

A Contrastive Analysis Of Prefix In English And Batak

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini dibatasi untuk menyelidiki dan mendeskripsikan perbedaan kedua bahasa tersebut mengenai sufiks dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Batak Toba, yang berfokus pada prefiks dalam arti. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Data diambil teks berita dengan judul Ridwan Kamil populer di kalangan pemilih perempuan, Sandiaga Uno di kalangan pemilih laki-laki dari website Kompas. Temuan tersebut menjelaskan bahwa makna awalan dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Batak berbeda. Kedua bahasa tersebut, memiliki awalan yang berbeda dengan arti kata yang berbeda. Kesimpulannya, awalan dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Batak berbeda.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Kontrastif, Awalan, Inggris, Batak

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is limited to investigating and describing the differences between the two languages regarding suffixes in English and Toba Batak, which focuses on prefixes in meaning. This study used a qualitative design with a descriptive research type. Data was taken from news texts with the title Ridwan Kamil popular among female voters, Sandiaga Uno among male voters from the Kompas website. These findings explain that the meaning of prefixes in English and Batak are different. The two languages have different prefixes with different word meanings. In conclusion, the prefixes in English and Batak are different.

Keyword: Contrastive Analysis, Prefix, English, Batak

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a set of shared spoken, signed, or written symbols that individuals use to communicate as members of a social group and members of that group's culture. Many definitions of language have been proposed (Karam, 2018). Henry Sweet, an English phonetician and language scholar, stated: "Language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts." The writer needs to have an understanding of linguistics in order to study languages (Choudhary & Arora, 2021). Linguistics is a scientific study that can be applied to study many languages in the world (Cristy, Lubis, & Chunliu, 2023).

Linguistics has something to do with language, it also implies that linguistics relevant to the learning language". In this instance, the author sticks to morphology in linguistics, which is the academic study of the morphology and grammatical organization of words in a language (Kovács, Alonso, & Saini, 2021). Morphology is the study of word construction in linguistics (Sianipar, 2022). The majority of English words only contain one or two parts, but some technical terms .However, in many languages, a single word might convey a meaning that would necessitate the use of an entire phrase in English. In order to change a stem's meaning to meet its syntactic and communicational context, a morphological procedure is used (Fitria, 2021).

One part of linguistics deals with contrastive linguistics. According to Tarigan (in Purba, Malau, Siahaan, & Napitupulu, 2022) contrastive analysis, in the form of work procedures, is an activity that tries to compare the structure of the first language with the structure of the second language to identify the differences between the two languages. According to the aforementioned claim, the major objective of contrastive linguistics is to identify the differences and commonalities between languages through analysis. In this instance, the author often compares prefixes in the English and Batak Toba languages (Amin & Burghardt, 2020).

Contrast analysis (CA) is a systematic comparison aimed at explaining the similarities and differences between two or more languages. This can serve as a reference for find out the difficulties and obstacles in learn the language for it's users (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). Narrowly defined, contrastive analysis examines the differences between language pairs (or small groups) of similar backgrounds and aims to contribute to applied disciplines such as Foreign Language Teaching and Translation Research (Saragi, 2018).

According to Tarigan (2009: 5) contrastive analysis, in the form of working procedures, is an activity that tries to compare the structure of the first language with the structure of the second language to identify differences between the two languages. According to Lado (1975), contrastive analysis is a way of describing the difficulty or ease of language learners in learning a second language and a foreign language. According to Sutedi (in Banjarnahor, 2017) contrastive analysis is to describe the various similarities and differences about the structure of Language (linguistic objects) contained in two or more different languages. Based on understanding, comparative analysis serves as an alternative to address the difficult problems faced by teachers when learning the target language. According to Lado (1959), the steps in analyzing contrastive; 1) place one structural description of the best about the language

concerned. This description includes the level of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. This description includes the form, meaning and distribution. 2) summarize in one unified overview all structures; 3) compare the two languages structure by structure and pattern by pattern. By comparing each structure and pattern in the two language systems, we can find problems in language learning. According to Brown (in Ngantung, Lasut, & Sigarlaki, 2021), the procedure in analyzing contrastive 1) description of The compared Language system; 2) selection of language elements different in terms of phonology, morphology, or syntax; 3) compare these elements; 4) determine the mistakes made by learners in learning a foreign language or a second language. According Tarigan (Solovyev, Ivanov, & Solnyshkina, 2018) contrastive analysis measures are: 1) comparing B1 and B2 that students will learn; 2) predict or predict learning difficulties and errors language; 3) preparation or ordering of teaching materials; 4) How delivering teaching materials (Ruíz López, 2019).

A prefix is a term that comes before the root word to produce a new word. A prefix word has no meaning on its own, but when combined with a root word, it alters the meaning of the word. A prefix makes a word negative, expresses an opinion, or indicates repetition. According to (Chen et al., 2020) asserts that a prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base. Suffix is an affix attached after a root or stem or base, and infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. In the study of languages, a prefix is also known as a preformative because it changes the form of the word to which it is attached (Karam, 2018). A prefix is an affix that comes before the stem of a word (Xafizovna, 2022). Prefixes, can be either derivational or inflectional, forming a new word with a new semantic meaning and occasionally a distinct lexical category while maintaining the original word's core meaning. English exclusively uses suffixes for inflectional purposes (Obidovna, 2022); it lacks inflectional prefixes (Choudhary & Arora, 2021). A prefix at the start of an English word transforms it into another word. Prefixes often have the same meaning regardless of the term to which they are attached (Park, 2022). The prefixes syn- and -sym, for instance, signify "to do something together": Synthesis is defined as "a combination of ideas to form a theory or system" when the prefix syn- is added to thesis (Julianti, 2018). So this is type of prefix in english (Suryani, Rukmini, Bharati, & Hartono, 2018).

