

Contrastive Analysis Between English and Indonesian Suffix

Veronika Marlina Rosari Silalahi^{1✉}, Selviana Napitupulu², Mungkap Mangapul Siahaan³

¹ Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Indonesia

² Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Indonesia

³ Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Indonesia

✉ email: rosariveronika30@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Language serves as a vital instrument for human interaction, allowing individuals to convey thoughts, feelings, and ideas with clarity and nuance. Words, as the fundamental building blocks of language, are often modified through morphological processes like affixation, which includes the addition of prefixes and suffixes. This research seeks to examine and compare the suffixes used in English and Indonesian, with particular attention to their forms, meanings, and functions. Employing a qualitative descriptive methodology, the research drew on authoritative sources such as grammar textbooks, dictionaries, and scholarly linguistic publications. Through contrastive analysis, it identified both the similarities and distinctions between the two languages' suffix systems. The findings revealed that English and Indonesian suffixes share commonalities in word formation and grammatical modification, enabling the creation of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, as well as conveying abstract concepts, professions, or ideologies, for instance, the English suffixes -ness and -ment correspond to the Indonesian -an, while English -ism aligns with Indonesian -isme. Nonetheless, notable differences emerge; English suffixes like -ly, -ward, and -wise often denote manner or direction, whereas Indonesian suffixes such as -kan, -i, and -pun typically express actions, directions, or inclusiveness. This research underscores the pivotal role of suffixation in morphological development, facilitating semantic shifts and grammatical transformations. It also illuminates both structural similarities and language-specific features, offering valuable insights for language education, learning, and further morphological investigation.

Keywords: *Contrastive Analysis; English Suffix; Indonesian Suffix; Morphology*

INTRODUCTION

Language serves as a fundamental instrument through which humans connect, express their thoughts, and share their emotions. It manifests primarily in two forms—spoken and written—each enabled by various media and facilities. As Hutajulu and Herman (2019: 29) emphasize, language is an essential tool of communication, playing a vital role in fostering meaningful interactions. It is through language that individuals can effectively exchange ideas, comprehend others' perspectives, and articulate their opinions, feelings, and experiences. In essence, language facilitates understanding and dialogue, enabling us to build genuine connections and promote mutual comprehension.

Language consists of words, which serve as fundamental building blocks within grammatical structures. Morphology, the branch of linguistics dedicated to examining

the internal composition of words and the principles governing their formation, reveals that words possess an intricate internal structure guided by specific rules. Through research in this field, learners can understand and identify the components that make up words. According to Sitompul et al., (2023: 18), a word may comprise a single morpheme, two morphemes, or even more. Engaging with morphology allows students to explore the internal architecture of words, recognizing elements such as roots, prefixes, and suffixes. Each language employs its own system for using and naming these smallest units of meaning, morphemes, which often include prefixes and suffixes in many languages. The process of affixation involves attaching these morphemes to existing words to generate new forms, with affixes appearing either before (as prefixes) or after (as suffixes) the root. The addition of an affix can alter a word's meaning or grammatical category. This concept often presents challenges for English language learners.

In this research, the researchers aim to describe various types of suffixes and their processing, focusing particularly on English and Indonesian suffixes. According to Nation, I.S.P., understanding affixation can aid students in grasping the meanings of words, while inflectional affixes primarily serve grammatical functions without changing the core meaning or class of a word. An affix is classified as a bound morpheme, as it cannot stand alone and must be attached to a root or stem. Both prefixes and suffixes share this characteristic: prefixes are added at the beginning of a word to modify its meaning, while suffixes are added at the end to do the same.

Suffixes can be used to form new words or to specify the function of a word. The definition clearly indicates that a word can be formed with either a prefix or a suffix. Furthermore, adding prefixes and suffixes to words can change their meaning, as well as their word class. Affixes, for example, examine the word structure of the Indonesian language but are commonly referred to as “*imbuhan*” by Indonesian speakers. Suffixes are affixes that can be added to the end of a word. According to Rahmi and Ifadloh (2022: 139), “a suffix is an affix added after the root or base, such as -ly, -er, -ing, -ed.” This means that an affix added after the root or base is called a suffix. Sari & Nufus (2022:170) stated that “some morphemes only appear as suffixes after other morphemes.” This means that morphemes only appear as suffixes. From the above definition, the researchers concluded that affixes have the following types: prefix and suffix. A prefix is the beginning of a word to form a new word, such as “un-happy.” A suffix is the end of a noun, such as “love-ly.”

