A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH NOUN FORMATIONS WITH SUFFIX AND THEIR INDONESIAN EQUIVALENTS IN WILLIAM WEBSTER ONLINE, BILINGUAL PRINTED DICTIONARY AND KBBI

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ABSTRAK

This thesis entitled A Contrastive Analysis between English Noun Formations with suffix and Their Indonesian Equivalents in the English Merriam Webster on-line dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary by Enchols and Shadily (2014), and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) on-line. This study directs to find the similarities and the differences. The researcher used a descriptive-qualitative methods during the research since the aims of this study is to find out the similarities, differences and learning problems or translating problem of English Nouns Formations with suffix and Their Indonesian Equivalents in English Merriam Webster on-line dictionary, Bilingual printed by Echols and Shadily (2014) dictionary, and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) on-line. Based on the analysis that has been done, the researcher has found out that there are 19 types the English Nouns Formations with suffix. About the similarities and the differences, the researcher concluded that there are Noun Formations with suffix -age with 4 similarities and there are 6 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”ery there is no similarities and there are 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”dom there is no similarities and there are 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”hood there is no similarities and there are 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”ism there is 1 similarities and there are 9 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”ship there is no similarities and there are 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”eer there is no similarities and there are 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”er words with no similarities and 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”ess there is no similarities and there are 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”ette there is no similarities and there are 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”let words there is no similarities and there are 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”ling words there is 1 similarities and there are 9 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”al words there is no similarities and there are 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”ant words there is no similarities and there are 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”ation there is 1 similarities and there are 9 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”ee there is no similarities and there are 10 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”or there is 1 similarities and there are 9 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”ment there is 1 similarities and there are 9 differences; Noun Formations with suffix â€”ure words there is no similarities and there are 10 differences. Examples of learning problems based on the differences are as follow (1) Noun formations with suffix â€”age = The word sewerage consist of base sewer + suffix â€”age, but their Indonesian equivalents translating sewerage into *saluran, instead of penyaluran kotoran, (2) Noun formations with suffix â€”dom = The word stardom consist of base star + suffix â€”dom, but their Indonesian equivalents translating
stardom into "gugusan bintang, instead of bintang film, (3) Noun formations with suffix "eer = The word mountaineer consist of base mountain + suffix "eer, but their Indonesian equivalents translating mountaineer into "orang gunung, instead of pendaki gunung.

Kata Kunci : Keywords: Contrastive Analysis, English Noun Formations with suffix, similarities, differences, learning problems
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