Prefix a—

The meaning implied by the prefix a- is: a. in, at, or, on Example : a- + light → alight

Prefix be-

The meaning implied by prefix be- is: become or make. Example: be- + quest → bequest (make)

Prefix dis-

The meaning implied by prefix dis- is: lack of. Example: dis- + belief → disbelief , negative Example: dis- + honest → dishonest

Prefix en-

The meaning implied by prefix en- is: make into .Example: en- + rich → enrich , put in .Example: en- + title → entitle.

Prefix mis-

The meaning implied by prefix mis- is: not. Example: mis- + trust → mistrust , wrong. Example: mis- + name → misname.

Prefix over-

The meaning implied by prefix over- is: to excess, too much. Example: over- + stay → overstay , across, above. Example: over- + sea → oversea.

Prefix re-

The meaning implied by prefix re- is again. Example: re- + write → rewrite

Prefix un

The meaning implied by prefix un- is: not, Example: un- + happy → unhappy, opposite of. Example: un- + wrap → unwrap.

Prefix under-

The meaning implied by prefix under- is: beneath. Example: under- + growth → undergrowth , not enough. Example: under- + age → underage, lower in rank, importance. Example: under- + study → understudy.

Affixes are word components in the Batak Toba language that, when put together to make root words or simple phrases, can create new words and new meanings. The Batak Toba language uses a variety of affixes, such as prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes. Verbs are one of the most significant components of a sentence in the Batak Toba language. According to Tenny (1987), verbs are words that express an action or action, process, motion, state or occurrence of something. As a result, it is evident that a verb is a word that denotes an activity or process and takes center stage in a sentence (Purohman, 2018).

There are several forms of affixes in the Batak Toba language, including prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes (Simamora & Saragih, 2019). Prefixes that use in Toba Batak grammar are common prefixes such as ma- , mar- , pa- , di- , tar- , ha- , hu- , tu- , um- .

Table 1. Prefix ma-

Prefix	Infinitive	Toba Language	Indonesian	English
ma-	<i>áangkat</i>	<i>Mangáangkat</i>	Mengangkat	lift up
ma-	<i>Álap</i>	<i>Mangálap</i>	menjemput	to pick up
ma-	<i>Éak</i>	<i>Mangéak</i>	mengejar	Overtake / to take after
ma-	<i>Ìdo</i>	<i>Mangìdo</i>	Mencari	find out
ma-	<i>Gòmak</i>	<i>Manggòmak</i>	Mengambil	Taken
ma-	<i>Dòngan</i>	<i>Mandòngani</i>	Menemani	to accompany
ma-	<i>Námnam</i>	<i>Mannámnam</i>	Memakan	Eat
ma-	<i>Péop</i>	<i>Maméop</i>	Menyimpan	to save up

ma-	<i>Séat</i>	<i>Manéat</i>	Menyembelih / memotong	to cut
ma-	<i>Tìop</i>	<i>Manìop</i>	Memegang	bring out

Prefix *mar-* is prefix *ber-* in Indonesian. Prefix *mar-* divided into : true prefix *mar-* and prefix *mar-* add other affixs (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020).

The meaning of verb in true prefix *mar-* are :

For having , examples : *maràrta* , *marhòrbo* , *marmàs* ,etc.

Doing something , examples : *marènde* , *mardèmban* , *margùli* ,etc.

To use , examples : *marmòbil* , *marmàndar* , etc.

To find something , examples : *marsòban* , *mardèngke* , *marhamìnjon* , *marbèngkel* , *margùru* , etc.

As a profesion , examples : *markòde* , *martòko* , *martàni* , *marhòtel* ,etc.

Doing as directed by infinitive , examples : *maràgat* , *marlòjong* , *martònun* , *marbàu* ,etc

Superlative , examples : *marbòlon* , *marràra* , *marbirong* ,etc.

Produce a something , examples : *marànak* , *marpìra* , etc.

The meaning of verbs use prefix

superlative = *pa-* + adjective

become = *pa-* + intransitive

verb show a process = *pa-* + transitive verb

passive voice = prefix *di-* + *pa-* + verb , *pa-* + infix *-in* + adjective

Prefix *di-* is same with prefix *di-* in Indonesian. The verb in this prefix has function as passive voice and it can add by other affixes.

Example : *di – olop*

Prefix *tar-*

There are some meaning of verb that use prefix *tar-* :

a.*tar-* + verb means ability ,

b.*tar-* + adjective/noun/verb + *-hon* means ability and

c.*tar-* + *ha-* + verb/adjective/noun + *-hon* means ability

d.*tar-* + *par-* + transitive verb/noun + *-hon* means ability

Prefix *ha-*

Prefix *ha-* is an affix that has in Toba Batak grammar. The verbs use prefix *ha-* mean *sanggup di* (ability), direction/place , as a noun.

Exmple : *ha-moraon*

Prefix *hu-*

Prefix *ha-* that means *ke (to)* , is from prefix *hu-*. Sinaga (2002: 59) states that in Toba Batak grammar, the word of *hu* use as prefix in verb. There are some meaning of verb use prefix *hu-*:

a.become

hu- + transitive verb

hu- +intransitive verb

b.plural

hu- + mar- + noun/verb + -an

Prefix tu-

The pattern and meaning uses this prefix is same with prefix hu-. Prefix hu- in Simalungun language is become prefix tu- in Toba language.

Prefix um-

Types prefix um- divided in singular and plural prefix.

1. Singular Prefix um- has function as comparative (um- + adjective) and process (um- + verb)

.

2) Plural prefix um-

um- + pa- + noun/adjective

um- + ha- + -hon + adjective

2. METHOD

According to Sugiyono (2018), qualitative methods are research methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the condition of the natural object, (as opposed to experiment) where researchers are as a key instrument, collection techniques data is triangulated (combined), data analysis is inductive / qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize the meaning of on generalization. According to Sugiyono (2016: 9) qualitative descriptive method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism used to examine the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is as a key instrument of data collection techniques carried out trigonometry. This study uses descriptive and qualitative research methods. In this study, the authors analyzed the prefix in English and Batak Toba language. The authors analyze both languages by considering the language prefix (Sandra, 2018).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis

English Version

Title of news text : Ridwan Kamil is popular among female voters, Sandiaga Uno among male voters

Tabel 2. English Version

Harimurti Yudhoyono are the three figures that women voters have the prospect of becoming vice presidential candidates. What are the opportunities for the three of them to accompany the current potential presidential candidate?

