COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE AFFIXATION IN FORMING NOUN: A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Affixation not only found in English but also in Batak Toba Language. The affixation process is one of the morphological processes. This research aims to describe the similarities and differences between English and Batak Toba language in forming noun attached by prefix and suffix based on the form and meaning. This research is qualitative research. In the data collection the researcher uses observation (simak) method by using uninvolved conversation observation (simak bebas libat cakap) technique. The method of data analysis used by the researcher is distributional (agih) method by using expansion (perluas) technique. The method of presenting research result, the researcher uses informal methods by using sentences or words. From the analysis that has been done the researcher found the similarities and differences of affixation between English and Batak Toba language in forming noun. The differences found by researcher namely prefix in English does not change the form of word class while the prefix in Batak Toba mostly change the word class. The similarities found by researcher is suffixes in both languages mostly changing the form of word class. In the aspect of meaning both of languages convert the meaning after adding the prefix and suffix to the base word.

Keywords: *Affixation, Prefix, Suffix and Noun.*

INTRODUCTION

Human beings use the language as a tool of communication. According to Johan, & Alpino, S (2018) states that "communication is also an action used by communities interact to each other". In communication the people need the structure of the words to get the meaning of the sentence. The study about arranging the words are called morphology. According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002:16) morphology is the area of grammar with the structure of words and with relationships between words that involve the morphemes that compose them. A morpheme is minimal unit of grammatical and is often defined as the minimal meaningful unit of language. It means that morpheme cannot be separated from the word formation in grammatical structure.

The base word form of a morpheme needs the process of word formation. According to Yule (2010:53) word formation is a way of forming new words or terms from the use of old words. One of the word formations process namely derivational which consist of affixation.

Affixation is the process of adding a morpheme that is attached to the base word to change the meaning of the word. According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 20) states that affixation is a process of adding an affix to roots. There are three types of affixes in English. First, affix is attached in the

beginning of the word are called prefix (like *auto-* in *autobiography*). Second, it also attach to the end of the word are called suffix (like *er -* in *painter*). The last, an affix that is incorporated inside another word are called infix.

Actually, words are formed by taking basic words and adding of prefixes and suffixes to the base word. Therefore, Toba language needs to be understood about the form and meaning after attached affix in the beginning and in the end of the base form.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Morphology

Morphology is study about form or structure of the word. Talking about the structure of the word, it will be analyzed in morphology. According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 16) "morphology is the area of grammar with the structure of words and with relationships between words that involve the morphemes that compose them". It means that morpheme cannot be separated from the word formation in grammatical structure. It is supported by Aronoff & Fudeman (2011: 1) states that "morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistic that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed". Actually morphology denotes parts of linguistics that has correlation with the study of words, structure and meaning.

Additionally, Booij (2005: 4) "The sub discipline of linguistic that deals with such pattern is called morphology". The existence of such pattern also implies the word may have an internal constituent structure. For example, *walking* can be divided into the constituent *walk* and *–ing*. Therefore, morphology is talking about words or how the structure of the word. It is supported Haspelmath & Sims (2010: 2) states that "Morphology is the study of systematic co variation in the form and meaning of words". It means that morphology related closely to structure and meaning in group of words.

Besides, Yule (2010: 66) states that morphology is study about the structure of the word which involved in word formation. It means the process of word formation related to the morphological process which there is the kind of affixes is able to change

That is why, the researcher is interested to analyze this research because the researcher wants to develop and introduce Batak Toba language to all Batak's people who do not understand the affixation of that language. This research is also able to simplify and understand the language of Batak Toba how the form and the meaning of the word after adding the prefix and suffix. And this research intends to produce scientific works about Batak Toba language affixation.

the form and the meaning of the word. For instance, suffix *ness-* attached to the base word *cold*, it becomes *coldness,* and it changes the form and the meaning of the word.

Based on some of the definitions above expressed by language observers, it can be concluded that morphology is one of the branches of linguistics that discusses and analyzes word form and word structure.

Word Formation

According to Yule (2010: 53) word formation process is a way of forming new word based on the basic word. The processes consist of etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation.

