4. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In this chapter, the writer deals with the analysis of colleted data. The analysis is divided into four parts. Firstly, the writer identified and classified English suffixes and there corresponding Indonesian forms. She put it in Appendix Two since it was only related to identify and classify the words. Secondly, the writer identified and classified English suffixes which follow the formation rules. Thirdly, she identified and classified English suffixes which did not follow the formation rules. Finally, she identified suffixes which did not have specific formation rules. At the end of the chapter, the writer presented the summary of the whole findings.

4.1. English suffixes and their corresponding Indonesian forms which follow the loanword formation rules

The way to adapt English suffixes mention below follow the existing rules. Each of the suffixes is put in a table with a maximum of five words (there are more than two hundreds in the data).

4.1.1. Suffix *-acy*

Table 1.1

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-acy	*-asi*	diplom<u>acy</u> [d● pl●̂● m● s○] pharm<u>acy</u> [fär● m● s○]	diploma<u>si</u> farma<u>si</u>

There are only two words which belong to this type. The English suffix *–acy* is in Indonesian written *–asi*. The letter <u>c</u> in English becomes <u>s</u> in Indonesian.

4.1.2. Suffix *-al*

Table 1.2

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-al	*-al*	operational [äp• • r ĝ• sh• n• l] sexual [sek• shôô • l] individual [in• d• vij• ôô • l]	operasional seksual individual

There are thirty one words which belong to this type.

Suffix *-al* is absorbed into Indonesian without changing, so it applies as the English form.

4.1.3. Suffix *-ant*

Table 1.3

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ant	*-an*	dominant [däm• • n• nt] instant [in• st• nt] stagnant [stag• n• nt] participant [pär tis• • p• nt] significant [sig nif• • k• nt]	dominan instan stagnan partisipan signifikan

There are six words which belong to this type.

The *t* in English is part of the noun cluster *nt*. In Indonesian, however, we do not have such a noun cluster and hence, the *t* is deleted and in spelling the English *nt* becomes the Indonesian *n* .

4.1.4. Suffix *-ate*

Table 1.4

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ate	*-at*	accurate [ak• y• r it] candidate [kan• d• dĝt•] conglomerate [k• n gläm• • r ĝt•]	akurat kandidat konglomerat

There are three words which belong to this type.

The English suffix *-ate* is pronounced [ɑt] by the English. It is absorbed into Indonesian following the English pronunciation namely the English suffix *-ate* is also pronounced [ɑt] by the Indonesian and thus, the spelling is <u>at</u>

4.1.5. Suffix *-ble*

Table 1.5

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ble	*-bel*	flexi<u>ble</u> [flek• s• b• l]	fleksi<u>bel</u>

There is only one word which belongs to this type.

The English suffix *-ble* is absorbed into Indonesian by following the English pronunciation. In here, the English suffix *-ble* is pronounced [b• l] by the English as well as the Indonesian and hence, in Indonesian the spelling is <u>bel</u>

4.1.6. Suffix *-ency*

Table 1.6

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ency	*-ensi*	ag<u>ency</u> [ɑ̂• j•n s ç] consist<u>ency</u> [k• n sis• t• n sç] effici<u>ency</u> [e fish• • n sç] frequ<u>ency</u> [frç• kw• n sç]	ag<u>ensi</u> konsist<u>ensi</u> efisi<u>ensi</u> freku<u>ensi</u>

There are four words which belong to this type.

The English suffix *-ency* is in Indonesian written *–ensi*. The letter <u>c</u> in English becomes <u>s</u> in Indonesian.

4.1.7. Suffix *-ete*

Table 1.7

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ete	*-et*	conc<u>rete</u> [kän• krçt]	konk<u>ret</u>

There is only one word which belongs to this type.

It seems that the English suffix *-ete* is adopted into Indonesian by dropping the last letter *e* in suffix *-ete* since the last letter *e* does not pronounce by the Indonesian. So, in Indonesian, it is pronounced [çt] and the spelling is *et*.

4.1.8. Suffix *-ic*

Table 1.8

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ic	*-ik*	electronic [ç• lek trän• ik] journalistic [jur• n •¹ is • tik] organic [ôr gan• ik] panic [pan• ik] public [pub• lik]	elektronik jurnalistik organik panik publik

There are fifteen words which belong to this type.

By following the pronunciation, the English suffix *-ic* is written *-ik* in Indonesian. The letter *c* in English becomes *-k* in Indonesian.

4.1.9. Suffix *-ical*

Table 1.9

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ical	*-is*	critical [krit• i k• l] geographical [jç• •gɑʃ • i k•) historical [his tôr• i k• l] medical [med• i k• l] skeptical [skep• ti k• l]	kritis geografis historis medis skeptis

There are eight words which belong to this type.

