

A Contrastive Analysis Between English And Indonesian Noun Suffixes In The Hortatory Text

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendiskripsikan dan menganalisis kontrasif antara sufiks nomina bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia dalam teks hortatory. Ini menyelidiki pola linguistik dan nuansa semantik yang disampaikan oleh sufiks ini dalam kedua bahasa. Melalui analisis komparatif teks hortatory. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan kualitatif dengan studi kepustakaan. Studi ini menyoroti bagaimana pilihan akhiran kata benda memengaruhi dampak persuasif dan strategi retorik yang digunakan dalam setiap bahasa. Temuan ini berkontribusi pada pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang variasi lintas-linguistik dalam wacana hortatory, menawarkan wawasan berharga bagi pelajar dan pendidik bahasa.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Kontrasif, Inggris, Indonesia, Noun Suffixes, Hortatory Text

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the contrast between English and Indonesian noun suffixes in hortatory texts. It investigates the linguistic patterns and semantic nuances conveyed by these suffixes in both languages. Through comparative analysis of hortatory texts. This research method uses qualitative literature study. This study highlights how the choice of noun endings influences the persuasive impact and rhetorical strategies used in each language. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of cross-linguistic variation in hortatory discourse, offering valuable insights for language learners and educators.

Keyword: Contrastive Analysis, English, Indonesian, Noun Suffixes, Hortatory Text

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1. INTRODUCTION

Contrastive Analysis is a method that compares two languages with the aim of understanding the differences and similarities between certain languages, and using them to inform the teaching and acquisition of a second language. In our opinion, Contrastive Analysis is a useful tool in studying and understanding the differences and similarities between different languages (M. A. Fahmi & Cahyono, 2021). By analyzing the contrasts between these languages, we can identify common patterns in language structure, as well as the distinctive differences between one language and another. According to Larry Selinker (in Nofrika, 2019), Contrastive Analysis is a method for studying errors in learning a second language by comparing the structure of the first language with that of the second language. This method assumes that learners tend to experience errors due to transfer from their first language to their second language (Huntul, Tamsir, Ahmadini, & Thottoli, 2022). According to Charles Fries (in Indahsari, 2020), Contrastive Analysis is a method that studies two languages by comparing the elements of the language to identify the distinctive differences between the two. This approach also pays attention to how these differences can affect second language acquisition. In our opinion, Contrastive Analysis is a useful tool in studying and understanding the differences and similarities between different languages. By analyzing the contrasts between these languages, we can identify common patterns in language structure, as well as the distinctive differences between one language and another (Pitarch, 2020).

Language is a powerful tool that facilitates communication and expression of human thoughts, emotions, and ideas. Every language has its own unique set of rules and structures that affect how words are formed and sentences are constructed. One fascinating aspect of language study is the exploration of morphological processes, such as affixation, which involves the addition of prefixes, suffixes, or infixes to words to create new forms. The study of these morphological processes is crucial in understanding the evolution and development of languages (Lismayanti & Pratama, 2019).

As a means of global communication, English is the most widely spoken language in the world. In general, English refers to a group of languages that developed from the West Germanic language family and originated in Old English (Liu, 2021). In today's global context, English is often regarded as an important international language and a common requirement for careers and education at an international level (Carrington, 2021). We believe that English is the most important and widely spoken language in the world today (Firman, Baedhowi, & Murtini, 2018). It is complex and diversified, plays a significant role in international communication, and is a useful tool in many facets of modern life. International communications, business, academia, technology, and entertainment are just a few of the industries that employ English (Cayari, 2018).

This research focuses on conducting a contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian noun suffixes. English and Indonesian belong to different language families and have distinct

linguistic characteristics. Investigating their noun suffixes will provide valuable insights into the similarities and differences in their word formation processes (Azhari & Adnan, 2018). Hortatory texts play a crucial role in conveying persuasive messages and offering advice to readers or listeners (Bui, 2021). Within these texts, noun suffixes play a significant role in shaping the language's persuasiveness and coherence (Angelina, 2020). This research investigates the usage of noun suffixes in hortatory texts in both English and Indonesian, exploring the linguistic differences and similarities that exist in these structures (Pasaribu, Herman, & Hutahaean, 2020).

