IDENTIFYING TYPES OF AFFIXES IN ENGLISH AND

BAHASA INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: The objectives of this study are to identify types of affixes which are applied in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The objects of this study were affixes which are applied both in English and Bahasa Indonesia in forming new words.The researcher used Lieber's theory (2009) to explain types of English affixes and used Alwi, . The researcher also explained types of Bahasa Indonesia affixes based on Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, and Moeliono's theory (2003). It was a library research study, therefore, this study used documentation technique as data collection instrument. The findings showed that (1) English has six types of affixes out of seven types from Lieber. They are prefixes, suffixes, infixes, circumfixes, interfixes, and simulfixes, (2) Bahasa Indonesia has four types of affixes. They are prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes. (3) there are four similarities type of affixes that had by English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes, both of them have prefixes, suffixes, infixes and circumfixes. (4) English does not own transfixes. Lastly, (5) Bahasa Indonesia does not own interfixes, simulfixes and transfixes.
Keywords: Affixes, documentation technique, and similarities.

Language is a tool to communicate that is used to express the speaker's feeling, ideas or thought. People usually use a language to interact each others. Language has one million or more words that formed into word by word, sentences, or paragraph. Every country in the world has own language that certain different with other country and also every language has different structure to form a language. According to Halliday (1994, p.76) every language has its own system and there is no language has exactly the same structure. It contains a set of rules and discrete linguistics unit, such as phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and the one that are bigger than paragraphs are so functional in context. One of linguistics' branches that studies about the morpheme and the structure of word are called morphology.

Fromkin (2007, p.77) states that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed. Meanwhile, Samsuri (1987, pp.190-194) states that morphology is the way to form words with combine one morpheme with other morphemes. The process to form a new word in morphology is called the word formation. According to Yule (2010, pp.53-59) there are some processes in word formation to form a new words, such as borrowing, backformation, derivation, compounding, blending, coinage, clipping, conversion, acronyms, and derivation. Yule (2010, p.58) states that the most common word-formation process to be found in the production of new English words and it is called affixes.

According to Richard (1985, p.184), affix means a letter or sound, a group of letters of sounds, which is added to a word, and will change the meaning of function of the word. The nature of affixes precedes or follows other morphemes. Lieber (2009,

p.39) states that affixation is a process to derive word. Lieber (2009, p.35) also classifies affixation into seven types of English affixes, such as, (1) Prefix is an affix that is added in the beginning of words, *for example* prefixes *'un-', 're-'* and *'dis-'* like *un*dress, *un*expected, *un*able, *re*cover, *re*create, *re*coun, *dis*appear, *dis*ability and many other; (2) Suffix is an affix that is added in the end of base words, *for example* suffixes *'-ness', '-ize'* and *'-ify'* like sad*ness*, good*ness*, open*ness*, romantic*ize*, hospital*ize*, final*ize*, animal*ize*, civil*ize*, class*ify*, pur*ify*, divers*ify*, and any more.

Lieber (2009, pp.76-79) he explains other types of affixes, such as; (3) Infix is an affix that are inserted right into a root or base of word, *for example* In English: *absofuckinlutely (abso-fuckin-lutely)* this word consist of infix *'fuckin'* and the base word is *'absolutely'*, *fanbloodytastic (fan-bloody-tastic)* that consists of an infix *'bloody'* and the base word is *'fantastic'*; (4) Circumfix is an affixes that consists of two parts– a prefix and a suffix that together create a new lexeme from a base, *for example* In English: *enlighten (en-light-en)* this word consists of circumfix (*'en-'* is a prefix, *'light'* is the base word and *'-en'* is a suffix); (5) Interfixes are what we have called linking elements, for example, *speedometer (speed-o-meter)* this word consist of interfix 'o' and it connects two words *'speed'* and *'meter'* ; (6) Simulfixes are another term for internal stem changes, *for example* In English: Simulfixes can see in the past and past participle forms like word *'sing'* become *'sang'* in the past form and *'sung'* in the past participle; and (7) Transfixes are what we will call templatic morphology, *for example* (a) In Arab: *'katab'* means 'wrote' while *'kattab'* means 'caused to write', *'kaatab'* means 'corresponded', *'ktatab'* means 'wrote, copied' and *'kutib'* means 'was written'. According Lieber (2009, p.82) roots in Arabic are occasionally called **transfixes** because some morphologists look at them as affixes that occur discontinuously across the word. In English, Lieber doesn't mention the example of English transfixes. So the writer can conclude if English doesn't have transfixes in form a new word in affixation.