Morpheme

According to Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 16) "morpheme is the smallest meaningful units of language". Morphemes in morphology are the smallest units that carry meaning or fulfill some grammatical function. In this case, branch of linguistic can be known about parts of a word. Besides, according to Haspelmath & Sims (2010: 3) states that "the smallest meaningful constituents of words that can be identified are called morpheme". For example, in *nut-s*, both *-s* and *nut* are morpheme. Other example consisting of two morpheme would be *break– ing*, *kind-ness,* and word consisting of three morpheme are *hope-less-ness, ear-plug-s.* It can be conclude that morpheme is the smallest bit of language that has its own meaning, either a word or a part of a word. A morpheme divided into two categories namely free morpheme and bound morpheme.

Affixation

Affixation is the process of adding a morpheme that is attached to the base word to change the form and its meaning. According to Katamba (1993: 44) " an affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as root or stem or base". Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morpheme.

According to Haspelmath & Sims (2010 :19) "word-forms in an inflectional paradigm generally share (at least) one longer morpheme with a concrete meaning and are distinguished from each other in that they in addition contain different shorter morpheme with an abstract meaning are called affixes". Besides, according to Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 20) states that affixation is process of adding an affix to the root. There are three types of affixes namely prefix, suffix and infix (Carstairs & Carthy, 2002: 20). Based on opinions above, it can be conclude that affixation is the process of adding an affix to the base form and it can be able to change the meaning and the form of the word. In this research there are two problems between English and Batak Toba language related to the form and the meaning.

Noun Prefixes in English

Prefix must be attached to the beginning of the base word. According to Yule (2010: 59) "affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word are called prefixes". Based on the definition, it can be concluded that prefix which is attached to the base word to change its meaning.

The prefix determining the meaning of the noun are *anti-, super-, sub-under-, micro-, mini-, ex-, and semi-,over* (Cand & Xhina, 2013).

a. Prefix *anti-* is attached to noun and the meaning is against.
Example: Anti- + body (N) →antibody (N)

b. Prefix *super-* is attached to noun and prefix meaning is excessive.
Example: Super + power (N) →Superpower (N)

c. Prefix *sub-* is attached too noun and prefix meaning is subordinate part of , position, lesser in rank.
Example: sub- leader (N) → sub leader (N)

d. Prefix *under-* attached to noun and prefix meaning is below or below expectation.
Example: Under + clothes (N) → underclothes (N)

e. Prefix *macro* is attached to noun and the meaning is large.
Example: Macro- + economics (N) →macroeconomic (N)

f. Prefix *micro-* refers size. It means that prefix micro- is attached to noun and the meaning is small.
Example: Micro + computer (N) microcomputer (N)

g. Prefix *mini-* refers to size. It means that prefix mini- is attached to noun and the meaning is small.
Example: mini + skirt (N) →miniskirt (N).

h. Prefix *ex-* is attached to noun become noun refers to time.
Example: ex + president (N) →ex-president (N).

i. Prefix *semi-* refers to prefixes of quantify. It means that prefix semi- is attached to noun becomes noun and the meaning is half.
Example: semi + circle (N) →semicircle (N)

j. Prefix *over-* is attached to noun becomes noun and the meaning is too much.
Example: over + coat →overcoat

Noun Suffixes in English

Suffix must be attached to the end of the base word. Affixes have to be added to the end of the word are called suffixes (Carstairs & Carthy,2002: 20). It can be concluded that suffix which is attached to the base word to change its form and meaning.

The suffix determining the meaning of the noun are *-let,-ship, -hood, -is-, -ian, -ity, -ness, -ism, -ance, -ment, -ing, -tion, -al and –er* (Carstairs & Carthy, 2002: 49-51). It means that noun suffixes can be derived from noun, verb and adjective.

1. Noun becomes noun:

a. Suffix –*let* is attached to noun and the meaning is small.
Example: book ((N) + let →booklet(N)

b. Suffix –*ship* and -hood are attached to noun and the meaning is state of being.
Example: Friend (N) + ship → friendship (N)

Brother (N) + hood → brotherhood (N)

c. Suffix –*ist* and –*ian* are attached to noun and the meaning is devotee of or expert on.

Example: Contortion (N) + ist → contortionist (N)

Logic (N) + ian → logician (N)

2. Adjective becomes noun

a. Suffix –*ity* is attached to adjective and the meaning is state of being.

Example: Equal (adj) + ity → equality (N)

b. Suffix –*ness* is attached to noun and the meaning is quality of or quality noun.

Example: kind (Adj) + ness → kindness (N)

c. Suffix –*ism* is attached to adjective and the meaning is doctrine or belive.

