were really seldom used and English never uses infixes in forming nouns.

Keywords: *Morphology, English Derivational Forming Nouns, Indonesian Derivational Forming*

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses: (1) background, (2) problems, (3) objectives and (4) significance of the study.

1.1   Background

Language is a communication tool or symbol of sound produced by people which is used in communication interaction. Languages that are used in every country and region are similar and different especially in their derivational of forming noun because language is universal. English is one of universal languages; the language is understood and spoken nearly everywhere on the earth. It constitutes the channel or medium of communication among the people, since communication requires a sender, receiver, and a channel. All languages that are used in the world have derivational especially English and Indonesian language. Learning a language required knowledge about linguistics. Based on Richard and Schmidt (2010, p. 343), linguistics is the study of language as a system of human communication. Thus, linguistics is the study that concerned with the nature of language and communication.

One of linguistics aspects that relates to language is contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis is a systematic branch of applied linguistics which deals with the linguistics description of the structure of two or more different languages. Such descriptive comparison serves to show how languages differ in their sound system, grammatical structure and vocabulary (Salim, 2013). This type of analysis can be used in language teaching among others, to point out the areas where the

similarities and contrast between the two languages are present. In addition, Ali (2013, p. 21) remarks that contrastive analysis (CA) is the technique associated with contrastive linguistics (which is a branch of linguistics seek to compare the sounds, grammars, and vocabularies of two languages with the aim of describing the similarities and differences between them) and it may be defined as a systematic comparison of selected linguistics features of two or more languages.

Moreover, linguistics includes many different approaches to the study of language and many different areas of investigation (Richard and Schmidt, 2010). One of areas of investigation in linguistics is morphology. Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003, p. 76) express that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and of the rules by which words are formed. From this explanation, it can be concluded that words have internal structure, which is rule-governed. In this branch of linguistic can be known about parts of a word. A word can consist of one morpheme, two morphemes, and more than two morphemes.

Furthermore, according to Yule (2010, p. 67), morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Morpheme English word forms such as talks, talker, talked and talking must consist of one element talk, and a number of other elements such as *-s*, *-er, -ed* and *-ing*. On the other hand, Chaer (2007, p. 146-158) explains that in Indonesian, in morphology study, a morpheme is usually symbolized by flanking it between parenthesis. These are the examples of morpheme: mesjid to {mesjid}, kedua to {ke} + {dua} and ({ke} + {dua}), berlari to {ber} + {lari} and ({ber} + {lari}), menggurui {meng} + {guru} + {-i} and ({meng} + {guru} + {-i}).

Furthermore, morphemes are divided into two: free morpheme and bound morpheme. Finegan (2010, p. 41) defines free morphemes as that can stand alone. For example: open and close. Open and close are the examples of free morpheme, because both of them can stand alone. In a morphologically complex word, a word composed of more than one morpheme, one constituent may be considered as the basic one, the core of the form, with the others treated as being added on (Afriyani, 2013, p. 3). While bound morpheme is forms that cannot normally stand alone (Yule, 2010, p. 68) and are typically attached to another form exemplified as *re-, -ist, -ed, -s*. All affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English are bound morphemes. Affixes that precede the stem are of course *prefixes,* while those that follow the stem are *suffixes*. For example: -de in *detoxfy*, -tion in *creation*, -s in *cats* and -cran in *cranburry* (Afriyani, 2013, p. 5).

The set of affixes that make up the category of bound morphemes can also be divided into two types. They are inflectional and derivational morphemes. Booij (2005, p. 112) remarks that inflectional morpheme is inflection serves to create different forms of the same lexeme. They mark properties such as tense, number, gender, case, and so forth. For example: *cry – cried*, *student – students, waiter – waitress*, *short – shorter.*

According to Fromkin et al (2003, p. 83), derivational morpheme is bound morpheme like *–ify* and *–cation*, when they are added to a root morpheme or stem, a new word with a new meaning is derived. Bound morpheme is a morpheme to make new words or to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem. For example, the addition of the derivational morpheme *-ness* changes the

adjective good to the noun *goodness*. The noun *care* can become the adjective *careful* or *careless* by the addition of the derivational morphemes *-ful or -less*. A list of derivational morphemes will include suffixes such as the *-ish* in *foolish*, *-ly* in *quickly*, and the *-ment* in *payment*. The list will also include prefixes such as *re-, pre-, ex-, mis-, co-, un* and many more.

There are some importance of learning derivational forming noun, one of them is to make differences between noun, verb and adjectives that formed by derivation. For instance, derivational noun are *drink - drinker*, *new – newness*, derivational verb are *write – rewrite*, *load – load-onto* and derivational adjectives are *red – reddish*, *water – waterless*. Furthermore, by using derivation students can know the differences between prefixes and suffixes that form noun. For examples: prefixes that formed noun are *mono-*, *pre-*, *un-*, *dis-*, etc. While suffixes that formed noun are *-ment*, *-er*, *-ness*, *-ance*. In addition, derivational forming noun is used as TOEFL test item. So, by knowing prefixes and suffixes in derivational forming noun. The students can know this is derivational noun, derivational verb and derivational adjectives.

There are some problems in derivational forming noun that were faced by EFL students, two problems are founded because derivational contains two kinds: prefixes and suffixes. First problem, noun is not always formed from the original words but derivational can also form noun, for example *discomfort* and *friendship*. *Discomfort* consists of two morphemes, prefix is *dis* and root is *comfort*. While *friendship* consists of two morphemes also, root is *friend* and suffix is *ship*. Another problem is when understanding the meaning of derivational forming

noun, derivational forming noun has the own meaning, between prefixes and suffixes. Students and teachers cannot understand the meaning from derivational forming noun, because it is difficult. Some prefixes in derivational forming noun have negative meaning, such as against, bad, false, wrong, etc. On the other hand, some suffixes in derivational forming noun have meaning that shows action or person.

Educational media is not limited on audiovisual equipments which can be seen and listened, but also teacher's attitude and behavior are also included as educational media (Syakur, 2005, p. 131-132). He further explains in his book, note materials or reading (material supplementary), such as book, comic, newspaper, magazine, bulletin, pamphlet, etc. The writer can conclude that, education and learning sources are not only limited from television or radio as audiovisual equipments, but also printed media such as newspaper can become an education media.

Nowadays, to get the information from all fields can be gotten easily. By reading a newspaper, the essential information can be known as fast as possible. Newspaper has some advantages as generally, such as to give *up-to-date* information, to give many topics that can build dialog with other people, media can also give the advantage as an entertainment, and give the information about education.

Besides in education, newspaper can give influence for English Department students. Newspaper can give big influence in reading competence, students can find new vocabularies that can enrich their vocabularies. As reported

in Kompas by Caroline Damanik (2013), reading skill can be improved by reading English newspaper such as *The Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe, Antara News,* etc. As a result, the students will find many varieties vocabularies and sentence pattern is different from the process when we studied English before. In brief, *Jakarta Post* is one of English newspapers that can help students to increase their skill, particularly their reading skill.

Besides *Jakarta Post, Kompas Newspaper* can also give the influence for English Department students, they can get the essential information, learn correct punctuation, and learn how to make the correct derivational in Indonesia.

Moreover, Pentury (2016, p. 183) explained that for teachers and lecturers, newspapers offer the interesting things, detail and are created in a new information. Thus, newspaper is mentioned as a text book or the living textbook. Jakarta Post is an English daily newspaper in Indonesia. This newspaper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, for readers target of this newspaper are educated foreign citizens and Indonesian citizens, although the total of Indonesian readers from the middle class will continue decreasing. Jakarta post has many articles that can support English skills, such as reading, speaking and also writing. Some sub-headings in Jakarta Post that can be become lesson materials are: news, weather, entertainment, editorial, academia, classified, sport, people, features, picture of articles, advertisement.

Furthermore, Keller (2009, p. 18) argued that a research conducted by a woman journalist from Germany, Anett Keller, from a field condition that she looked from daily newspapers in Jakarta: Kompas, Republika, Koran Tempo, and

Media Indonesia. From daily observation and also interviewed with Anett and some journalists also with the owner of those medias (almost all of the owner has been interviewed), then Anett found the important conclusion: media which basic owner more democratic (not centered in a person only), also produce the content of news more democratic, and the owner not arbitraily intervent media editorial field to push like and dislike on the depend news items.

Therefore, the writer chooses *Jakarta Post* and *Kompas Newspaper* as a media that the writer analysis. Both of *Jakarta Post* and *Kompas* Newspaper have some column like national, international, sport, economic, business, life style, education and so on. This mixture, which in used in both of it is to attract the readers. The reader can use it as the additional source to increase their knowledge about English and Indonesian language. Jakarta Post has a uniqueness as English newspaper, it is a foremost English newspaper in Indonesia. As reported in Kompas (2008) Jakarta Post's stance in taking stance for some fields such as politic, economy, environment, culture, and social meekly, politely, and calmly. In addition, Kompas also gives a uniqueness such as in using the formal language, Kompas does not use impolite language but Kompas uses language style which used by educated people (Murti, 2010). Kompas has a special column for knowledge and technology, it makes this newspaper is unique. Besides it, there are many kinds of derivational forming noun that interesting to learn.

Academia column in Jakarta Post and education column in Kompas Newspaper were chosen, because those columns contain news about education. This research directed for education field, thus the writer chooses news that

correlate with education. In column academia and education, there are many *up to date* news about education. Therefore, students, teachers can know about the education development in Indonesia and also they can use authentic material such as newspaper in learning and teaching process. On the other hand, academia and education column can motivate students in increasing the spirit of learning. Because in column academia and education there are many inspiration stories about someone's success in education field. For examples: news about students got the best achievement in Indonesia and abroad, news about scholarship in Indonesia and abroad, teacher's achievement, etc.

In English, adjectives can change to noun, for example: the word *foolish* becomes *foolishness*, from the word *foolishness* there is suffix *–ness.* It is different type to make adjective into noun in Indonesian, for example the word *bodoh* becomes *kebodohan*, there are prefix *–ke* and suffix *–an.* From those examples, the writer can conclude that there is difference in forming noun between English and Indonesian using derivational. Therefore, in this study, the writer focuses on the derivational forming noun that find in academia column on Jakarta Post and in education column on Kompas Newspaper. It focuses on looking for the mostly found derivational forming noun in both columns in those two newspapers. And it also to find out the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian derivational forming noun in Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper.

1.2   Problems othe Study

Based on the background above, the problems of the study are formulated in following problems:

1. What kinds of English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns are mostly found in the academia column in Jakarta Post and education column in Kompas newspaper?

2. What are the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns in the academia column in Jakarta Post and education column in Kompas newspaper?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To describe kinds of English and Indonesian derivational forming noun are mostly found in the academia column in Jakarta Post and education column in Kompas newspaper.

2. To find out the similarities and differences kinds between English and Indonesian derivational forming noun in the academia column in Jakarta Post and education column in Kompas newspaper.

1.4   Significance of the Study

This study will be expected to bring out some significant results as follows:

For students, they can learn how to find derivational forming noun between English and Indonesian on newspaper. They can also learn the mostly found derivational forming noun, similarities and differences on Jakarta Post and Kompas newspaper. On the other hand, students can improve their reading skills by reading English newspaper such as Jakarta Post and by learning derivational forming noun they will be easily when do the TOEFL test especially in reading section they will find some derivations and inflections by understanding derivational forming nouns they can learn noun and adjectives or verbs. In addition, for teachers, teachers can more understand about English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns, especially for the similarities and differences because newspaper can become one of the sources in teaching and learning process. Moreover, for the researcher, researcher will get knowledge in educational research. Furthermore, it will be expected that this study may be helpful for further research. It can be a recommended reference for them.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses: (1) contrastive analysis, (2) morphology, (3) English derivational forming noun, (4) Indonesian derivational forming noun, (5) the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian noun, (6) The Jakarta Post, (7) Kompas Newspaper and (8) previous related studies.

2.1   Contrastive Analysis

Linguistic aspect of contrastive analysis (CA) is based on structural linguistics. In the 1950s and 1960s, behaviorism and structuralism were of great popularity and CA was formulated by Fries (1945) and developed by Lado (1957). It was regarded as the comparison of the structures of two languages or more and finding out the points of differences which are the main source of difficulty for language learner and they form the basis for the preparation of language texts (Abushihab, 2012, p. 25).

Davies (2005, p. 28) discusses that contrastive analysis makes comparison between Lx (source language) and Ly (target language). Moreover, a systematic comparative study analyzing component wise the differences and similarities among languages was clearly recognized towards the end of 19th century and the beginning of 20th century, especially in Europe. The term "Contrastive linguistics" was suggested by Whorf, for comparative study which is giving emphasis on linguistic differences. Contrastive linguistics has been redefined as a subdiscipline of linguistics concerned with the comparison of two or more

languages or subsystems of languages in order to determine both the differences and similarities between them (Fisiak, 1981, p. 1).

In addition, contrastive analysis (CA) is the systematic comparison of two or more languages, with the aim of describing their similarities and differences. CA has often been done for *practical/pedagogical* purposes. The aim has been to provide better descriptions and better teaching materials for language learners (Johansson, 2008, p. 9). Furthermore, contrastive analysis is considered as a part of applied linguistics which its main final aim is establishing the similarities and differences between the learner's native language and the foreign language being learned (Zawahreh, 2013, p. 430).

However, the theoretical foundations for what became known as the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis were formulated in Lado's *Linguistics Across Cultures*. In this book, Lado claimed that "those elements which are similar to [the learner's] native language will be simple for him, and those elements that are different will be difficult" (Johnson, 2001, p. 60). This involved describing the languages, comparing them and predicting learning difficulties.

According to Johansson (2000), it was expected that once the areas of potential difficulty had been mapped out through Contrastive Analysis, it would be possible to design language courses more efficiently and to predict and describe the patterns which will cause difficulty in learning and those that will not cause difficulty. Actually the objective of the comparison may vary.

These are, then the basic misunderstandings which so much confuse the whole issue of the applicability of contrastive studies. But besides them there are

some controversial points concerning pedagogical uses of contrastive studies, these are three problems in CA (Fisiak, 1981, p. 162 – 164):

1. The first is a methodological one, namely, which of the available linguistic model should be used as the theoretical framework for contrastive studies.

2. Another problem concern the establishing of a hierarchy of difficulty as a result of contrastive analysis.

3. Still another problem concern the use of the result of contrastive studies for the optimal gradation of the target language structures in a pedagogical grammar or textbook.

James (1980, p. 63) explained there is the general principle of executing Contrastive Analysis that involves two steps: description and comparison; which are taken in that order.

Moreover, one that has played a major in the CA debate since the 1950s is a contrastive grammar. A contrastive grammar of two languages may be defined as an attempt to systematically compare the grammars of these languages (Fisiak, 1990, p. 163).

Contrastive analysis aims at applied goals, too much attention may have been paid to transfer of individual structures. According to Felix (1978, p. 224), L1 interference seems to occur in the form of sporadic erroneous performance; he concludes that the interrelationship between L1 and L2 lies at a much deeper level than surface or even near-surface categories. He also calls attention to a more global look at the role of previous L1 knowledge in the acquisition of L2, which is

well founded in the light of what is known of human information processing, perceptual mechanism and memory.

