
A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND TETUM PRASA DILI AFFIXATION (Comparative Descriptive Study with the Tetum Prasa Dili Speakers In Vera Cruz -Vila Verde Village)

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 3 March 2021

Accepted: 17 May 2021

Published: 11 June 2021

Keyword:

Contrastive, English and
Tetum Prasa, and
Affixation

A B S T R A C T

Affixes are a part of the morphological study that belongs to grammar. An affix is a letter or sound, or group of letters or sounds which is added to a word, and which changes the meaning or the function of the word. Affixes can be added to the beginning of a word called "Prefix", within a word called "Infix", and to the end of a word called "suffix". The permanent combination and use of the prefix and the suffix can only be added to some certain words called "Confix". This scientific research was done at the Posto Administrativo Vera Cruz-Vila Verde Village with four informants in different occupations and different levels of education. On these opportunities, the researcher used the instrument in translation form with affixation from English into Tetum Prasa Dili and from Tetum Prasa Dili into English. To add the research result, the researcher used the method of comparative descriptive or qualitative to describe the similarities and differences in affixation between English and Tetum Prasa Dili. From the conclusion of this research, the writer suggests that to improve his vocabulary mastery, the reader should apply derivative affixes by breaking the words at their root and affixing elements, because from one word they can get the word structure and also find out how the words were built. By recognizing the knowledge of the roots of the display, the reader can construct the word for himself.

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INTRODUCTION

Affixes are a part of the morphological study that belongs to grammar. An affix is a letter or sound, or group of letters or sounds which is added to a word, and which changes the meaning or the function of the word. Affixes can be added to the beginning of a word called "Prefix", within a word called "Infix", and to the end of a word called "suffix". The permanent combination and use of the prefix and the suffix can only be added to some certain words called "Confix". While "Multifix" is the addition of both the prefix and the suffix to any words. However, linguistically there are no infix and confix in English which may exist in some other languages, such as in Tetum Prasa.

There are sufficient languages in the world, but it is clear that no language has entirely the same characteristic. Linguistics has five subjects, namely; Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Sociolinguistics. The writer tries to analyze affixation which is part of morphology.

According to William, F. M. (1983) to the philosopher, Language may be an instrument of thought; to the sociologist, a form of behavior; to the psychologist, a cloudy window through which he glimpses the workings of the mind; to the logician, it may be a calculus; to the engineer, a series of physical events; to the statistician, a selection of choice and chance; to the linguist, a system of arbitrary signs. Language is one of the elements of culture. Man cannot be separated from culture since a culture existed. We can say that there is no group of people, communities, peoples, and nations which do not have culture. It means that language has existed at the time of the survival of human beings together in their environment life.

A process of affixation is one morphological way of making new words in adding morphemes to be referred to by affixation. And then these morphemes could be added at the beginning (before) or end (after) of the root word. A process of affixation is one morphological way of making new words in adding morphemes to be referred to by affixation. And then these morphemes could be added at the beginning (before) or end (after) of the root word. The researcher finds a difficult in dealing with such a topic because it has not been tackled before by anyone. The present study aims at comparing and contrasting affixation between English and Tetum Prasa Dili by defining it, showing the different ways of classifying affixes and illustrating their types and to what extent the two languages are similar or different from each other in terms of affixation.

According to Ryding, K. (2005) says the affixation is the morphological process of the word-formation in creating the words with lexical and grammatical information by adding affixes to the word. Concerning that, Stockwell & Minkova, (2001) and Jackson & Amvela, (2007) presents that, the derivational affixes create a word with a modification in the meaning to the phonological, syntactic, and semantic constraints in the contrastive study. Therefore, the affixation terms are consisting of prefix, infix, and suffix in linguistic study. And then, there are some of those affixes that can be added to verbs, nouns, and adjectives in relating to the categorical syntactic features.

Furthermore, O'Gray and Guzman, (1996), who argue that affixation is the addition of affixes; it means additional affixes. According to Harimurti, the affixation process is not merely a change of basic word, but also the formation of lexeme class

in the Tetum Prasa Dili language, namely: affixes form verbs, affixes form adjectives, affixes form nouns, and affixes form. The concept of morpheme differs from the concept word, as many morphemes cannot stand as words on their own. Concerning that, Katamba, (1994) says a morpheme is free if it can stand alone, or bound if it is used exclusively alongside a free morpheme. Such as /-s/, /-ly/, /im- /, /un-/ are called bound morpheme.