Example: radical (Adj) + ism → radicalism (N).

3. Verb becomes noun

a. Suffix –*ance* is attached to verb. The meaning is activity or result.

Example: Perform (V) + ance →performance (noun).

b. Suffix –*ment* is attached to verb. The meaning is activity or result.

Example: develop (V) + ment → development (V)

c. Suffix –*ing* is attached to verb. The meaning is activity or result.

Example: paint (V) + ing →painting (N)

d. Suffix –*(t)ion* is attached to verb. The meaning is activity or result.

Example: confuse (V) + ion →confusion (N)

e. Suffix –*er* and *or*-is attached to verb denoting a person performing the action of the corresponding verb or agent nouns.

Example: Sing (V) + er →singer (N)

Noun Prefixes In Batak Toba Language

The prefix determining the meaning of the noun is *pa(N), par, pasi, hina, and si* (Sitorus, mathias., dkk.,1986: 81).

a. Prefix *pa (N)* is attached to verb and noun. If the prefix *pa (N)* is attached to a verb, then the meaning of the word is either person or tool used to do what is said by the base word. If the prefix *pa (N)* is attached to a noun, then the meaning of that word is the person who becomes or produces what is said by the base word.

Example:

1. Pan (N) + tutup (V) → panutup (N): tools used to close or cover (alat yang digunakan untuk menutup atau penutup)

2. Pan(N) + tuhor (V) →Panuhor (N) : person who buy or buyer (orang yang membeli atau pembeli).

3. Pa(N) + tortor (N) →Panortor (N) : people who can produce dances or dancer (orang yang dapat menghasilkan tarian atau penari).

b. Prefix *par-* is attached to verb, noun and adjective. The significance of prefix par-can be explained as following:

1. If this prefix is attached to a noun, then the meaning of that word is the person who has the owner of what is called by the base word.

Example:

par + horbo(N) → parhorbo(N) : people who have buffalo or the owner of buffalo (orang yang memiliki kerbau atau pemilik kerbau)

2. If this prefix is attached to a verb, the meaning of that word is people who like to do, or people who have a livelihood like what is said by the base word.

Example:

Par + karejo (V) → parkarejo (N) : worker (worker).

Par + modom (V) →parmodom(N) : people who like sleep (orang yang suka tidur).

3. If this prefix is attached to adjective, the meaning of the word is people who have the character of what is said by the base word.

Example:

par + burju (adj) →parburju (N): people who have good character (orang yang sifatnya baik)

c. Prefix *pasi-* is attached to noun. The meaning of this prefix is money to buy what is said by the base word.

Example:

pasi + bukku(N) →pasibuku (N): money to buy the book (uang untuk membeli buku).

d. Prefix *hina-* is attached to adjective. The meaning of this prefix is to state the quality of being what is said by the base word.

Example:

hina + denggan (Adj) →hinadenggan (N): kindness (kebaikan).

e. Prefix *si-* is attached to adjective. The meaning of this prefix is the named person what is said by the base word.

Example:

si + birong (adj) →sibirong (N): named person black (sibirong).

Noun Suffixes in Batak Toba Language

The suffix determining the meaning of the noun is –an and –on (Sitorus, mathias., dkk., 1986: 81).

a. suffix –an have the meaning to show the place.

Example:

Hundul (V)+ an → hundulan (N): place for sitting (tempat duduk).

b. suffix –on, the meaning of this suffix is "that will do" by the base word.

Example:

This research is the continued research that has been analyzed by the previous researcher. First, A Contrastive Study of English-Arabic Noun Morphology Salim (2013). The object of this research is to investigate both descriptions and comparison of the structure of English and Arabic noun morphology. Analyzing the morphological process the researcher uses Block and Trager's theories. The data are taken from various books and the alike, dealing with the modern Arabic and English language. The data is analyzed and described through the contrastive method. The result showed that similarities and differences between the two languages. It can be concluded that through comparison, the teacher will be more acquainted with the structure of the two languages in question and the areas of difficulties at the morphological level.