2.2   Morphology

Haspelmath and Sims (2010, p. 1) define morphology of the study of the internal structure of words. Somewhat paradoxically, morphology is both the oldest and one of the youngest sub-disciplines of grammar. Morphological analysis typically consists of the identification of parts of words, or, more technically, constituents of words. It can say that the word *nuts* consist of two constituents: the element *nut* and the element *s*. Furthermore, Fromkin et al (2003, p. 76) state that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed. This word itself consists of two morphemes, *morph + ology*. The suffix *–ology* means "science of" or "branch of knowledge concerning." Thus, the meaning of morphology is "the science of word forms."

Moreover, Yule (2010, p. 67) remarks that morphology is the study of forms investigating basic forms in language, was originally used in biology, but, since the middle of the nineteenth century, has also been used to describe the type of investigation that analyses all those basic elements used in a language. According to Richard and Schmidt (2010, p. 342), morphology is the study of morphemes and their different forms (allomorphs), and way they combine in word formation. For example, the English word *unfriendly* is formed from *friend*, the adjective-forming suffix *–ly* and the negative prefix *un-*.

In brief, words have internal structure, which rule-governed. A word can consist of one morpheme, two morphemes, and more than two morphemes.

2.3 English Derivational Forming Nouns

Derivational affix is a part of the study of morphology in the field of linguistics. The morphology which studies derivational morphemes and the principles governing the new words is called derivational morphology (Sibarani, 2002, p. 47). Bauer (1988, p. 76) stated that derivational affixes may caused a change in category, but that inflectional ones never do, we need a closer definition of category. If we define category at the coarse level of noun, verb, adjective, then the criterion isolates some derivational affixes. It is clear that Bauer differenciated the concept of derivational affix and inflectional affix in terms of changing the category.

Derivational affix change the category as well as the effect to the meaning, while inflectional affix never change the category or the inflectional structure is never change the meaning. In relation to the meaning Haspelmath (2002, p. 68) explained that derivational meanings are much more diverse than inflectional categories. Besides cross-linguistically widespread meanings such as agent noun (e.g. *drink*$_V$ - *drink-er*$_N$), quality noun (e.g., *kind*$_A$ - *kind-ness*$_N$) and facilitative adjective (e.g., *read*$_V$ - *read-able*$_A$), we also find highly specific meaning that are confined to a few languages. In this matter, Haspelmath emphasized that derivational meanings concerning much more affect to the categories change compared to the inflectional one.

Furthermore, Haspelmath (2002, p. 68) defined derivational patterns commonly change the word-class of the base lexeme--i.e., nouns can be derived from verbs, adjectives from nouns, and so on. The following linguists Aronoff & Fudeman (2005, p. 45) said that:

1. Derivation generally results in a change in lexical meaning or the lexical category of a particular word, while inflection does not, and

2. The application or non-application of inflectional morphology generally depends on the syntactic context (e.g., examples of words + derivational affixes Nouns to nouns (New York + ese, fish + ery, auto + biography, vice + president).

Moreover, according to Katamba (1993, p. 48) sometimes the presence of a derivational affix causes a major grammatical change, involving moving the base from one word-class into another as in the case of *-ment* (suffix), and word-class of input base *govern* (V) and word-class of output word is noun (N) example: *govern-ment*. Meaning result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb. In this case, Katamba tends to emphasize the derivational affix on the use of the terms of input base (verb) out and word-class of output word becomes *government*.

The types of English derivational morphemes can be classified into two, derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. The further description can be seen below:

2.3.1 Derivational Prefixes

All prefixes in English are derivational so that all the prefixes in English create new meaning or create new words. The creation of new meaning can be accompanied by the change part of speech or not. Most prefixes do not change part of speech. The prefix which changes the part of speech, for example, is the prefix *en-*. The prefix *en-* changes the bases into verbs. The word *enlarge* for example, consists of the prefix *en-* and the base *large*. The prefix *en-* changes the adjective *large* to the new verb *enlarge.* The prefix *en-* in the word *endanger* changes the noun to verb. The prefix *a-* in *aside* changes the noun *side* to the adverb *aside.* The other prefixes which do not change part of speech are explained as follows:

1. **The new adjective is indicated by the change of meaning 'not' in the derived word. The prefix *in-* attached to nouns are very rare. The following are the examples of the prefix *in-* attached to nouns.**

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Table 1
Prefix –*in*

</div>

Prefix	Base (Noun)	Derived Word (Noun)	Meaning
In-balance	Balance	Imbalance	Absence of balance
In-decorum	Decorum	Indecorum	Lack of decorum
In-being	Decision	Indecision	The state of unable to decide'

(Source : Bauer, L. (1983). English word formation. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press)

2. **Prefix dis-**

The prefix *dis-* can be attached to nouns to form new nouns. The following are the examples.

Table 2
Prefix *dis-*

Prefix	Base (Noun)	Derived Word (Noun)	Meaning
Dis-	Advantage	Disadvantage	Unfavorable condition
Dis-	Comfort	Discomfort	Absence of comfort
Dis-	Harmony	Disharmony	Lack of harmony

(Source : Bauer, L. (1983). English word formation. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press)

Based on the examples above, the rule of the prefix *dis-* attached to nouns can be stated as: {dis-} + NOUN → new NOUN. The new noun is indicated by the change of meaning. In this case, the prefix *dis-* brings the basic meaning 'not' to the noun.

Furthermore, Ebbers (2010, p. 3-4) expressed some English prefixes in forming noun are:

Table 3
Prefixes Forming Nouns

Prefixes	Meaning(s)	Examples
dia-	across, through	diagonal, diameter
mono-	one, single	monoplane, monopoly, monorail
uni-	one, single	unicorn, universal
bi-	two	bicycle, biped, bilateral
di-	two, or in parts	digraph, diameter
tri-	three	tricycle, triangle,
multi-	many, much	multimillionaire
poly-	many, much	polygon, polyhedron,
mal-	bad, evil	malcontent, malnutrition
mis-	wrong, bad	mistake
bene-	good, well	benefit, benediction
pro-	forward, forth, before	protector, profession
sub-	under, beneath	substitute, substraction, subway
inter-	among, between	internet
post-	after	postscript
co-	together, with	coworker, copilot
com-	together, with	company, committee
con-	together, with	concert, contingent
col-	together, with	colleague

non-	not	nonsense,
ir-	not	irregular
in-(im-, il-, -ir-)	in, into, on, upon (this prefixes has two meanings: 'not' and 'in')	inside, insert, implant, impostor,
a-	not, negative	atheist
an-	not, negative	anarchist, anomaly, anathema
anti-	against, opposite	antiseptic
contra-	against, opposite	contrary
counter-	against, opposite	counterbalance
em-	to cause to be, to put or go into or onto	employ
anti-	against	anticlimax, antidote, anthesis
auto-	self	antobiography, auntomobile
bi-	two	bilingual, bicultural
dis-	the converse of	discomfort, dislike
ex-	former	ex-chairman, ex-hunter
hyper-	extreme	hyperinflation, hypersurface
kilo	thousand	kilobyte
mega	million	megabyte
mini-	small	mini-publication, mini-theory
mono-	one	monosyllable, monograph, monogamy
neo-	new	neo-collonialism, neologism
out-	separate	outbuilding
pseudo-	false	pseudo-expert
re-	again	re-organization, re-assesment, re-examination
semi-	half	semicircle, semi-darkness
sub-	below	subset, subdivision
super-	more than, above	superset, superimposition, superpowers
sur-	over and above	surtax
tele-	distant	telecommunication
tri-	three	tripartism
ultra-	beyond	ultrasound
under-	below, too little	underpayment, under-development, undergraduate
vice-	deputy	vice-president

(Source : Ebbers. (2010). Vocabulary through morphemes: Suffixes, prefixes, and roots for grades 4-12. (2nd ed.). Retrieved from: www.sopriswest.com)

Moreover, Lieber (2009, p. 35) stated that the prefix *un-* attaches to adjectives (where it means 'not') and to verbs (where it means 'reverse action'), but not to nouns:

1. *un-* on adjectives: unhappy, uncommon, unkind, unserious

2. *un-* on verbs: untie, untwist, undress, unsap

3. *un-* on nouns: **unchair, unidea, ungiraffe**

It might begin to build some of the rules that native speakers of English use for making words with *un-* by stating their categorial requirements:

Rule for *un-* : attach *un-* to an adjective or to a verb.

2.3.2 Derivational Suffixes

Most of the derivational suffixes in English change the part of speech. The derivational suffixes which do not change the part of speech are not as many as the derivational prefixes. The derivational suffixes which do not change the part of speech are *–ist* in *artist* and *dentist*; *-ian* in *musician* and *librarian*; and *-hood* in *childhood, neighborhood, brotherhood,* and *motherhood*. The following is the description of derivational affixes which change the part of speech.

2.3.3 Noun-Forming Suffix

Noun-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to nouns. The following is the explanation of derivational suffixes which form noun.

1. **Suffix –er**

The suffix *–er* attached to a verb is derivational morpheme which changes

verbs to a noun. The suffix creates a new meaning 'a person who performs an

action'. The following are the examples of the suffix *–er* attached to verbs.

Table 4
Suffix *–er*

Base (Verb)	Suffix	Derived Word (Noun)
Box	*-er*	Boxer
Drive	*-er*	Driver
Kill	*-er*	Killer
Paint	*-er*	Painter
Sing	*-er*	Singer
Speak	*-er*	Speaker
Teach	*-er*	Teacher
Train	*-er*	Trainer
Write	*-er*	Writer

(Source : Bauer, L. (1983). English word formation. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press)

2. **Suffix –ment**

The suffix *–ment* is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to

some verbs to form nouns. This suffix brings the new meaning 'abstract noun'.

The following are the examples of the suffix *–ment* attached to verbs.

Table 5
Suffix *–ment*

Base (Verb)	Suffix	Derived Word (Noun)
Agree	*-ment*	Agreement
Develop	*-ment*	Development
Argue	*-ment*	Argument
Commit	*-ment*	Commitment
Govern	*-ment*	Government
Move	*-ment*	Movement

(Source : Bauer, L. (1983). English word formation. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press)

3. Suffix –ness

The suffix –*ness* is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to adjectives to form nouns expressing a state or a condition. The following are the examples of the suffix –*ness* attached to adjectives.

Table 6
Suffix –*ness*

Base (Adjective)	Suffix	Derived Word (Noun)
Bright	*-ness*	Brightness
Bitter	*-ness*	Bitterness
Happy	*-ness*	Happiness
Hard	*-ness*	Hardness
Lonely	*-ness*	Loneliness
Sad	*-ness*	Sadness

(Source : Bauer, L. (1983). English word formation. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press)

4. Suffix –ion

The suffix –*ion* is the derivational morpheme which can be attached to verbs to form nouns. The following are the examples of the suffix –*ion* attached to verbs.

Table 7
Suffix -*ion*

Base (Verb)	Suffix	Derived Word (Noun)
Educate	-ion	Education
Discuss	-ion	Discussion

(Source : Bauer, L. (1983). English word formation. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press)

In addition, Tamara (2007, p. 376) explained derived nouns (derivatives) are composed by one root-morpheme and one or more derivational morphemes (prefixes or suffixes or both): e.g. ***mis**conduct*, *black**ness**, **in**experi**ence**.

The main noun-forming suffixes are those forming abstract nouns and those forming concrete, personal nouns.

Table 8
Main Noun-Forming Suffixes: Abstract Nouns and Concrete Nouns

	Abstract Nouns		Concrete Nouns
-age	leakage, vicarage	*-(i)an*	physician, parisian, republician
-al	betrayal, portayal, refusal	*-ant/*	assistant, informant
-ancy/	vacancy	*-ent*	student
-ency	tendency	*-arian*	vegetarian
-ance/	importance	*-ee*	refugee, employee, payee
-ence	dependence	*-er*	teacher, singer, dancer
-dom	freedom, kingdom	*-ician*	musician, politician
-hood	childhood, brotherhood	*-ist*	artist, socialist
-ing	meaning, cleaning,	*-or*	visitor, actor
-ion/	operation	*-let*	booklet, leaflet
-sion/	tension	*-ess*	actress, tigress, waitress
-tion/	conversation	*-ine*	heroine
-ation	examination	*-ix*	proprietrix
-ism	darvinism, patriotism,	*-ette*	usherette
-ment	agreement, government		
-ness	darkness, weakness,		
-ship	friendship, membership		**Note :** The four suffixes *–ess, -ine, -ix, -ette* are feminine
-ty/-ity	cruelty, variety, generosity		
-th	growth, strength		
-y	difficulty, honesty		

(Source : Tamara, B. (2007). A handbook on a practical English grammar morphology. Yerevan, Armenia: Yerevan State Linguistic University After V. Brosou)

Furthermore, Ebbers (2010, p. 1-2) listed some morphemes in English derivational forming noun, they are:

Table 9
Suffix Forming Nouns

Suffix	Meaning	Syntax	Examples
-er	one who, that which	noun	teacher, clippers, toaster
-hood	condition of being	noun	childhood, statehood, falsehood
-ness	condition or state of	noun	happiness, peacefulness, fairness
-ist	one who	noun	pianist, balloonist, specialist
-ian	one who	noun	librarian, historian, magician
-or	one who	noun	governor, editor, operator

-eer	one who	noun	mountaineer, pioneer, commandeer, profiteer, engineer, musketeer
o-logy	study of	noun	biology, ecology, mineralogy
-ship	art or skill of, condition, rank, group of	noun	leadership, citizenship, kingship, companionship
-age	result of an action	noun	marriage, acreage, pilgrimage
-ant	a thing or a being	noun	mutant, coolant, inhalant
-ent	someone who, something that	noun	student, president, nutrient
-ment	state or act of	noun	payment, basement, improvement
-ary	place for, collection of	noun	glossary, granary, library
-ary	one who	noun	secretary, dignitary, emissary
-ery	nouns denoting occupation, bussiness, calling or condition, place or establishment	noun	brewery, machinery, jewellery, scenery, dicovery, cemetary, surgery, recovery, cutlery, lottery, bakery, battery
-ure	action or condition of	noun	moisture, mixture, pleasure
-ion	act or condition	noun	action, friction, fusion, mission
-ation	act or condition	noun	starvation, condensation
-ance	act or condition of	noun	assistance, endurance, importance
-ence	act or condition of	noun	persistence, excellence, confidence
-ity	state or quality of	noun	prosperity, equality, security
-tude	condition of	noun	solitude, exactitude, fortitude
-ism	practice, belief	noun	feudalism, racism, monotheism

(Source : Ebbers. (2010). Vocabulary through morphemes: Suffixes, prefixes, and roots for grades 4-12. (2nd ed.). Retrieved from: www.sopriswest.com)

Moreover, according to Liebers (2009, p. 36), English new verbs can be formed by using suffixes *–ize* or *–ify*. Both of these suffixes attach to either nouns, resulting in verbs:

1. *–ize* on nouns: unionize, crystallize, hospitalize, caramelize, animalize

2. *–ify* on nouns: mummify, speechify, classify, brutify, scarify, bourgeosify

Mc Carthy and Carstairs (2002, p. 50-51) stated that nouns derived from adjectives and from verbs are extremely numerous, and it should be easy to think of many other examples on the lines of those given here. Here are some suffixes used to derived nouns from adjectives:

1. *–ity,* e.g. *purity, equality, ferocity, sensitivity.*

2. *–ness,* e.g. *goodness, tallness, fierceness, sensitiveness*

3. *–ism,* e.g. *radicalism, convervatism*

Even more numerous are suffixes for deriving nouns from verbs. Here are just a few:

1. *–ance, -ence*, e.g. *performance, ignorance, reference, convergence*

2. *–ment*, e.g. *announcement, commitment, development, engagement*

3. *–ing*, e.g. *painting, singing, building, ignoring*

4. *-((a)t)ion*, e.g. *denunciation, commission, organisation, confusion*

5. *–al*, e.g. *refusal, arrival, referral, committal*

6. *–er*, e.g. *painter, singer, organiser, grinder*

2.4 Indonesian Derivational Forming Noun

In Indonesian, affixes take an important role and it so sensitive because the slightly affixes may cause so far different on meaning. There are four types of affixes, namely prefixes (*awalan*), suffixes (*akhiran*), circumfixes (*apitan*), and infixes (*sisipan*). These affixes are categorized into noun affixes, verb affixes and adjective affixes. Root words are either nouns or verbs, which can be affixed to derive new words, e.g., *masak* (to cook) yields *memasak* (cooks), *memasakkan*

(cooks for), *dimasak* (cooked) as well as *pemasak* (a cook), *masakan* (a meal, cookery). Many initial consonants undergo mutation when prefixes are added: e.g., *sapu* (sweep) becomes *penyapu* (broom), *panggil* (to call) becomes *memanggil* (calls/calling), *tapis* (to sieve) becomes *menapis* (sieves).