2. METHOD

This study discusses the methods used by researchers in research methods consisting of research design, research participants and procedures. In this study, researchers used quantitative methods. According to V. Wiratna Sujarweni (in Elfeky, Masadeh, & Elbyaly, 2020) quantitative research is a type of research that produces discoveries that can be achieved (obtained) using statistical procedures or other means of quantification (measurement). Which means researchers use numerical data. Researchers chose to analyze hortatory text. In collecting data in research, researchers follow the following steps. First of all, the researcher looks for hortatory texts on the internet (S. Fahmi & Rachmijati, 2021). Second, the researcher reads the text, then looks for what includes noun suffixes by analyzing every word in the text. Third, researchers are able to calculate the results of the data obtained from those that have been analyzed (Zulaikah, Agustina, & Muklas, 2018).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indonesians have a terrible reading habit since the majority of people don't understand how important reading is.

To convert knowledge and technology, reading is crucial. One learns about the world by reading. What he or she is unable to notice on their own will be understood by them. In an article, the lines between the paragraphs are where knowledge is found. The improvement of human life quality requires information. Only via extensive reading from a variety of literary sources can one be able to change technology from another nation. If they are not read, expensive books in libraries and bookstores are meaningless.

Someone will become inspired to read once they realize how important reading is. When we are aware that something is crucial because it can provide us with essential knowledge, we will make an effort to obtain or complete it. For instance, a businessperson who consistently keeps up with news or information would know what to do in his or her industry. He'll decide wisely to carry out a transaction. The majority of individuals in all industrialized nations understand the value of reading and have healthy reading habits. People enjoy reading in automobiles, waiting areas, parks, and bus and railway terminals. They enjoy reading, which provides them with useful information and motivation.

Through a carefully planned and executed campaign, the value of reading can be effectively communicated. It's difficult to instill knowledge in a generation of people. All aspects of the country must work hard on it, especially the government. A serious campaign run by the national and local governments can assist the general populace in waking up and preparing for the real competition. Various forms of mass media, including TV, radio,

booklets, bulletins, newspapers, and magazines, can be used to promote the campaign. Teachers, parents, and anybody else that cares can also conduct it (Suharsiwi & Nugroho, 2018).

Because of this, the government should support a nationwide, successful campaign to emphasize the value of reading among all segments of the population. Globalization has been compelled by the world (Mariana, Purnomo, & Firdaus, 2018). People who don't know much will be left behind. A solid reading habit is crucial to accelerating this nation's better change.

Analysis Text Based On Noun Suffixes :

Paragraph 1 :

Reading habit is poor among Indonesians because most people haven't realized the importance of reading.

Noun Suffixes : Read + ing = *Reading*

Import + ance = *Importance*

Paragraph 2 :

Reading is important to transform knowledge and technology.

Noun Suffixes : Import + ant = *Important*

Read + ing = *Reading*

By reading, one knows the world.

Noun Suffixes : Read + ing = *Reading*

He or she will understand what he doesn't see by himself or herself.

Noun Suffixes : -

The lines of the paragraphs in an article contain pieces of knowledge.

Noun Suffixes : -

The knowledge is needed to improve the quality of human's life.

Noun Suffixes :-

Technology transformation from other country can only be done by reading a lot various sources of literature.

Noun Suffixes : Transform + ation = *Transformation*

Read + ing = *Reading*

Valuable books in libraries and bookstores mean nothing if they are not read.

Noun Suffixes : -

Paragraph 3 :

Realizing the importance of reading will make someone motivated to read.

Noun Suffixes : Realize + ing = *Realizing*

Import + ance = *Importance*

Read + ing = *Reading*

When we know that something is very important because it can give us valuable information, we will try to get or do the thing.

Noun Suffixes :

Import + ant = *Important*

Inform + ation = *Information*

For example, a businessman who always follows latest information or news, will know what to do in his/ her business.

Noun Suffixes : Inform + ation = *Information*

Busy + ness = *Business*

He will make a good decision to make a transaction.

Noun Suffixes : Decide+**ion** = **Decision**

Transact+**ion** = **Transaction**

Most people in all developed countries have realized the importance of reading and they have good reading habits.

Noun Suffixes : Import+**ance** = **Importance**

Read+**ing** = **Reading**

In bus and train stations, vehicles, waiting rooms, parks, people like reading.

Noun Suffixes : Wait+**ing** = **Waiting**

Read+**ing** = **Reading**

They enjoy reading which gives them valuable knowledge and inspiration.

Noun Suffixes : Read+**ing** = **Reading**

Inspire+**tion** = **Inspiration**

Paragraph 4 :

A good understanding toward the importance of reading can be achieved by well organized and effective campaign.

Noun Suffixes : Understand+**ing** = **Understanding**

Import+**ance** = **Importance**

Read+**ing** = **Reading**

To plant an understanding in a generation's minds is not an easy job.