Second research is An Analysis of Morphology in Gorontalese an English Verb (Pakaja & Hum (2015). The objective of the research is to analyze the process of morphology in Gorontalese and English verbs. To analyzing morphological process the researcher uses Bloomfield and Peteda's theories. The data are taken from Gorontalese and English verbs and classified according to the word. To analyze, the data obtained through using three methods in Sudaryanto namely data collection, data analysis and data explanation. Having analyzed the data, the results provide some support for the involvement in Gorontalese language (i)

Allang (V) + on → allangon (N): will be eaten (yang akan dimakan)

Noun

According to Yule (2010: 83) "nouns are words use to refer to people, object, creatures, places, qualities, phenomena, and abstract ideas as if they were all things". Meanwhile, Carstairs & Carthy (2002: 50) states that nouns can be derived from nouns and members of other word classes. It means that nouns not only derived from noun but also derived from adjective and verb.

Previous Study

prefixes {mo-}, {lo}, {mopo-}, {lopo-}, {popo-}, {mohi-}, {lohi-}, {poho-}, {moti-}, {loti-}, {poti-}, {meqi-}, {leqi-}, {peqi-}, {moqo-}, {loqo-}, {poko-}, {mei-} and {lei-},(ii) infixes {-il-} and {um-}, (iii) suffixes {-a}, {-i}, {-lo}, (iv) discontinuous morpheme {ilo-a}, {monto-a}, {u-a}. In english language found (i) prefixes {be-}, {de-},{trans-}, (ii) suffixes {en-}, {ate-},{ize-}, {ify}. From this research, affixes can be attached to the basic forms, such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Based on the research, it can be concluded that there are discontinuous morphemes, that is affixes combination, and infix in Gorontalese, whereas English such type of morpheme is nonexistent.

Third research is A Comparative Study of Odia and Kui Morphology Penthoi (2016). The objective of the research is to compare morphological analysis or word formation of Odia and Kui language. Analyzing the morphological analysis the researcher uses Schulze's theories. The structuralist methodology has been followed for the analysis of the data in the present work. The data are taken from native speaker through field visit to various Kui speaking areas. The result is compare morphological description between Odia and Kui language. It can be concluded the word formation process of Kui simpler than Odia language and all other morphological process are same both of languages, although the number of vocabulary of Kui language is very less.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

Research Design

This research applies morphological analysis because this research analyzed of affixation which is based on form and

meaning in the term of prefix and suffix. In doing this research, firstly, the researcher observes affixation phenomenon in the conversation of Batak Toba people in the church services. Based on the phenomenon, the researcher explores the phenomenon or supported by the book, and journal that related to affixation. After describing the phenomenon, the researcher formulates the problem that should be analyzed based on theory used. In this research also, the researcher focuses on qualitative research method. Then, the researcher arranges method of the research such as, research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, method of presenting research result. After method of the research done, the researcher analyzed the data that has been collected. Then, the researcher makes conclusion based on analyzing the data.

Object of the Research

The object of this research is affixation in forming noun. They are prefix and suffix in English and Batak Toba language. The source of English data are words which collect from Oxford dictionary because there are many words that the people use in daily life and it is easy to use for beginner in studying English. Then, Batak Toba data is taken from the conversation of church services in HKBP Marturia Batu aji because in the event is attended by Batak Toba people who are used Batak Toba Language in that services.

Method of Collecting Data

In the method of collecting data, the researcher used observation *(simak)* method by using uninvolved conversation observation *(simak bebas libat cakap)* technique (Sudaryanto, 2015: 203-204). The data of this research are collected through listen the conversation that contains affixes by Batak Toba people in the church service. There are some steps that are done in collecting data. First, collects some references which are related to the affixation. Second, read the book related to affixation. Third, observe while listen the conversation

of Batak Toba people that contains affixes by using uninvolved conversation observation *(simak bebas libat cakap)*. Forth, make the classification of the word which contains affixes attached by prefix and suffix. The last, compare the affixation process between English and Batak Toba language based on the form and meaning.

Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher used distributional *(agih)* method (Sudaryanto, 2015: 18-25) by using advance technique that is expansion *(perluas)*. Expansion *(perluas)* is implemented by extending the concerned lingual unit to the right or left. In accomplishing this research, the researcher performs some steps in analyzing data. First, describing the affixation process in forming noun both in English and Batak Toba language. Second, describing the prefix and suffix which are attached to the base form both in English and Batak Toba in the aspect of form and meaning. Third, make the comparative of the data namely the similarities and differences of affixation in forming nouin aspect of form and meaning.The last, conclude the affixation process in English and Batak Toba language in forming noun based on the form and meaning.