Chaer (2008) in his book entitled *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia,* describing some affixes which are considered potential for derivational noun-formation in Indonesian language (*Bahasa Indonesia*). Such as the following types of affixes, prefix *ke-*, confix *ke-an*, prefix *pe-*, confix *pe-an*, confix *per-an*, suffix *-an*, suffix *-nya*, prefix *ter-*, and infix *-el*, *-em* dan, *-er* and also some other suffixes which are derived from foreign language.

In other book written by Kridalaksana (2007) entitled *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia,* exploring more typical numbers of affixes for derivational noun formation those are (suffix *-an* occurs 15 types, prefix *ke-* occurs 3 types, prefix *pe-* occurs 9 types, prefix *per-* occurs 4 types, prefix *se-* occurs 1, confix *ke-an* occurs 6 types, confix *pe-an* occurs 2 types, confix *per-an* occurs 7 types and infix *-el* occurs 4 types, infix *-er* occurs 2 types). Both linguists, Chaer & Kridalaksana gave us more information in searching the Indonesian word-formation, especially for noun-formation through the issue of affixation (*afiksasi pembentukan nomina*) in the study of morphology.

These are kinds of Indonesian derivational forming noun (Kridalaksana, 2007):

1. **pe-, pem-, pen-, peng-, penge-, peny-** : All six of these prefixes have the same meaning and usage but have different spellings depending on the

first letter of the root word to which they are attached. It refers to these as the *"pe- group"*. About one in every 110 words in Indonesian publications have a prefix from this group. Adding one of these prefixes to a noun root usually forms a noun that indicates a person, agent or thing that has the character of the root word:

Examples: *pekamus {pe+kamus}* = a person who makes a dictionary

pembantu {pem+bantu} = a maid or assistant

pencopet {pen+copet} = a thief

pengurus {peng+urus} = a manager or director

pengebor {penge+bor} = a drill or driller

penyair {peny+(s)air} = a poet

If one of the six prefixes from the *"pe-group"* is attached to an adjective root word it usually results in a word which indicates a person or thing that has the quality or attribute inherent in the adjective root word:

Examples: *pemuda {pe+muda}* = a young person

pembuka {pem+buka} = an opener

penutup {pen+(t)utup} = a cover or lid

penghapus {peng+hapus} = an eraser

pengebom {penge+bom} = a bomber

penyakit {peny+(s)akit} = illness

2. **ke-** and **per-** : are Indonesian prefix forming nouns. But, *ke-* and *per-* are not productive affixes because there are only three kind words use *ke-* and one uses *per-*.

Examples: *ketu*a {*ke+tua*} = leader

kekasih {ke+kasih} = soulmate

kehendak {ke+hendak} = want

pertapa {per+tapa} = hermit

3. **-an** : about one in every 34 words in Indonesian publications will have this very common suffix which creates nouns.

1. Adding the *"-an"* suffix to a verb root word often creates a noun indicating an end product or result of an action relating to the character of the verb.

    Examples: *makanan {makan+an}* = food

    bantuan {bantu+an} = assistance

    bilangan {bilang+an} = a number or sum

2. Adding the *"-an"* suffix to an adjective root word often creates a noun that indicates a place or thing that has the character of the adjective root word.

    Examples: *lapangan {lapang+an}* = field; open area of land

    masakan {masak+an} = cuisine; a food course.

3. Adding the *"-an"* suffix to a noun root word creates another noun that often has a more specific application which is related to the character of the root word.

    Examples: *satuan {satu+an}* = a unit

    isian {isi+an} = a form to be filled-in

    tepian {tepi+an} = a shallow area near the edge of water

    ciptaan {cipta+an} = a specific creation or idea.

4. **ke - an** : This is the most commonly used confix and about one in every 65 words in Indonesian publications have the *"ke - an"* confix. Adding this confix functions to:

1. Form a noun indicating a state or condition that has a connection with the root word in a general or vague sense. Many of the English translations for these nouns have the English *"-ness"* suffix which indicates a certain condition.

   Examples: *keadaan {ke+ada+an}* = situation; condition

   kegilaan {ke+gila+an} = madness

2. Form a noun referring to a place or region.

   Examples: *kecamatan {ke+camat+an}* = district office

   kelurahan {ke+luruh+an} = subdistrict

5. **ketidak - an** : the *ke - an* confix may also consist of the negative *tidak* and an adjective root word to form a noun that indicates an opposite state of being or something uncharacteristic of the adjective root word.

   Examples: *ketidakadilan {ke+tidak+adil+an}* = injustice

   ketidaksamaan {ke+tidak+sama+an} = disparity;

   inequality

   ketidaksukaan {ke+tidak+suka+an} = a dislike; disfavor

6. **pe - an**, **pem - an, pen - an**, **peng - an; penge - an, peny - an** : All six of these confixes have the same meaning and usage but have different spellings. The use of each depends on the first letters of the root word to which they are attached. We refer to these as the *"pe - an group"*. Adding

a confix from this group usually creates an abstract noun that indicates the process of performing the action referred to by the verb in the sentence (as opposed to the result of the action). Indonesian words formed from the *"pe - an group"* are often nouns that have English translations which use the "-ing" English suffix when referring to a process in the sense of a noun. About one in every 75 words in Indonesian publications have a confix from this group.

Examples: *pelatihan {pe+latih+an}* = training; exercising

penstabilan {pen+stabil+an} = stabilizing

pengeboman {penge+bom+an} = bombing

pembukaan {pem+buka+an} = opening; disclosing

pengadilan {peng+adil+an} = judicial proceedings

penyerangan {peny+(s)erang+an} = attacking; assaulting

7. **per - an** : About one in every 108 words in Indonesian publications will have this confix. Adding the *"per - an"* confix often results in a noun that indicates the result of an action (as opposed to the process). The meaning often refers to a circumstance referred to by the root word or the result of the action of the verb in the sentence. This resultant state or condition is similar to that obtained when using the "*ke - an*" confix, but the "*ke - an*" confix usually forms a word that has a more abstract or less general meaning.

Examples: *perkawinan {per+kawin+an}* = a marriage ceremony

perkiraan {per+kira+an} = an estimation

permobilan {per+mobil+an} = the automobile industry

The *"per - an"* confix may also indicate a place or location.

Examples: *perkebunan {per+kebun+an}* = an agricultural estate; a

plantation

perhentian {per+henti+an} = a stopping place; a bus stop

or train station.

In addition, Kridalaksana (2007, p. 66-80) explains that Indonesian forming nouns consist of some affixes: prefixes, suffixes, the combination of affix, confixes and infixes:

Table 10
Indonesian Affixes Forming Nouns

No.	Kinds of Affixes	Indonesian Affixes	Examples
1.	Suffix	-an	tulisan, catatan, asinan, tepian, daratan, ruangan, lautan, lapangan, pasangan,
2.	Prefix	ke-	ketua, kehendak, kekasih
3.	Prefix	pe_1-	penjual, penyanyi, penggaris, perokok, pengajar, penulis
4.	Prefix	pe_2-	penggede, petinggi, penjahat
5.	Prefix	per-	pejalan, pejuang, pelajar, petunjuk
6.	Prefix	se-	sekantor, sealiran
7.	Combination affix	pemer-	pemersatu, pemerlain
8.	Confix	ke-an	kebakaran, kelaparan, keputusan, kenaikan, kesatuan
9.	Confix	pe-an	penunjukkan, pengaturan, pembersihan, pengawasan
10.	Confix	per-an	pertunjukkan, perdamaian, perkataan, perkotaan, perkampungan
11.	Combination affix	keber-an	keberhasilan, keberangkatan
12.	Combination affix	kese-an	keserasian, keseimbangan
13.	Combination affix	keter-an	keterkaitanku, keterlibatannya, keterlambatanku
14.	Combination affix	pem-ber-an	pemberhentian, pemberlakuan, pemberangkatan
15.	Combination affix	pemer-an	pemerolehan

16.	Combination affix	penye-an	penyekutuan, penyerasian, penyesuaian
17.	Combination affix	perse-an	persekutuan, persesuaian
18.	Combination affix	perse-ke-an	persekemakmuran, persedudukan
19.	Infix	-el-	gelembung-gelembung, telunjuk, telapak, geligi
20.	Infix	-er-	seruling, gerigi,
21.	Suffix	-at	hadirat, muslimat
22.	Suffix	-si	kritisi,
23.	Suffix	-ika	fisika, logika
24.	Suffix	-in	hadirin, muslimin
25.	Suffix	-ir	leveransir, importir
26.	Suffix	-ur	direktur, inspektur, diktatur, sensur
27.	Suffix	-ris	direktris, inspektris
28.	Suffix	-us	kritikus, politikus
29.	Suffix	-isme	humanisme, kapitalisme, feodalisme
30.	Suffix	-is	kapitalis, feodalis
31.	Suffix	-isasi	inventarisasi, organisasi
32.	Suffix	-isida	fungisida, berbisida, insektisida
33.	Suffix	-ita	seniorita, rekanita, biduanita
34.	Suffix	-or	aktor, deklamator, agresor, koruptor, diktator, sensor
35.	Suffix	-tas	aktivitas, kualitas, universitas

(Source : Harimurti, K. (2007). Pembentukan kata dalam bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta, Indonesia:
PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama).

2.5 The Differences and Similarities of English and Indonesian Derivational Forming Nouns

In English derivational forming noun, noun can be formed by using prefixes and suffixes, but in Indonesian derivational forming noun can be formed by using prefix, infix, and confix. Some prefixes that form noun in English are: *anti-*, *auto-*, *counter-*, *mal-*, *mega-*, *neo-*. In addition, some suffixes that form noun in English are: *-tion*, *-sion*, *-al*, *-ence*, *-ance*, *-age*. On the other hand, some words are formed Indonesian noun are: *peN-*, *pe-*, *per-*, *ke-*, *-isme*, *-wan*, *-sasi*, *-*

tas, *peN-an*, *per-an,* and *ke-an.* The following table shows the differences between English and Indonesian derivational forming noun.

Table 11
The Differences between English and Indonesian Noun

English Noun	Root	Affixes	Indonesian Noun	Kata	Imbuhan
Learn*er*	Learn	Suffix	*Pel***ajar**	Ajar	Prefix
Teach*er*	Teach	Suffix	Guru/*peng***ajar**	Ajar	Prefix
Lead*er*	Lead	Suffix	**P***em***impin**	Pimpin	Infix
Weak*ness*	Weak	Suffix	*Ke***lemah***an*	Lemah	Confix
Happi*ness*	Happy	Suffix	*Ke***bahagia***an*	Bahagia	Confix

The similarities in derivational forming noun in Indonesian and English, both of them they have the same form in forming noun. They use prefixes, suffixes, and also derivational, or in Bahasa Indonesia it is called confixes.

2.6   The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Jakarta Post is the foremost English newspaper in Indonesia. It has some advantages for the readers, such as getting new information, *up-to-date* news from economy, politic, business, entertainment, sport, etc. Jakarta post has an important role in education, especially for English subject. Students can use this newspaper to find new vocabularies, sentences in reading skills and besides that, students can be more communicative in speaking skills.

There are many features that has been had in The Jakarta Post, among of them are news, se-Asia, community, life, travel, youth, multimedia, paper edition and jobs. News consists of politics, business, world, national, city. Academia

consists of editorial and interview. Life consists of lifestyle, entertainment, arts and culture, science and tech, people, health, parents. Travel consists of news and destinations. Multimedia consists of video, photo and longform. Paper edition consists of today's paper.

Badriah (2017) explains that English newspaper, The Jakarta Post, has a big role for students. One of the roles is as the instrument to measure English skill for senior high school students. English newspaper for English subject has direct connection with understanding and analysis to reading content. In the national examination, article from The Jakarta Post is used as discourse source to see students' ability in finding topic, implicit content, find each paragraph connection, and analyze the writer's idea critically.

Reading newspaper can build habit to get much information such as: politic, economy, social, entertainment, sport, industry and trade (Badriah, 2017). Furthermore, newspaper facilitates students to think critically in learning process. When students read newspaper, they relate the news with the situation around them. Indonesia government gives a chance for students to study with learning source, it is newspaper. Some English materials for senior high school students are taken from newspaper such as caption, news item and advertisement. Such as English texts and kind of advertisements published by Bumi Aksara.

According to Retno (2015), newspaper for education or 'Koran Masuk Sekolah' is a program to synergize the potential for all notion to increase reading habit and English competency in Indonesia. As a big English daily newspaper and affected in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post has moral obligation to recondition

education in this country. Yulia Herawati (2015) as Executive Director of The Jakarta Post Foundation said that The Jakarta Post charitable foundation as paying, we will operate our commitment to give contribution for government effort in repairing national education.

Furthermore, Roifah (2013) examines that media 'The Jakarta Post' using word representations, grammar, metaphors, and graphics for resulting headlines in accordance with pragmatics journalism principles that is expressive, processibility, clear, unambiguous, economical and attractive. The forms of representation that is used is to give the reader an overview of how the events assessed positive and negative as well as to categorize events and also to describe the ideology owned media.

Kutaikartanegara blog post tells that to make English becomes a pleasure lesson for students, needed variety in teaching method. One of the methods is take advantage from newspaper as teaching media. By making a program *Newspaper in Education (NIE)* or introducing newspaper enter to school, learning English can become more fun. Not only that, writing and reading interest in newspaper can increase.

A training which was made by Total E & P Indonesie Cooperate with Kukar Education Official and The Jakarta Post Foundation (TJPF) presents two instructors from Australia. They are Martina Zaenal and Trisha Sertori. Martina (2009) explains newspaper has many interesting materials as learning material. In this matter we used English newspaper, The Jakarta Post. Many materials become, such as headline news, entertainment news and sport.