Based on the words in the data, the writer notes that the English suffix *-ical* is written in Indonesian as *-is* (not *-ikal*). It is likely that the use of *-is* in Indonesian comes from the Dutch suffix *–isch*. Following this line of thought, the words from the data comes from Dutch

4.1.10. Suffix *-ics*

Table 1.10

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ics	*-ika*	aesthetics [es thet• ik] ethics [eth• iks]	estetika etika

There are three words which belong to this type.

The form *–ika* applies to the scientific subject in Indonesian.

4.1.11. Suffix *-ique*

Table 1.11

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ique	*-ik*	technique [tek nÇk•] unique [yÔô nÇk•]	teknik unik

There are only two words which belong to this type.

The English suffix *-ique* is pronounced [Çk] by the English. It is absorbed into Indonesian following the English pronunciation namely the English suffix *-ique* is also pronounced [Çk] by the Indonesian and thus, the spelling is *ik*

4.1.12. Suffix *-ism*

Table 1.12

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ism	*-isme*	capitalism [kap• •l´1iz´• m] mechanism [mek• • niz• • m] optimism [äp• t•m̄iz • •m̄) terrorism [ter• • r iz• • m]	kapitalisme mekanisme optimisme terorisme

There are four words which belong to this type.

. Due to the English noun consonant cluster system which do not occur in Indonesian and hence, the vowel *e* is added, *-ism* becomes *-isme* .

4.1.13. Suffix *-ist*

Table 1.13

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words

-ist	*-is*	ex<u>ist</u> [eg zist• final<u>ist</u> [fin• •l ist] panel<u>ist</u> [pan• •l i ɑst) pian<u>ist</u> [pç• • nist]	eks<u>is</u> final<u>is</u> panel<u>is</u> pian<u>is</u>

Based on the data collected, there are five words which belong to this type.

The English suffix *-ist* is absorbed into by dropping the last letter *t* in suffix *-ist* since the last letter *t* is not pronounced by the Indonesian. So in Indonesian, it is pronounced [is] and thus, the spelling is <u>*is*</u>.

4.1.14. Suffix *-ite*

Table 1.14

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ite	*-it*	favor<u>ite</u> [fô• v•r it) satell<u>ite</u> [sat• ´l it•]	favor<u>it</u> satel<u>it</u>

There are three words which belong to this type.

The English suffix *-ite* is adopted into Indonesian by following the English pronunciation. In here, the English suffix *-ite* is pronounced [it] by the English as well as the Indonesian and hence, in Indonesian the spelling is <u>*it*</u>

4.1.15. Suffix *-ity*

Table 1.15

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ity	*-itas*	capac<u>ity</u> [k• pɑs • i t ç] commun<u>ity</u> [k• myôô• n• t ç] continu<u>ity</u> [kän• t• nôô• • t ç] creativ<u>ity</u> [krç• â † i v• •† ç] credibil<u>ity</u> [kred• •bl • ite]	kapas<u>itas</u> komun<u>itas</u> kontinu<u>itas</u> kreativ<u>itas</u> kredibil<u>itas</u>

There are nineteen words which belong to this type.

The form of *-itas* applies to the title of academic courses.

4.1.16. Suffix *-ive*

Table 2.16

English	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words

suffix			
-ive	*-if*	intens<u>ive</u> [in ten• siv] negat<u>ive</u> [neg• •tiv)	Intens<u>if</u> negat<u>if</u>

There are twenty nine words which belong to this type.

The English suffix –*ive* is adopted into Indonesian by following the English pronunciation that is the English *-ive* is pronounced [if] by the English as well as the Indonesian [if] and hence, the spelling in Indonesian is <u>*if*</u>

4.1.17. Suffix *-or*

Table 1.17

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-or	*-or*	competit<u>or</u> [k• m pet• • t • r] direct<u>or</u> [di rek• t• r] distribut<u>or</u> [di strib• ŷô͡t • r]	kompetit<u>or</u> direkt<u>or</u> distribut<u>or</u>

There are seventeen words which belong to this type.

There is no spelling change with the English suffix.

4.2.18. Suffix *-sion*

Table 2.18

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-sion	*-si*	dimen<u>sion</u> [d• men• sh• n] discus<u>sion</u> [di skush• • n] divi<u>sion</u> [d• vizh• •n) expan<u>sion</u> [ek span• sh• n] exten<u>sion</u> [ek sten• sh• n]	dimen<u>si</u> disku<u>si</u> divi<u>si</u> ekspan<u>si</u> eksten<u>si</u>

There are eleven words which belong to this type.