From several periodic surveys conducted by Kompas, the electability of presidential candidates (capres) in 2024 Election has narrowed down to three prominent names, namely Prabowo Subianto, Ganjar Pranowo, and Anies Baswedan.

Looking at the electability trend and the increasingly tight registration period, it is unlikely that any other names will emerge outside the three candidates. Now, the determination of the vice presidential candidate (cawapres) has become an increasingly important stage in the presidential election.

After the three prospective presidential candidates were officially declared by political parties or coalitions, the maneuver to find a suitable vice presidential candidate to accompany the selected presidential candidate is increasingly being conducted massively. Five months before the presidential and vice presidential election candidacy, lobbying activities, inter-party visits, and political communications are becoming more intense.

Sandiaga Uno, after leaving the Gerindra Party, decided to join the United Development Party (PPP) in mid-June 2023, which is in coalition with the Indonesian Democratic Party-Struggle (PDI-P) to support Ganjar as the presidential candidate.)

In addition to being appointed as the head of the Election Winning Body (Bappilu) of the party to win PPP in the 2024 elections, Sandiaga was also appointed by PPP to strive to become the potential vice presidential candidate alongside Ganjar.

Meanwhile, the meeting between Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono (AHY) and Puan Maharani at Gelora Bung Karno last week is suspected to be a political Democratic Party to pressure the Coalition for Unity of Change (KPP), which has not yet announced AHY as a candidate pair for the coalition's presidential candidate, Anies Baswedan, as a vice presidential candidate.

Quoting Kompas (5/6/2023), the National Mandate Party (PAN) is also continuing its efforts to make Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Erick Thohir the vice president for 2024.

After lobbying the PDI-P to pair Erick with Ganjar, this figure was also offered to the Gerindra Party to accompany Prabowo.

PAN believes that Erick is a figure who can complement the electoral shortcomings of Ganjar or Prabowo

Women's choice

The names of these figures appear with electability at the top in several periodic surveys of Kompas. The latest survey for the May 2023 period took a picture, at least 11 names of candidates for vice presidential candidates with electability above 2 percent.

However, it was photographed that there was a difference in the most popular figures chosen between female and male voters.

The survey results show that Ridwan Kamil, the Governor of West Java, is the most admired by women to become a potential vice-presidential candidate.

The level of popularity of Ridwan Kamil's decision to join the Golkar Party in January 2023 is 12.2 percent, surpassing Sandiaga Uno in second place with 10.3 percent of women's supporters.

As for the popularity of AHY as a potential vice presidential candidate in this group, it is 4.8 percent and Erick Thohir at 4.3 percent.)

Kang Emil, who is Ridwan Kamil's nickname, is considered most suitable to become a vice presidential candidate by women because he has experience and achievements as a leader (regional head / minister / state agency).

One-third of the female respondents interviewed in the survey share this opinion.

The success and achievements of Kang Emil in leading the city of Bandung, resulting in his re-election as one of the best mayors in Indonesia, is noted by female voters.

Ridwan Kamil was also considered successful in leading West Java.

As many as 27.8 percent of female voters also considered Ridwan Kamil to have a simple and populist personality.

In the male respondent group, Sandiaga Uno is the most popular.

The electability of the former vice presidential candidate in the 2019 election is at 13.7 percent. Meanwhile, Kang Emil only received 6.7 percent of the votes in this group.

Interestingly, Mahfud MD, Minister of Coordination for Politics, Law, and Security (Menko Polhukam), had a relatively high level of selection among male voters at 5.8 percent, while among female voters only 1.7 percent.

Meanwhile, Erick was selected by 4.8 percent of male respondents and AHY by 3.3 percent. The difference in the preferred choice for the most suitable vice presidential candidate between female and male voters indicates the dynamism of the vice presidential determination process.

"The coalition of parties supporting the three most dominant presidential candidates is currently still considering who the most suitable and potentially successful running mate would be, in order to increase votes and win the upcoming presidential election."

Preferred vice presidential option

The revelation of the political map to determine the potential running mate for the three presidential candidates has increased the political dynamics in recent times.

The ideal vice presidential candidate to accompany each presidential candidate according to the choice of female voters can be a consideration for the coalition of supporting parties. If female voters are asked who the most suitable vice presidential candidates to accompany Prabowo, Ganjar or Anies are, three names frequently mentioned in the top ranks are narrowed down: Ridwan Kamil, Sandiaga Uno, and Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono.

The survey results reveal that if Anies runs as a potential presidential candidate, most female respondents (15.3 percent) consider Ridwan Kamil to be the most suitable running mate as a potential vice presidential candidate.

Meanwhile, 10.3 percent of other female respondents believe that Sandiaga is the most ideal companion for Anies.

This voice is quite overshadowed by supporters of AHY (9.8 percent) in the female voter group.

The same findings were also seen in potential vice presidential candidates who are ideal to be paired with potential presidential candidates Ganjar or Prabowo.

To accompany Ganjar, the support for Ridwan and Sandiaga is not much different from the support given to accompany Anies.

As many as 14.8 percent of female respondents agreed to choose Ridwan as Ganjar's running mate, followed by Sandi who was chosen by 11 percent of respondents.

Meanwhile, according to female voters, the proportion of AHY to accompany Ganjar was only 6.3 percent.

Meanwhile, the proportion of the three potential vice presidential candidates to pair with Prabowo according to female respondents is highly competitive.

Ridwan and Sandiaga are expected to be Prabowo's vice presidential candidates by around 10 percent of respondents, while AHY is 8 percent.

However, the map of determining the vice presidential candidate may still change considering there are several figures who are also mentioned as suitable for the position, such as Erick Thohir, Mahfud MD, Airlangga Hartarto, Andika Perkasa, Puan Maharani,

Tri Rismaharini, Khofifah Indar Parawansa, and Yenny Wahid. Figures outside the party are also being considered by female voters.

