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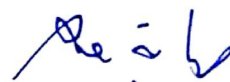
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# A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH NOUN FORMATIONS WITH SUFFIX AND THEIR INDONESIAN EQUIVALENTS IN ONLINE WILLIAM WEBSTER, BILINGUAL PRINTED DICTIONARY AND ONLINE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE DICTIONARY (KBBI)

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## ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled A Contrastive Analysis between English Noun Formations with suffix and Their Indonesian Equivalents in the English Online Merriam Webster dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary by Enchols and shadily (2014), and online Indonesian Language dictionary (KBBI). 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. 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 190 data that there are 71 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become prefix plus base plus suffix, 9 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent has the same linguistics element base plus suffix, 31 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become prefix plus base, 17 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become noun, 51 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become noun plus noun, 4 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become noun plus adjective, 5 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become noun plus clause, 1 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become noun plus verb phrase, and 1 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become noun plus prepositional phrase.

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

## INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important thing for communication. People need language to communicate or transfer message from one to another. It are includes in verbal communication, where communication occurs between two people or more language to be done in doing activity such as speaking, listening, writing, and reading.

Each language has identity in the structure and meaning (Jos Daniel Parera, 1987: 23). It is known that each country has its own language. For example: English and Indonesia. In Indonesia itself, so many languages like Indonesia (National Language), Javanese, Sundanese, and sometimes they are using English for communication.

In learning English, students tend to transfer their source language (English) into target language (Indonesian). It means the individuals tend to transfer the form, meaning and culture to the foreign language or other language. Both of English dictionary and Indonesian language (KBBI) on-line dictionary, there are many kind noun formations in both of them is the above table that interesting to learn.

English as International language, it has similarities and differences from Indonesian in forming word; one of the problems is about noun formations. In English language, noun formation is not an

exception to the word-formation process; it follows the same morphological rules. In Indonesian language, noun formations are formed word noun with suffix and other combining forms. For example: the base word "move= *pindah*" plus suffix –ment; movement "*perpindahan*", the base word "close= *tutup*" plus suffix –ure; closure "*penutupan*".

The researcher will use Abdi's theory, which is focused on comparing two languages, then find the similarities and differences, in this case is noun formations with suffix. According to Abdi in his book *Contrastive Analysis and Error Analysis (2010),* there are five steps for systematic comparison and contrast of two languages, i.e (1) Selection (2) Description (3) Comparison (4) Prediction (5) Verification.

The researcher chooses the data from Merriam Webster dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary, and Indonesian Language dictionary (KBBI) because there is no researcher who interesting or rarely used dictionary as the data. The researcher collected the data by herself, and has found the total numbers of data 190 with each type are 10 words. For restricting the data from dictionary, the researcher finding the data noun formations with suffix are 190 with 10 words for each type. In this research, a Contrastive Analysis is carried out to find the similarities and differences between English Noun Formations with suffix and Their Indonesian Equivalents. Then, from differences can be predicted learning problems or translating problems.

## RESEARCH METHOD
### Unit of Data Analysis

The unit data of analysis in this research is noun formations with suffix and their Indonesian equivalents. The researcher has searching the data noun formations with suffix in Merriam Webster on-line dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary, and Indonesia language on-line dictionary (KBBI). The researcher has collecting the data with each type 10 words. Next, the researcher was describing the data of analysis. And then, predicting similarities and differences, also predicting learning problems both of them. The last, verifying from the learning problems based on differences, because similarities not cause learning problems.

### Source of Data

The sources of data in this research are English on-line Merriam Webster dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary by Echols and Shadily (2014), and Indonesian Language dictionary (KBBI). The total numbers of data this research are 190 words, each types 10 word. Because in dictionary then are so many words, the researcher limited the data with 10 words for each type.

### Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

Before analysing the data, the researcher searching and collecting the noun formations in English online Merriam Webster dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary and online Indonesian Language dictionary (KBBI) as the data of the research.

After collecting the data, researcher described the data of English noun formations with suffix found in English on-line Merriam Webster dictionary and bilingual printed dictionary. The researcher compares the data of noun formations with suffix and their Indonesian equivalents found in on-line Indonesia language dictionary (KBBI)…. point-by-point comparison like the examples in Jumanto (2017). Then, predicting; the researcher was found similarities and differences between English noun formations with suffix and their Indonesian equivalent. Then, verification; the researcher was to try making verifications based on differences of learning problems, because similarities do not usually cause learning problems. Then, the researcher took the conclusion from the analysis as the result of the research.

**FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

**Table 4.1 Type of Noun Formations with suffixes according to Bauer's (1983:6) Theory.**

| No | Category | Linguistics Elements (SL) | Linguistics Elements (TL) | Number Similarities | Number Differences | Total number of D & S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Noun formations with suffix –age | (B+S) | (P+B+S) | - | 4 | 10 |
| | | | (B+S) | 4 | - | |
| | | | (N+N) | - | 2 | |
| 2 | Noun formations with suffix –ery | (B+S) | (P+B+S) | - | 7 | 10 |
| | | | (N+N) | | 3 | |
| 3 | Noun formations with suffix –dom | (B+S) | (P+B+S) | - | 6 | 10 |
| | | | (N+N) | | 4 | |
| 4 | Noun formations with suffix –hood | (B+S) | (P+B+S) | - | 7 | 10 |
| | | | N | | 1 | |
| | | | (N+N) | | 2 | |
| 5 | Noun formations with suffix –ism | (B+S) | (P+B+S) | - | 6 | 10 |
| | | | (B+S) | 1 | - | |
| | | | N | - | 1 | |
| | | | (N+N) | - | 2 | |
| 6 | Noun formations with suffix –ship | (B+S) | (P+B+S) | - | 6 | 10 |
| | | | (N+N) | | 3 | |
| | | | (N+Prep.P) | | 1 | |
| 7 | Noun formations with suffix –eer | (B+S) | (P+B) | - | 3 | 10 |
| | | | N | | 3 | |
| | | | (N+N) | | 4 | |
| 8 | Noun formations with suffix –er | (B+S) | (P+B) | - | 10 | 10 |
| 9 | Noun formations with suffix –ess | (B+S) | N | - | 3 | 10 |
| | | | (N+N) | | 6 | |
| | | | (N+Clause) | | 1 | |
| 10 | Noun formations with suffix –ette | (B+S) | N | - | 3 | 10 |
| | | | (N+N) | | 7 | |
| 11 | Noun formations with suffix –let | (B+S) | N | - | 2 | 10 |
| | | | (N+N) | | 4 | |
| | | | (N+adjective) | | 4 | |
| 12 | Noun formations with suffix –ling | (B+S) | (B+S) | 1 | - | 10 |
| | | | (P+B+S) | - | 1 | |
| | | | N | | 3 | |

| No | Type | | Sub | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (N+N) | | 4 | |
| | | | (N+Clause) | | 1 | |
| 13 | Noun formations with suffix –al | (B+S) | (P+B) | | - | 10 |
| | | | (P+B+S) | - | 8 | |
| | | | (N+N) | | 2 | |
| 14 | Noun formations with suffix –ant | (B+S) | (P+B) | | 7 | 10 |
| | | | (P+B+S) | | 1 | |
| | | | (N+N) | - | 1 | |
| | | | (N+Clause) | | 1 | |
| 15 | Noun formations with suffix –ation | (B+S) | (P+B+S) | - | 9 | 10 |
| | | | (B+S) | 1 | - | |
| 16 | Noun formations with suffix –ee | (B+S) | (P+B) | | 4 | 10 |
| | | | N | | 1 | |
| | | | (N+N) | - | 3 | |
| | | | (N+Clause) | | 2 | |
| 17 | Noun formations with suffix –or | (B+S) | (P+B) | - | 6 | 10 |
| | | | (P+B+S) | - | 2 | |
| | | | (B+S) | 1 | | |
| | | | (N+N) | - | 1 | |
| 18 | Noun formations with suffix –ment | (B+S) | (P+B+S) | - | 8 | 10 |
| | | | (B+S) | 1 | - | |
| | | | (N+N) | | 1 | |
| 19 | Noun formations with suffix –ure | (B+S) | (P+B+S) | - | 7 | 10 |
| | | | (N+N) | | 2 | |
| | | | (N+VP) | | 1 | |
| Total | | | | 9 | 181 | 190 |

Based on table 4.1, it shows that the total number of English Noun Formations with suffix in the English Merriam Webster on-line dictionary, Bilingual printed dictionary according to Shandily and Echols (2014), and kamus besar bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) are 190. There are 19 types of Noun Formations with suffix according to Bauer (1983:6) theory. From 190 data, there are 72 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become Prefix +Base +Suffix, 9 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent has the same linguistics element Base +Suffix, 30 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become Prefix +Base, 17 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become Noun, 51 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become Noun + Noun, 4 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become Noun +Adjective, 5 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become Noun +Clause, 1 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become Noun +Verb Phrase, and 1 data translating process into their Indonesian equivalent become Noun +Prepositional Phrase.

