

DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN MANADO-MALAY AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES (A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS)

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Received: 15 July 2023

Accepted: 25 August 2023

Published: 11 September 2023

Abstract: This research aims to describe and analyse the derivational affixes of both Manado-Malay and English languages in term of form and meaning in verb, adjective, noun and adverb, and the similarities and differences of derivational affixes in Manado-Malay and English languages by using O'Grady's (1987) theory and contrasting them using Lado's (1971) method. The English data were collected from several sources: English book, such Contemporary Linguistic Analysis: An Introduction by O'Grady/ Dobrovolsky, English Dictionary and looking for some information from internet media related to derivation affixes in English and Manado-Malay data were taken from three native speaker as informants who were born and lived in the land of Manado. The result of this research showed that the types of English derivational affixes are prefixes and suffixes. The types of Manado-Malay derivational affixes are prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. The function of both English and Manado-Malay derivational affixes are to create new lexeme that may change the parts of speech or not. The similarities between Manado-Malay and English are that both languages have prefixes and suffixes process. The differences of both derivational affixes are English derivational affixes form new English words through prefixation and suffixation; meanwhile, there are confixation in Manado-Malay language. Noun-forming prefixes in English are only attached to noun bases, while in Manado-Malay noun-forming prefixes can be attached to the base of noun, verbs and adjectives. Suffix forms in English form nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

Keywords: *Derivational Affixes of Manado-Malay, English languages, Contrastive Analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is thought to be the best way to connect with other people. Individuals as friendly creatures utilize the language for cooperation, socialization, and correspondence. According to Rimpandey et al., (2019) stated, "Language cannot be separated from men because it is essential to human life." In addition, it appears to be a human partner that is never left alone, even while a person is sleeping. It is used for communication by people. Language is used as a medium of interaction in all of

their activities." This is consistent with the notion that community members use language as a sound system to collaborate, interact, and identify with one another (Kridalaksana, 2009); to convey condolences (Liando & Lumettu, 2017); to make and keeping up with associations with others (Trudgill, 1974). Subsequently, language assumes significant part in human existence and by utilizing language, individuals will actually want to communicate their cravings in general.

The term "linguistics" cannot be used in isolation from language. Linguistics is the field of study that looks at specific aspects of language. One of the linguistic subfields that studies the morpheme and word form is morphology. "Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways in which new words are created in the languages," Lieber (2004) stated. For this situation, the methods of how the words are shaped can be differed relying upon how they are utilized in the sentences by the language clients". While, (O'Grady, 1997) expressed that "Morphology is the investigation of examination of word structure. as well as the system of categories and rules that play a role in the formation and interpretation of words. That implies the investigation of word structure". Therefore, it is possible to draw the conclusion that morphology investigates the patterns by which sounds combine to form morphemes—minimally distinct units of meaning. In most cases, morphology is all about how words are written. It is centered around the overall plan of morphemes in a word in addition to the standards and manage which decide such a plan. "Bilingualism is typically used to describe someone who speaks two languages," Baker (2011) states. There are similarities and differences between two languages when they interact with one another.

English and Manado-Malay are two different languages: English comes from the Indo-European language, while Manado-Malay comes from the Austronesian language (Keraf, 1982). Manado-Malay language is an active language used by people living in the city of Manado and its surroundings. There are several countries that influence the Manado-Malay language, such as Dutch, Portuguese, English, Spanish and several regional languages in North Sulawesi (Salea-Warouw, et al, 1977).

The linguistic approach is a way to find the elements or rules of the different languages. In this research, the researcher through a linguistic approach intends to discuss the process of forming words or known as morphological derivation. The

researcher chose Manado-Malay and English languages to analyze because the researcher wanted to know the derivational affixes forming verbs, adjectives, nouns, and adverbs in that languages, moreover the similarities and differences. Based on preliminary research, the researcher found derivation affix in Manado-Malay language, such as:

Prefix *ba-*

Example: {*ba-*} + N = V

{*ba-*} + *bundur* 'brush = *babundur* 'brushing'

The example above shows that the prefix *ba-* can change a noun into a verb, changing the type of meaning from the noun 'brush' to the verb 'brushing'. The researcher is interested in choosing this topic, because as a language learner, the researcher feels that this topic is important for learning and understanding about the derivational affixes process. The reason why morphological awareness is so beneficial because new word formation cannot be avoided in making sentences, paragraphs and also to speak since words are part of the language which develops interaction between individuals in a society as human communication. What are the form and meaning of derivational affixes in Manado-Malay and English languages. What are the similarities and differences of affix derivation process between Manado-Malay and English languages based on their form and meaning.