Director of TJPF, Riyadi Suparno (2009) states The Jakarta Post is one of newspaper which registered in NIE Institute, Washington DC, to run NIE Program in Indonesia. He also explains NIE Program actually has been known in Indonesia on 2003 through program 'Koran Masuk Sekolah'. Moreover, The Jakarta Post becomes the first English newspaper in Indonesia which run this program.

2.7   Kompas Newspaper

Kompas Newspaper is known by its reader as a consistent media, it presents culture rubric. It based on Kompas' vision to educate nation and that is why education becomes very crucial, especially about education and culture. According to Budiman as editor in chief Kompas (2015), Jacob Oetama ever told about Ghana and South Korea that leave from the same situation, but in 30 years then, South Korea advances to leave Ghana, because their strength in developing their cultures.

Jacob also suggests in developing Kompas focuses in education and gives the best place for culture. Because, besides presents politic and economy, people also need to soften their attitude. All of that things was given by literature rubric, art and culture essay. Budiman (2015) explains that Kompas gets culture gift because of rubric "Education and Culture" it views to appear Indonesian people are important.

In addition, there are many columns in Kompas Newspaper, especially in education column. This thing can be seen from newspaper as a publish media

which serves columns about education or knowledge, it is used to add knowledge for the readers. Based on Suluh Pendidikan blog post (2010) Kompas daily newspaper is one of national newspaper has many advantages than the other newspapers. Kompas is known as a leader for other newspaper. As a newspaper leader, Kompas has a good quality from the content and language. Kompas daily newspaper always presents update news. From language style Kompas has an agency which has task to set about language, thus the language which is used really excellent.

Thus, in forming notion character Kompas organizes some activities that involve teenagers. For instance, a program asks Senior High School students in every area to build city garden or writing competition, it is beneficial to purpose to prompt Indonesian teenagers without corruption. This activity has a goal for young generation to love their father land and the last purpose to build clever nation and make people prosperous.

2.8   Previous Related Study

The previous researcher, a thesis conducted by Amalia in 2013 entitled "Contrastive Analysis on English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Narrative Texts of Student's Textbook for Senior High School". The objects of this research were the English and the Indonesian prefixes and suffixes. The prefixes and the suffixes were found in the English and Indonesian narrative texts. The amounts of narrative text in the English textbooks were seven texts, and from the Indonesian textbooks were totally five texts. This study showed the

differences and similarities between English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes; it depends on their kinds. In English suffixes have adverbial suffixes but there were no in Indonesian suffixes. In Indonesian suffixes have type suffixes that forming numeral and interrogative, and in English suffixes do not have these types. The same types of English and Indonesian suffixes are both of them have suffixes that forming noun, verb and adjective.

The second research is conducted by Hartiningsih in 2013 entitled "Contrastive Analysis of Derivational Suffixes between English and Balinese Language". This analysis describes the differences and similarities of English and Balinese derivational suffixes are collected through using instrument, reading some books and from native speakers as well. The result of this research found that there are similarities and differences of English and Balinese derivational suffixes. For instance: in English suffix –er base form *write* (verb) = *writer* and in Balinese suffix –an base form *tules "menulis"* (verb) = *tulesan "tulisan"*.

The third research is conducted by Salim in 2013 entitled "A Contrastive Study of English-Arabic Noun Morphology." Teaching will be directed at those points where there are structural differences. This in turn determines what the teacher has to teach and what the learner has to learn. The whole focus of the present analysis will be confined to noun morphology in both languages. He found out that English and Arabic share some features in their derivational structure. Both suffixes may be added to form nouns, verbs and adjectives. And also both English and Arabic almost use the same morphological processes.

CHAPTER III
METHOD AND PROCEDURES

This chapter presents: (1) method of research, (2) operational definition, (3) subjects of this study, (4) data collection and (5) data analysis.

3.1 Method of Research

Based on the objectives of this study, this study wants to discover the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian derivational forming noun. The writer concluded to use descriptive qualitative method. As explained in Kothari (2004, p. 2), descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. The main characteristic of this method is that the researcher has no control over the variables; it can only report what has happened or what is happening. Qualitative method is research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials (Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun, 2012, p. 426).

This study used grounded theory as an approach in qualitative research. Fraenkel et al (2012, p. 433) define that grounded theory are not generated before a study begins, but are formed inductively from the data that are collected during the study itself. In other words, researchers start with the data that they have collected and then develop generalizations after they look at the data. Moreover, researchers doing a grounded theory study what is called the *constant comparative method*. There is a continual interplay between the researcher, his or her data, and the theory that is being developed. Potential categories for grouping

items of data are created, tried out, and discarded until a "fit" between theory and data is achieved (Fraenkel et al, 2012, p. 434).

Lado (1971, p. 66) explained that two procedures in comparing two language structures, they are:

A. General procedure is begun by analyzing foreign language and comparing the structure with mother tongue. For every structure must know if there is a mother tongue structure in it.

1. Give a sign by using the same way which the same formal program.

2. Have the same meaning.

3. Equivalence is distributed in that language system.

B. More specific procedures on the above procedures to compare from two systems will be more than enough. These are the steps in the specific procedures:

1. First step: Find the best structural description procedure from the target language.

2. Second step: Summarize in the complete line all the structure.

3. Third step: True comparison from two languages structure, pattern by pattern.

3.2   Operational Definition

The title of this thesis is A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Derivational Forming Noun Used in Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper. To avoid misunderstanding, some key words need explanation. There

are five words that need an explanation: Contrastive Analysis, English Derivational Forming Noun and Indonesian Derivational Forming Noun.

Contrastive Analysis is the study of foreign language learning, it is a part of applied linguistics to find the similarities and differences between two languages or more. Moreover, *English Derivational Forming Noun* is noun forming in English by adding two affixes, they are prefixes and suffixes. For examples, prefixes form noun in English are ***in****justise* and ***im****possible*. While for suffixes are *manag****ement*** and *paint****er***. On the other side, *Indonesian Derivational Forming Noun* is noun forming in Indonesian by adding four affixes, namely prefixes (awalan), suffixes (akhiran), circumfixes (apitan), and infixes (sisipan). For infixes, infixes do not form noun. They are used to form adjectives, adverbs of time and determine the quantifiers in Indonesian. For instance: ***pe****nari* and ***pen****jaga* (prefixes), *makan****an*** and *cipta****an*** (suffixes), ***ke****tidaksama****an*** and ***pen****yerang****an*** (circumfixes).

3.3 Units of the Study

The units of this study are the English and Indonesian articles from Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper. The amount of articles in English were five from academia column in Jakarta Post and five from Kompas Newspaper in column. The title of the English and Indonesian articles as follows:

3.3.1 The Title of English Articles in Academia Column in Jakarta Post:

1. What Can Indonesia Learn from PISA 2016? (April, 12th 2016)

2. Kartini: Between Islam, Notion Building and Feminism (April, 21st 2016)

3. Empower Children First for a Prosperous RI. (May, 17th 2016)

4. Whither Indonesia Social Scientist? (May, 18th 2016)

5. Understanding Indonesia through Literary Festivals. (June, 8th 2016)

3.3.2 The Title of Indonesian Articles in Education Column in Kompas Newspaper:

1. Beasiswa Ideal, antara Prestise dan Pragmatis (16 Juni 2016).

2. Kartini: Antara Kebaya, Mitokondria, dan Serat Optik (21 April 2016).

3. Menteri Anies: Indonesia Dibangun dari Ruang Kelas (13 Mei 2016).

4. Indonesia Rebut Perak dan Perunggu "Olimpiade Kelestarian Lingkungan" Internasional (3 Juni 2016).

5. "Baladeva" Komik Sastra Indonesia yang Mendunia (23 Mei 2016).

3.4 Data Collection

In this case, it used documentation through reading the material and note taking technique. According to Creswell (2012, p. 223), documents consist of public and private records that qualitative researchers obtain about a site or participants in a study, and they can include newspapers, minutes of meetings, personal journals, and letters. These sources provide valuable information in helping researchers understand central phenomena in qualitative studies.

In this research, it used the documentation to collect the data. The data was taken from The Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper. It was taken some articles in these newspapers especially in academia column for The Jakarta Post and education column for Kompas Newspaper. English and Indonesian articles that

the writer analyzed are ten articles from two newspapers between Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper. Five English articles from Jakarta Post and five Indonesian articles from Kompas Newspaper.

The data were collected by doing three steps: first step was opened the online newspaper Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper. Then, clicked academia column in Jakarta Post and education column in Kompas Newspaper. Second step was choosed some articles that correlate with education there were ten articles. Five English articles from Jakarta Post and five Indonesian articles from Kompas Newspaper. The last step was printed the articles to analyze the data and analyzed the derivational forming noun. It was also used to give the proof with reader of this research.

3.5   Data Analysis

Lado (1971, p. 66) investigated three specific procedures in contrastive analysis. To analyze the data it used Lado's specific procedures, they are: 1) Find the best structural description procedure from the target language, 2) Summarize in the complete line all the structure, 3) True comparison from two languages structure, pattern by pattern. The writer used three procedures that should be done to analyze the data. Three steps were finding, summarizing and comparing (Lado, 1971, p. 66).

1.   Finding

In this step, it was found the articles in academia column in Jakarta Post and education column in Kompas Newspaper. Some articles were found that

correlate with education. The appropriate articles with education field were selected, to do next step in analyzing the data. Then, it was looked for some English derivational forming nouns in the articles on Jakarta Post and Indonesian derivational forming nouns in the articles on Kompas Newspaper.

The data were divided English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns based on each articles in Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper. They were also divided into four parts, they are: prefixes/suffixes/infixes/confixes, English derivational forming nouns, Indonesian derivational forming nouns and total items.

In table of finding, the table was divided into six tables. They are English prefixes, English suffixes, Indonesian prefixes, Indonesian suffix, Indonesian infixes and Indonesian confixes. The table of English prefixes was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 English articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of English prefixes, such as: *dia-, mono-, uni-, bi-, tri-, multi-, poly-, mal-, mis-, bene-, pro-, sub-, inter-, post-, co-, com-, con-, col-, non-, ir-, in, a-, an-, anti-, contra-, counter-, em-, anti-, auto-, im-, il-, dis-, ex-, hyper-, kilo-, mega-, nin-, mono-, neo-, out-, pseudo-, re-, semi-, sub-, super-, sur-, tele-, tri-, ultra-, under-, vice-*, the third column was filled with English forming noun prefixes and the fourth column was filled with total items.

Moreover, the table of English suffixes was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 English articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of English suffixes, such as: *-er, -hood, -ness, -ist, -ian, -or, -eer, o-logy, -ship, -age, -ant, -ent, -ment, -ary, -ery, -ure, -ion, -ation, -ance, -ence, -ity,*

-tude, -sim, -al, -ancy/, -ency/, -dom, -ing, -sion/, -tion/, -ty/-ity, -th, -y, -ent, -arian, -ee, -ician, -or, -let, -ess, -ine, -ix, -ette, the third column was filled with English forming noun suffixes and the fourth column was filled with total items.

Furthermore, the table of Indonesian prefixes was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 Indonesian articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of Indonesian prefixes, such as: *pe-, pem-, pen-, peng-, penge-, peny-, ke-*, the third column was filled with Indonesian forming noun prefixes and the fourth column was filled with total items.

The table of Indonesian suffix was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 Indonesian articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of Indonesian suffix, such as: *-an*, the third column was filled with Indonesian forming noun suffix and the fourth column was filled with total items.

The table of Indonesian infixes was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 Indonesian articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of Indonesian infixes, such as: *-em-* and *-el-*, the third column was filled with Indonesian forming noun infixes and the fourth column was filled with total items.

The table of Indonesian confixes was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 Indonesian articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of Indonesian confixes, such as: *ke-an, ketidak-an, pe-an, pem-an, pen-an, peng-an, penge-an, peny-an, per-an*, the third column was filled with Indonesian forming noun confixes and the fourth column was filled with total items.

2.   Summarizing

For this step, ten articles were summarized in two newspapers, between Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper. The English articles consist of five articles in academia column on Jakarta Post, the articles consist of some titles that correlate with education and the popular topics about education in Indonesia nowadays. The Indonesian articles also consist of five articles in education column on Kompas Newspaper, some topics were selected that correlate with education in Indonesia.

Then, the summarizing of ten articles was made, English and Indonesian derivational forming noun in each article. To summarize the derivational forming noun is used the sources from three books, they are *Understanding Morphology* by Haspelmath and Sims, *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia* by Kridalaksana and *Kelas Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia* by Kridalaksana.

After finding English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns in each article, it was made the summarizing of English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns in all the articles. They are classified into prefixes, suffixes, infixes and confixes from all articles. They also counted the total of items and frequency from prefixes, suffixes, infixes and confixes. From the tables below, it could get the result how many English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns prefixes, suffixes, infixes and confixes and frequencies from all articles.

In table of summarizing, the table was divided into six tables. They are English prefixes, English suffixes, Indonesian prefixes, Indonesian suffix, Indonesian infixes and Indonesian confixes. The table of English prefixes was

divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 English articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of English prefixes, such as: *dia-, mono-, uni-, bi-, tri-, multi-, poly-, mal-, mis-, bene-, pro-, sub-, inter-, post-, co-, com-, con-, col-, non-, ir-, in, a-, an-, anti-, contra-, counter-, em-, anti-, auto-, im-, il-, dis-, ex-, hyper-, kilo-, mega-, nin-, mono-, neo-, out-, pseudo-, re-, semi-, sub-, super-, sur-, tele-, tri-, ultra-, under-, vice-*, the third column was filled with total items and the fourth column was filled with frequency.

Moreover, the table of English suffixes was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 English articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of English suffixes, such as: *-er, -hood, -ness, -ist, -ian, -or, -eer, o-logy, -ship, -age, -ant, -ent, -ment, -ary, -ery, -ure, -ion, -ation, -ance, -ence, -ity, -tude, -sim, -al, -ancy/, -ency/, -dom, -ing, -sion/, -tion/, -ty/-ity, -th, -y, -ent, -arian, -ee, -ician, -or, -let, -ess, -ine, -ix, -ette*, the third column was filled with total items and the fourth column was filled with frequency.

Furthermore, the table of Indonesian prefixes was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 Indonesian articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of Indonesian prefixes, such as: *pe-, pem-, pen-, peng-, penge-, peny-, ke-*, the third column was filled with total items and the fourth column was filled with frequency.

The table of Indonesian suffix was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 Indonesian articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of Indonesian suffix, such as: *-an*, the third column was filled with total items and the fourth column was filled with frequency.

The table of Indonesian infixes was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 Indonesian articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of Indonesian infixes, such as: *-em-* and *-el-*, the third column was filled with total items and the fourth column was filled with frequency.

The table of Indonesian confixes was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 Indonesian articles' title, the second column was filled with kinds of Indonesian confixes, such as: *ke-an, ketidak-an, pe-an, pem-an, pen-an, peng-an, penge-an, peny-an, per-an*, the third column was filled with total items and the fourth column was filled with frequency.