The English suffix *-sion* is absorbed into Indonesian does not follow the English pronunciation, but it follows the Dutch pronunciation. In which, the English suffix -sion is pronounced [sh n] by the English (not [si]), while it is likely that the use of *-si* in Indonesian comes from the Dutch suffix *-sie* which is pronounced [si] by the Dutch as well as the Indonesian, and hence, the spelling is <u>*si*</u> in Indonesian

4.1.19. Suffix *-sis*

Table 1.19

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-sis	*-sis*	analy<u>sis</u> [• nal• • sis] cri<u>sis</u> [kri• sis]	anali<u>sis</u> kri<u>sis</u>

There are two words which belong to this type.

The English suffix *-sis* is adopted into Indonesian as the English form

4.2.20. Suffix *-tion*

Table 2.20

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-tion	*-si*	accelera<u>tion</u> [ak sel• •r ậ• sh •n) accumula<u>tion</u> [• kyậ̂m• yậ̂ lậ• sh • n] adapta<u>tion</u> [ad• • p tậ• sh •n) adop<u>tion</u> [• däpt• sh • n] ambi<u>tion</u> [am bish• • n]	akselera<u>si</u> akumula<u>si</u> adapta<u>si</u> adop<u>si</u> ambi<u>si</u>

There are one hundred twenty six words which belong to this type.

Based on the words in the data, the writer notes that the English suffix *-tion* is written in Indonesian as *-si* (not *-sh•n*). It is likely that the use of *-si* in Indonesian comes from the Dutch suffix *-tie* which is pronounced [si] by the Dutch as well as the Indonesian and as a result, the spelling is *<u>si</u>* in Indonesian. Following this line of thought, the words from the data come from Dutch.

4.2.21. Suffix *-ure*

Table 2.21

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ure	*-ur*	furni<u>ture</u> [fur• ni ch• r] infrastruc<u>ture</u> [in• fr• struk• ch• r] manufac<u>ture</u> [man• yậ̂ fak• ch• r]	furni<u>tur</u> infrastruk<u>tur</u> manufak<u>tur</u> struk<u>tur</u>

		structure [struk• ch•r]	

There are four words which belong to this type.

The English suffix -*ure* is adopted into Indonesian by dropping the last letter *e* in suffix -*ure* since the last letter *e* is not pronounced by the Indonesian. So, in Indonesian, it is pronounced [ur] and the spelling is *ur*.

From twenty one English suffixes and their corresponding Indonesian form which follow the formation rules, there is one suffix which is likely the English suffix but it is not English suffix rather the Dutch suffix. It is suffix –*age*. Items of transliteration rules, this is regular but based on the pronunciation the English suffix -*age* is pronounced [ij] not [ase]. It is pronounced [ase] in Indonesian tells us that this word comes from Dutch because the suffix -*age* in Dutch is pronounced [ase]. For example;

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-*age*	-*ase*	percentage [p•r sent• ij]	persentase

There is only one word which belongs to this type.

4.2. English suffixes and their corresponding Indonesian forms which do not follow the loanword formation rules

From the data collected, the writer found that there are teen English suffixed borrowed-words and there corresponding Indonesian loanwords which suffixes do not follow the loanword formation rules. They are suffix -*age, -ance, -ate, -ence, -ency, -ic, -ical, -ics, and -ous.*

4.2.1. Suffix -*age*

Table 2.1

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-*age*	-*et*	package [pak• ij]	paket

There is only one words which belongs to this type

Based on the loanword formation rules, suffix *-age* when it is adopted into Indonesian, suffix *-age* is changed into suffix *-ase*; however, the writer found that suffix *-age* is changed into *-et*.

In view of pronunciation, it is likely the borrowed word "paket" comes from Dutch because of the corresponding Dutch word is "pakket" and it is pronounced [paket]. The changing is by dropping one of phoneme /k/ since the process of absorption is if there are double consonants from the native word, one of them has to be dropped.

4.2.2. Suffix *-ance*

Table 2.2

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ance	*-ansi*	alli<u>ance</u> [• li•• ns] insur<u>ance</u> [in shoor•• ns] inst<u>ance</u> [in•st• nt] toler<u>ance</u> [täl•• r • ns]	ali<u>ansi</u> asur<u>ansi</u> inst<u>ansi</u> toler<u>ansi</u>

There are four words which belong to this type.

Based on the loanword formation rules, suffix *-ance* when it is adopted into Indonesian, suffix *-ance* is changed into suffix *-ans*. Nevertheless, the writer found that suffix *-ance* is changed into *-ansi*.