The calculations for determining the suitable vice presidential candidate for the chosen presidential candidate and potentially determining victory are still ongoing and being deliberated upon.

The female respondent group can still voice their aspirations in subsequent surveys to encourage a figure who is expected to become a cawapres to be proposed to by a coalition of supporting parties.

Is Ridwan Kamil still the most idolized figure or has he even been beaten by Sandiaga Uno's popularity?

Source : <https://www.kompas.id/baca/english/2023/06/26/en-ridwan-kamil-populer-di-kalangan-pemilih-perempuan-sandiaga-uno-di-pemilih-laki-laki>

Tabel 3. Data Analysis

NO	SENTENCE	Prefix
1.	Harimurti Yudhoyono are the three figures that women voters have the prospect of becoming vice presidential candidates.	-
2.	What are the opportunities for the three of them to accompany the current potential presidential candidate?	-
3.	From several periodic surveys conducted by Kompas, the electability of presidential candidates (capres) in 2024 Election has narrowed down to three prominent names, namely Prabowo Subianto, Ganjar Pranowo, and Anies Baswedan	-
4.	Looking at the electability trend and the increasingly tight registration period, it is unlikely that any other names will emerge outside the three candidates	Unlikely
5.	Now, the determination of the vice presidential candidate (cawapres) has become an increasingly important stage in the presidential election.	-
6.	After the three prospective presidential candidates were officially declared by political parties or coalitions, the maneuver to find a suitable vice presidential candidate to accompany the selected presidential candidate is increasingly being conducted massively.	-
7.	Five months before the presidential and vice presidential election candidacy, lobbying activities, inter-party visits, and political communications are becoming more intense	Inter-party
8.	Sandiaga Uno, after leaving the Gerindra Party, decided to join the United Development Party (PPP) in mid-June 2023, which is in coalition with the Indonesian Democratic Party-	-

- Struggle (PDI-P) to support Ganjar as the presidential candidate
9. In addition to being appointed as the head of the Election Winning Body (Bappilu) of the party to win PPP in the 2024 elections, Sandiaga was also appointed by PPP to strive to become the potential vice presidential candidate alongside Ganjar.
 10. Meanwhile, the meeting between Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono (AHY) and Puan Maharani at Gelora Bung Karno last week is suspected to be a political Democratic Party to pressure the Coalition for Unity of Change (KPP), which has not yet announced AHY as a candidate pair for the coalition's presidential candidate, Anies Baswedan, as a vice presidential candidate.
 11. Quoting Kompas (5/6/2023), the National Mandate Party (PAN) is also counting its efforts to make Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Erick Thohir the vice president for 2024.
 12. After lobbying the PDI-P to pair Erick with Ganjar, this figure was also offered to the Gerindra Party to accompany Prabowo.
 13. PAN believe is that Erick is a figure who can complement the electoral shortcomings of Ganjar or Prabowo.
 14. The names of these figures appear with electability at the top in several periodic surveys of Kompas. The latest survey for the May 2023 period took a picture, at least 11 names of candidates for vice presidential candidates with electability above 2 percent.
 15. However, it was photographed that there was a difference in the most popular figures chosen between female and male voters.
 16. The survey results show that Ridwan Kamil, the Governor of West Java, is the most admired by women to become a potential vice-presidential candidate.
 17. The level of popularity of Ridwan Kamil's decision to join the Golkar Party in January 2023 is 12.2 percent, surpassing Sandiaga Uno in second place with 10.3 percent of women's supporters.
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18. As for the popularity of AHY as a potential vice presidential candidate in this group, it is 4.8 percent and Erick Thohir at 4.3 percent. -
 19. Kang Emil, who is Ridwan Kamil's nickname, is considered most suitable to become a vice presidential candidate by women because he has experience and achievements as a leader (regional head / minister / state agency). -
 20. One-third of the female respondents interviewed in the survey share this opinion. Interviewed
 21. The success and achievements of Kang Emil in leading the city of Bandung, resulting in his re-election as one of the best mayors in Indonesia, is noted by female voters. re-election
 22. Ridwan Kamil was also considered successful in leading West Java. -
 23. As many as 27.8 percent of female voters also considered Ridwan Kamil to have a simple and populist personality. -
 24. In the male respondent group, Sandiaga Uno is the most popular. -
 25. The electability of the former vice presidential candidate in the 2019 election is at 13.7 percent. Meanwhile, Kang Emil only received 6.7 percent of the votes in this group. -
 26. Interestingly, Mahfud MD, Minister of Coordination for Politics, Law, and Security (Menko Polhukam), had a relatively high level of selection among male voters at 5.8 percent, while among female voters only 1.7 percent. -
 27. Meanwhile, Erick was selected by 4.8 percent of male respondents and AHY by 3.3 percent. -
 28. The difference in the preferred choice for the most suitable vice presidential candidate between female and male voters indicates the dynamism of the vice presidential determination process. -
 29. "The coalition of parties supporting the three most dominant presidential candidates is currently still considering who the most suitable and potentially successful running mate would be, in order to increase votes and win the upcoming presidential election." -
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30. The revelation of the political map to determine the potential running mate for the three presidential candidates has increased the political dynamics in recent times. -
 31. The ideal vice presidential candidate to accompany each presidential candidate according to the choice of female voters can be a consideration for the coalition of supporting parties -
 32. If female voters are asked who the most suitable vice presidential candidates to accompany Prabowo, Ganjar or Anies are, three names frequently mentioned in the top ranks are narrowed down: Ridwan Kamil, Sandiaga Uno, and Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono -
 33. The survey results reveal that if Anies runs as a potential presidential candidate, most female respondents (15.3 percent) consider Ridwan Kamil to be the most suitable running mate as a potential vice presidential candidate. -
 34. Meanwhile, 10.3 percent of other female respondents believe that Sandiaga is the most ideal companion for Anies. -
 35. This voice is quite overshadowed by supporters of AHY (9.8 percent) in the female voter group. overshadowed
 36. The same finding were also seen in potential vice presidential candidates who are ideal to be paired with potential presidential candidates Ganjar or Prabowo. -
 37. To accompany Ganjar, the support for Ridwan and Sandiaga is not much different from the support given to accompany Anies. -
 38. As many as 14.8 percent of female respondents agreed to choose Ridwan as Ganjar's running mate, followed by Sandi who was chosen by 11 percent of respondents. -
 39. Meanwhile, according to female voters, the proportion of AHY to accompany Ganjar was only 6.3 percent. -
 40. Meanwhile, the proportion of the three potential vice presidential candidates to pair with Prabowo according to female respondents is highly competitive. -
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41.	Ridwan and Sandiaga are expected to be Prabowo's vice presidential candidates by around 10 percent of respondents, while AHY is 8 percent.	-
42.	However, the map of determining the vice presidential candidate may still change considering there are several figures who are also mentioned as suitable for the position, such as Erick Thohir, Mahfud MD, Airlangga Hartarto, Andika Perkasa, Puan Maharani, Tri Rismaharini, Khofifah Indar Parawansa, and Yenny Wahid.	-
43.	Figures outside the party are also being considered by female voters	-
44.	The calculations for determining the suitable vice presidential candidate for the chosen presidential candidate and potentially determining victory are still ongoing and being deliberated upon.	-
45.	The female respondent group can still voice their aspirations in subsequent surveys to encourage a figure who is expected to become a cawapres to be proposed to by a coalition of supporting parties.	-
46.	Is Ridwan Kamil still the most idolized figure or has he even been beaten by Sandiaga Uno's popularity?	-