Kridalaksana (2007b, p.28) states that affixation is a process that changes the lexeme becomes complex word. In Bahasa Indonesia, affixes are called *"imbuhan"*. According to Ramlan (1987, p.54), affixation is a process adding affix at a unit that singular form or complex form to form words. Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, and Moeliono (2003, pp.31-32) affixes are form or bound morpheme that used to reduce the word and he also classifies affixes into four types, such prefixes, suffixes, infixes and circumfix. Alwi et al. can explain four types of Bahasa Indonesia affixes, such as, (1) prefixes are an affixes added in the beginning of base word. Bahasa Indonesia affixes, there are some prefixes like *ber-, di-, ke-, meng-, per-, se-,* and *ter-*. In Bahasa Indonesia, prefixes are called "awalan". For example: ***ber**usaha,* ***di**mana,* ***meng**gambar,* ***per**ingan,* and ***se**kali*. (2). suffixes are an affixes that added in the end of base word and in Bahasa Indonesia suffixes are known as *"akhiran"*. Bahasa Indonesia suffixes like *–an, -i,* and *–kan*. For example: *satu**an**, melempar**i**,* and *mengguna**kan***. (3). Infixes are an affix that added on a base word or In Bahasa Indonesia it is called *"sisipan"*. There are some Bahasa Indonesia infixes like*, -el-, -em-,* and *–er-*. For example: *s**el**idik, k**em**ilau* and *s**er**uling*, and (4) cirumfix or in Indonesia it is called "konfiks". According to Kridalaksana (2007b, p. 20) circumfix as affixes that consist of two elements, one element in the begging and other elements in the end of base word; and function as one

morpheme that divided. While Alwi et al. (2003, p.32) state that circumfix is the combination between prefix and suffix that form a unit. There are some circumfixes in Bahasa Indonesia, like *ber-* and *–an*, *ke-* and *–an*, *pe-* and *–an*, *per-* and *–an*, *ber-* and *–an*, *se-and –nya*. For example: **ber**du**aan, ke**mat**ian, pe**labuh**an, per**ubah**an, ber**pandang**an, and se**cepat**nya**.

From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that between English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes, like prefixes, suffixes, infixes and circumfixes are almost the same, they have same place when affixes added like in the beginning, in the end, into a base word and two affixes between base words. Other similarities between them, it can change the meaning of words, word classes and function of word root and the meaning can be different with the word root or the base. However, English and Bahasa Indonesia also have differences. In English, Lieber mentions if there are seven types of affixes, but Bahasa Indonesia has only four types of affixes. From the explanation above, the researcher tries to describe and identify the types of affixes which are applied in English and Bahasa Indonesia. In addition, the study aimed to find the similarities and differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the researcher applied a contrastive analysis in comparing the two languages i.e. English and Bahasa Indonesia. According to Fauziati (2002, p.63), a branch of linguistics which seeks to compare two or more languages or subsystems of languages with the aims at describing the similarities and differences between them is contrastive linguistic. It can be concluded that the nature of contrastive linguistic is to describe the similarities and differences between two or more languages.

Contrastive analysis is a method of linguistics study to grammar of different languages in detail in order to discover the underlying similarities and to distinguish these from the superficial similarities and differences which give each language its distinctiveness. According to James (2006, p.17), contrastive analysis is the study of foreign language learning, the identification of points of structural similarity and differences between two languages. Raji (2012, p.1) explains that contrastive analysis is a branch of language which focuses on the study of two or more different languages, with the aim of describing their similarities and differences. Fauziati (2002, p.68) notes that contrastive analysis involves four different procedures: description, selection, contrast, prediction. The first procedure of contrastive analysis is complete description of the two of languages to be compared, in this procedure contrastive analysis to be foundation in the comparison of two or more languages. The second procedure is selection. Selection means choosing the elements of the two languages (L1 and L2) which will be compared or analyzed. The third procedure is the contrast. In the contrast, language practitioner stars comparing the elements of language that have been selected. That is by mapping the elements of the two languages. The last procedure is the prediction. After contrasting, it is time to predict elements of the languages for purposes of language teaching at schools. It means that contrastive analysis can predict the students' mistakes.