A morpheme represents the smallest meaningful unit within any language. While many languages incorporate prefixes and suffixes to modify words, each language tends to differ in how these affixes are utilized and what they are called. For instance, in Indonesian, affixes are integral to word formation and are often collectively referred to as “*additions*,” with specific terms such as “*prefixes*” for initial affixes and “*suffixes*” for endings. Examples of Indonesian suffixes include “-an,” as in “*kampungan*,” “*pikiran*,” and “*jalanan*”; “-iah,” as in “*alamiah*,” “*jasmaniah*,” and “*rohaniah*”; and “-if,” as in “*efektif*,” “*produktif*,” and “*konsumtif*.” Similarly, in English, suffixes serve to convey particular meanings: “-al,” indicating characteristics (e.g., “*remedial*,” “*denial*”); “-ed,”

marking past tense verbs (e.g., “traveled,” “talked”); and “-en,” denoting composition or material (e.g., “wooden,” “golden”).

Based on this definition, the researchers can infer that English and Indonesian suffixes share remarkable similarities. Both languages utilize suffixes to alter the meanings, grammatical categories, and functions of root words, often resulting in words whose meanings diverge from their original forms. Nonetheless, notable differences also exist between them. These disparities emerge in the ways suffixes are employed within words, as well as in the resulting meanings and functions of words after suffixation. Although the suffix endings in English and Indonesian serve analogous purposes, they differ in various aspects, reflecting subtle yet significant distinctions between the two languages.

Previous research has extensively examined the contrastive morphology of English and Indonesian suffixes from diverse linguistic viewpoints. Amalia (2013) investigated prefixes and suffixes within narrative texts, revealing that both languages employ affixes to derive nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Notably, English incorporates adverbial suffixes absent in Indonesian, while Indonesian uniquely features numeral and interrogative suffixes not present in English. Mena and Saputri (2018) examined the morphological processes of noun and verb suffixation, revealing that Indonesian suffixes primarily produce singular noun forms, while English suffixation more frequently results in pluralization. This distinction underscores the contrasting morphological patterns inherent in the two language. Additionally, Kazemian and Hashemi (2014) conducted a comparative analysis of inflectional morphemes across English, Azerbaijani, and Persian, uncovering common grammatical functions such as number, possession, tense, and comparison, alongside language-specific features like Persian’s enclitic -e used to denote possession. Collectively, these investigations underscore both the parallels and divergences within the morphological frameworks of these languages, laying a robust foundation for further exploration into the suffixation patterns of English and Indonesian.

In conclusion, the researchers will analyze the differences in suffixes in English and Indonesian, examining them through distribution and function in the two languages. Function will discuss changes in word classes following base forms attached to suffixes. Meanwhile, distribution will analyze the distribution of words across base forms of classes that can be attached to suffixes. To explore the similarities and differences between the English suffix and the Indonesian suffix, the researchers used contrastive analysis. Nedjar (2025: 1) stated, “Contrastive analysis is a linguistic approach that contrasts two languages. In this case, contrastive analysis involves comparing two languages, such as English and Indonesian. The contrastive analysis hypothesis (CAH) states that the barrier to second language acquisition is interference between the systems of the first and second languages.”

This research will analyze the differences between English and Indonesian suffixes. The title of this research is “Contrastive Analysis Between English and Indonesian Suffix”.

METHOD

This research employed a qualitative descriptive research design aimed at exploring and describing linguistic phenomena in their natural context. As stated by Oranga and Matere (2022: 2), qualitative research seeks to understand events or phenomena without predetermined hypotheses, allowing the researchers to interpret findings based on real data. In accordance with Syamsuddin et al., (2023: 9), descriptive qualitative research provides an in-depth understanding of the subject through holistic exploration of behaviors, perceptions, and linguistic structures. The results are presented in descriptive narratives composed of words and sentences, offering a comprehensive picture of the data. This approach is particularly suited for linguistic research because it allows the researchers to remain close to the raw data while producing clear and meaningful descriptions of the suffixes under investigation.

The data in this research were collected from written linguistic sources containing examples of suffixation in both English and Indonesian. As a library-based research, it relied on authoritative references such as grammar books, dictionaries, and linguistic publications. The main sources included Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia Edisi Ke-4 (Depdikbud, 2017), English Grammar: An Introduction by Collins and Hollo (2017), the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), and a standard English Dictionary. These references were chosen for their credibility and relevance, ensuring that the data analyzed were accurate and representative of standard language use.