Noun Suffixes : Understand+**ing** = **Understanding**

Generate+**ion** = **Generation**

It needs a hard work from all components of the nation, especially the government.

Noun Suffixes : Govern+**ment** = **Government**

A serious campaign which is organized by the central and local government can help common people wake up and stand to face the real competition.

Noun Suffixes : Govern+**ment** = **Government**

Compete+**tion** = **Competition**

The campaign can be done through various kinds of mass media such as TV, radio, booklets, bulletins, newspapers, magazines.

Noun Suffixes :-

It can also be conducted by teachers, parents and all people who care.

Noun Suffixes : Teach+**er** = **Teacher**

Paragraph 5 :

Therefore, a nation-wide effective campaign of the importance of reading by all components of the nation should be done, facilitated by the government, to face the tighter competition.

Noun Suffixes :

Import+**ance** = **Importance**

Read+**ing** = **Reading**

Govern+**ment** = **Government**

Tight+**er** = **Tighter**

Compete+**tion** = **Competition**

The world has forced globalization.

Noun Suffixes : Global+**ization** = **Globalization**

Those people with little knowledge will be left behind.

Noun Suffixes :-

To speed up the better change in this country, a good reading habit is really important.
Noun Suffixes : Read+**ing** = *Reading*

Import+**ant** = *Important*.

Table 1. Data Analysis

Number	Suffix	Word	Percentage
1.	Age	-	-
2.	Ance	Importance	$5/39 \times 100\%$ = 12,82%
3.	Ant	Important	$3/39 \times 100\%$ = 7,69%
4.	Ee	-	-
5.	Ence	-	-
6.	Ing	Reading Realizing Understanding Waiting	$15/39 \times 100\%$ = 38,46%
7.	Ion	Transformation Information Decision Globalization Transaction Inspiration Generation Competition	$10/39 \times 100\%$ = 25,64%
8.	Ness	Business	$1/39 \times 100\%$ = 2,56%
9.	Ment	Government	$3/39 \times 100\%$ = 7,69%
10.	Er/Or	Teacher Tighter	$2/39 \times 100\%$ = 5,12 %
11.	Ery	-	-
12.	Full	-	-
13.	Ism	-	-
14.	Ist	-	-
15.	Ess	-	-

Discussion

This section of the study aims to discuss the results of the study of suffixes that have collected from hortatory text using data that has been analyzed with note paper. The discussion is focused on the types of English and Indonesian suffixes. That the discussion is divided into two major points. The first is the suitability of the type of English and English and Indonesian endings are mainly found in hortatory text-Reading (Jayanti, 2019). This is done to find out whether all types of suffixes are appropriate found in the hortatory text. This is done to find out what and how the suffix in the text according to the current in the reference used (Fitriana & Nurazni, 2022).

Due to the focus on the types of novel suffixes, the results of the analysis are based on research findings which the writer can conclude is that most of the English and Indonesian suffixes are found in hortatory texts. According to the previous table, there are fifteen tables for types of English endings and words found in hortatory texts (R. A. Fitria, Sabarun, & Miftah, 2022). There are ten columns showing the type of suffix, base word, percent, plus word with ending, and lastly the number (T. N. Fitria, 2021). When adding a suffix, the word includes another word class and has a different mean. Here are some common types of suffixes:

1. Noun Suffixes: They form nouns from verbs, adjectives, or other nouns. Examples: -ment, -tion, -ness, -ity, -ism, -age, -hood, -dom.
2. Adjective Suffixes: They create adjectives from nouns or other adjectives. Examples: -ful, -less, -able, -al, -ous, -ish, -ic.
3. Verb Suffixes: They change nouns or adjectives into verbs. Examples: -ify, -ize, -en.
4. Adverb Suffixes: They form adverbs from adjectives. Examples: -ly, -ward, -wise.
5. Plural Suffixes: They indicate more than one of something. Examples: -s, -es.
6. Possessive Suffix: It shows ownership. Example: -'s.
7. Comparative and Superlative Suffixes: They show degrees of comparison for adjectives and adverbs. Examples: -er (comparative), -est (superlative).
8. Diminutive Suffixes: They create smaller or affectionate versions of words. Examples: -let, -ette, -ling.

Augmentative Suffixes : They create larger or intensified versions of words. Example: -zilla.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of our research is that the suffixes in English and Indonesian in the hortatory texts that we analyze have differences and similarities in the suffixes in English and Indonesian. So English and Indonesian suffixes have positive and negative transfers to facilitate second language learners. Positive transfer can be seen in their similarities. And vice versa, from the negative transfer can be seen from the difference.

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