English Affixes

According to Crowley, Lynch, Siegel, and Piau. (1995, p.6) affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that must always be attached to a root morpheme. Swan (2005, p.149) affix is a standard set of letters attached to a root word that creates a new word. An affix must be attached to another unit such as a root word because it is not able to be used alone in language. Lieber (2009, p.33) states that the process to derive a new word it is called affixes. Lieber classifies English affixes into seven types, such as:

Prefixes

Lieber (2009, p.35) states that prefix is an affix added in the beginning of words. Prefix also to create a new word with a different meaning. Here table to show some English prefixes which is provided by Alice Thomas:

Table 1. The Twenty Most Common Prefixes in Academic Texts

No.	Prefix	Meaning	Examples
1.	un-	not; opposite	unhappy, unlike
2.	re-	again; back	rewrite, reread, return
3.	in-, im-, ir-, i-	not; into	incorrect, illegal; irregular, important, inability
4.	dis-	not, away, apart, negative	disagree, discord, discomfort, discontent, distrust
5.	en-, em-	cause to	enjoy, endure, enlighten, entail, embrace
6.	non-	not	nonsense, nonverbal, nonstick, nonspecific
7.	in-, im-	in, into, not	invade, implant, imperfect, immoral, inedible, incapable
8.	over-	too much	overload, overboard, overdo, overact, overdose
9.	mis-	wrongly	misjudge, miscall, misunderstand
10.	sub-	under	submarine, subtext, subtitle
11.	pre-	before	preview, pretest, preplan, prevent
12.	inter-	between, among	international, interface
13.	fore-	before	foreshadow, foresight
14	de-, dis-	opposite of, not	depose, detour, discord,

.			discomfort,
15.	trans-	across; move between	transfer, translate, transport
16.	super-	above	superstar, supernatural
17.	semi-	half	semicircle, semifinal,
18.	anti-	against	antitrust, antidote, antisocial
19.	mid-	middle	midterm, midway, midnight
20.	under-	too little; not enough	underage, underestimate

(Taken from The Center for Development & Learning in 2013 website: http://www.cdl.org)

Suffixes

Lieber (2009, p.35) states that suffix is an affix that is added in the end of base words. Suffixes usually have special requirements for the sorts of bases suffixes can attach to. Here some examples of English suffix which is provided by Alice Thomas:

Table 2. The Ten Most Common Suffixes in Academic Texts

No.	Suffix	Meaning	Examples
1.	-s, -es *Plural*	more than one	Hotels, cats, wishes, runs, prefixes,
2.	-ed *Past tense*	in the past	walked, jumped, helped, cooked
3.	-ing *Present tense*	in the present	walking, singing, driving, dancing
4.	-ate *Verb*	Become	complicate, demonstrate, eradicate
5.	-en *Verb*	become, to make	frighten, fasten, loosen, straighten
6.	-ify, -fy *Verb*	make or become	clarify, verify, classify, dignify
7.	-ize, -ise *Verb*	to make; to become	criticize, categorize, modernize, romanticize, chastise
8.	-ly *Adverb*	how something is	easily, quickly, happily, barely, carefully, secretly

9.	-acy *Noun*	state or quality	privacy, democracy, literacy,
10.	-ance, -ence *Noun*	state or quality of	dominance, maintenance, prominence, decadence

(Taken from The Center for Development & Learning in 2013 website: http://www.cdl.org)

Infixes

According to Lieber (2009, p.76) infixes are affixes that are inserted right into a root or base of word. In English, doesn't have any productive processes of infixation, but there is one marginal process that comes close which is affectionately referred to by morphologists as "'*fuckin'* as infixation." In colloquial spoken English, we will often take our favorite taboo word or expletive – in American English *fucking*, *goddam*, or *frigging*, in British English *bloody* –and insert it into a base word:

> *kang-bloody-roo,*
> *abso-funckin-lutely,*
> *fan-bloody-tastic,*
> *ala-friggin'-bama.*

This kind of infixation is used to emphasize a word, to make it stronger.

Circumfixes

According to Lieber (2009, p.78), a circumfix consists of two parts– a prefix and a suffix that together create a new lexeme from a base word. For example:

Remark**able**: this word consist of a prefix "re-", suffix "-able" and also the base word "mark".
Aware**ness**: this word consist of a prefix "a-", suffix "-ness" and also the base word "mark".
Impress**ive**: this word consist of a prefix "im-", suffix "-ive" and also the base word "press".
Require**ment**: this word consist of a prefix "re-", suffix "-ment" and also the base word "quire".
Excite**ment**: this word consist of a prefix "ex-", suffix "-ment" and also the base word "cite".