The research instrument used in this research was documentation, which involves systematically collecting and recording data from various written materials related to the research problem. This method was used to obtain information about the forms, meanings, and functions of suffixes in both languages. Documentation ensured accuracy, organization, and reliability in data collection, forming the basis for the contrastive analysis. The data collection process was conducted through the documentation method, which involves reviewing and analyzing existing materials such as books, journals, articles, and other scholarly texts. As suggested by Arikunto in Cici and Sarwita (2022: 9), documentation enables researchers to gather relevant data from written sources to support the research focus. The researchers identified, selected, and categorized examples of suffixes from English and Indonesian linguistic texts. This systematic process ensured that all data were derived from reliable sources, providing a solid foundation for the analysis.

The data were analyzed using the contrastive analysis method, which compares linguistic elements from two or more languages to identify similarities and differences. The analysis followed several steps: understanding the structure and meaning of suffixes in both English and Indonesian, categorizing them based on form and function, and conducting a detailed comparison to highlight their shared and distinct characteristics. The final step involved synthesizing the findings into comprehensive conclusions that deepen the understanding of morphological differences and similarities between the two languages. Through this process, the researchers aimed to present clear description of suffixation patterns in English and Indonesian.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of English Suffixes

Form

Form in English suffixes is derived from the base or root words. When a suffix attaches to the word so it becomes a new word in different form. English Suffixes are generally attached to four main word classes: verb, noun, adjective, and adverb. Each of these word classes can be modified through suffixes to create new forms. Below is the explanation of how suffixes work in each category.

a. Verb

Form in English Suffixes is derived from the basic words. It means when a suffix attaches to the word so it becomes a new word in different form. It can be seen in detail that the verb with suffix can be noun. Example:

Develop → Development
Verb Noun

Then verb can be changed into adjective form when it is attached by suffix. It can be seen in the example:

Read → Readable
Verb Adjective

b. Noun

When a suffix is added to a noun, the noun can be adjective. Example:

hope → hopeless
Noun Adjective

When a suffix is added, the noun might turn in to an adverb. It can be seen in the example:

back → backward
Noun Adverb

The noun stays a noun after adding a suffix. It can be seen in the example:

child → childhood
Noun Noun

c. Adjective

When a suffix is added to a word, it creates a new word. The Adjective can be change into verb when it is attached by suffix. It can be seen in the example:

Active → activate
Adjective Verb

The Adjective can be change into noun when it is attached by suffix. It can be seen in the example:

happy → happiness
Adjective Noun

When a suffix is added, the adjective might turn in to an adverb. It can be seen in the example:

Quick → quickly
Adjective Adverb

Meaning

a. Verb

Suffix in English in the form of verb has the meaning of doer. It means the verb give explanation of action. In this case verb is the basic form can be change into noun as the new form. Meanwhile the meaning is change into the object or noun. It can be seen in the following example.

Example:

Develop → Development
Verb Noun

Then verb can be changed into adjective form when it is attached by suffix. It means that when a verb is attached by an adjective suffix, the verb as the basic form can be changed into adjective as the new form. Meanwhile, the meaning is changed from do an action into showing the characteristic of a noun. The verb read means understand the meaning of written words. When the suffix -able is added, it becomes the adjective Readable. Readable means able to be read or having the quality of being easy to read. It can be seen in the following example:

Read → Readable
Verb Adjective

b. Noun

When a suffix is added to a noun, the noun can be changed into an adjective. It means that a noun in English has the meaning of a name for a person, place, thing, feeling, or idea. Meanwhile, when an adjective suffix such as -less is attached, the meaning is changed from a feeling of expectation into showing the absence or lack of something. Example:

hope → hopeless
Noun Adjective

When a suffix is added, the noun might turn in to an adverb. It means that when noun it is attached by an adverb suffix such as -ward, the noun changes into an adverb, and an adverb usually functions as a word that gives information about verb, adjective, or another adverb, especially to show direction, manner, or degree. Back as a noun means the rear part of something. When the suffix -ward is added, it becomes the adverb Backward, which means toward the back or in the direction behind. It can be seen in the example:

back → backward
Noun Adverb

The noun stays a noun after adding a suffix. It means that a suffix in the form of noun when is added, the function does not change, but the meaning becomes a new kind of noun. The noun Child refer to a young boy or girl. After the suffix -hood is added, it becomes Childhood, which the meaning refers to a person but instead to the stage of life when someone is a child. It can be seen in the example:

child → childhood
Noun Noun

c. Adjective

When a suffix is added to a word, it creates a new word. An adjective can change into a verb, which means the function also changes. An adjective usually describes or modifies a noun, while a verb shows an action, process, or state. In this case, active as adjective means having energy or being ready to act, describing a person or thing. Meanwhile, when the suffix is added, activate as verb means to make something active, start, or work, expressing an action. It can be seen in the example:

Active → activate
Adjective Verb

The Adjective can be change into noun when it is attached by suffix. It means that the word class changes. In English an adjective, which usually describes or modifies a noun, becomes a noun, which names a person, place, thing, or idea. For example, happy as adjective means feeling joy, while happiness noun means the state of being happy. It can be seen in the example:

happy → happiness
Adjective Noun

When a suffix is added, an adjective might turn into an adverb. This means that the function of the word changes. An adjective typically describes a noun, giving information about its quality, state, or condition, whereas an adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, providing details about how, when, where, or to what extent an action or description occurs. For example, *quick* as an adjective describes a noun as being fast, while *quickly* as an adverb shows how an action is performed, meaning “in a fast manner.” It can be seen in the example:

Quick → quickly
Adjective Adverb

Analysis of Indonesian Suffixes

Form

a. Verb

In Indonesian, suffixes are added to base words to form new words. The verb *tanam* changes into the noun *tanaman* when the suffix *-an* is added. This transforms the word from verb into a noun. It can be seen in the example:

Tanam → tanaman
Verba nomina

In this case when the suffix *-kan* is added, the word remains a verb, The suffix does not change the word class, but it changes the grammatical form. It can be seen in the example:

tulis → tuliskan
Verba verba

b. Adjective

When a suffix is added to an adjective, the noun can be verb. The adjective *lengkap* changes into the verb *lengkapi* through the addition of the suffix *-i*, showing how suffixes can transform the form and function of a word in Indonesian. It can be seen in the example:

lengkap → *lengkapi*
adjektiva verba

The adjective can remain in the same form without being attached by a suffix. It means that the word class does not change. For example:

relatif → *relatif*
Adjektiva Adjektiva

The adjective can be change into nomina when it is attached by suffix. The adjektiva *ego* changes into the nomina *egois* when the suffix *-is* is added. It can be seen in the example:

Ego → *egois*
Adjektiva nomina

c. Noun

When a suffix is added to a nomina, the word can be changed into a verb. This means that the grammatical form of the word changes, allowing it to function differently in a sentence. It can be seen in the example:

siapa → *siapapun*
Nomina / Pronomina Verba

The noun can be changed into another noun when it is attached by the suffix *-isme*. It means that the word class remains the same, but the meaning change. It can be seen in the example:

sosial → *sosialisme*
nomina nomina

Meaning

a. Verb

Suffix in Indonesia in the form of verb has the meaning of doing an action. Then verb can be changed into noun form when it is attached by suffix The base word *tanam* is a verb meaning to plant. When the suffix *-an* is added, it becomes *tanaman*, which is a noun referring to the result or product of planting, such as a plant or crop. The suffix changes the word from expressing an action to naming the object or outcome of that action. It can be seen in the example:

Tanam → *tanaman*
Verba nomina

A suffix can be added to a verb to form another verb with a more specific meaning. It means that the word class does not change, but the meaning of the verb is modified. The verb *tulis* means *to write*. When the suffix *-kan* is added, it becomes *tuliskan*. *Tuliskan*

means *to write down* or *to put something into written form*, often used to give emphasis or command. It can be seen in the example:

tulis → ***tuliskan***
 Verba verba

b. Adjective

In Indonesian, a suffix can be added to an adjective to form a verb. It means that the word class changes from an adjective, which describes the quality or state of a noun, into a verb, which expresses an action or process. The adjective *lengkap* means *complete*. When the suffix *-i* is added, it becomes the verb *lengkapi* means *to make something complete*. It can be seen in the example:

lengkap → ***lengkapi***
 adjective verba

When no suffix is added, an adjective can remain an adjective but its meaning may shift depending on context. The word *relatif* is an adjective meaning not absolute or dependent on comparison. It can be seen in the example:

relatif → ***relatif***
 Adjektiva Adjektiva

Then an adjective can become a noun. The word *ego* is originally a noun meaning “self” After adding the suffix *-is*, it changes into *egois*, which is classified as an adjective because it describes the quality of being selfish, though in some cases it can also function as a noun. It can be seen in the example:

Ego → ***egois***
 Adjektiva nomina

c. Noun

In Indonesian, a noun or pronoun can be changed into a verb form when it is attached by a suffix. It means that when a pronoun is attached by the particle *-pun*, the pronoun as the basic form can be changed into a verb-like function in the new form. Meanwhile, the meaning is changed from asking about a specific person into referring to any person without limitation. The pronoun *siapa* means *who*, used to ask about a person. It can be seen in the example:

siapa → ***siapapun***
 Nomina/Pronomina Verba

The word *sosial* is a noun meaning related to society or community. When the suffix *-isme* is added, it becomes *sosialisme*, which is still a noun but now refers to an ideology or system of thought that emphasizes collective ownership and social equality. It can be seen in the example:

sosial → ***sosialisme***
 nomina nomina

Findings

For easier understanding, the findings are presented in the table below. It shows English suffixes along with their forms, meanings, and examples, providing a clear overview of how each suffix changes the base word and its meaning.

Table 1. Similarities of English and Indonesian Suffixes.

No	Suffixes			
	English		Indonesian	
	Form	Meaning	Form	Meaning
1.	-ness	The state of quality of, quality becomes a state	-an	The result of an action
2.	-ment	The result of an action	-an	The result of an action
3.	-er	A person who does action	-an	Denoting profession or actor in a specific fields
4.	-ism	Abstract concept/ideology	-isme	Abstract concept/ideology
5.	-ify	Make,become	-kan	Cause to become
6.	-ist	A person skilled in belonging to	-is	Person/ profesion
7.	-able	Capable of being	-i	Indicating an action upon something
8.	-ity	Abstract quality, state, or condition	-itas	Expressing abstract quality, condition, or state
9.	-ive	Having a tendency or quality	-if	Indicating a trait or tendency to perform action
10.	-ist	Person related to a field	-wan/-wati	Profession or actor (wan = male, wati = female)

There are several important similarities between English and Indonesian suffixes, both in terms of form and meaning. Some suffixes show a very close resemblance, such as *-ism* and *-isme*, or *-ity* and *-itas*, which both function to form abstract words. In addition, suffixes like *-ment* and *-an* also share similar meanings, referring to the result of an action. These similarities indicate that both languages have a comparable tendency in forming new words through the addition of suffixes to express qualities, conditions, professions, or abstract concepts. Therefore, this analysis highlights the structural and semantic connections that may facilitate cross language understanding, particularly in linguistic studies and language learning.

Table 2. Differences of English and Indonesian Suffixes.

No	Suffixes			
	English		Indonesian	
	Form	Meaning	Form	Meaning
1.	-ee	Person receiving action	-ir	Person who does action
2.	-y	Having quality of	-an	Quantity
3.	-er / -or	Person doing action	-ir / -wan / -man	Professional
4.	-able / -ible	Can be done	-if	Has ability or tendency
5.	-ive	Has a quality or nature	-is	Shows characteristic or trait
6.	-ment	Result of action	-an	Result / product
7.	-tion / -ation	Action or process	-an	Result / outcome; sometimes place/object
8.	-hood	Stage or condition and relation	-nya	Possession or emphasis and state
9.	-dom	State or domain	-isme	Belief or ideology
10.	-ful	Full of	-if / -is	Has or shows quality
11.	-less	Without or lacking	-is	Excess or extreme trait
12.	-ly	In a way or manner	-i	Action toward place, person or object
13.	-ward / -wise	Direction or manner	-pun	Inclusiveness or universal
14.	-ate	To make or cause	-kan	To do or cause action

From the comparison above, it can be seen that English and Indonesian suffixes, although both functions to form new words, often differ in form and meaning. Some suffixes in English emphasize action, condition, or manner (such as *-ee*, *-hood*, or *-ly*), while their Indonesian counterparts (*-ir*, *-nya*, *-i*) highlight different aspects such as possession, emphasis, or action toward an object. Likewise, English suffixes like *-ate* or *-ward/-wise* focus on causation and direction, whereas the Indonesian equivalents (*-kan*

and *-pun*) convey broader meanings related to causation or inclusiveness. These differences indicate that while both languages rely on suffixation as a word-formation strategy, the nuances of meaning and usage vary significantly. This highlights the uniqueness of each language system and the importance of contrastive analysis in understanding cross-linguistic structures more deeply.