Morphology

The study of morphology is concerned with the internal structure of a language's words. "Morphology is a part of linguistics that analyzes the intricacies of the word," Rorimpandey outlined in 2021. The process of making words can have an impact not only on the class and meaning of words but also on changes in their form. Morphology is indistinguishable from the name morpheme and word". The smallest grammatical unit that cannot be broken down into smaller, more meaningful parts is referred to as a morpheme. Morphemes can be isolated into two; They are both bound and free morphemes. While bound morphemes are dependent words that require other morphemes to form meaningful words, free morphemes are independent words. A portion of the morphemes join with different morphemes to frame new words in a language. Word formation is the term for this process. Words

are a urgent piece of phonetic information and comprise a part of syntaxes. Therefore, we can conclude that morphology is the study of how words are formed and their internal structure.

Combination of both free and bound morphemes:

Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme	Forming Word
book	-ish	bookish
high	-ness	highness
act	-ion	action
critic	-ism	criticism
classic	-al	classical
farm	-er	farmer
car	-s	cars
sharp	-en	sharpen
expect	-ed	expected

Affixation

Affixes are the bound morphemes which are added to base forms of words. Affixation is a process of adding a morpheme or affix to a word to create new word. An affix is grammatical class, to serve as grammatical marker, or to add an element of meaning. Morpheme as the basic of words are sometimes called roots or base. Thus, morphemes such as happy, quick, tidy, print are roots. On other hand, morpheme such as -ly, -ness, un-, ir- is non roots – they are usually called affixes.

RESEARCH METHOD

To conduct this research, a descriptive qualitative method was used for analyzing the data. Qualitative research is kind of research that produces an invention that is not obtained by using procedures statistic (Strauss & Corbin, 1994). In other word, qualitative research has no calculation in it. Therefore, the data from this research focuses more in words rather than in numbers. Descriptive is the characteristic of data in qualitative research because it was taken from documents, audio-video recordings, transcripts, words, pictures, etc. (Bogdan and Biklen, 2003). Manado-Malay language data were collected through interviews with several

informants who are native speakers in Manado-Malay language as well as assistance from several articles and writings that present/provide Manado-Malay affixes that researcher has visited and read. The researcher had prepared a number of questions to ask to the informants. The researcher explained the aims to the informants. While being recorded the researcher asked questions to the informant. Next, with the help of a notebook and pen the researcher transcribed the recordings. Whereas English data were collected through several sources: English book, such Contemporary Linguistic Analysis: An Introduction by O'Grady/ Dobrovolsky, English Dictionary and looked for some information from internet media related to derivation affixes in English. The most important stage of research is analyzing the data. This stage will determine the success and achievement of the whole research. The purpose of data analysis is to come up with findings or the answers for the research questions (Oroh, 2021). At this stage, all the data that has been collected were classified based on the forms of affixes in the formation of new words followed by the meaning of the word that gets the derivation process using O'Grady's theory. After that, the data was analyzed using theory by (Lado, 1957) to find out the similarities and differences between the two languages. Manado-Malay language data were collected through interviews with several informants who are native speakers in Manado-Malay language as well as assistance from several articles and writings that present/provide Manado-Malay affixes that researcher has visited and read. The researcher had prepared a number of questions to ask to the informants. The researcher explained the aims to the informants. While being recorded the researcher asked questions to the informant. Next, with the help of a notebook and pen the researcher transcribed the recordings. Whereas English data were collected through several sources: English book, such Contemporary Linguistic Analysis: An Introduction by O'Grady/ Dobrovolsky, English Dictionary and looked for some information from internet media related to derivation affixes in English. The most important stage of research is analyzing the data. This stage will determine the success and achievement of the whole research. The purpose of data analysis is to come up with findings or the answers for the research questions (Oroh, 2021).

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FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Derivational Affixes in English

In this section, derivation affixes in English were described in terms of form and meaning which consist of four word classes namely verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. The form of an affix is a variation/form of an affix as well as forming a new word, then the meaning of the affix is determined from the word that has been added to the affix form.