Tabel 4. Classification Result Data analysis results of Prefix in English in News text

No	Word	Prefix			
		Un-	Inter -	Re -	Over -
1.	Unlikely	√			
2.	Interparty		√		
3.	Re-election			√	
4.	Overshadowed				√

Tabel 5. Finding Prefix English Ver.

Prefix	% result	
Un-	1/4×100	25%
Inter-	1/4×100	25%
Re-	1/4×100	25%
Over-	1/4×100	25%

So after we have classified and formatted in percentage we found in the prefix in english in this text there are only 4 english prefixes that we found including the prefixes un-, inter-, re-, over-, each of which can be calculated in the form of presentation is 25%

Tabel 6. Batak Version

Harimurti Yudhoyono adalah tolu sosok pamili na boru boru nang mamiliki prospek gabe cawapres. Songon dia ma peluang tolu an mendampingi capres potensial tingki on Sian beberapa survei berkala nang dilakukan Kompas, elektabilitas calon presiden (capres) ni pamili 2024 mengerucut gabe tolu goar na I do Prabowo Subianto, Ganjar Pranowo, dohot Anies Baswedan. Memereng tren elektabilitas dohot masa panuaratan nang mansai ketat, na geleng kemungkinan naeng muncul Goar na asing ni luar patolu kandidat tersebut. Nuaeng, penetapan calon wakil presiden (cawapres) gabe tahapan nang samakin porlu di bagas pamilihan presiden. Dung tolu bakal calon presiden resmi dideklarasikan sian partai politik manang koalisi, manuver mangalului calon wakil presiden nang cocok laho mandongani calon presiden tarpilit mansai gencar dilakukan Lima bulan manjonok pencalonan presiden dan wakil presiden, kegiatan lobi, tandangan antarpartai, dohot komunikasi politik mansai gencar dilakukan. Sandiaga Uno, dung kaluar sian Partai Gerindra, mamutushon marsada dohot Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP) di pertengahan Juni 2023 nang berkoalisi dohot Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDI-P) tu marlopi Ganjar mansai calon presiden.) Angkut ni ditodo gabe ketua Badan Pemenangan Pemilu (Baplu) sian partai pamonang PPP di Pilkada 2024, Sandiaga pe ditodo PPP laho berjuang gabe calon wakil presiden potensial dohot Ganjar. Tangan i ,partomuan Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono (AHY) dohot Puan Maharani ni Gelora Bung Karno minggu na salpu diduga merupakan politik Partai Demokrat mansai mangodohoton Koalisi Persatuan Perubahan (KPP) nang dang pe manotophon AHY gabe pasangan calon. Gabe calon presiden koalisi, Anies Baswedan, gabe calon wakil presiden. Manapu Kompas (5/6/2023), Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN) muse torus berupaya gabe menjadhon Menteri Badan Usaha Milik Negara Erick Thohir gabe wakil presiden 2024. Salpu melobi PDI-P tu bagen menjodohkan Erick dohot Ganjar, sosok ini pun ditawari tu Partai Gerindra gabe mandongani Prabowo. PAN manilai Erick adalah sosok naeng tarbahen pauliulian kekurangan elektoral Ganjar atau Prabowo. Goar Goar tokoh na tergora timbul dohot ektabilitas di jejeran taratas di bagas beberapa survei berkala kompas , survei na tarbaru periode Mei 2023 ni memotret pinomat adong 11 Goar cawapres dohot elektabilitas di atas 2 persen. Alai, di gambar adong dong salisi tokoh na papuler nai dipilit holang holang pamili boru boru dohot amang amang. Hasil survei i patuduhon ala Ridwan Kamil, gubernur Jawa Barat paling di sonangi boru manjadi calon wakil presiden nang potensial. Tingkat popularitas haputoson ridwal Kamil marsada dohot partai golkar di Januari 2023 sabalga 12.2% ,mengungguli sandiaga uno ni urutan Padua hut 10,3 persen pangalang boru boru. Adong pe popularitas AHY nuaeng gabe calon wakil presiden di pungan ni adong ma 48% dohot erick Tohir 4.3%. Kang Emil Pangaduan rosu Ridwal Kamil, dinilai paling cocok gabe cawapres sian boru boru ala i mamiliki penggalaman dohot prestasi jala i gabe pamimpin (kepala daerah/mentri/lembaga negara). Sapartolu responden boru boru nang

diwawancarai di bagas survei membagi pikikiran on. Hasukses on dohot prestasi kang emil mamimpin kota Bandung sampe tarpilit muse gabe salah satu walikota na denggan in Indonesia disatat sian pamili boru".Ridwan kamil muse dinilai mengabak Jawa Barat. Sagodang 27.8 persen pamili na boru boru tong manilai ridwan kamil mamiliki kepribadian nang bulus jala merakyat.