In East Timor, Tetum Dili or Tetum Prasa is widely spoken fluently as a second language than without previous contact with other dialects and Tetum Dili are not immediately mutually intelligible, mainly because of the large number of Portuguese origin words used in Tetum Dili. Besides some grammatical simplification, Tetum Dili has been greatly influenced by the vocabulary and to a small extent by the grammar of Portuguese, the other official language of East Timor. The Government Decree No. 1/2004 declares that the Tetum did not have any official recognition or support under either Portuguese or Indonesian rule, it is only recently that a standardized orthography has been established by the National Institute of Linguistics (INL) from Universidade Nacional de Timor Lorosae (UNTL).

According to Catharina, V. K. (1999) express that, there are at least two major varieties of Tetum spoken in Timor-Leste. They are Tetum Dili is influenced by Portuguese language and Tetum Terik is an original language spoken with some municipalities in Timor-Leste. According to Catharina, V. K. (1999) express that, there are at least two major varieties of Tetum spoken in Timor-Leste. They are Tetum Dili is influenced by Portuguese language and Tetum Terik is an original language spoken with some municipalities in Timor-Leste. Concerning that, the State of Republic Democratic of Timor-Leste (RDTL) was declared by the Constitution on article 13 as an official or national language of Timor-Leste. And then Van K. (1999) argues that the term "Tetum" will be used (1) as a cover term for all Tetum varieties of Austronesian origin when discussing the sociohistorical background of the formation of Tetum Dili, and (2) to refer to native Austronesian words in Tetum Dili when discussing the domains where borrowing takes place.

Based on the opinions mentioned above, the writer argues that the phonological and morphosyntactic systems as a creole are often simpler than those of the superstrate languages to be compared to its source language as a creole tends to have a smaller phoneme inventory and little morphology. Relating to that, Matras (2009) argues specifies that pidgins and creoles tend to avoid consonant clusters, to have Subject, Verb, and Object (SVO) word order and little inflectional or derivational morphology. Although Tetum Dili and Tetum Terik are often assumed to be variants of the one language, this view is not uncontroversial.

Review of Related Literature Studies

The Concept of Contrastive Study

The contrasting analysis has been written on Tetum Prasa Dili language and informants of Dili speakers. The literature reviewed covers: the geography of the area where Dili people live or Vera Cruz-Vila Verde Village, a description of the Tetum Prasa Dili syntax, classification and distribution of the Tetum Prasa Dili languages, the contrastive analysis process, and finally some previous studies. The findings reveal that English and Tetum Prasa Dili languages have similarities as well as differences. These can be summarized as follows: The points of similarities are as

follows: The two languages have similar elements to construct a sentence. Both languages use coordination to construct compound and complex sentences and both languages have equivalent conjunctions. Both languages have equivalent pronouns to construct the questions.

And then, the contrastive exists in the two languages with appoints of similarities and differences between two languages in a different syntactic order of elements in sentence construction. Many writers have written on the values of contrastive analysis and among such literature Lado 1957. According to him, the differences that may exist between languages could be the causes of difficulties that speakers of the first language (L1) may experience while speaking the second language (L2). Based on that, the writer argues the contrastive study could reveal the nature of the ideal hearer /speaker's basic knowledge and competence and how it differs from its outward appearance's performance; the difference between the languages establishes the problem the researcher is investigating regarding English and Tetum Prasa Dili present and in the future.

Platt (1992) states that contrastive analysis describes similarities and differences among two or more languages at such as level phonology, grammar, and semantics. Contrastive analysis is not only comparing the element and system of linguistic in the L1 and L2 but also describing the background culture of both languages so the result can be used in teaching a foreign language or target language. Raji (2012) explains that contrastive analysis is a branch of language which focuses on the study of two or more different languages, intending to describe their similarities and differences. The researcher can conclude that the main point of contrastive analysis is comparing the objects, and finds the similarities and differences of the object. In another word, contrastive analysis is the study of linguistic in teaching a second language.

The Concept of Affixation Processes

Affixation is the morphological process by which bound morphemes are attached to a root or stems to mark the change in meaning, part of speech, or grammatical relationships. Affixes take on several forms and serve different functions.

Affixes are divided into several categories' prefixes, infixes, circumfixes, and suffixes. Prefix and suffix are extremely common terms that occur at the beginning and the end of the word stem. The process of attaching these affixes is referred to as affixation. For example, un- (unknown, unlike), pre- (premature, preoccupy), and bi- (biweekly, bigamous) prefixes. Suffixes, for example, -ing (working, watching)), -er (buyer, seller), and -ly (likely, smoothly). Those denote examples of prefixes and suffixes.

Based on the concept of affixation processes in a comparison between mother tongue and foreign language or English to be learned will reveal both similarities and differences by a contrasting analysis. Such a comparison makes it possible to predict or even rank learning difficulties and to develop strategies for making foreign language learning more efficient. As aforementioned that, Tomori, S.H. (1977) defines an inflectional suffix as a morpheme that performs a grammatical function in a word without changing the word class of the particular word. On the other hand,

derivational morphemes are added to derive entirely new words from the original morphemes. In English, both prefixing and suffixing processes are employed to form words. For instance, prefixing is derivational while suffixing could be both derivational and inflectional, and since inflectional suffixes always come at the end of a word, it is therefore regarded as terminal.