3.   Comparing

After finding and summarizing the articles, the next step was compared English and Indonesian Derivational Forming Noun in each article. To compare the derivational forming noun it used the source from three books, they were *Understanding Morphology* by Haspelmath and Sims, *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia* by Kridalaksana and *Kelas Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia* by Kridalaksana. Those sources were used to make sure the data that analyzed was correct or not, they were included in derivational noun, verb or adjective.

After finding and summarizing English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns. Then, English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns from all articles were compared. It also looked for the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian derivational forming noun. The similarities and differences of English and Indonesian derivational forming noun were put into a

table. Then, the table was made into juxtaposed, it could be seen the similarities and differences of English and Indonesian derivational forming noun itself.

In column of comparing, the column of English prefixes was divided into four column. The first column was filled with 5 English articles' title, the second column was filled derivational forming nouns, the third column was filled with 5 Indonesian articles' title and the fourth column was filled with derivational forming nouns.

The last step was made the summarizing from the data and found the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns from ten articles that were analyzed. Five English articles from Jakarta Post and five Indonesian articles from Kompas Newspaper. The clear explanation is made after summarizing and comparing the data.

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents: (1) the result of finding, (2) the result of summarizing, (3) the result of comparing and (4) discussions.

4.1 The Result of Finding

Here analyze the result of finding English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns used in Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper and present the analysis in the form of table.

The first analyze was finding English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns. There were four tables which were divided into: English prefixes, English suffixes, Indonesian prefixes, Indonesian suffix, Indonesian infixes and Indonesian confixes. They were divided into five tables for each article, one table for one title was filled with English prefixes, English suffixes, Indonesian prefixes, Indonesian suffix Indonesian infixes and Indonesian confixes. Every table was also divided into four parts: title of articles, prefixes/suffixes/infixes/confixes, English and Indonesian forming nouns prefixes/suffixes/infixes/confixes, and total items. Here the data was shown in the following tables.

Table 12
English Forming Noun Prefixes

Articles' Title	Prefixes	English Forming Nouns Prefixes	Total Items
	dia-		0
	mono-		0
	uni-		0

	bi-		0
	di-		0
	tri-		0
	multi-		0
	poly-		0
	mal-		0
	mis-		0
	bene-		0
	pro-		0
	sub-		0
	inter-		0
	post-		0
	co-	*co*efficient	1
	com-		0
	con-		0
	col-		0
	non-		0
	ir-		0
What Can Indonesia Learn from PISA 2016? (April, 12th 2016)	in-	*in*come	1
	a-		0
	an-		0
	anti-		0
	contra-		0
	counter-		0
	em-		0
	anti-		0
	auto-		0
	im-		0
	il-		0
	dis-	*dis*advantage	1
	ex-		0
	hyper-		0
	kilo		0
	mega		0
	mini-		0
	mono-		0
	neo-		0
	out-		0
	pseudo-		0

	re-	*re*source	1
	semi-		0
	sub-		0
	super-		0
	sur-		0
	tele-		0
	tri-		0
	ultra-		0
	under-		0
	vice-		0
		Total	4
	dia-		0
	mono-		0
	uni-		0
	bi-		0
	di-		0
	tri-		0
	multi-		0
	poly-		0
	mal-		0
	mis-		0
	bene-		0
Kartini: Between Islam, Notion Building and Feminism (April, 21st 2016)	pro-		0
	sub-		0
	inter-	*inter*section	1
	post-		0
	co-		0
	com-		0
	con-		0
	col-		0
	non-		0
	ir-		0
	in-	*in*justice	1
	a-		0
	an-		0
	anti-		0
	contra-		0
	counter-		0
	em-		0

	anti-		0
	auto-		0
	im-		0
	il-		0
	dis-	*dis*course	1
	ex-		0
	hyper-		0
	kilo		0
	mega		0
	mini-		0
	mono-		0
	neo-		0
	out-		0
	pseudo-		0
	re-		0
	semi-		0
	sub-		0
	super-		0
	sur-		0
	tele-		0
	tri-		0
	ultra-		0
	under-		0
	vice-		0
		Total	3
	dia-		0
	mono-		0
	uni-		0
	bi-		0
	di-		0
	tri-		0
	multi-		0
	poly-		0
	mal-	*mal*nutrition	1
	mis-		0
	bene-		0
	pro-		0
	sub-		0
	inter-		0

	post-		0
	co-		0
	com-		0
	con-		0
	col-		0
	non-		0
	ir-		0
	in-	*in*equality	1
	a-		0
	an-		0
	anti-		0
	contra-		0
	counter-		0
	em-		0
Empower Children First for a Prosperous RI. (May, 17th 2016)	anti-		0
	auto-		0
	im-		0
	il-		0
	dis-		0
	ex-		0
	hyper-		0
	kilo		0
	mega		0
	mini-		0
	mono-		0
	neo-		0
	out-		0
	pseudo-		0
	re-		0
	semi-		0
	sub-		0
	super-		0
	sur-		0
	tele-		0
	tri-		0
	ultra-		0
	under-		0
	vice-		0
		Total	2

	dia-		0
	mono-		0
	uni-		0
	bi-		0
	di-		0
	tri-		0
	multi-		0
	poly-		0
	mal-		0
	mis-		0
	bene-		0
	pro-		0
	sub-		0
Whither Indonesia Social Scientist? (May, 18th 2016)	inter-		0
	post-	*post*graduate	1
	co-		0
	com-		0
	con-		0
	col-		0
	non-		0
	ir-		0
	in-		0
	a-		0
	an-		0
	anti-		0
	contra-		0
	counter-		0
	em-		0
	anti-		0
	auto-		0
	im-		0
	il-		0
	dis-		0
	ex-		0
	hyper-		0
	kilo		0
	mega		0
	mini-		0
	mono-		0

	neo-		0
	out-		0
	pseudo-		0
	re-		0
	semi-		0
	sub-		0
	super-		0
	sur-		0
	tele-		0
	tri-		0
	ultra-		0
	under-	*under*graduate	1
	vice-		0
		Total	2
	dia-		0
	mono-		0
	uni-		0
	bi-		0
	di-		0
	tri-		0
	multi-		0
	poly-		0
	mal-		0
	mis-		0
	bene-		0
	pro-		0
	sub-		0
	inter-		0
	post-		0
	co-		0
	com-		0
	con-		0
	col-		0
	non-		0
	ir-		0
	in-		0
	a-		0
	an-		0
	anti-		0

	contra-		0
	counter-		0
	em-		0
	anti-		0
	auto-		0
	im-		0
	il-		0
	dis-		0
	ex-		0
Understanding Indonesia through Literary Festivals. (June, 8th 2016)	hyper-		0
	kilo		0
	mega		0
	mini-		0
	mono-		0
	neo-		0
	out-		0
	pseudo-		0
	re-		0
	semi-		0
	sub-		0
	super-		0
	sur-		0
	tele-		0
	tri-		0
	ultra-		0
	under-		0
	vice-		0
		Total	0

From the table above were found 11 English forming noun prefixes from five articles. The total of English forming noun prefixes were: first article was 4 noun prefixes, second article was 3 noun prefixes, third article was 2 noun prefixes, fourth article was 2 noun prefixes and fifth article was 0 noun prefixes. The prefixes which were found are: *mal-, inter-, post-, co-, in-, dis-, re-, under-*.

From eight English noun prefixes were found 1 noun prefixes used *mal-*, 1 used *inter-*, 1 used *post-*, 1 used *co-*, 3 noun prefixes used *in-*, 2 used *dis-*, 1 used *re-*, and 1 used *under-*. From the table above was not found another prefixes forming noun such as: *dia-, mono, uni-, bi-, di-, tri-, multi-, poly-, mis-, bene-, pro-, sub-, com-, con-, col, non-, ir-, a-, an-, anti-, contra-, counter-, em-, anti-, auto-, dis-, ex-, hyper-, kilo-, mega-, mini-, mono-, neo-, out-, poly-, pseudo-, semi-, sub-, super-, sur, tele-, tri-, ultra-, under-, vice-* and the result of these English noun prefixes are 0.

Table 13
English Forming Noun Suffixes

Articles' Title	Suffixes	English Forming Noun Suffixes	Total Items
	-er	writ*er*, lectur*er*	2
	-hood		0
	-ness		0
	-ist	sociolog*ist*	1
	-ian		0
	-or		0
	-eer		0
	o-logy		0
	-ship	scholar*ship*	1
	-age		0
	-ant		0
	-ent		0
	-ment	manage*ment*, assess*ment*, develop*ment*, achieve*ment*, govern*ment*, depart*ment*	6
	-ary		0
	-ery		0
	-ure	fail*ure*	1
	-ion	cooperat*ion*, correlat*ion*, educat*ion*, occupat*ion*, constitut*ion*	5
	-ation	qualific*ation*	1
	-ance	perform*ance*	1
	-ence	sci*ence*, influ*ence*	2
	-ity		0

	-tude		0
What Can Indonesia Learn from PISA 2016? (April, 12th 2016)	-ism		0
	-al	educational, cultural, sociological, critical, vocational, emotional, financial, exceptional	8
	-ancy/		0
	-ency/		0
	-dom		0
	-ing	accessing, tutoring, performing, reading, responding, providing, working	7
	-sion/		0
	-tion/	organization, combination, accumulation, concentration	4
	-ty/-ity	society, poverty	2
	-th		0
	-y	wealthy	1
	-ent		0
	-arian		0
	-ee		0
	-ician		0
	-our	behaviour	1
	-let		0
	-ess		0
	-ine		0
	-ix		0
	-ette		0
		Total	43
	-er	bearer, teacher, leader	3
	-hood	motherhood	1
	-ness	happiness, consciousness	2
	-ist	feminist	1
	-ian		0
	-or		0
	-eer		0
	o-logy		0
	-ship		0
	-age		0
	-ant		0
	-ent		0
	-ment	development, advancement, government, empowerment, confinement	5
	-ary		0
	-ery	imagery	1

	-ure		0
	-ion	genera*tion*, exaggera*tion*, interac*tion*, contribu*tion*, interpreta*tion*, certifica*tion*	6
Kartini: Between Islam, Notion Building and Feminism (April, 21st 2016)	-ation	represent*ation*, exploit*ation*, domestic*ation*	3
	-ance	import*ance*	1
	-ence	independ*ence*	1
	-ity	moral*ity*	1
	-tude		0
	-ism	national*ism*, colonial*ism*	2
	-al		0
	-ancy/		0
	-ency/		0
	-dom		0
	-ing	demand*ing*	1
	-sion/		0
	-tion/	civiliza*tion*	1
	-ty/-ity	feminin*ity*, complexi*ty*	2
	-th		0
	-y		0
	-ent		0
	-arian		0
	-ee		0
	-ician		0
	-our		0
	-let		0
	-ess		0
	-ine		0
	-ix		0
	-ette		0
		Total	31
	-er	teach*er*, driv*er*, work*er*, lead*er*, engine*er*	5
	-hood		0
	-ness		0
	-ist		0
	-ian		0
	-or	indica*tor*	1
	-eer		0
	o-logy		0
	-ship		0
	-age	marri*age*	1
	-ant		0

	-ent		0
	-ment	detach*ment*, invest*ment*, govern*ment*	3
	-ary		0
	-ery		0
	-ure	expos*ure*	1
	-ion	educa*tion*, transmigra*tion*	2
	-ation		0
	-ance		0
	-ence		0
Empower Children First for a Prosperous RI. (May, 17th 2016)	-ity		0
	-tude		0
	-ism		0
	-al		0
	-ancy/		0
	-ency/		0
	-dom		0
	-ing		0
	-sion/		0
	-tion/		0
	-ty/-ity	real*ity*, accountabil*ity*	2
	-th	grow*th*	1
	-y		0
	-ent		0
	-arian		0
	-ee		0
	-ician		0
	-our		0
	-let		0
	-ess		0
	-ine		0
	-ix		0
	-ette		0
		Total	16
	-er	research*er*, lectur*er*	2
	-hood		0
	-ness		0
	-ist	scient*ist*	1
	-ian	politic*ian*, academic*ian*	2
	-or		0
	-eer		0
	o-logy		0
	-ship		0
	-age		0
	-ant		0

	-ent		0
	-ment	state*ment*, measure*ment*, achieve*ment*, argu*ment*, assess*ment*	5
	-ary		0
	-ery		0
	-ure		0
	-ion	produc*tion*, reputa*tion*, remunera*tion*, contribu*tion*, educa*tion*	5
Whither Indonesia Social Scientist? (May, 18th 2016)	-ation	public*ation*	1
	-ance	accord*ance*	1
	-ence		0
	-ity	popular*ity*	1
	-tude		0
	-ism		0
	-al	offici*al*, intelectu*al*, theoritic*al*, practic*al*, education*al*	5
	-ancy/		0
	-ency/		0
	-dom		0
	-ing	neighbor*ing*	1
	-sion/		0
	-tion/		0
	-ty/-ity		0
	-th		0
	-y		0
	-ent		0
	-arian		0
	-ee	employ*ee*	1
	-ician		0
	-our		0
	-let		0
	-ess		0
	-ine		0
	-ix		0
	-ette		0
		Total	25
	-er	lectur*er*, writ*er*, pass*er*, speak*er*, practition*er*	5
	-hood		0
	-ness		0
	-ist		0
	-ian		0
	-or	translat*or*	1
	-eer	volunt*eer*	1

	o-logy		0
	-ship	relation*ship*	1
	-age		0
	-ant		0
	-ent		0
	-ment	engage*ment*	1
	-ary		0
	-ery		0
	-ure	litera*ture*	1
	-ion	connec*tion*, reflec*tion*	2
Understanding Indonesia through Literary Festivals. (June, 8th 2016)	-ation		0
	-ance	dist*ance*	1
	-ence	audi*ence*, pres*ence*	2
	-ity		0
	-tude		0
	-ism		0
	-al	cultur*al*	1
	-ancy/		0
	-ency/		0
	-dom		0
	-ing		0
	-sion/		0
	-tion/		0
	-ty/-ity	commun*ity*	1
	-th		0
	-y		0
	-ent		0
	-arian		0
	-ee		0
	-ician		0
	-our		0
	-let		0
	-ess		0
	-ine		0
	-ix		0
	-ette		0
		Total	17

From the table of English suffixes above were found 132 English forming noun suffixes in five English articles. From five articles were found English noun suffixes, divided into each article. First article used 43 English noun suffixes,

second article used 31 English noun suffixes, third article used 16 English noun suffixes, fourth article used 25 English noun suffixes, fifth article used 17 English noun suffixes.

The suffixes which were found: *–er, –hood, –ness, –ist, –ian, –or, –eer, –ship, –age, –ment, –ery, –ure , –ion, –ation, –ance, –ence, –ity, –ism, –al, –ing, -tion/, –ty/-ity, –th, –y, –ee* and *–our*. There were 17 English noun prefixes used *–er*, 1 used *–hood*, 2 used *–ness*, 3 used *–ist*, 2 used *–ian,* 2 used *–or,* 1 used *–eer,* 2 used *–ship,* 1 used *–age,* 20 used *–ment,* 1 used *–ery*, 3 used *–ure,* 20 used *–ion*, 5 used *–ation*, 4 used *–ance*, 5 used *–ence*, 2 used *–ity*, 2 used *–ism*, 14 used *–al*, 9 used *–ing*, 5 used *-tion/*, 7 used *–ty/-ity*, 1 used *–th*, 1 used *–y*, 1 used *–ee* and 1 used *-our*. Another English noun suffixes which were not found: *o-logy, -ant, -ent, -ary, -tude, -ancy/, -ency/, -dom, -sion/, -ent, -arian, -ician, -let, -ess, -ine, -ix, -ette* and the result of these English noun suffixes are 0.