Circumfix would stand if it combined with prefix and suffix into base word, and if the base of word lost one of the affixes (prefix or suffix), then the words does not have meaning or structure word.

Interfixes

According Lieber (2009, p.79), interfixes are what we called linking elements. In English when technical compound words are formed from non-technical roots, an –o-interfix is sometimes used, as o has come to be seen as a connecting vowel. For example,*speed-o-meter, mile-o-meter*.

Simulfixes

Lieber (2009, p.79) states that simulfixes are another term for internal steam changes. Internal steam is a process where the term of formation involved adding something to a base in some languages. In simulfixes, there are two ways adding affix into base word; the first is vowel change. Vowel change is the process change a vowel in a word. This process founded in the past and past participle forms of verbs, like:

Verb	**Past**	**Past Participle**
Sing	Sang	Sung
Begin	Began	Begun
Drink	Drank	Drunk

The second is consonant mutation. According to Lieber (2009, p.80), consonant mutations are morphological process that signaled by changes in consonant rather than vowels in the base, root, or stem in some languages. In English word doesn't use this process.

Transfixes

Lieber (2009, p.79) states that transfixes are called templatic morphology. Each word has a different pattern of vowels and consonants, and each expresses a slightly different concept. It can called templatic or root and pattern morphology. For example:
In Arabic

   katab 'wrote' (CVCVC)
   kattab 'caused to write' (CVCCVC)
   kaatab 'corresponded' (CVVCVC)
   ktatab 'wrote, copied' (CCVCVC)
   kutib 'was written' (perfective passive) (CVCVC)

Explanation:

C = Consonant
V = Vowel

In English doesn't have transfixes process in forming a new word.

Bahasa Indonesia Affixes

Affixation is just like adding affixes to a word and one should notice what process takes place and what result of the process are. According to Soekono (1985, p. 122) affixation is a morphological process of adding an affix to the root forms of a new concept. In Bahasa Indonesia, affixes are called *"imbuhan"*. According to Alwi et al. (2003, pp. 31-32) affixes are form or bound morpheme that used to reduce the word and he also classifies affixes into four types:

Prefixes

According to Alwi et al. (2003, pp.31-32) an affixes that placed in the beginning of base word is called prefix. In Bahasa Indonesia, prefixes usually called *"awalan"*. Here table can show Bahasa Indonesia prefixes which are provided by TruAlfa and IndoDic:

Table 3. The Common Bahasa Indonesia Prefixes

No.	Prefix	Meaning	Examples
1.	ber-	"being something, having something, having a certain attribute" or "indicating a state of being or condition"	beragama, berbahaya, beradab
2.	me-, mem-, men-, meng-menge-, meny-	They have same meanings and usage but are spelled differently, depending on the first letters of the root word to which they are attached.	menjadi, melihat, mengerti, mengelap, menyapu, mengelap
3.	di-	It creates a verb indicating the passive voice where the main focus of the sentence is on the action or the object of the action and not on the actor.	dilarang, diparkir, dimasak, dimakan, dicuci
4.	pe-, peny-, pem-, pen-, peng-, penge-,	All of these prefixes have the same meaning and usage but have different spellings depending on the first letter of the root word to which they are attached.	pekamus, penyair, pembantu, pencopet, pengurus, pengebor
5.	ter-	Attaching the prefix "ter-" has two possible result:	a). terbesar, terbaru, b). tercatat, terbatas

		a). If "ter-" is added to an adjective root word, it usually results in an adjective that indicates an extreme condition or a superlative. b). If "ter-" is added to a root word other than an adjective, it often results in a verb indicating a final or completed state or condition where the actor is unimportant, such as when the action is performed by an unidentified person by an act of nature. The focus of the sentence is usually on the resultant state or condition of the action, with little concern for who did it or for how this state or condition was reached.	
6.	se-	Adding the prefix "se-" has several possible results with varying word types. It can often be viewed as a substitute for the word "one". The most common uses of this prefixes are: a). to indicate one item, a unit or unity (like "a" or "the"); b). to mean throughout or completely affected by; c). to mean being similar to or having the same level or degree; d). to indicate a similar time occurrence or other connection with time.	a). sebuah, seekor, b). sepeuh; c). seragam; d). sesudah, seterima