Method of Presenting Research Result

Having finished in analyzed the data, the researcher presents the result of the research. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 241) states that there are two types of presenting research result namely formal and informal method. The formal presentation method is the researcher presents the data analysis result by using symbol, sign, table and diagram. While informal presentation method is the researcher present the data analysis result by using words or sentences without symbol, sign, table, and diagram. In this research, the method of presenting result will be done by informal method because the researcher presents the result of data analysis by words or sentences. (Sudaryanto, 2015: 241).

RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING

Research Analysis

This chapter is going to discuss about the result of data analysis. It means the research question will be answered in this session namely talk about similarities and differences between English and Batak Toba affixation in forming noun especially in using prefix and suffix. In this analysis, the researcher also correlates this case to the form and meaning of each word to make this research become more specific.

The similarities and differences of affixation between English and Batak Toba language based on the form and meaning in forming noun attached by prefix.

Data 1

English: *sub-+ marine* (N) → submarine (ship that can travel under water).

The data above shows that affixation is found in forming noun in English. The word *marine* (soldier trained at sea) is belonging to noun. If that word added prefix "sub", it becomes *submarine* (ship that can travel under water) is noun, the class of that word is not changed. But, the meaning of "marine" become submarine are changed. As showed above, the word "marine" means soldier trained at sea, while "submarine" means ship that can travel under water. The adding prefix in English does not change the class of that word, but, the meaning is changed. So, the adding prefix *sub-* to the word "marine" refers to position. This case also happens to Batak Toba language. It can be seen as below;

Batak Toba: par + jabu (N) → parjabu : the owner of house (pemilik rumah) .
The owner of the house goes to the party.
Lao do *parjabu* i maradat.
Pemilik rumah itu pergi ke pesta
The data above shows that

The data above shows that affixation is found in forming noun in Batak Toba Language. The word *jabu* (house) is belonging to noun. If that word added prefix "par", it becomes *parjabu* (the owner of house) is noun, the class of that word is not changed. But, the meanings of "jabu" becomes "parjabu" are changed. As showed above, the word "jabu" means house, while "parjabu" means the owner of house. The adding prefix in Batak Toba does not change the class of that word, but, the meaning is changed. So, the adding prefix *par-* to the word "jabu" refers to the owner or possessive.

By explanation above, the researcher can conclude that the similarities, especially in the aspect of word class and meaning are found in both of language. The differences can be seen in each name prefix of that language, where in English the prefix is "sub" and in Batak Toba, the prefix is "par".

The similarities and differences of affixation between English and Batak Toba language based on the form and meaning in forming noun attached by suffix.

Data 1

English: mother (N) + hood → motherhood (mother of your wife or husband)

The data above shows that affixation is found in forming noun in English. The word *mother* (female parent) is belonging to noun. If that word added suffix" hood", it becomes *motherhood* (mother of your wife or husband) is noun, the class of that word is not changed. But, the meaning of "mother" become "motherhood" are changed. As showed above, the word "mother" means female parent, while "motherhood" means mother of your wife or husband. The adding suffix in English does not change the class of that word, but, the meaning is changed. So, the adding suffix *hood-* to the word "mother" refers state of being. In Batak Toba can be seen as below;

Batak Toba: gadis (V) + on →gadison: will be sold (yang akan dijual).
We see what ***will be sold*** by mom tomorrow morning.
Hita bereng aha na lao ***gadison*** ni oma marsogot pagi.
Kita lihat apa ***yang akan dijual*** oleh ibu besok pagi.
The data above shows that affixation is found in forming noun in Batak Toba Language. The word *gadis* (sell) is belonging

to verb. If that word added suffix "on", it becomes *gadison* (something will be sold) is noun, the class of that word is changed namely from verb become noun. And, the meaning of "gadis" becomes "gadison" is changed. As showed above, the word "gadis" means sell, while "gadison" means something will be sold. The adding suffix in Batak Toba is changing the meaning and the class of that word. So, the adding suffix *on-* to the word "gadis" refers to things.

By explanation above, the researcher can conclude that the similarities, especially in the aspect of meaning are found in both of language. The differences can be seen in changing class of that word namely in English derived from noun, while in Batak Toba derived from verb. Differences also found in each name suffix of that language, where in English the suffix is "hood" and in Batak Toba, thesuffix is "on".

Research Finding

By the analysis above, the researcher found some findings that there are the similarities and the differences of affixation between English and Batak Toba Language in forming noun based on the form and the meaning attached by prefix and suffix. These findings are supported by Cartair's and Carty's theory in English and Sitorus, mathias, dkk., in Batak Toba language.