**Discussion**

**Similarities**

1. Noun formations with suffix –age

Excerpt 1: (data number 1.2)

| SL | | SL<-> TL | TL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seep | -age | Seepage = Rembesan | Rembes | -an |
| (B+S) | | | (B+S) | |

The researcher has selected the data which are the English noun **seepage** as source language and the Indonesian noun **rembesan** as target language. The English noun seepage is equivalent to the Indonesian noun rembesan. The words have the same constructions, the English noun seepage consist of base seep+ suffix –age, while the Indonesian noun rembesan consist of base rembes+ suffix –an. From this discussion there is probably no learning problem.

2. Noun formations with suffix –ism

Excerpt 5: (data number 5.10)

| SL | | SL<->TL | TL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National | -ism | Nationalism = Nasionalisme | Nasional | -isme |
| (B+S) | | | (B+S) | |

The English noun **nationalism** is equivalent to the Indonesian noun **nasionalisme**. Both of the data have same constructions, the English noun skepticism consist of base national+ suffix –ism, while the Indonesian noun nasionalisme consist of base nasional+ suffix –isme. From this discussion there is probably no learning problem.

3. Noun formations with suffix –ling

Excerpt 12: (data number 12.1)

| SL | | SL<->TL | TL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seed | -ling | Seedling = Semaian | Semai | -an |
| (B+S) | | | (B+S) | |

The English noun seedling is equivalent to the Indonesian noun semaian. Both of the data have same constructions, the English noun seedling consist of base seed+ suffix –ling, while the Indonesian noun semaian consist of base semai+ suffix –an. From this discussion there is probably no learning problem.

4. Noun formations with suffix –ation

Excerpt 15: (data number 15.8)

| SL | | SL<->TL | TL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Represent | -ation | representation = Gambaran | Gambar | -an |
| (B+S) | | | (B+S) | |

The English noun representationis equivalent to the Indonesian noun gambaran. Both of the data have same constructions, the English noun irradiation consist of base represent+ suffix –ation, while the Indonesian noun gambaran consist of base gambar+ suffix –an. From this discussion there is probably no learning problem.

5. Noun formations with suffix –or

Excerpt 17: (data number 17.2)

| SL | | SL<->TL | TL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project | -or | Projector = Proyektor | Proyek | -tor |
| (B+S) | | | (B+S) | |

The English noun projector is equivalent to the Indonesian noun proyektor. Both of the data have same constructions, the English noun projector consist of base project+ suffix –or, while the Indonesian noun proyektor consist of base proyek+ suffix -tor. From this discussion there is probably no learning problem.

6. Noun formations with suffix –ment

Excerpt 18: (data number 18.3)

| SL | | SL<->TL | TL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pay | -ment | Payment = Bayaran | Bayar | -an |
| (B+S) | | | (B+S) | |

The English noun payment is equivalent to the Indonesian noun bayaran. Both of the data have same constructions, the English noun payment consist of base pay+ suffix –ment, while the Indonesian noun bayaran consist of base bayar+ suffix –an. From this discussion there is probably no learning problem.

**Differences**

1. Noun formations with suffix –age

Excerpt 1: (data number 1.4)

| SL | | SL<->TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sewer | -age | Sewerage = Penyaluran kotoran | Penyaluran kotoran |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

The researcher has selected data number 1.2 that differences can be found in this data. English noun **sewerage** is equal to the Indonesian noun phase **penyaluran kotoran**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun sewerage consists of base sewer+ suffix –age, while the Indonesian translated to noun penyaluran+ noun kotoran. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners. For example translating sewerage into *saluran instead of penyaluran.