Observing the loanword, the original forms of "aliansi, asuransi, instansi, toleransi" are from Dutch. This words are "alliantie, assurantie, instantie, tolerantie" in Dutch. The process follow the pronunciation is by changing suffix *-tie* into *-si* since *-tie* is pronounced [si] by the Dutch.

4.2.3. Suffix *-ate*

Table 2.3

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ate	*-si*	accur<u>ate</u> [ak•yoor it] conglomer<u>ate</u> [k• n gläm•• r ât ə]	akura<u>si</u> konglomera<u>si</u>

There are two words which belong to this group.

Based on the loanword formation rule, suffix *-ate* when it is adopted into Indonesian, suffix *-ate* is changed into suffix *-at*; still, the writer found that suffix *-ate* is changed into *–si.*

It seems that the word "konglomerasi" was influenced by Dutch. In Dutch, the word "konglomerasi" was "conglomeratie". Since the change of phoneme /c/ to /k/ and suffix *-tie* to *-si*, the word became "kon glomerasi". But, the writer cannot know how the word accurate could become "akurasi" since in Dutch the word was "accuraat"

4.2.4. Suffix *-ence*

Table 2.4

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ence	*-ensi*	competence [käm●p ● t●ns) conference [kän●f● r ● ns] consequence [kän●si kwens●] convergence [k● n vur●j● ns]	kompetensi konferensi konsekuensi konvergensi

There are seven words which belong to this type.

Based on the loanword formation rules, suffix *-ence* when it is adopted into Indonesian, suffix *-ence* is changed into suffix *-ens*; even so, the writer found that suffix *-ence* is changed into *-ensi*

Since borrowed words are absorbed based on spelling and pronunciation, the words "kompetensi, konferensi, konsekuensi, konvergensi" are absorbed from Dutch. The words are "competentie, conferentie, consequentie, convergentie". The process follow the pronunciation by changing suffix *-tie* into *-si* since *-tie* is pronounced [si] by the Dutch.

4.2.5. Suffix *-ency*

Table 2.5

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ency	*-ansi*	transparency [trans per● ● n	transparansi

		sÇ]	

There is only one word which belongs to this type.

Based on the loanword formation rules, suffix *-ency* when it is adopted into Indonesian, suffix *-ency* is changed into suffix *-ensi*; all the same, the writer found that suffix *-ence* is changed into *-ansi*.

In view of pronunciation, it is likely that the borrowed word 'transparansi' comes from Dutch because of the corresponding Dutch word is 'transparantie" and it is pronounced [transparansi]. The process of suffixes follow the pronunciation since *-tie* is pronounced [si] by the Dutch.

4.2.6. Suffix *-ic*

Table 2.6

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ic	*-is*	academic [ak●● dem●ik] altruistic [al●trÔÔ is●tik] automatic [ôt●● mat⏚k) chronic [krän⏚k) demographic [dem●● graf●ik]	akademis altruistis otomatis kronis demografis

There are eleven words which belong to this type.

Based on the loanword formation rules, suffix *-ic* when it is adopted into Indonesian, suffix *-ic* is changed into suffix *-ik*; however, the writer found that suffix *-ic* is changed into *-is*

The words 'akademis, altruistis, otomatis, kronis, demografis" seem to be absorbed from Dutch. The words are 'academisch, altruistisch, automatisch, chronisch, demografisch. Since *-isch* is pronounced [is] by the Dutch as well as the Indonesian, so it is absorbed by the Indonesian based on the pronunciation.

4.2.7. Suffix *-ical*

Table 2.7

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ical	*-ik*	critical [krit●i k● l]	kritik

		identi<u>cal</u> [I den●ti k● l]	ident<u>ik</u>

There are three words which belong to this type.

Based on the loanword formation rules, suffix *-ical* when it is adopted into Indonesian, suffix *-ical* is changed into suffix *-is*; still the writer found that suffix *-ical* is changed into *-ik*

In view of pronunciation, it is likely the borrowed words "kritik" and "identik" comes from Dutch because of the corresponding Dutch words are "kritiek" and "identiek" and it is pronounced [kritik] and [identik] by the Dutch

4.2.8. Suffix *-ics*

Table 2.8

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ics	*-ikal*	cosmet<u>ics</u> [käz met●ik]	kosmeti<u>kal</u>

There is only one word which belongs to this type.

Based on the loanword formation rules, suffix *-ics* when it is adopted into Indonesian, suffix *-ics* is changed into suffix *-ik* or *-ika*; however, the writer found that suffix *-ics* is changed into *-ikal*.