First, the similarities of affixation are found in forming noun between English and Batak Toba attached by prefix based on the form and the meaning. Through the data analysis above, the researcher found the similarities in the aspect of meaning in both of language. If added prefix to the base word, it will change the meaning of the base word.

Besides, the differences found between English and Batak Toba attached by prefix in forming noun based on the form and the meaning. From the data above, the researcher found the differences namely in English prefix *sub-,* if added to the base word is not change the form of the word class. While in

Batak Toba language, added the prefix *par-,* to the base word, ,it will change the form of the word class. It means that both of language use difference form in forming noun attached by prefix. The differences also found namely in English prefix *sub-,* are only attached to noun but in batak Toba, prefix *par-,* can be attached to noun, verb and adjective.

Second, the similarities of affixation are found in forming noun between English and Batak Toba attached by suffix based on the form and the meaning. Through data analysis above, the researcher found the similarities in the aspect of meaning in both of language. If added suffix to the base word, it will change the meaning of the base word.

Besides, the differences found between English and Batak Toba attached by suffix in forming noun based on the form and the meaning. From the data above, the researcher found the differences in the form of word class namely suffix *hood-,* in English if that suffix added the base word, it will not change the form of the word class. While in Batak toba language, if the suffix *on-,* added to the base word, it will change the form of word class. For example; the word *mother* (N) becomes *motherhood* (N) in English and the word *pangan* (V) becomes *panganan* (N). It means that both of language use difference form in forming noun.

It can be concluded that there are similarities and differences of affixation in forming noun occur in both of languages. The similarities based on the form in forming noun most occur in the aspect of suffix than prefix. Because both of language in the aspect of suffix dominant change the form of the word class. The similarities also found that both of language attached by prefix and suffix convert the meaning of the base word. The differences both of language based on the form in the aspect of prefix in English is not change the form of the word class.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

After describing the similarities and the differences, affixation not only found in English but also in Batak Toba languages. Based on the data that the researcher found, English noun prefix consists of *sub-, anti-, mini-, under-, super-, multi-, over- and semi-*, while Batak Toba noun prefix consists *par-, pasi-, hina-, pan-, and si-*. English noun suffix consists of *er-, hood-, ist-, ity-, ness-, ance-, ment-, ing-, ion-, and or-* while Batak Toba noun suffix consists of *an- and on-*.

First, based on the data prefix there are similarities and the differences between English and Batak Toba based on form and meaning namely prefix sub-, *anti-, mini-, under-, super-, ex-, over- and semi-,* in English. If that prefix added to the base word, it is not change the form of the word class. It also found in Batak toba, if added prefix *par-, pasi,* to the base form is not change the form of word class. It means that both of language use similar form namely noun becomes noun after adding those prefix to the base word. Both of languages also when prefix attached to the base word change the meaning of the base word.

However, the differences found between English and Batak Toba attached by prefix in forming noun based on the form and the meaning namely prefix *sub-, anti-, mini-, under-, super-, ex-, over- and semi-,* are only attached to noun but in batak Toba prefix *par-,* can be attached to noun, verb and adjective, prefix *pasi-* only attached to noun, prefix *hina-* only attached to the adjective and *prefix si-* only attached to adjective in forming noun. The differences also found in Batak Toba, if added prefix *par-, hina-, pan-, and si* to the base word, it will change the form of the word class.

Second, based on the data suffix there are similarities and the differences between English and Batak Toba which based on form and meaning namely suffix *er-, hood-, ian-, ity-, ness-, ance-, ment-, ing-, ion-, and or-* in English, if that suffix added to the base word, it will change the form of the word class. In Batak Toba suffix a*n-, and on-,* if that suffix added to the base word it will change the form of the word class. Both of languages also convert the meaning after adding suffix to the base word.

However the differences found between English and Batak Toba attached by suffix in forming noun based on the form and the meaning namely in English suffixes can be derived from noun, verb and adjectives while in Batak toba only derived from verb in forming noun.

Suggestion

Being interested in analyzing affixation between English and Batak Toba language in forming noun, the researcher tries to give some suggestion. First, the researcher hopes this thesis could be a reference for those who want to do further research in English and Batak Toba language affixation. The last, the researcher hopes can introduce Batak toba language to all Batak's people who do not understand the affixation of that language.

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