Di punguan responden amang amang , sandiaga Uno na paling populer.

Elektabilitas mantan calon wakil presiden tu pemilu 2019 nion balgana 13.7 persen. Haru kang emil holan mandapot 6,7 persen suara di grup on Manarikna, mahfud md, menteri koordinator bidang politik, hukum dohot keamanan (menko polhukam), marugasan tingkat seleksi todoan bawa na relatif timbo ima 5,8 persen, gari todoan parompunan ima 1,7 persen

gari erick dipillit ima 4,8 persen respon ni bawa dohot ahy godangna 3,3 persenParasingan todoan calon wakil presiden ima paling cocok holang holang todoan parompunan dohot bawa patuduhon dinamika proses penetapan wakil presiden."Kongsi partai panggalang tolu calon presiden paling dominan sangga on holan mampartimbangkon ise calon wakil presiden na paling cocok dohot berpotensi sukses, ima na laho maningkatton suara dohot namonang pemilihan presiden nanaengro"Ain wakil presiden na di halomoan tarida gambaran politik na manontuhon calon cawapres tu tolu calon presiden na maningkat ima di goari politik parpudion. Calon wakil presiden na ideal mandampingi sude calon presiden sesuai pilihan todoan parompunan boi manjadi pertimbangan partai pandukung. Molo todoan parompunan disukkun ise calon wakil presiden na paling cocok mandampingi prabowo, ganjar manang anies, tolu nama na sering digora di jejeron tartimbo Ima: ridwan kamil, sandiaga uno, dan agus harimutri yudhoyono.Hasil survei patorangkon, molo anies mancalotton diri sebagai calon presiden, paling balga respon parompunan (15,3 persen) mangasam ridwan kamil paling cocok nagabe calon wakil presiden .Sementara i 10,3 persen respon parompunan na asing mangasam sandiaga ima pandamping na cocok tu anies.

Soara on cukup diparroahon marhite hite pandukung ahy (9,8) persen di kelompok todoan parompunan. Abalan na sama ima tarbereng di calon wakil presiden na ideal di pasangkon dohot calon presiden ganjar manang prabowo.Na mandanpingi ganjar, songkongan ridwan dohot songkongan na dilehon tu namandampingi anies.Godangna 14,8 persen respon parompunan setuju memillit ridwan na gabe cawapres ganjar, dipatutur sandi na dipillit 11 persen respon.Sedangkan mandapot todoan parompunan, proporsi ahy na mandampingi ganjar ima 6,3 persen.

Sementara i, proporsi tolu calon wakil presiden na marangkup dohot prabowo didok pandapot parompunan ima kompetitif.Ridwan dohot sandiaga disurasura ingkon manjadi cawapres prabowo, ima sekitar 10 persen pandapot, sedangkan ahy 8 persen, alai gambar penetapan cawapres boi dope di ubah mangingot adong dope piga piga halak na digoari na cocok mandukung jabatan i, songon erick thodir, mahfud md, airlangga hartarto, andika perkasa, puan maharani, tri rismaharani, khofifah indar parawansa dohot yenny wahid, ima goar goar di luar partai na gabe pertimbangan todoan parompunan.Paretongan na manontuhon calon wakil presiden na cocok gabe calon presiden tarpillit dohot na malo manontuhon hamonangan ima na torus dibahen.Kelompok pandapot ni parompunan boi dope mangalehon dukungan tu calon namangihut na gabe aropan cawapres na gabe partai situmpak

Manang boi do ridwan kamil manjadi hadirion na cocok gabe teladan manang gabe talu sian popularitas sandiaga uno?

Tabel 7. Data Analysis

No	Sentence	Prefix
1.	Harimurti Yudhoyono adalah tolu sosok pamili na boru boru nang mamiliki prospek gabe cawapres.	Pa+mili Ma+miliki
2.	Songon dia ma peluang tolu an madongani capres potensial tingki on	Ma+dongani
3.	Sian beberapa survei berkala nang dilakukan Kompas, elektabilitas calon presiden (capres) ni pamilu 2024 mengerucut gabe tolu goar na I do Prabowo Subianto, Ganjar Pranowo, dohot Anies Baswedan	-
4.	Mamereng tren elektabilitas dohot masa panuaratan nang mansai ketat, na geleng kemungkinan naeng muncul Goar na asing ni luar patolu kandidat tersebut.	Ma+mereng
5.	Nuaeng, panetapan calon wakil presiden (cawapres) gabe tahapan nang samakin porlu di bagas pamilihan presiden	Pa+netapan
6.	Dung tolu bakal calon presiden resmi dideklarasikan sian partai politik manang koalisi, manuver mangalului calon wakil presiden nang cocok laho mandongani calon presiden tarpilit mansai gencar dilakukan	Ma+ngalulu I Tar+pilt
7.	Lima bulan manjonok pancalonan presiden dan wakil presiden, kegiatan lobi, tandangan antarpantai, dohot komunikasi politik mansai gencar dilakukan.	Pa+calonan
8.	Sandiaga Uno, dung kaluar sian Partai Gerindra, mamutushon marsada dohot Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP) di pertengahan Juni 2023 nang berkoalisi dohot Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDI-P) tu marlopi Ganjar mansai calon presiden.)	Ma+mutushon Mar+sada
9.	Angkut ni ditodo gabe ketua Badan Pemenangan Pemilu (Baplu) sian partai pamonang PPP di Pilkada 2024, Sandiaga pe ditodo PPP laho berjuang gabe calon wakil presiden potensial dohot Ganjar.	Pa+monang
10.	Tangan i ,partomuan Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono (AHY) dohot Puan Maharani ni Gelora Bung Karno minggu na salpu diduga merupakan politik Partai Demokrat mansai mangodohoton Koalisi Persatuan Perubahan (KPP) nang dang pe manotophon AHY gabe pasangan calon.	Ma+dohoton Ma+notophon