The writer cannot know how the word cosmetics can become "kosmetikal" since in Dutch the word is "cosmetica"

4.2.9. Suffix *-ous*

Table 2.9

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-ous	*-us*	ambiti<u>ous</u> [am bish●● s] seri<u>ous</u> [sir●ç ●s)	ambisi<u>us</u> seri<u>us</u>
	-s	harmoni<u>ous</u> [här mÔ●nç ● s]	harmoni<u>s</u>

There are three words which belong to this type.

Based on the loanwords formation rules, suffix *-ous* when it is adopted into Indonesian, suffix *-ous* is dropped; even so, the writer found that suffix *-ous* is changed into *-us* and *-s*

Observing the loanword, the original form of "ambisius, serius, harmonis are from Dutch. These words are "ambitieus, serieus, harmonisch". The process of suffixes follow the pronunciation since suffix *-eus* and *-isch* are pronounced [us] and [is] by the Dutch as well as the Indonesian.

4.3. Suffixes which do not have specific rules

From the data collected, the writer found that there are two Loanwords which do not have specific rules. They are suffix *-er* and *-i*

4.3.1. Suffix *–er*

In the rules of Indonesian rules of adopted words, the writer could not find out the pattern of suffix *-er*. Therefore, the writer considered the example of suffix *-er* as the finding.

Table 3.1

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words
-er	*-er*	computer [k● m pyôôt●● r] counter [kount●● r] manager [man●ij ● r] merger [mur●j● r]	komputer konter manajer merger pionir importir
	-ir	pioneer [pI●●nir ə] importer [im pôrt●er]	
	-en	producer [prô dôôs●● r]	produsen

The writer found that suffix *-er* when it is adopted into Indonesian, it is changed into *-er*, *-ir* and *-en*.

4.3.2. Suffix *-ice*

In the rules of Indonesian rules of adopted words, the writer could not find out the pattern of suffix *-ice*. Therefore, the writer considered the example of suffix *-ice* as the finding.

Table 3.2

English suffix	Indonesian form	English words	Indonesian words

-ice	-is	adv<u>ice</u> [ad viz●]	adv<u>is</u>
		serv<u>ice</u> [sur●vis]	serv<u>is</u>
	-ek	pract<u>ice</u> [prak●tis]	prakt<u>ek</u>

The writer found that suffix *-ice* when it is adopted into Indonesian, it is changed into *-is* and *-ek*.

4.4. Summary of the Findings

Besides finding English suffixes and their corresponding Indonesian loanwords, the writer also found that suffixes sometimes follow the loanword formation rules and sometimes do not. Also, there are suffixes which did not have specific formation rules.

From twenty one English suffixes and their corresponding Indonesian forms which follow the formation rules, suffix *-tion◊ -si* (126) is the one mostly found, followed by suffix *-al◊ -al* (31) and suffix *-ive◊ -if* (29). There are some characteristics in the process of changing from the English suffixes to the Indonesian form namely, first of all, following the English pronunciation such as, suffix *-acy ◊ -asi,* suffix *-ate◊ -at*, suffix *-ble◊ -bel*, suffix *-ency◊ -ensi*, suffix *-ete◊ -et,* suffix *-ic◊ -ik*, suffix *-ique◊ -ik*, suffix *-ite◊ -it*, suffix *-ive◊ -if*, suffix *-ure◊ -ur*. Secondly, following the Dutch pronunciation for example, suffix -ical◊ -is, suffix -sion◊ -si, suffix -tion◊ -si. Thirdly, consonant cluster change such as, suffix -ant◊ -an, suffix -ism◊ -isme, suffix -ist◊ -is. Moreover, no spelling change for example, suffix -al◊ -al, suffix or◊ or, suffix sis◊ sis. Finally, the use of Latin suffix *-itas* and *-ika* such as, suffix -ics◊ -ika, suffix -ity◊ -itas. Also, there is one suffix which is likely the English suffix but it is not English suffix rather the Dutch suffix. It is suffix *-age◊ -ase*.

English suffixes and their corresponding Indonesian form which do not follow the formation rules that mostly occur are suffix *-ic◊ -is* (11), suffix *-ence◊ -ensi* (7) followed by suffix *-ance◊ -ansi* (4). The deviation of the rules happened because the loanwords are adopted from Dutch not from English

. There are also two suffixes which did not have specific formation rules in formation rules of the loanwords, as suggested by "Pedoman Pembentukan Istilah "

No. 0389/11/1998. They are suffix *-er* and *-ice.* Suffix *-er* is changed into *-er, -ir,* or *-en* while suffix *-ice* is changed into *-is* or *–ik.*