Table 14
Indonesian Forming Noun Prefixes

Articles' Title	Prefixes	Indonesian Forming Noun Prefixes	Total Items
Beasiswa Ideal, antara Prestise dan Pragmatis (16 Juni 2016).	pe-	*pe*lamar*, pe*nerima, *pe*mimpin,	3
	pem-	*pem*beri	1
	pen-		0
	peng-		0
	penge-		0
	peny-		0
	ke-		0
		Total	4
Kartini: Antara Kebaya, Mitokondria, dan Serat Optik (21 April 2016).	pe-	*pe*nerus	1
	pem-		0
	pen-		0
	peng-		0
	penge-		0
	peny-		0

	ke-		
	Total		1
Menteri Anies: Indonesia Dibangun dari Ruang Kelas (13 Mei 2016).	pe-	*pe*juang, *pe*serta, *pe*giat	3
	pem-		0
	pen-	*pen*didik, *pen*diri	2
	peng-	*peng*ajar	1
	penge-		0
	peny-		0
	ke-		
	Total		6
Indonesia Rebut Perak dan Perunggu "Olimpiade Kelestarian Lingkungan" Internasional (3 Juni 2016).	pe-	*pe*lajar, *pe*serta, *pe*menang	3
	pem-	*pem*bimbing	1
	pen-		0
	peng-		0
	penge-		0
	peny-		0
	ke-		
	Total		4
"Baladeva" Komik Sastra Indonesia yang Mendunia (23 Mei 2016).	pe-		0
	pem-		0
	pen-		0
	peng-		0
	penge-		0
	peny-		0
	ke-		
	Total		0

From the table above were found 4 Indonesian forming nouns prefixes in five articles. The total of Indonesian forming noun prefixes from five articles were 15. They were divided into each article: first article used 4 Indonesian noun prefixes, second article used 1 Indonesian noun prefixes, third article used 6 Indonesian noun prefixes, fourth article used 4 Indonesian noun prefixes, the fifth article was not found Indonesian forming noun prefixes and the result was 0. Some Indonesian noun prefixes which were found: *pe-, pem, pen-, peng-*.

For 4 Indonesian noun prefixes were found 10 Indonesian noun prefixes used *pe-*, 2 used *pem-*, 2 used *pen-*, 1 used *peng-*. Thus, the total of Indonesian forming noun prefixes were 15 from five Indonesian articles. Some Indonesian forming noun prefixes were not used from five articles: *penge-, peny-, ke-* and the total of them were 0.

Table 15
Indonesian Forming Noun Suffixes

Articles' Title	Suffixes	Indonesian Forming Noun Suffix	Total Items
Beasiswa Ideal, antara Prestise dan Pragmatis (16 Juni 2016).	-an	ungkap*an*, jaring*an*	2
Kartini: Antara Kebaya, Mitokondria, dan Serat Optik (21 April 2016).	-an	pikir*an*, peneliti*an*, pilih*an*	3
Menteri Anies: Indonesia Dibangun dari Ruang Kelas (13 Mei 2016).	-an	gagas*an*	1
Indonesia Rebut Perak dan Perunggu "Olimpiade Kelestarian Lingkungan" Internasional (3 Juni 2016).	-an	dukung*an*	1
"Baladeva" Komik Sastra Indonesia yang Mendunia (23 Mei 2016).	-an	pikir*an*, petik*an*, *terjemahan*, pilih*an*, puluh*an*, karang*an*, sentuh*an*, pasar*an*, harap*an*	9

From the table of Indonesian forming noun suffixes above were found 16 from five Indonesian articles. They were divided into each article: first article used 2 Indonesian forming nouns suffix, second article used 3 Indonesian forming noun suffix, third article used 1 Indonesian forming noun suffix, fourth article used 1 Indonesian forming noun suffix and fifth article used 9 Indonesian forming

noun suffix. In Indonesian there was only 1 noun suffix, it was *an*. The total

maximum of Indonesian forming noun suffix was 9 in fifth articles and the total

minimum of Indonesian forming noun suffix was 1 in third and fourth articles.

Table 16
Indonesian Forming Noun Infixes

Articles' Title	Infixes	Indonesian Forming Noun Infixes	Total Items
Beasiswa Ideal, antara Prestise dan Pragmatis (16 Juni 2016).	-el-		0
	-er-		0
Kartini: Antara Kebaya, Mitokondria, dan Serat Optik (21 April 2016).	-el-		0
	-er-		0
Menteri Anies: Indonesia Dibangun dari Ruang Kelas (13 Mei 2016).	-el-		0
	-er-		0
Indonesia Rebut Perak dan Perunggu "Olimpiade Kelestarian Lingkungan" Internasional (3 Juni 2016).	-el-		0
	-er-		0
"Baladeva" Komik Sastra Indonesia yang Mendunia (23 Mei 2016).	-el-		0
	-er-		0

In table of Indonesian forming noun infixes were not found Indonesian

noun infixes from five articles in Kompas Newspaper and the result was 0.

Table 17
Indonesian Forming Noun Confixes

Articles' Title	Confixes	Indonesian Forming Noun Confixes	Total Items
Beasiswa Ideal, antara Prestise dan Pragmatis (16 Juni 2016).	ke – an	*ke*tersedia*an*, *ke*mewah*an*, *ke*butuh*an*, *ke*nyaman*an*, *ke*rapih*an*, *ke*sulit*an*, *ke*untung*an*	7
	ketidak – an		
	pe – an	*pe*layan*an*	1
	pem – an		
	pen – an		

	peng – an		
	penge – an	*penge*lola*an*	1
	peny – an		
	per – an	*per*tanya*an*, *per*timbang*an*, *per*siap*an*	3
		Total	12
Kartini: Antara Kebaya, Mitokondria, dan Serat Optik (21 April 2016).	ke – an	*ke*terbelakang*an*, *ke*terkukung*an*, *ke*risau*an*, *ke*patut*an*, *ke*cerdas*an*, *ke*kuat*an*, *ke*patuh*an*, *ke*cepat*an*, *ke*lincah*an*, *ke*unggul*an*.	10
	ketidak – an		
	pe – an	*pe*mikir*an*	1
	pem – an	*pem*bentuk*an*	1
	pen – an		
	peng – an		
	penge – an		
	peny – an		
	per – an	*pe*radab*an*	1
		Total	13
Menteri Anies: Indonesia Dibangun dari Ruang Kelas (13 Mei 2016).	ke – an	*ke*budaya*an*, *ke*bangsa*an*, *ke*merdeka*an*, *ke*adil*an*, *ke*manusia*an*	5
	ketidak – an		
	pe – an	*pe*luncur*an*	1
	pem – an		
	pen – an	*pen*didik*an*	1
	peng – an		
	penge – an		
	peny – an		
	per – an	*per*guru*an*, *per*lawan*an*	2
		Total	9
Indonesia Rebut Perak dan Perunggu "Olimpiade Kelestarian Lingkungan" Internasional (3 Juni 2016).	ke – an	*ke*lestari*an*, *ke*gembira*an*, *ke*budaya*an*, *ke*maju*an*, *ke*mampu*an*, *ke*penting*an*	6
	ketidak – an		
	pe – an	*pe*neliti*an*, *pe*manfaat*an*	2
	pem – an	*pem*buat*an*, *pem*buka*an*, *pem*akai*an*, *pem*bina*an*	4
	pen – an	*pen*didik*an*	1
	peng – an	*peng*harga*an*, *peng*guna*an*, *peng*umum*an*	3
	penge – an		
	peny – an	*peny*edia*an*	1

	per – an	*per*alat*an*	1
		Total	18
"Baladeva" Komik Sastra Indonesia yang Mendunia (23 Mei 2016).	ke – an	*ke*hancur*an*, *ke*bangga*an*, *ke*raja*an*, *ke*mampu*an*, *ke*sulit*an*	5
	ketidak – an		
	pe – an	*pe*luncur*an*	1
	pem – an		
	pen – an	*pen*didik*an*, *pen*jual*an*	2
	peng – an		
	penge – an		
	peny – an		
	per – an	*per*usaha*an*, *per*jalan*an*	2
		Total	10

From the table above was found 62 Indonesian forming noun confixes in five articles. They were divided into each article: first article used 12 Indonesian forming noun confixes, second article used 13 Indonesian forming noun confixes, third article used 9 Indonesian forming noun confixes, fourth article used 18 Indonesian forming noun confixes and fifth article used 10 Indonesian forming noun confixes. The Indonesian forming noun confixes which were found: *ke-an*, *pe-an, pem-an, pen-an, peng-an, penge-an, peny-an, per-an.*

From 8 Indonesian forming noun confixes were found 33 used *ke-an*, 6 used *pe-an*, 5 used *pem-an*, 4 used *pen-an*, 3 used *peng-an*, 1 used *penge-an*, 1 used *peny-an* and 9 used *per-an*. Indonesian forming noun confixes which were not found: *ketidak-an* from five Indonesian articles in Kompas Newspaper. The maximum result of Indonesian forming noun confixes were *ke-an* and the result was 33.

4.2   The Result of Summarizing

To count the result of summarizing, formula created by Anas Sudijono (2006, p. 43) which is called relative frequency distribution as followed:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

F = Total items

N = Total number of nouns prefixes/suffixes/confixes

P = Percentage

**The Summarizing of English and Indonesian
Derivational Forming Noun
Summarizing Prefixes from all Articles
The Title of English Articles in Academia Column in Jakarta Post:**

1. What Can Indonesia Learn from PISA 2016? (April, 12th 2016)

2. Kartini: Between Islam, Notion Building and Feminism (April, 21st 2016)

3. Empower Children First for a Prosperous RI. (May, 17th 2016)

4. Whither Indonesia Social Scientist? (May, 18th 2016)

5. Understanding Indonesia through Literary Festivals. (June, 8th 2016)

**Table 18
Prefixes from all Articles
English Derivational Forming Nouns**

Prefixes	English Derivational Forming Nouns	Total Items	Frequency (%)
dia-			0
mono-			0
uni-			0
bi-			0
di-			0
tri-			0

multi-			0
poly-			0
mal-	*mal*nutrition	1	9%
mis-			0
bene-			0
pro-			0
sub-			0
inter-	*inter*section	1	9%
post-	*post*graduate	1	9%
co-	*co*efficient	1	9%
com-			0
con-			0
col-			0
non-			0
ir-			0
in-(im-, il-, -ir-)	*in*come, *in*justice, *in*equality	3	27%
a-			0
an-			0
anti-			0
contra-			0
counter-			0
em-			0
anti-			0
auto-			0
bi-			0
dis-	*dis*advantage, *dis*course	2	18%
ex-			0
hyper-			0
kilo			0
mega			0
mini-			0
mono-			0
neo-			0
out-			0
pseudo-			0
re-	*re*source	1	9%
semi-			0
sub-			0
super-			0

sur-			0
tele-			0
tri-			0
ultra-			0
under-	*under*graduate	1	9%
vice-			0
Total English Forming Noun Prefixes		11=N	99%= **P**

The calculations were as followed :

1. English forming noun prefixes: *mal*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{11} \times 100\% = 9\%$$

2. English forming noun prefixes: *inter*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{11} \times 100\% = 9\%$$

3. English forming noun prefixes: *post*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{11} \times 100\% = 9\%$$

4. English forming noun prefixes: *co*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{11} \times 100\% = 9\%$$

5. English forming noun prefixes: *in*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{3}{10} \times 100\% = 27\%$$

6. English forming noun prefixes: *dis*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{2}{11} \times 100\% = 18\%$$

7. English forming noun prefixes: *re*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{11} \times 100\% = 9\%$$

8. English forming noun prefixes: *under*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{11} \times 100\% = 9\%$$

Summarizing Suffixes from all Articles
The Title of English Articles in Academia Column in Jakarta Post:

1. What Can Indonesia Learn from PISA 2016? (April, 12th 2016)

2. Kartini: Between Islam, Notion Building and Feminism (April, 21st 2016)

3. Empower Children First for a Prosperous RI. (May, 17th 2016)

4. Whither Indonesia Social Scientist? (May, 18th 2016)

5. Understanding Indonesia through Literary Festivals. (June, 8th 2016)

Table 19
Suffixes from all Articles
English Derivational Forming Nouns

Suffixes	English Derivational Forming Nouns	Total Items	Frequency
-er	writ*er*, lectur*er*, bear*er*, teach*er*, lead*er*, teach*er*, driv*er*, work*er*, lead*er*, engine*er*, research*er*, lectur*er*, lectur*er*, writ*er*, pass*er*, speak*er*, practition*er*,	17	13%
-hood	mother*hood*	1	0,75%
-ness	happi*ness*, conscious*ness*	2	2%
-ist	sociolog*ist*, femin*ist*, scient*ist*	3	2%
-ian	politic*ian*, academic*ian*	2	2%
-or	translat*or*, indicat*or*	2	2%
-eer	volunt*eer*	1	0,75%
o-logy		0	0
-ship	scholar*ship*, relation*ship*	2	2%
-age	marri*age*	1	0,75%
-ant		0	0

-ent		0	0
-ment	manage*ment*, assess*ment*, develop*ment*, achieve*ment*, govern*ment*, depart*ment*, develop*ment*, advance*ment*, govern*ment*, empower*ment*, confine*ment*, detach*ment*, invest*ment*, govern*ment*, state*ment*, measure*ment*, achieve*ment*, argu*ment*, assess*ment*, engage*ment*	20	15%
-ary		0	0
-ery	imag*ery*	1	0,75%
-ure	fail*ure*, expos*ure,* literat*ure*	3	2%
-ion	coopera*tion*, correla*tion*, educa*tion*, occupa*tion*, constitu*tion*, genera*tion*, exaggera*tion*, interac*tion*, contribu*tion*, interpreta*tion*, certifica*tion*, educa*tion*, transmigra*tion*, produc*tion*, reputa*tion*, remunera*tion*, contribu*tion*, educa*tion*, connec*tion*, reflec*tion*	20	15%
-ation	qualific*ation*, represent*ation*, exploit*ation*, domestic*ation*, public*ation*,	5	4%
-ance	perform*ance*, import*ance*, accord*ance*, dist*ance*	4	3%
-ence	sci*ence*, influ*ence*, independ*ence*, audi*ence*, pres*ence*	5	4%
-ity	moral*ity*, popular*ity*	2	2%
-tude		0	0
-ism	national*ism*, colonial*ism*	2	2%
-al	education*al,* cultur*al*, sociologic*al*, critic*al*, vocation*al*, emotion*al*, financi*al*, exception*al*, offici*al*, intelectu*al*, theoretic*al*, practic*al*, education*al,* cultur*al*	14	11%
-ancy/		0	0
-ency/		0	0
-dom		0	0
-ing	access*ing*, tutor*ing*, perform*ing*, read*ing*, respond*ing*, provid*ing*, work*ing*, demand*ing*, neighbor*ing*,	9	7%
-sion/		0	0
-tion/	organiza*tion*, combina*tion*, accumula*tion*, concentra*tion*, civiliza*tion*	5	4%
-ty/-ity	socie*ty*, pover*ty*, feminin*ity*, complex*ity*, real*ity*, accountabil*ity*, commun*ity*	7	5%
-th	grow*th*	1	0,75%
-y	wealth*y*	1	0,75%