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------|
| 11. | Gabe calon presiden koalisi, Anies Baswedan, gabe calon wakil presiden. | |
| 12. | Manapu Kompas (5/6/2023), Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN) muse torus berupaya gabe majadihon Menteri Badan Usaha Milik Negara Erick Thohir gabe wakil presiden 2024. | Ma+jadihon |
| 13. | Salpu melobi PDI-P tu bagen pajodohan Erick dohot Ganjar, sosok ini pun ditawari tu Partai Gerindra gabe mandongani Prabowo. | Pa+jodohan |
| 14. | PAN manilai Erick adalah sosok naeng tarbahen pauliulian kekurangan elektoral Ganjar atau Prabowo. | Ma+nilai
Tar +bahen |
| 15. | Goar Goar tokoh na tergora timbul dohot ektabalitas di jejeran taratas di bagas beberapa survei berkala kompas , survei na tarbaru periode Mei 2023 ni mamotret pinomat adong 11 Goar cawapres dohot elektabilitas di atas 2 persen. | Ma+motret |
| 16. | Alai, di gambar adong dong salisi tokoh na papuler nai dipilit holang holang pamili boru boru dohot amang amang. | Di+pilit |
| 17. | Hasil survei i patuduhon ala Ridwan Kamil, gubernur Jawa Barat paling di sonangi boru manjadi calon wakil presiden nang potensial. | Pa+tuduhon |
| 18. | Tingkat popularitas haputoson ridwal Kamil marsada dohot partai golkar di Januari 2023 sabalga 12.2% ,mengungguli sandiaga uno ni urutan Padua hut 10,3 persen pangalang boru boru. | Pa+dua
Pa+ngalang |
| 19. | Adong pe popularitas AHY nuaeng gabe calon wakil presiden di pungan ni adong ma 48% dohot erick Tohir 4.3%. | |
| 20. | Kang Emil Pangaduan rosu Ridwal Kamil, dinilai paling cocok gabe cawapres sian boru boru ala i mamiliki pengalaman dohot prestasi jala i gabe pamimpin (kepala daerah/mentri/lembaga negara). | Pa+ngaduan
Ma+miliki |
| 21. | Sapartolu responden boru boru nang diwawancarai di bagas survei membagi pikikiran on. | - |

22.	Hasukses on dohot prestasi kang emil mamimpin kota Bandung sampe tarpilit muse gabe salah satu walikota na denggan in Indonesia disatat sian pamili boru	Ha+ sukses Ma+mimpin
23.	Ridwan kamil muse tarnilai mengabak Jawa Barat.	Tar+nilai
24.	Sagodang 27.8 persen pamili na boru boru tong manilai ridwan kamil mamiliki kepribadian nang bulus jala merakyat.	Ma+nilai
25.	Di punguan responden amang amang , sandiaga Uno na paling populer.	-
26.	Elektabilitas mantan calon wakil presiden tu pemilu 2019 nion balgana 13.7 persen.	-
27.	Haru kang emil holan mandapot 6,7 persen suara di grup on.	-
28.	Abalan na sama ima tarbereng di calon wakil presiden na ideal di pasangkon dohot calon presiden ganjar manang prabowo Manarikna, mahfud md, menteri koordinator bidang politik, hukum dohot keamanan (menko polhukam), marugasan tingkat seleksi todoan bawa na relatif timbo ima 5,8 persen, gari todoan parompuan ima 1,7 persen	Tar+bereng ma+rugasan
29.	gari erick dipillit ima 4,8 persen respon ni bawa dohot ahy godangna 3,3 persen	-
30.	Parasingan todoan calon wakil presiden ima paling cocok holang holang todoan parompuan dohot bawa patuduhon dinamika proses penetapan wakil presiden.	Pa+toduhon
31.	"Kongsi partai panggalang tolu calon presiden paling dominan sangga on holan mampartimbangkon ise calon wakil presiden na paling cocok dohot berpotensi sukses, ima na laho maningkatton suara dohot namonang pemilihan presiden nanaengro"	Ma+partimbangan Ma+ningkatton
32.	Ain wakil presiden na di halomoan tarida gambaran politik na manontuhon calon cawapres tu tolu calon presiden na maningkat ima di goari politik parpudion.	Ha+lomoan Ma+nontuhon Ma+ningkathon
33.	Calon wakil presiden na ideal mandampingi sude calon presiden sesuai pilihan todoan parompuan boi tarjadi partimbangan partai pandukung.	Tar+jadi

34.	Molo todoan parompuan disukkun ise calon wakil presiden na paling cocok mandampingi prabowo, ganjar manang anies, tolu nama na sering digora di jejeron tartimbo	Di+sukkun Di+gora Tar+timbo
35.	Hasil survei patorangkon, molo anies mancalotton diri sebagai calon presiden, paling balga respon parompuan (15,3 persen) mangasam ridwan kamil paling cocok nagabe calon wakil presiden	-
36.	Sementara i 10,3 persen respon parompuan na asing mangasam sandiaga ima pandamping na cocok tu anies.	Pa+damping
37.	Soara on cukup diparroahon marhite hite pandukung ahy (9,8) persen di kelompok todoan parompuan.	Di + parroahan Pa+dukung
38.	Abalan na sama ima tarbereng di calon wakil presiden na ideal di pasangkon dohot calon presiden ganjar manang prabowo	Tar+bereng
39.	Na mandampingi ganjar, songkongan ridwan dohot songkongan na dilehon tu namandampingi anies.	Di+lehon
40.	Godangna 14,8 persen respon parompuan setuju mamillit ridwan na gabe cawapres ganjar, dipatutur sandi na dipillit 11 persen respon	Di + patutur Di+pilit
41.	Sedangkan mandapot todoan parompuan, proporsi ahy na mandampingi ganjar ima 6,3 persen.	Ma +dapot
42.	Sementara i, proporsi tolu calon wakil presiden na marangkup dohot prabowo didok pandapot parompuan ima kompetitif.	Ma +rangkup
43.	Ridwan dohot sandiaga disurasura ingkon manjadi cawapres prabowo, ima sekitar 10 persen pandapot, sedangkan ahy 8 persen, alai gambar penetapan cawapres boi dope di ubah mangingot adong dope piga piga halak na digoari na cocok mandukung jabatan i, songon erick thodir, mahfud md, airlangga hartarto, andika perkasa, puan maharani, tri rismaharani, khofifah indar parawansa dohot yenny wahid, ima goar goar di luar partai na gabe pertimbangan todoan parompuan.	Di + sura sura Di+goari
44.	Paretongan na manontuhon calon wakil presiden na cocok gabe calon presiden tarpillit dohot na malo manontuhon hamonangan ima na torus dibahen	Ma+nontuhon Tar+pilit Ha+monangan Di+bahen