Derivational Affixes that Cause a Change in Grammatical Class

	FORM	MEANING
1. Derivation Affixes Forming Verb		
Prefix { <i>Over-</i> }	This prefix can be attached to the base of noun to form verb: <i>{over-} + state</i> → <i>overstate</i>	Over action
Suffix {-fy}	This suffix can be attached to the base of adjective to form verb: <i>simple + {-fy}</i> → <i>simplify</i>	To be able to make something like the meaning of the base word
2. Derivation Affixes Forming Adjective		
Prefix { <i>post-</i> }	This prefix can be attached to the base of noun to form adjective: <i>{post-} + war</i> → <i>postwar</i>	After/ pasca

Suffix {-ous} This suffix can be attached to the base State/ condition
of verb to form adjective:

continue + {-ous} → *continuous*

3. Derivation Affixes Forming Noun

Suffix {-er} This suffix can be attached to the base One that is does, or
of verb to form noun: performs

teach + {-er} → *teacher*

Suffix{-ment} This suffix can be attached to the base The action or process/
of verb to form noun: result of

argue + {-ment} → *argument*

4. Derivation Affixes Forming Adverb

Suffix {-ly} This suffix can be attached to the base
of adjective to form adverb:

deep + {-ly} → *deeply*

Derivational Affixes that do not Cause a Change in Grammatical Class

	FORM	MEANING
1. Derivation Affixes Forming Verb		
Prefix {dis-}	This prefix can be attached to the base of verb to form verb:	Expressing an action that is opposite
	{dis-} + <i>appear</i> → <i>disappear</i>	
2. Derivation Affixes Forming Adjective		

Prefix {*non-*} This prefix can be attached to the base of Negative meaning
adjective to form adjective:

{*non-*} + *alcoholic* → non-alcoholic

Prefix {*anti-*} This prefix can be attached to the base of *Against*
adjective to form adjective:

{*anti-*} + *communist* → anti-communist

Suffix {*-ly*} This suffix can be attached to the base of *Quality*
adjective to form adjective:

good + {*-ly*} → *goodly*

3. Derivation Affixes Forming Noun

Prefix {*a-*} This prefix can be attached to the base of *Means as a marker of*
noun to form noun: *negative statement*

{*a-*} + *symmetry* → asymmetry

Suffix {*-ian*} This suffix can be attached to the base of *A person specializing*
noun to form noun: *in*

magic + {*-ian*} → magician

4. Derivation Affixes Forming Adverb

Prefix {*anti-*} This prefix can be attached to the base of *Opposing*
adverb to form adverb:

{*anti-*} + *clockwise* → *anticlockwise*

Suffix {*-ward*} This suffix can be attached to the base of *Direction*
adverb to form adverb:

Back + {*-ward*} → *Backward*

Description of Derivational Affixes in Manado-Malay

Derivational Affixes that Cause a Change in Grammatical Class

	FORM	MEANING
1. Derivation Affixes Forming Verb		
Prefix { <i>ba-</i> }	This prefix can be attached to the base of noun to form verb: $\{ba-\} + N = V$	<i>Expresses an action or activity.</i>
	➤ { <i>ba-</i> } + <i>plakat</i> 'a tool for deliver an announcement' = <i>baplakat</i> 'giving announcement'	
	<i>Petugas da baplakat lantaran da orang mati di kampung.</i> 'The village leader is giving the announcement that someone has died in their village.'	
Suffix{- <i>akang</i> }	This suffix can be attached to the base of noun to form verb: $N + \{-akang\} + = V$	<i>It will form imperative or express a request or order to do something.</i>
	➤ <i>foto</i> 'photo' + {- <i>akang</i> } = <i>foto akang</i> 'ask for help to take a pict'	
	<i>Foto akang dang pa torang.</i> 'Can you take a photo for us?'	
2. Derivation Affixes Forming Adjective		

Prefix {*ba-*} This prefix can be attached to the base *Describes the condition*
of noun to form adjective:

{*ba-*} + N = Adj

- {*ba-*} + *pece* 'mud' =
bapece 'muddy'

Jalang di muka kita pe rumah bapece.

'The road in front of my house is muddy.'

Suffix {-*an*} This suffix can be attached to the base *Express one's character*
of verb to form adjective:

V + {-*an*} + = Adj

- *D éngar-d éngar* 'd ê ngar-d ê
ngar' + {-*an*} =
d éngar-d éngaran 'has an obedient
nature'

*Tole tagila-gila pa Keke lantaran
Keke pe dengar-dengaran.* 'Tole is
crazy about Keke because Keke has
an obedient nature.'