-ent		0	0
-arian		0	0
-ee	employ*ee*	1	0,75%
-ician		0	0
-our	behav*ior*	1	0,75%
-let		0	0
-ess		0	0
-ine		0	0
-ix		0	0
-ette		0	0
Total English Forming Noun Suffixes		132=**N**	103%= **P**

The calculations were as followed :

1. English forming noun suffixes: *er*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{17}{132} \times 100\% = 13\%$$

2. English forming noun suffixes: *hood*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{132} \times 100\% = 0,75\%$$

3. English forming noun suffixes: *ness*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{2}{132} \times 100\% = 2\%$$

4. English forming noun suffixes: *ist*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{3}{132} \times 100\% = 2\%$$

5. English forming noun suffixes: *ian*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{2}{132} \times 100\% = 2\%$$

6. English forming noun suffixes: *or*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{2}{132} \times 100\% = 2\%$$

7. English forming noun suffixes: *eer*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{132} \times 100\% = 0,75\%$$

8. English forming noun suffixes: *ship*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{2}{132} \times 100\% = 2\%$$

9. English forming noun suffixes: *age*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{132} \times 100\% = 0,75\%$$

10. English forming noun suffixes: *ment*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{20}{132} \times 100\% = 15\%$$

11. English forming noun suffixes: *ery*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{132} \times 100\% = 0,75\%$$

12. English forming noun suffixes: *ure*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{3}{132} \times 100\% = 2\%$$

13. English forming noun suffixes: *ion*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{20}{132} \times 100\% = 15\%$$

14. English forming noun suffixes: *ation*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{5}{132} \times 100\% = 4\%$$

15. English forming noun suffixes: *ance*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{4}{132} \times 100\% = 3\%$$

16. English forming noun suffixes: *ence*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{5}{132} \times 100\% = 4\%$$

17. English forming noun suffixes: *ity*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{2}{132} \times 100\% = 2\%$$

18. English forming noun suffixes: *ism*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{2}{132} \times 100\% = 2\%$$

19. English forming noun suffixes: *al*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{14}{132} \times 100\% = 11\%$$

20. English forming noun suffixes: *ing*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{9}{132} \times 100\% = 7\%$$

21. English forming noun suffixes: *tion*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{5}{132} \times 100\% = 4\%$$

22. English forming noun suffixes: *ty/ity*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{7}{132} \times 100\% = 5\%$$

23. English forming noun suffixes: *th*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{132} \times 100\% = 0,75\%$$

24. English forming noun suffixes: *y*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{132} \times 100\% = 0,75\%$$

25. English forming noun suffixes: *ee*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{132} \times 100\% = 0,75\%$$

26. English forming noun suffixes: *our*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{132} \times 100\% = 0,75\%$$

Summarizing Prefixes from all Articles
The Title of Indonesian Articles in Education Column in Kompas
Newspaper:

1. Beasiswa Ideal, antara Prestise dan Pragmatis (16 Juni 2016).

2. Kartini: Antara Kebaya, Mitokondria, dan Serat Optik (21 April 2016).

3. Menteri Anies: Indonesia Dibangun dari Ruang Kelas (13 Mei 2016).

4. Indonesia Rebut Perak dan Perunggu "Olimpiade Kelestarian Lingkungan"

   Internasional (3 Juni 2016).

5. "Baladeva" Komik Sastra Indonesia yang Mendunia (23 Mei 2016).

Table 20
Prefixes from all Articles
Indonesian Derivational Forming Nouns

Prefixes	Indonesian Derivational Forming Nouns	Total Items	Frequency
pe-	*pe*nerima, *pe*mimpin, *pe*nerus, *pe*serta, *pe*serta, *pe*menang, *pe*juang, *pe*lamar, *pe*lajar, *pe*giat.	10	67%
pem-	*pem*beri, pembimbing	2	13%
pen-	*pen*didik, *pen*diri	2	13%
peng-	*peng*ajar	1	7%
penge-			0
peny-			0
ke-			
	Total Indonesian Forming Noun Prefixes	15=N	100%= **P**

The calculations were as followed :

1. Indonesian forming noun prefixes: *pe*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{10}{15} \times 100\% = 67\%$$

2. Indonesian forming noun prefixes: *pem*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{2}{15} \times 100\% = 13\%$$

3. Indonesian forming noun prefixes: *pen*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{2}{15} \times 100\% = 13\%$$

4. Indonesian forming noun prefixes: *peng*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{15} \times 100\% = 7\%$$

Summarizing Suffix from all Articles
The Title of Indonesian Articles in Education Column in Kompas Newspaper:

1. Beasiswa Ideal, antara Prestise dan Pragmatis (16 Juni 2016).

2. Kartini: Antara Kebaya, Mitokondria, dan Serat Optik (21 April 2016).

3. Menteri Anies: Indonesia Dibangun dari Ruang Kelas (13 Mei 2016).

4. Indonesia Rebut Perak dan Perunggu "Olimpiade Kelestarian Lingkungan" Internasional (3 Juni 2016).

5. "Baladeva" Komik Sastra Indonesia yang Mendunia (23 Mei 2016).

Table 21
Suffix from all Articles
Indonesian Derivational Forming Nouns

Suffix	Indonesian Derivational Forming Nouns	Total Items	Frequency
-an	ungkap*an*, jaring*an*, pikir*an*, peneliti*an*, pilih*an*, gagas*an*, pikir*an,* terjemah*an,* pilih*an*, puluh*an*, karang*an*, sentuh*an*, pasar*an*, petik*an*, harap*an*, pilih*an*.	16	100%
Total Indonesian Forming Noun Suffixes		16=**N**	100%= **P**

The calculations were as followed :

1. Indonesian forming noun suffixes: *an*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{16}{16} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

Summarizing Infixes from all Articles
The Title of Indonesian Articles in Education Column in Kompas
Newspaper:

1. Beasiswa Ideal, antara Prestise dan Pragmatis (16 Juni 2016).

2. Kartini: Antara Kebaya, Mitokondria, dan Serat Optik (21 April 2016).

3. Menteri Anies: Indonesia Dibangun dari Ruang Kelas (13 Mei 2016).

4. Indonesia Rebut Perak dan Perunggu "Olimpiade Kelestarian Lingkungan" Internasional (3 Juni 2016).

5. "Baladeva" Komik Sastra Indonesia yang Mendunia (23 Mei 2016).

Table 22
Infixes from all Articles
Indonesian Derivational Forming Nouns

Infixes	Indonesian Derivational Forming Nouns	Total Items	Frequency
-el-		0	0
-er-		0	0
	Total Indonesian Forming Noun Infixes	0	0

Summarizing Confixes from all Articles
The Title of Indonesian Articles in Education Column in Kompas
Newspaper:

1. Beasiswa Ideal, antara Prestise dan Pragmatis (16 Juni 2016).

2. Kartini: Antara Kebaya, Mitokondria, dan Serat Optik (21 April 2016).

3. Menteri Anies: Indonesia Dibangun dari Ruang Kelas (13 Mei 2016).

4. Indonesia Rebut Perak dan Perunggu "Olimpiade Kelestarian Lingkungan" Internasional (3 Juni 2016).

5. "Baladeva" Komik Sastra Indonesia yang Mendunia (23 Mei 2016).

Table 23
Confixes from all Articles
Indonesian Derivational Forming Nouns

Confixes	Indonesian Derivational Forming Nouns	Total Items	Frequency
ke – an	*ke*tersedia*an*, *ke*mewah*an*, *ke*butuh*an*, *ke*nyaman*an*, *ke*rapih*an*, *ke*sulit*an*, *ke*untung*an*, *ke*terbelakang*an*, *ke*terkukung*an*, *ke*risau*an*, *ke*patut*an*, *ke*cerdas*an*, *ke*kuat*an*, *ke*patuh*an*, *ke*cepat*an*, *ke*lincah*an*, *ke*unggul*an*, *ke*budaya*an*, *ke*bangsa*an*, *ke*merdeka*an*, *ke*adil*an*, *ke*manusia*an*, *ke*lestari*an*, *ke*gembira*an*, *ke*budaya*an*, *ke*maju*an*, *ke*mampu*an*, *ke*penting*an*, *ke*hancur*an*, *ke*bangga*an*, *ke*raja*an*, *ke*mampu*an*, *ke*sulit*an*	33	53%
ketidak – an			0
pe – an	*pe*layan*an*, *pe*mikir*an*, *pe*luncur*an*, *pe*neliti*an*, *pe*manfaat*an*, *pe*luncur*an*	6	10%
pem – an	*pem*bentuk*an*, *pem*buat*an*, *pem*buka*an*, *pem*akaian, *pem*bina*an*,	5	8%
pen – an	*pen*didik*an*, *pen*didik*an*, *pen*didik*an*, *pen*jual*an*	4	6%
peng – an	*peng*harga*an*, *peng*guna*an*, *peng*umum*an*	3	5%
penge – an	*penge*lola*an*	1	3%
peny – an	*peny*edia*an*	1	3%
per – an	*per*tanya*an*, *per*timbang*an*, *per*siap*an*, *per*adab*an*, *per*guru*an*, *per*lawan*an*, *per*alat*an*, *per*usaha*an*, *per*jalan*an*	9	15%
Total Indonesian Forming Noun Confixes		62=**N**	103%= **P**

The calculations were as followed :

1. Indonesian forming noun confixes: *ke-an*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{33}{62} \times 100\% = 53\%$$

2. Indonesian forming noun confixes: *pe-an*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{6}{62} \times 100\% = 10\%$$

3. Indonesian forming noun confixes: *pem-an*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{5}{62} \times 100\% = 8\%$$

4. Indonesian forming noun confixes: *pen-an*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{4}{62} \times 100\% = 6\%$$

5. Indonesian forming noun confixes: *peng-an*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{3}{62} \times 100\% = 5\%$$

6. Indonesian forming noun confixes: *penge-an*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{62} \times 100\% = 3\%$$

7. Indonesian forming noun confixes: *peny-an*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{62} \times 100\% = 3\%$$

8. Indonesian forming noun confixes: *per-an*

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{9}{62} \times 100\% = 15\%$$

4.3 The Result of Comparing

Table 24
Compared Table between English and Indonesian
Derivational Forming Nouns

English		Bahasa Indonesia	
Articles' Title	**Derivational Forming Nouns**	**Articles' Title**	**Derivational Forming Nouns**
What Can Indonesia Learn from PISA 2016? (April, 12th 2016)	**Prefixes** : 4 *co*efficient *in*come, *dis*advantage *re*source **Suffixes** : 43 writ*er,* lectur*er,* sociolog*ist,* scholar*ship,* manage*ment,* assess*ment,* develop*ment,* achieve*ment,* govern*ment,* depart*ment,* fail*ure,* coopera*tion,* correla*tion,* educa*tion,* occupa*tion,* constitu*tion,* qualific*ation,* perform*ance,* sci*ence,* influ*ence,* educationa*l,* cultur*al,* sociologic*al,* critic*al,* vocation*al,* emotion*al,* financi*al,* exception*al,*	Beasiswa Ideal, antara Prestise dan Pragmatis (16 Juni 2016).	**Prefixes** : 4 *pe*lamar, *pe*nerima, *pe*mimpin, *pem*beri **Suffixes** : 2 ungkap*an,* jaring*an* **Infixes : 0** **Confixes** : 12 *ke*tersedia*an,* *ke*mewah*an,* *ke*butuh*an,* *ke*nyaman*an,* *ke*rapih*an,* *ke*sulit*an,* *ke*untung*an* *pe*layan*an,* *peng*elola*an,* *per*tanya*an,* *per*timbang*an,* *per*siap*an*

	access*ing*, tutor*ing*, perform*ing*, read*ing*, respond*ing*, provid*ing*, work*ing*, organiza*tion*, combina*tion*, accumula*tion*, concentra*tion*, socie*ty*, pover*ty*, wealth*y*, behav*ior*		
Kartini: Between Islam, Notion Building and Feminism (April, 21st 2016)	**Prefixes** : 3 *inter*section, *in*justice, *dis*course **Suffixes** : 31 bear*er*, teach*er*, lead*er*, mother*hood*, happi*ness*, conscious*ness*, femin*ist,* develop*ment*, advance*ment*, govern*ment*, empower*ment*, confine*ment*, imag*ery*, genera*tion*, exaggera*tion*, interac*tion*, contribu*tion*, interpreta*tion*, certifica*tion*, represent*ation*, exploit*ation*, domestic*ation*, import*ance*, independ*ence*,	Kartini: Antara Kebaya, Mitokondria, dan Serat Optik (21 April 2016).	**Prefixes** : 1 *pe*nerus, **Suffixes** : 3 pikir*an*, peneliti*an*, pilih*an*. **Infixes** : 0 **Confixes** : 13 *ke*terbelakang*an*, *ke*terkukung*an*, *ke*risau*an*, *ke*patut*an*, *ke*cerdas*an*, *ke*kuat*an*, *ke*patuh*an*, *ke*cepat*an*, *ke*lincah*an*, *ke*unggul*an*, *pe*mikir*an*, *pem*bentuk*an*, *pe*radab*an*

	moral*ity*, national*ism*, colonial*ism*, demand*ing*, civiliza*tion*, feminin*ty*, complex*ity*		
Empower Children First for a Prosperous RI. (May, 17th 2016)	**Prefixes** : 2 *mal*nutrition *in*equality **Suffixes** : 16 teach*er,* driv*er,* work*er* lead*er,* engine*er*, indica*tor*, marri*age*, detach*ment*, invest*ment*, govern*ment*, expos*ure*, educa*tion*, trasmigra*tion*, real*ity*, accountabil*ity*, grow*th*	Menteri Anies: Indonesia Dibangun dari Ruang Kelas (13 Mei 2016).	**Prefixes** : 6 *pe*juang, *pe*serta, *pe*giat, *pen*didik, *pen*diri, *peng*ajar, **Suffixes** : 1 gagas*an* **Infixes** : 0 **Confixes** : 9 *ke*budaya*an*, *ke*bangsa*an*, *ke*merdeka*an*, *ke*adil*an*, *ke*manusia*an*, *pe*luncur*an*, *pen*didik*an*, *per*guru*an*, *per*lawan*an*
Whither Indonesia Social Scientist? (May, 18th 2016)	**Prefixes** : 2 *post*graduate *under*graduate **Suffixes** : 25 research*er*, lectur*er*, scient*ist*, politic*ian*, academic*ian*, state*ment*, measure*ment*, achieve*ment*, argu*ment*, assess*ment,*	Indonesia Rebut Perak dan Perunggu "Olimpiade Kelestarian Lingkungan" Internasional (3 Juni 2016).	**Prefixes** : 4 *pe*lajar, *pe*serta, *pe*menang *pem*bimbing **Suffixes** : 1 dukung*an* **Infixes** : 0 **Confixes** : 18 *ke*lestari*an*, *ke*gembira*an*, *ke*budaya*an*,

	production, reputation, remuneration, contribution, education, publiciation, accordance, popularity, official, intelectual, theoritical, practical, educational, neighboring, employee		*kemajuan*, *kemampuan*, *kepentingan*, *penelitian*, *pemanfaatan*, *pembuatan*, *pembukaan*, *pemakaian*, *pembinaan*, *pendidikan*, *penghargaan*, *penggunaan*, *pengumuman*, *penyediaan*, *peralatan*.
Understanding Indonesia through Literary Festivals. (June, 8th 2016)	**Prefixes** : 0 **Suffixes** : 17 lecturer, writer, passer, speaker, practitioner, translator, volunteer, relationship, engagement, literature, connection, reflection, distance, audience, presence, cultural, community	"Baladeva" Komik Sastra Indonesia yang Mendunia (23 Mei 2016).	**Prefixes** : 0 **Suffixes** : 9 pikir*an*, petik*an*,, terjemah*an*, pilih*an*, puluh*an*, karang*an*, sentuh*an*, pasar*an*, harap*an* **Infixes** : 0 **Confixes** : 10 *ke*hancur*an*, *ke*bangga*an*, *ke*raja*an*, *ke*mampu*an*, *ke*sulit*an*, *pe*luncur*an*, *pen*didik*an*, *pen*jual*an*, *per*usaha*an*, *per*jalan*an*.