45. Kelompok pandapot ni parompunan boi dope mangalehon dukungan tu calon na mangihut na gabe aropan cawapres na gabe partai situmpak Ma+ngihut
46. Manang boi do ridwan kamil manjadi hadirion na cocok gabe teladan manang gabe talu sian popularitas sandiaga uno? Ha+dirion

Tabel 8. Classification Result Data analysis results of Prefix in Batak in News tex

NO	WORDS	PREFIX					
		Ma-	Mar-	Pa-	Di-	Tar-	Ha-
1.	Pa+mili			√			
2.	Ma+miliki	√					
3.	Ma+dongani	√					
4.	Ma+mereng	√					
5.	Pa+netapan			√			
6.	Ma+ngalulu I	√					
7.	Tar+pilt					√	
8.	Pa+calonan			√			
9.	Ma+mutushon	√					
10.	Mar+sada		√				
11.	Pa+monang			√			
12.	Ma+dohoton	√					
13.	Ma+notophon	√					
14.	Ma+jadihon	√					
15.	Pa+jodohan			√			
16.	Ma+nilai	√					
17.	Tar +bahen					√	
18.	Ma+motret	√					
19.	Di+pilit				√		
20.	Pa+tuduhon			√			
21.	Pa+dua			√			
22.	Pa+ngalang			√			
23.	Pa+ngaduan			√			
24.	Ma+miliki	√					
25.	Ha+ sukses						√
26.	Ma+mimpin	√					
27.	Tar+nilai					√	
28.	Ma+nilai	√					
29.	Tar+bereng					√	
30.	ma+rugasan	√					
31.	Pa+toduhon			√			
32.	Ma+partimbangan	√					

33. Ma+ningkatton	√			
34. Ha+lomoan				√
35. Ma+nontuhon	√			
36. Ma+ningkathon	√			
37. Tar+jadi				√
38. Di+sukkun			√	
39. Di+gora			√	
40. Tar+timbo				√
41. Pa+damping		√		
42. Di + parroahan			√	
43. Pa+dukung		√		
44. Tar+bereng				√
45. Di+pilit			√	
46. Di+lehon			√	
47. Di + patutur			√	
48. Ma +dapot	√			
49. Ma +rangkup	√			
50. Di + sura sura			√	
51. Di+goari			√	
52. Ma+nontuhon	√			
53. Tar+pilit				√
54. Ha+monangan				√
55. Di+bahen			√	
56. Ma+ngihut	√			
57. Ha+dirion				√

Tabel 9. Finding Prefix in Batak Ver.:

Prefix	% result	% result
Ma-	22/57 × 100	38,6 %
Mar-	1/57 × 100	1,7%
Pa-	12/57 × 100	21%
Di-	10/57 × 100	17,7%
Tar -	8/57 × 100	14%
Ha -	4/57 × 100	7%

So after we classify and format in percentage we find prefixes in Batak language in this text there are 6 Batak prefixes with Ma- , Mar- , Pa- , Di- , Tar-, Ha- prefixes, we find 6 Batak prefixes if we translate the text into the Batak language, if we calculate it in presentation form, the prefix ma- is found by 38.6%, mar- is found by 1.7%, Pa- is found by 21%, Di- is found by 17.7%, Tar- , found as much as 14% and Ha- found as much as 7%.

Discussion

This study concludes that there are differences between English and Batak prefixes in this news text after we translate them into each language and we find that there are more prefixes found in Batak than English (Abdulameer & Suhair, 2019), which we find very few, namely prefixes in English, there are 4 , namely un-, inter-, Re-, over -, each of which is only 25%. and prefixes in batak we found 7 prefixes namely ma- is found by 38.6%, mar- is found

by 1.7%, Pa- is found by 21%, Di- is found by 17.7%, Tar- , found as much as 14 % and Ha- found as much as 7% (Ramasari, 2020). and after we conclude that we found the use of prefixes in the Batak language and the use of prefixes in English have different meanings and applications for each word.

4. Conclusion

The study concluded that there are differences in the prefix in English and Batak language in the text of the news. Therefore, researchers found that the prefix in the Batak language more than in English. In English, only 4 prefixes are found; - Unlikely, -Interparty, - Re-election, and prefix-Oveshowed. In the Batak language found as many as 6 prefixes, namely; - Mamiliki, -Marsada, -Pamili, -Dipilit, - Tarjadi, and prefix-Hadirion. In connection with this can also provide conclusions about the comparison between the two languages regarding the addition of prefixes in the Batak language and English have different prefixes but can give birth to new word meanings in accordance with the prefix prefix in both languages.

Suggestion

Based on the above Research, researchers hope are :

1. Through this study is expected to assist researchers in conducting research in the study of Contrastive Analysis related prefix comparison between Batak and English.
2. The researchers are expected to conduct more in-depth research on the local language so as to give birth to new research.
3. Researchers who have an interest in analyzing the comparison of two languages in order to make this journal as a reference for the next study.

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