3. Derivation Affixes Forming Noun

Confix {*ka-an*} This confix can be attached to the base *Indicating/ states the*
of verb and adjective to form noun: *actual status of a person;*

{*ka-an*} + V = N

*indicating state/
condition.*

- {*ka-an*} + *duduk* 'sit' =
-

kadudukan 'job position'

Alo pe kadudukan di kantor lebe tinggi dari Ale. 'Alo's position in the office is higher than Ale.'

{ka-an} + Adj = N

- {ka-an} + *besar* 'big' =
kabasaran 'North Sulawesi's regional dance.'
- {ka-an} + *susah* 'difficult' =
kasusahan 'Difficult circumstances.'

This confix can be attached to the base of verb to form noun:

{pa-an} + V = N

- {pa-an} + *baca* 'read' =
pambacaan 'recitation'

4. Derivation Affixes Forming Adverb

Prefix {ba-}	This prefix can be attached to the base of verb to form adverb: {ba-} + V = Adv ➤ {ba-} + <i>badiang</i> 'being silent' = <i>babadiang</i> 'in a sneaky way'	<i>Its meaning to explain the conditions or circumstances of the activity or event that occurred.</i> <i>State/ condition.</i>
Prefix {sa-}		<i>Indicates the time of an action or event.</i>

Dia da babadiang so pancuri kita pe doi. 'In a sneaky way he stole my money.'

This prefix can be attached to the base of adjective to form adverb:

{sa-} + Adj = Adv

Prefix {tar-} ➤ {sa-} + *sadiki* 'a little bit' =
sasadiki 'as little as possible' *State or condition.*

This prefix can be attached to the base of verb to form adverb:

{tar-} + V = Adv

➤ {tar-} + *paksa* 'force' =
tarpaksa 'forced situation/
circumstances of necessity'

Derivational Affixes that do not Cause a Change in Grammatical Class

FORM

MEANING

1. Derivation Affixes Forming Verb

Prefix {ba-} This prefix can be attached to the base of verb to form verb: *Expresses an action or activity.*

{ba-} + V = V

➤ {ba-} + *bale* 'turn' =
babale 'return'

Prefix {bar-}

This prefix can be attached to the base of verb to form verb: *Expresses an action or activity.*

{ba-} + V = V

- {bar-} + *bage* 'hit' =
barbage 'sharing'

Prefix {ta-}

This prefix can be attached to the base of verb to form verb: *Expresses an action or activity.*

{ta-} + V = V

- {ta-} + *jatung* 'fall' =
tajatung 'fell down'

Dorang da tajatung dari motor, lantaran jalang licin. 'The slippery road caused them to fall from the motorcycle.'

Prefix {baku-}

This prefix can be attached to the base verb to form verb: *Indicates reciprocal / reciprocal action.*

{baku-} + V = V

- {baku-} + *rampas* 'grab' =
bakurampas 'fighting over thing'
Dorang da bakurampas tu mainan.
'They are fighting over the toy.'

Suffix {-akang}

This suffix can be attached to the base of verb to form verb:

V + {-akang} = V

It will form imperative or express a request or order to do something.

- *ambe`ambil` + {-akang} = ambe akang`ask for help to take something`*

Kalo na mo pigi, ambe akang dang skalian kita punya. `Can you please take my stuff too when you go there?`

2. Derivation Affixes Forming Adjective

Prefix {*paN-*} This prefix can be attached to the base of adjective to form adjective: *Indicates the habitual actions of a person.*

{*paN-*} + Adj = Adj

- {*paN-*} + *lat`late` = panglat`One's who are usually late`*

Masi muda so panglat. `Still young but has a habit of being late.`

Prefix {*ta-*} This prefix can be attached to the base of adjective to form adjective: *State or condition.*

{*ta-*} + Adj = Adj

- {*ta-*} + *lebe`more` = talebe`exaggerated.`*

Talebe dorang pe bakusedu. 'Their way of joking is very exaggerated.'

- {*ta-*} + *bae* 'good' =
tabae 'success'

Prefix {*mang-*} This prefix can be attached to the base *Origin/ nature.*
of adjective to form adjective:

{*mang-*} + Adj = Adj

- {*mang-*} + *kage* 'kaget' =
mangkage 'shocked by something new.'