From the table of comparing between English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns were found many kinds of prefixes, suffixes and confixes from 10 articles, 5 English articles in Jakarta Post and 5 Indonesian articles in Kompas Newspaper. But, for Indonesian infixes were not found. From 5 English articles found many English forming noun suffixes, while the prefixes were only a few. In English, many nouns were formed by using suffixes and the prefixes were only a few formed nouns. The table was made juxtaposed of English and Bahasa Indonesia because it would compare the English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns.

Moreover, in Indonesian was found many Indonesian forming noun used confixes from five Indonesian articles in Kompas Newspaper. But it did not mean prefixes and suffixes were not used, it is also found prefixes and suffixes in Indonesian articles. From the result that was gotten, prefixes and suffixes in Indonesia were a few. It was really different with English articles, in five English articles it found many English forming noun suffixes. It meant English used many suffixes in forming nouns while in Indonesian it used many confixes in forming nouns.

Furthermore, the pattern of English and Indonesian in forming nouns used derivational were same, both of these languages used prefixes and suffixes. But, there was a difference between them. In English, confixes really seldom used to form nouns, while in Indonesian confixes had an important role in forming nouns because in every Indonesian noun used confixes. Thus, it is compared between English and Indonesian noun, they had the same pattern and they had prefixes and

suffixes. But, in Indonesian it used confixes, it was derivational forming noun in front of and in behind of the roots. These are kinds of Indonesian confixes: *ke-an, ketidak-an, pe-an, pem-an, pen-an, peng-an, penge-an, peny-an, per-an.*

In addition, in Indonesian there was two infixes that formed nouns. They were: *-el-* and *-er-*. Both of them formed nouns, but from five Indonesian articles in Kompas Newspaper were not found Indonesian noun used infixes. The result of Indonesian forming noun infixes were 0. In English, it has also infixes. But, English infixes were really seldom found in English words whether it is nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs. Most of English nouns were formed by using suffixes, it can be seen from the result of summarizing English suffixes in table 32.

4.4 Discussions

**The Differences and Similarities of English and Indonesian
Derivational Forming Nouns**

**Table 25
English Forming Nouns**

No.	English Nouns	Root	Affixes	Indonesian Nouns	Kata	Imbuhan
1.	*In*come	Come	Prefix	*Peng*ahasil*an*	Hasil	Confix
2.	*Dis*advantage	Advantage	Prefix	*Ke*rugi*an*	Rugi	Confix
3.	*Inter*section	Section	Prefix	*Per*simpang*an*	Simpang	Confix
4.	*In*justice	Justice	Prefix	*Ketidak*adil*an*	Adil	Confix
5.	*In*equality	Equality	Prefix	*Ketidak*sama*an*	Sama	Confix
6.	Writ*er*	Write	Suffix	*Pe*nulis	Tulis	Prefix
7.	Educa*tion*	Educate	Suffix	*Pe*ndidik*an*	Didik	Confix
8.	Fail*ure*	Fail	Suffix	*Ke*gagal*an*	Gagal	Confix
9.	Mother*hood*	Mother	Suffix	*Ke*ibu*an*	Ibu	Confix
10.	Happi*ness*	Happy	Suffix	*Ke*bahagia*an*	Bahagia	Confix
11.	Femin*ity*	Femine	Suffix	*Ke*wanita*an*	Wanita	Confix
12.	Work*er*	Work	Suffix	*Pe*kerja	Kerja	Prefix
13.	Real*ity*	Real	Suffix	*Ke*nyata*an*	Nyata	Confix
14.	Research*er*	Research	Suffix	*Pe*neliti	Teliti	Prefix

15.	Employ*ee*	Employ	Suffix	*Pe*kerja	Kerja	Prefix
16.	Engage*ment*	Engage	Suffix	*Per*tunangan	Tunangan	Confix
17.	Pres*ence*	Present	Suffix	*Ke*hadir*an*	Hadir	Confix
18.	Develop*ment*	Develop	Suffix	*Per*kembang*an*	Berkembang	Confix
19.	Empower*ment*	Empower	Suffix	*Ke*kuasa*an*	Kuasa	Confix
20.	Represent*ation*	Represent	Suffix	*Per*wakil*an*	Wakil	Confix

Table 26
Indonesian Forming Nouns

No.	Indonesian Nouns	Kata	Imbuhan	English Nouns	Root	Affixes
1.	*Pe*nerima	Terima	Prefix	Receiv*er*	Receive	Suffix
2.	*Pe*mimpin	Pimpin	Prefix	Lead*er*	Lead	Suffix
3.	*Pem*beri	Beri	Prefix	Giv*er*	Give	Suffix
4.	*Pen*didik	Didik	Prefix	Educa*tor*	Educate	Suffix
5.	*Pem*bimbing	Bimbing	Prefix	Advis*or*	Advise	Suffix
6.	Ungkap*an*	Ungkap	Suffix	Express*ion*	Express	Suffix
7.	Pikir*an*	Pikir	Suffix	Think*ing*	Think	Suffix
8.	**Peneliti*an***	**Peneliti**	**Suffix**	**Research**	**Research**	**Base**
9.	**Terjemah*an***	**Terjemah**	**Suffix**	**Translation**	**Translate**	**Suffix**
10.	**Pilih*an***	**Pilih**	**Suffix**	**Choice**	**Choice**	**Base**
11.	*Ke*nyaman*an*	Nyaman	Confix	Fresh*ness*	Fresh	Suffix
12.	*Ke*sulit*an*	Sulit	Confix	Difficul*ty*	Difficult	Suffix
13.	*Ke*terbelakang*an*	Terbelakang	Confix	Backward*ness*	Backward	Suffix
14.	*Pem*bentuk*an*	Bentuk	Confix	Form*ing*	Form	Suffix
15.	*Ke*merdeka*an*	Merdeka	Confix	*In*depend*ence*	Dependence	Confix
16.	*Pen*didik*an*	Didik	Confix	Educa*tion*	Educate	Suffix
17.	*Pe*manfaat*an*	Manfaat	Confix	Utiliz*ing*	Utilize	Suffix
18.	*Pen*gumum*an*	Umum	Confix	Announce*ment*	Announce	Suffix
19.	*Ke*hancur*an*	Hancur	Confix	Destruc*tion*	Destruct	Suffix
20.	*Ke*raja*an*	Raja	Confix	King*dom*	King	Suffix

From the tables 39 and 40 were found some differences and similarities from English and Indonesian forming nouns. It could be seen from prefixes, suffixes and confixes.

The differences are:

1. English forming noun is formed by using prefixes and suffixes. While, in Indonesian forming noun is formed by using prefixes, suffixes, infixes and

confixes. Between English and Indonesian are different in forming nouns used derivational.

2. From the tables 31 and 32 were found many English forming noun suffixes than English forming noun prefixes. The result of them are really different, in English forming noun suffixes the result is 132 while for English forming noun prefixes the result was only 11. It meant that, from five English articles in Jakarta Post the most derivational forming nouns that used were suffixes. It could be seen from the result of table finding and summarizing.

3. Furthermore, in Indonesian it found four kinds of Indonesian derivational forming nouns: prefixes, suffix, infixes and confixes. From 4 kinds of them, the biggest result was confixes and the result was 62. It was really different with prefixes and suffixes, the result of prefixes was only 15 and the result of suffixes was 16. It meant that, from five Indonesian articles in Kompas Newspaper the most Indonesian derivational forming noun used confixes. It can be seen from the result of table finding and summarizing. From five Indonesian articles were not found Indonesian forming nouns infixes and the result was 0.

4. English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns were different in forming. It can be seen from the tables 39. In English, nouns were formed by using prefixes and suffixes but when they had translated in Indonesian, it can change the form. From English prefixes became Indonesian confixes and from English suffixes became Indonesian prefixes and confixes. The examples can be seen on the table 39.

5. Moreover, Indonesian nouns were formed by using prefixes, suffixes, and confixes but when they had translated in English, it can change the form. From Indonesian prefixes became English suffixes, from Indonesian suffixes became English suffixes and there were two words used the base form. They were: *penelitian – research* and *pilihan – choice*. In addition, from Indonesian confixes became English suffixes. It can be seen on table 40.

6. It can be concluded that, the most of English forming noun prefixes and suffixes will change the form in Indonesian. According to table 39, English forming nouns were not formed by using Indonesian suffixes. After translating in Indonesian, most of English nouns used Indonesian confixes and prefixes. It was also different in Indonesian forming nouns, after translating Indonesian nouns to English. English prefixes were not used in forming Indonesian nouns, this is based on the table 40. Only one Indonesian noun used English confix, it was *kemerdekaan – independence*.

The similarities are:

1. From English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns, between English and Indonesian nouns were formed by using prefixes and suffixes. There is only one difference, in Indonesian nouns are also formed by using confixes. It is the combination of prefixes and suffixes. While English also has confixes but English confixes are really seldom used.

2. In Indonesian, it has two kinds of infixes they are : *-er-* and *-el-*. While English does not has infixes and there is no infixes in English.

Table 27
English Forming Noun Confixes

Title of Articles	Confixes	English Forming Nouns Confixes	Total Items
What Can Indonesia Learn from PISA 2016? (April, 12 th 2016)	in – ty	*in*stabili*ty*, *in*equali*ty*	1
	un – ment	*un*employ*ment*	2
	inter – al	*inter*generation*al*	1
		Total	5
Kartini : Between Islam, Notion Building, and Feminism. (April, 21st 2016)	in – ence	*in*depend*ence*	1
	re – ation	*re*presenta*tion*	1
	re –s	*re*source*s*	1
		Total	3
Empowe Children First for a Prosperous RI. (May, 17th 2016)	in – es	*in*equaliti*es*	1
	dis – ed	*dis*advantag*ed*	1
		Total	2
Whither Indonesia Social Scientist? (May, 18th 2016)		**Total**	0
Understanding Indonesia through Literary Festivals. (June, 8th 2016)		**Total**	0

3. From table 41 was found eight kinds of English confixes forming noun, they
   are *instability, inequality, unemployment, intergenerational, independence,
   representation, resources, inequalities, disadvantage*. From five English
   articles in Jakarta Post were found eight kinds of English forming noun used
   confixes. It meant in English nouns are also formed by using confixes same
   like in Indonesian.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter discusses: (1) conclusions and (2) suggestions.

5.1   Conclusions

Based on the result of the study, it can be concluded as follows:

First, from three steps that were used in Chapter 4, the result of English nouns prefixes that used in five articles in Jakarta Post are 11. While the result of English nouns suffixes are 132. It is also found eight kinds of English derivational forming nouns used confixes, they are: *instability, inequality, unemployment, intergenerational, independence, representation, resources, inequalities, disadvantage*. From five English articles in Jakarta Post were also found eight kinds of English forming nouns used confixes. The most English derivational forming noun used suffixes with the total score is 132 and the percentage is 103%. Furthermore, the result of Indonesian derivational forming nouns used in five articles in Kompas Newspaper are: prefixes = 15, suffixes = 16, infixes = 0 and confixes = 62. The most of Indonesian derivational forming noun used in five articles in Kompas Newspaper is confixes. The total score is 62 with the percentage is 103%.

Second, from the table of comparing between English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns, conclusions were drawn as follow: the differences between English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns are: English nouns are formed by using prefixes and suffixes, while Indonesian nouns are formed by

using prefixes, suffixes, infixes and confixes. Most of English nouns are formed by using suffixes, it can be seen from the result of table summarizing English suffixes forming noun are 132. The suffixes which were formed noun in five English articles: *–er*, *–hood*, *–ness*, *–ist*, *–ian, –or, –eer, –ship, –age, –ment, –ery, –ure , –ion, –ation*, *–ance*, *–ence*, *–ity*, *–ism*, *–al*, *–ing*, *-tion/*, *–ty/-ity*, *–th*, *–y*, *–ee* and *–our*. There were 16 English noun prefixes used *–er*, 1 used *–hood*, 2 used *–ness*, 3 used *–ist*, 2 used *–ian,* 1 used *–or,* 1 used *–eer,* 1 used *–ship,* 1 used *–age,* 20 used *–ment,* 1 used *–ery*, 3 used *–ure,* 20 used *–ion,* 5 used *–ation*, 4 used *–ance*, 5 used *–ence*, 2 used *–ity*, 2 used *–ism*, 14 used *–al*, 9 used *–ing*, 5 used *-tion/*, 7 used *–ty/-ity*, 1 used *–th*, 1 used *–y*, 1 used *–ee* and 1 used *-our*. Moreover, most of Indonesian derivational forming nouns are formed by using confixes. It can be seen from the result of Indonesian forming noun confixes are 62. Suffixes which were formed noun in five Indonesian articles: The Indonesian forming noun confixes which were found: *ke-an*, *pe-an, pem-an, pen-an, peng-an, penge-an, peny-an, per-an*. From 8 Indonesian forming noun confixes were found 33 used *ke-an*, 6 used *pe-an*, 5 used *pem-an*, 4 used *pen-an*, 3 used *peng-an*, 1 used *penge-an*, 1 used *peny-an* and 9 used *per-an*. The similarity is between English and Indonesian derivational forming nouns are formed by using prefixes and suffixes.

5.2   Suggestions

Based on the result of the study and conclusions, the following suggestions are offered.

(1)   Teachers of English

Teachers can know what kinds of derivational forming nouns, whether they are English and Indonesian. Teachers can also teach this material to the students as an additional subject in order students can know how can be nouns formed by using prefixes and suffixes. By teaching derivational forming nouns to the students, it can improve students' vocabularies.

(2)   Students

Students can learn English derivational forming nouns, what kinds of English forming noun prefixes and suffixes. Students can form noun by using English prefixes and suffixes. Thus, their knowledge not only limited knowing abstract nouns but also noun which is formed by using prefixes and suffixes. This material can become a supplementary material for the students to gain their knowledge about English noun prefixes and suffixes.

(3)   Other Researchers

This research paper could be a reference for those who want to conduct further research in contrastive analysis of English and Indonesian language, in terms of derivational forming nouns.

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