2. Noun formations with suffix –ery

Excerpt 2: (data number 2.1)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nurse | -ery | Nursery= Kamar anak-anak | Kamar anak-anak |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

From the data number 2.1, English noun **nursery** is equal to the Indonesian noun phase **kamar anak-anak**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun nursery consists of base nurse+ suffix –ery, while the Indonesian translated to noun plus noun kamar anak-anak. Because of this different, there is probably learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

3. Noun formations with suffix –dom

Excerpt 3: (data number 3.4)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Star | -dom | Stardom = Bintang film | Bintang film |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

From the data number 3.4, English noun **stardom** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **bintang film**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun stardom consists of base star+ suffix –dom, while the Indonesian translated to noun plus noun bintang film. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

4. Noun formations with suffix –hood

Excerpt 4: (data number 4.9)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lively | -hood | Livelihood = Mata pencaharian | Mata pencaharian |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

From the data number 4.9, English noun **livelihood** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **mata pencaharian**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun livelihood consists of base lively+ suffix –hood, while the Indonesian translated to noun plus noun mata pencaharian. Because of

this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners. For example translating into *pekerjaan instead of mata pencaharian.

5. Noun formations with suffix –ism

Excerpt 5: (data number 5.3)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spiritual | -ism | Spiritualism = Ilmu wasitah | Ilmu wasitah |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

From the data number 5.3, English noun **spiritualism** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **ilmu wasitah**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun spiritualism consists of base spiritual+ suffix –ism, while the Indonesian translated to noun ilmu+ noun wasitah. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

6. Suffixes with adding –ship

Excerpt 6: (data number 6.5)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apprentice | -ship | Apprenticeship = pekerjaan sebagai magang | Pekerjaan sebagai magang |
| (B+S) | | | (N+Prep.P) |

From the data number 6.5, English noun **apprenticeship** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **pekerjaan sebagai magang**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun apprenticeship consists of base apprentice+ suffix –ship, while the Indonesian translated to noun+ proportional phrase pekerjaan sebagai magang. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners. For example translating apprenticeship into *honorer istead of pekerjaan sebagai magang.

7. Noun formations with suffix –eer

Excerpt 7: (data number 7.4)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mountain | -eer | Mountaineer = Pendaki Gunung | Pendaki Gunung |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

From the data number 7.4, English noun **mountaineer** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **pendaki gunung**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun mountaineer consists of base mountain+ suffix –eer, while the Indonesian translated to noun plus noun pendaki gunung. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

8. Noun formations with suffix –er

Excerpt 8: (data number 8.1)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Teach | -er | Teacher = Pengajar | Peng- | ajar |
| (B+S) | | | (P+B) | |

From the data number 8.1, English noun **teacher** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **pengajar**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun teacher consists of base teach+ suffix –er, while the Indonesian pengajar consist of prefix peng- + base ajar. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

9. Noun formations with suffix –ess

Excerpt 9: (data number 9.2)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lioness | -ess | Lioness = Singa betina | Singa betina |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

English noun **lioness** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **singa betina**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun lioness consists of base lion+ suffix –ess, while the Indonesian translated

to noun singa+ noun betina. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

10.               Noun formations with suffix –ette

Excerpt 10: (data number 10.1)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lay | -ette | Layette = Pakaian bayi | Pakaian bayi |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

From the data number 10.1, English noun **layette** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **pakaian bayi**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun layette consists of base lay+ suffix –ette, while the Indonesian translated to noun pakaian+ noun bayi. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

11.                      Noun formations with suffix –let

Excerpt 11: (data number 11.5)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaf | -let | Leaflet = Surat edaran | Surat edaran |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

English noun **leaflet** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **surat edaran**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun leaflet consists of base leaf+ suffix –let, while the Indonesian translated to noun surat+ noun edaran. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

12. Noun formations with suffix –ling

Excerpt 12: (data number 12.5)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Suck | -ling | Suckling = Anak hewan yang masih menyusui | Anak hewan yang masih menyusui |
| (B+S) | | | (N+Clause) |

English noun **suckling** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **anak hewan yang masih menyusui**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun suckling consists of base suck+ suffix –ling, while the Indonesian translated to noun anak hewan+ clause yang masih menyusui. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

13. Noun formations with suffix –al

Excerpt 13: (data number 13.5)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Survive | -al | Survival = Kelangsungan hidup | Kelangsungan hidup |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

English noun **survival** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **kelangsungan hidup**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun survival consists of base survive+ suffix –al, while the Indonesian translated to noun kelangsungan+ noun hidup. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

14. Noun formations with suffix –ant

Excerpt 14: (data number 14.7)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Account | -ant | Accountant = Penata buku | Penata buku |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

English noun **accountant** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **penata buku**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun consists of base account+ suffix –ant, while the Indonesian

translated to noun penata+ noun buku. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