(Taken from Forming Bahasa Indonesia Words & Using Bahasa Indonesia Affixes website: http://www.indodic.com)

Suffixes

Kridalaksana (1992, p.28) states that suffixes are affix that added in the end of the root word. According to Alwi et al. (2003, pp.31-32) an affixes that placed in the end of base word is called suffix. In Bahasa Indonesia, prefixes usually called *"akhiran"*. The types of Suffixes are:

(a) **Forming Verb:** This prefix can change the root word to be verb meaning. The example of this type is suffix *–in (usahain, doain).*
(b) **Forming Adjective:** there are eight suffixes which derive adjective form. That is *–an(cantika,), -al (individual), -il (prinsipil), -iah (alamiah), -if (efektif, produktif), -is (teknis, praktis), - stis (optimistis), -i (kimiawi, manusiawi).*

(c) **Forming Noun:** the example of suffixes that form noun are *–an(tulisan, manisan, daratan), -at (muslimat), -si (politisi), -in (hadirin, muslimin), -ir (importir, eksportir), -us (politikus, kritikus), -is (connected with suffix -isme) (such as kapitalis, kapitalisme), -or (koruptor, diktator), -tas (kualitas, universitas).*

(d) **Forming Numeral:** **s**uffix *-an* in word *puluhan, ratusan, juatan*, and *ribuan* constitute the example of this type.

(e) **Forming Interrogative:***Itu buku apaan sih!,* the word "*apaan*" is attached suffix *–an* that form interrogative meaning.

Infixes

According Alwi et al. (2003, p.32) an affix that inserted in the middle a base word it is called infix, or in Indonesia it is called *"sisipan".* There are three types of Bahasa Indonesia infixes.

Table 4. Types of Bahasa Indonesia Infixes

The base word	Infixes	The new word
Getar	*-el-*	Geletar
Sidik	*-el-*	Selidik
Tunjuk	*-el-*	Telunjuk
Jajah	*-el-*	Jelajah
Patuk	*-el-*	Pelatuk
Tali	*-em-*	Temali
Getar	*-em-*	Gemetar
Guruh	*-em-*	Gemuruh
Kerlip	*-em-*	Kemerlip
Kelut	*-em-*	Kemelut
Kerlap	*-em-*	Kemerlap
Cerlang	*-em-*	Cemerlang
Kilau	*-em-*	Kemilau
Gigi	*-er-*	Gerigi
Suling	*-er-*	Seruling
Gendang	*-er-*	Genderang

Kudung	*-er-*	Kerudung
Sabut	*-er-*	Serabut
Panjat	*-er-*	Peranjat

(Taken from Sudut Buku "contoh kata-kata Bersisipan/infiks website: http://sudut-buku.blogspot.com)

Circumfixes

Kridalaksana (2007b. p.29) states that circumfix as an affix that consists of two elements that adding in the beginning and the end of base word. While, According to Alwi et al. (2003, p.32) circumfix is an affixes that is combination between prefix and suffix that form a unit. In Bahasa Indonesia, cirumfix is called "konfiks". According to Alwi et al. (2003, p.103) prefix and suffix can form a circumfix if it has two requirements that are appropriately, such as:

(1) The integration between prefixes and suffixes is absolute; it means both of affixes simultaneously placed at the base of word.
(2) Separation from one of affixes that doesn't leave the form that is still having the form of word and that relation of the meaning can still be traced.

Kridalaksana (2007b. p. 30) says that affixes combination is the combination of two affixes or more that merge with the base. The combination of affixes in Indonesia, such as: *di--i*, *di--kan*, *meng--i*, *meng--kan*, *memper--i*, *memper--kan*, *per--kan*, *ter--i*, *ter—kan*, *ber—an*, *ke—an*, *pe-an*, *pen-an*, *pem-an*, *me-kan*, *se-nya* and *per-an*. For example: **di**res**tui**, **di**pisah**kan**,**meng**hangat**kan**, **memper**baiki, **per**temu**kan**, **ter**lukai, **ter**sulit**kan**, **ber**pergi**an**, **ke**suli**tan**, **pe**lari**an**, **pen**ulis**an**, **pem**berian, **me**lewat**kan**, **se**nyata**nya**, and **per**temu**an**.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Similarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia Affixes

There are four similarities types between English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes. The similarities are:

Both English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes have prefixes, both of them add prefixes in the beginning of the base word. For example:

In English

The word "Unhappy" ➤ this word consists of one prefix "un-" and one base word "happy".