Confix {*ka-an*} This confix can be attached to the base *Origin/ nature.*
of adjective to form adjective:

{*ka-an*} + Adj = Adj

- {*ka-an*} + *tinggi* 'high' =
katinggian 'arrogant'

Dia pe katinggian skali kalu bacarita.

'He/she always exaggerated when he/she spoke.'

3. Derivation Affixes Forming Noun

Prefix {*pa-*} This prefix can be attached to the base *Expresses habitual action*
of noun to form noun: *of a person.*

{*pa-*} + V = N

➤ {*pa-*} + *malawang* 'against' =
pamalawang 'someone who
disobeys.'

*Diantara dorang samua, cuma dia
yang paling pamalawang.* 'He/she was
the only disobedient trait among
them.'

After describing the forms, functions and meanings of derivation affixes from both languages, the researcher found the similarities and differences of the affixes forming verbs, adjectives, nouns and adverbs which are described as follows.

Similarities

Both languages have similarities in derivation affixes, namely in the process of forming verbs, forming adjectives, forming nouns, and forming adverbs. In each process of word formation, both languages have prefixes and suffixes with various existing types/forms. Both languages have the same function in forming verbs, adjectives, nouns, and adverbs by changing the grammar of word classes and not changing the grammar of word classes.

Differences

1. In terms of form differences, in English there are no word-forming derivation affixes of the confix type, whereas in Manado-Malay there are confixes {*ka-an*} and {*pa-an*}.
2. In the context of meaning, English has a prefix derivation of a type of prefix that has a negative meaning but Manado-Malay does not have a prefix that shows a negative meaning.

Example: prefix {*non-*} attaches to the root *alcoholic* becomes *nonalcoholic*.

3. In English there are no types of derivation affixes that can form reduplication, instead they are found in Manado-Malay, including:

➤ {*ta-*} + N + (RP) → V

{*ta-*} + *ngisi* 'gums' → *tangisi-ngisi* 'laughing out loud'

➤ {*ba-*} + V + (RP) → V

{*ba-*} + *ron* 'keliling' → *baron-ron* 'strolling'

{*ba-*} + *kongko* → *bakongko-kongko* 'doing a casual conversation'

PREFIKS RP {*baba-*} + N = V

{*baba-*} + *foto* 'photo' = *babafoto* 'taking photos'

PREFIKS RP {*baba-*} + V = V

{*baba-*} + *ator* 'atur' = *babaaator* 'organizing'

{*baba-*} + *dusu* 'chase' = *babadusu* 'chasing'

{*baba-*} + *lompa* 'jump' = *babalompa* 'jumping'

{*baba-*} + *sontong/ kore* 'touch' = *babasontong/ babakore* 'touching'

PREFIKS RP {*tata-*} + V = V

{*tata-*} + *fiaro* 'scattered' = *tatafiaro* 'being scattered'

{*tata-*} + *goyang* 'shake' = *tatagoyang* 'shaken'

4. Furthermore, in the context of the derivation meaning which indicates a person or object that performs a certain action or describes the actor from the base word, in English that is through a process of suffixation, while in Manado-Malay it is through a process of prefixation.

Ex:

The word-forming suffix in English is {-er}

V + {-er} = N

examine `menguji' + {-er} = *examiner*

teach `mengajar' + {-er} = *teacher*

speak `berbicara' + {-er} = *speaker*

In Manado-Malay through prefix {pang/paN-}

{paN/pang-} + V/N = N

{pang-} + *ukur* `measure' = *pangukur* `measurer'

{pang-} + *ajar* `teach' = *pangajar* `teacher'

{pang-} + *sosere* `mock' = *pangsosere* `mocker'

{paN-} + *judi* `gambling' = *panjudi* `gambler'

5. Noun-forming prefixes in English are only attached to noun bases, while in Manado-Malay noun-forming prefixes can be attached to the base of noun, verbs and adjectives.

{*baku-*} + N = {*baku-*} + *birman* `neighbor'
= *bakubirman* `being neighborly'

{*tar-*} + V = {*tar-*} + *sangka*
= *tarsangka* `suspect'

{*pan-*} + Adj = {*pan-*} + *wicked*
= *panjaha* `a bad person'

6. Suffix forms in English form nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Meanwhile, in Manado-Malay there is no suffix form to form adverb.