15. Noun formations with suffix –ation

Excerpt 15: (data number 15.9)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Retard | -ation | Retardation = | Peng- | hambat | -an |
| (B+S) | | Penghambatan | (P+B+S) | | |

English noun **retardation** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **penghambatan**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun retardation consists of base retard + suffix –ation, while the Indonesian consist of prefix peng- + base hambat + suffix -an. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

16. Noun formations with suffix –ee

Excerpt 16: (data number 16.4)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pay | -ee | Payee = orang yang dibayar | Orang yang dibayar |
| (B+S) | | | (N+Clause) |

From the data number 16.4, English noun **payee** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **orang yang dibayar**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun payeeconsists of base pay+ suffix –ee, while the Indonesian translated to noun orang+ clause yang dibayar. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners. For example translating mourner into *orang bayaran, instead of orang yang dibayar.

17. Noun formations with suffix –or

Excerpt 17: (data number 17.1)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Navigate | -or | Navigator = Ahli navigasi | Ahli navigasi |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

English noun **navigator** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **ahli navigasi**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun navigatorconsists of base navigate+ suffix –or, while the Indonesian translated to noun ahli+ navigator. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

18. Noun formations with suffix –ment

Excerpt 18: (data number 18.4)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Attach | -ment | Attachment = Alat pelengkap | Alat pelengkap |
| (B+S) | | | (N+N) |

The researcher has selected the data number 18.4; English noun **attachment** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **alat pelengkap**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun attachmentconsists of base attach+ suffix –ment, while the Indonesian translated to noun alat+ noun pelengkap. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners. For example translating mourner into *kelengkapan alat, instead of alat pelngkap.

19. Noun formations with suffix –ure

Excerpt 19: (data number 19.8)

| SL | | SL <-> TL | TL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Epic | -ure | Epicure = Penggemar | Penggemar makanan |
| (B+S) | | makanan | (N+N) |

English noun **epicure** is equal to the Indonesian noun phrase **penggemar makanan**. However they are different in constructions, the English noun epicureconsists of base epic+ suffix –ure, while the Indonesian translated to noun penggemar+ noun makanan. Because of this different, there is probably a learning or translating problem for Indonesian learners.

**Conclusion**

Based on the differences, common translator or learners probably have translations or learning problems, for example:

(1) Noun formations with suffix –age = The word sewerage consist of base sewer + suffix –age, but their Indonesian equivalents translating sewerage into*saluran, instead of penyaluran kotoran.

(2) Noun formations with suffix –dom = The word stardom consist of base star + suffix –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.

Based on the data analysis, in English Noun Formations with suffixes only consist of base+ suffix, but their Indonesian equivalents are as follows;

1) Base (B) + Suffix (-S)     = Base (B) + Suffix (-S)
   For examples=  Pay + ment              = Bayar + an
                  Project + or             = Proyek + tor
                  National + ism           = Nasional  +  isme

2) Base (B) + Suffix (-S)     = Prefix (P-) +Base (B)
   For examples=  Compress + or            = Pe  + mampat
                  Abduct +  or             = Pen + culik
                  Teach + er               = Peng + ajar
                  Attend + ant             = Pem + bantu
                  Betroth  +  al           =  Per  + tunangan

3) Base (B) + Suffix (-S)     = Prefix (P-) +Base (B) +Suffix (-S)
   For examples=   Break + age             = Ke + kuasa + an
                   Remove + al             = Pem + bersih + an
                   Trick + ery             = Pe + nipu/tipu + an
                   Colonial + ism          = Pen + jajah + an

4) Base (B) + Suffix (-S)     = Noun (N)
   For example=   Brace + -let              = Gelang

5) Base (B) + Suffix (-S)     = Noun (N) + Noun (N)
   For example=   Star + -let             = Pemain  + muda

6) Base (B) + Suffix (-S)     = Noun (N) + Clause (C)
   For example=   Pay + - ee              = Orang  + yang dibayar

7) Base (B) + Suffix (-S)     = Noun (N) + Adjective (Adj)
   For example=   Steam + -let            = Sungai + kecil

8) Base (B) + Suffix (-S)     = Noun (N) +Verb phrase (VP)
   For example= Architect +  -ure         = Ilmu + merancang bangunan

9)                                         Base (B) + Suffix (-S)      = Noun (N) +Prepositional phrase (Prep.P)
   For example= Apprentice (B) + (–S) ship = Pekerjaan (N) + sebagai magang (Prep.P)

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