When we add prefixes "un" in the beginning of base word "happy", it don't change the part of speech as adjective but it can change the meaning of word itself. Prefix "un" has the meaning "not". It also occur another prefixes like "dis-", "pre-", "im-", "non-" and the others.

In Bahasa Indonesia

The word "Bergembira"➤ this word consists of one prefix "ber-" and one base word "gembira".
English and Bahasa Indonesia prefixes add in the beginning.

Both English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes have suffixes; both of them add suffixes in the end of the base word. For example:

In English
The word "Friendly"➤ this word consists of one suffix "-ly" and one base word "friend". When we add suffix "-ly" in the end of base word it can change the part of speech and the meaning of the word itself.

Part of speech:
Friend = Noun
But when we add suffix –ly, it become:
Friendly = Adjective

The meaning:

Word	the meaning
Friend	a person you know well
Friendly	characteristic of

In Bahasa Indonesia
The word "Individual"➤ this word consists of one suffix "-al" and one base word "individu". When we add suffix "-al" in the end of base word it can change the part of speech and the meaning of the word itself.

Part of speech:
Individu = Noun
But when we add suffix –al, it become:
Individual = Adjective

The meaning:

Word	the meaning
Individu	a person
Individual	being or characteristic of one particular part of many

Both English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes have infixes; both of them add infixes in the middle or insert into the base word. For example:

In English
The word "Kangbloodyroo"➔   this word consists of one infix "-bloody-" and one base word "kangroo". When we add suffix "-bloody-" insert into the base word, but the word "kangbloodyroo" that hasn't the meaning and it isn't the part of speech's type. This word only to make the base word is stronger.

In Bahasa Indonesia
In Bahasa Indonesia affixes have some infixes to form a new word like –el-, -em-, and -er-.

The base word	Infix	the new word
Tunjuk	-el-	Telunjuk
Verb		*Noun*
Getar	-em-	Gemetar
Noun		*Adjective*
Sabut	-er-	Serabut
Noun		*Noun*

From the explanation above, when we add infix insert into base word, it can change the part of speech and the meaning of word itself like infix "-el-" and "-em-". However, there is one infix that doesn't change the part of speech of word itself like –er- but it can change the meaning of the word.

Both English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes have circumfix; both of them add circumfix in the beginning and the end of base word. For example:

In English
The word "Requirement"[22]➔   This word consists of one circumfix that is a prefix "re-" and a suffix "-ment", and the base word is "quire". Circumfix can have the meaning if it consists of a prefix and a suffix, but when we remove one of them like this word "quirement", this word doesn't have the meaning and the part of speech.

In Bahasa Indonesia
Bahasa Indonesia circumfix also have the function that is same with English circumfix. When we delete a prefix in the word, it doesn't have the meaning. For example:
The word "Pelarian" ➔   this word consists a circumfix that is combined with a prefix "pe" and a suffix "-an", and also the base word is "lari". If we remove prefix "pe-", the word becomes "larian" it doesn't have the meaning and the part of speech.

Both English and Bahasa Indonesia do not have tranfixes.

The Differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia Affixes

There are three differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes. There are two types of English affixes that are not owned by Bahasa Indonesia affixes.

Interfixes

Bahasa Indonesia does not have this type of affixes. In English affixes, interfixes or it is called linking element that has function to relate two words become one word, for example speed-o-meter.

Simulfixes

In English, simulfixes can be formed through two processes. The first is vowel change and the other is consonant mutation. But In English affixes, the process that often used to form a new word but have the same meaning is vowel change, for example:

In the past and past particular tenses
Sing ➔ Sang ➔ Sung
The words above, it is English simulfix that use vowel change process. In Bahasa Indonesia affixes don't have this type.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the result of the study, the researcher concludes that English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes have some similarities and differences based on theory that is used by researcher in this study. They are as follows:

1). There are five similarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes. They both apply (a) Prefixes (both of English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes has prefix in forming a new word that added in the beginning of base word), (b) Suffixes (both of English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes has suffixes that added in the end of base word), (c) Infixes (both of English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes has infix that inserted into base word), (d) Circumfix (both of English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes has circumfix that form between prefix and suffix), (e) No transfixes in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

2). There are two differences found between English and Bahasa Indonesia affixes. English affixes have two types that are not owned by Bahasa Indonesia affixes. They are interfixes and simulfixes.

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