V = Suffix {-akang}

Adj = Suffix {-an}

N = Suffix {-an}

Conclusions

After describing and obtaining the similarities and differences of derivation affixes in Manado-Malay and English, it can be concluded that the forms of affixes in both languages function as word formers by changing the grammar of word classes and not changing the grammar of word classes. In both languages, there are processes of forming verbs, forming nouns, forming adjectives and forming adverbs. In the context of meaning, each meaning produced by the two languages varies depending on the form of the affix attached to the base word.

➤ Word-forming derivation affixes in English language:

1) Forming Verb

Prefix	Suffix
{un-}, {mis-}, {dis-}, {re-}, {be-}, {de-}, {fore-}, {mal-}, {over-}, {en-}, and {out-}.	{-ify}, {-ize}, {-ate}, {-en}.

2) Forming Adjective

Prefix	Suffix
{super-}, {trans-}, {pro-}, {un-}, {pre-}, {post-}, {over-}, {non-}, {mal-}, {neo-}, {ir-}, {inter-}, {im-}, {in-}, {hyper-}, {dis-}, {a-}, {anti-}, and {ultra-}.	{-ward}, {-ly}, {-ous}, {-y}, {-ive}, {-istic}, {-ish}, {-ing}, {ian-}, {-ful}, {-ent}, {-al}, {-able} and {-less}.

3) Forming Noun

Prefix	Suffix
{ <i>a-</i> }, { <i>anti-</i> }, { <i>de-</i> }, { <i>auto-</i> }, { <i>mis-</i> }, { <i>dis-</i> }, { <i>co-</i> }, { <i>ex-</i> }, { <i>inter-</i> }, { <i>fore-</i> }, { <i>re-</i> }, { <i>semi-</i> }, { <i>sub-</i> }, { <i>super-</i> }, { <i>counter-</i> }, and { <i>sur-</i> }.	{ <i>-dom</i> }, { <i>-er</i> }, { <i>-ese</i> }, { <i>-hood</i> }, { <i>-ing</i> }, { <i>-ian</i> }, { <i>-ist</i> }, { <i>-ment</i> }, { <i>ant-</i> }, { <i>-ness</i> }, { <i>-ship</i> }, { <i>-th</i> }, and { <i>-ure</i> }.

4) Forming Adverb

Prefix	Suffix
{ <i>anti-</i> }	{ <i>-ly</i> }, { <i>-ward</i> }, and { <i>-wise</i> }.

➤ Word-forming derivation affixes in Manado-Malay language.

1) Forming Verb

Prefix	Suffix
{ <i>ba-</i> }, { <i>bar-</i> }, { <i>ta-</i> }, { <i>ma/mo-</i> }, { <i>akang-</i> }, { <i>baku-</i> }.	

2) Forming Adjective

Prefix	Confix	Suffix
{ <i>ba-</i> }, { <i>ta-</i> }, { <i>paN-</i> }, { <i>ka-an</i> }, { <i>ta-</i> }, and { <i>ma-</i> }.		{ <i>-an</i> }.

3) Forming Noun

Prefix	Confix	Suffix
{ <i>paN-</i> }, { <i>baku-</i> }.	{ <i>ka-an</i> }, { <i>pa-an</i> }.	{ <i>-an</i> }.

4) Forming Adverb

Prefix	Suffix
{ <i>ba-</i> }, { <i>tar-</i> }, { <i>ta-</i> } and { <i>sa-</i> }.	-

The form of affix that appears most frequently in English is suffixes, whereas in Manado-Malay is prefixes. In terms of form differences, in English there are no word-forming derivation affixes of the confix type, whereas in Manado-Malay there are confixes {*ka-an*} and {*pa-an*}. Noun-forming prefixes in English are only attached to noun bases, while in Manado-Malay noun-forming prefixes can be attached to the base of noun, verbs and adjectives. Suffix forms in English form nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Meanwhile, in Manado-Malay there is no suffix form to form adverb. In English there are no derivation affixes that can form reduplication, in Manado-Malay there are derivation affixes that can form reduplication words and function as forming verbs. In the context of meaning, English has a prefix derivation of a type of prefix that has a negative meaning but Manado-Malay does not have a prefix that shows a negative meaning. In the context of the meaning of derivation affixes that signify or indicate people or objects that perform certain actions or describe actors from basic words in English is through a suffixation process while in Manado-Malay it is through a prefixation process.

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