Discussion

Based on the research findings, English suffixes showed eight changes in form, while Indonesian suffixes showed seven, resulting in a total of fifteen changes. In terms of meaning, English suffixes accounted for eight changes and Indonesian suffixes for seven, also totalling fifteen. These findings indicated that both English and Indonesian suffixes followed similar patterns, where a word class could shift into another or remain the same with a modified meaning. This result was supported by the Contrastive Analysis theory, which, as explained by Khansir and Pakdel (2019: 36) and Al-Rickaby (2023: 1), provided a framework for systematically comparing two languages to identify their similarities and differences in structure and meaning. Thus, the parallel patterns found in both languages confirmed the relevance of contrastive analysis in explaining how suffixes operated across English and Indonesian.

The findings of this research revealed both similarities and differences in the form and meaning of English and Indonesian suffixes. These results aligned with the research conducted by Amalia (2013), who found that both English and Indonesian suffixes could form nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The main differences were in the types and functions of the suffixes. English suffixes such as *-ly*, *-ward*, and *-wise* indicated manner or direction, which were generally not found in Indonesian, while Indonesian suffixes like *-kan*, *-i*, and *-pun* often indicated action, direction, or inclusiveness. Both studies confirmed that although the forms differed, suffixes in both languages served to extend or modify the base word's meaning. Similarly, Mena and Saputri (2018) demonstrated that both English and Indonesian employ suffixes to derive nouns and verbs, despite notable differences in grammatical processes—such as pluralization in English versus singularization in Indonesian. This insight substantiates the current research's conclusion that suffixes in both languages serve to alter or preserve word class while enriching lexical meaning. Their study reveals that English and Indonesian suffixes exhibit comparable patterns in modifying root words, with each language's unique applications reflecting distinct linguistic characteristics.

The research showed that the English and Indonesian suffixes analyzed in this research aligned well with the theoretical explanations of Kamal et al., (2025) for English and Zainuddin (2016) for Indonesian. The results illustrated how each suffix functioned to change a word's class, meaning, and role in a sentence. For English, suffixes were categorized as nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial. For example, nominal suffixes such as *-ment*, *-tion*, and *-ness* transformed verbs or adjectives into nouns indicating the result of an action or a state, verbal suffixes like *-ify*, *-ate*, and *-ize* formed verbs from adjectives or nouns, adjectival suffixes such as *-al*, *-ful*, and *-ive* derived adjectives, and adverbial suffixes like *-ly* and *-wise* created adverbs expressing manner or direction. In

Indonesian, suffixes served to form nouns, verbs, adjectives, numerals, or interrogatives. Examples included *-kan* and *-i* for verb formation, *-an*, *-at*, and *-ir* for noun formation, *-if*, *-is*, and *-an* for adjectives, *-an* for numerals, and *-an* for interrogatives. The research highlighted notable similarities between the two languages, such as the use of suffixes to indicate abstract qualities (*-ity* → *-itas*), professions or actors (*-er/-ist* → *-wan/-wati*), and ideologies (*-ism* → *-isme*). Meanwhile, differences were found in suffixes unique to each language, for instance, *-ee* in English, which indicated a person receiving an action, versus *-ir* or *-man* in Indonesian, which denoted professional actors. Although the theories did not claim to cover all possible suffixes exhaustively, the findings provided a comprehensive overview of the most functionally significant suffixes in both languages. Overall, the research demonstrated that suffixation played a crucial role in word formation, reflecting both shared and language-specific morphological patterns in English and Indonesian.

CONCLUSION

This research reveals both similarities and distinctions between English and Indonesian suffixes in terms of their form and meaning. Similarities are evident in their functional roles, such as *-ism* and *-isme* or *-ity* and *-itas*, which both convey abstract concepts, as well as *-ment* and *-an*, which signify the outcome of an action. These shared features underscore the importance of suffixation in both languages for generating new words and expanding semantic scope. Nevertheless, significant differences also emerge. English suffixes are more abundant and versatile, often facilitating changes in word class and producing subtle nuances, exemplified by suffixes like *-hood*, *-dom*, or *-ly*. Conversely, Indonesian suffixes are fewer, more systematic, and primarily serve grammatical or functional purposes, such as *-an*, *-nya*, or *-i*. Additionally, English suffixes may involve morphophonemic alterations, whereas Indonesian suffixes tend to maintain stable forms. As a result, English suffixation displays greater diversity and complexity, while Indonesian prefers regularity and simplicity. These insights illuminate the unique morphological features of each language and emphasize the importance of contrastive analysis in exploring cross-linguistic patterns and mechanisms of word formation.

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