The following tables present some English and Tetum Prasa Dili words which are formed by prefixation and suffixation processes.

Table 1 English and Tetum Prasa Dili words formed by derivational prefixes in adjective clauses

English Version			Tetum Prasa Dili Version		
Morphemes (Prefixes)	Root morphemes	Derived Words	Morphemas Prefixu	Morphemas nia akar / abut	Liafuan derivadas
A	moral (Adj)	amoral (Adj)	A	Moral (adj)	amoral (adj)
Ab	normal (adj)	abnormal (Adj)	A	normal (adj)	anormal (adj)
em-	ploy (N count.)	Employ (V)	em-	Prega (V)	Emprega (V)
ex-	convict	ex-convict	eis-	kondenadu	eis-kondenadu
dis-	regard	Disregard	des-	prezu	desprezu
im-	possible	Impossible	im-	posible	imposibel
un-	common	Uncommon	la-	comom	lakomom
mis-	fit	Misfit	la-	tuir	latuir
il-	legal	Illegal	i-	legal	ilegal
re-	cap	Recap	Re-	korda	rekorda
pre-	tax	pre-tax	pre-	impostu	pre-impostu
sub-	state	sub-state	sub-	estate	sub-estadu
in-	different	Indifferent	in-	diferente	indiferente
pro-	chancellor	pro-chancellor	pro-	chanseler	pro-chanseler

Based on the explanation above the writer can conclude that between English and Tetum Prasa Dili affixes, prefixes, and suffixes are nearly the same. Other similarities between them, can change the meaning of words, word classes, and function of word root and the meaning can differ from the word root. However, both of them also possess differences from each other. It may happen in the use of prefix and suffix in a word, the meaning and the function of the word after adding prefix and suffix.

Affixation is very important to morphological studies because it acts as the pivot on which morphological processes are realizable. It comprises three other processes: Prefixation, Infixation, and Suffixation, Kess (1991). Haspelmath (2002), a described affix as short morphemes with abstract meaning He identifies four types of affixes and posits as follows:

- a. Suffix: follows the base is a string that is added at the end.
Example: buyer.
- b. Prefix: Proceeds the base is a string that is added at the beginning.
Example: abnormal.
- c. Infix: occurs inside the base is insert themselves inside the string.

Example:

- d. Circumfix: occurs on both a side of the base is being added before the word and another that is added thereafter.

Example: **disagreement**.

Haspelmath (2002), the parts of a word to which an affix can be attached is called the root or base. The affixes as mentioned by Haspelmath are thus illustrated below.

- man - manly suffix is 'ly'
- man - unmanly prefix is 'un'
- man - unmanliness Infix is 'li'
- man - unmanliness circumfixes are 'un', 'li', and 'ness'

Prefix

Prefixes in English

Prefixes are elements that usually occur before free morphemes to which they are attached and not after. So, in English, we have forms like; 'reappoint', unmarried, disapprove, etc. The above-cited examples are so arranged and not the other way around - appoint - re, legal-il, approve-dis, such arrangements do not exist and is not acceptable in English word order. Prefixes always come before the morphemes to which they are attached.

Table 2 the example of prefixes in English

Prefixes	Roots	Derive words
Re-	Appoint	Reappoint
Un-	Married	Unmarried
Dis-	Approve	Disapprove
Il	Legal	Illegal
Ab	Normal	Abnormal
Ad	Verb	Adverb
In	Dependent	Independent

Prefixo Tetum Prasa Dili

Another evidence of grammatical restructuring is that several changes have occurred at all levels of linguistic analysis: phonology, morphology, syntax, and Tetum Prasa Dili lexicon. In phonology, Tetum Prasa Dili has several phonological loans; in morphology, the simplification of morphological and some morph syntactic structures; in the lexicon, a large number of language loans from Portuguese and Malay. Therefore, the prefix of Tetum Prasa Dili should be presented some prefixes below:

Table 3 the Prefixu iha Tetum Prasa Dili

Prefix	Roots	Derive word	Meaning in English
-a	guarda (guard)	<u>a</u> guarda	intersection/waiting
-ab	normal (normal)	<u>a</u> bnormal	abnormal
-a	Moral (moral)	<u>a</u> moral	amoral
-des	aparese (appear)	<u>d</u> esaparese	disappear
-ha	domin (love)	<u>h</u> adomin	love
-hak	matek (quiet)	<u>h</u> akmatek	calm/quiet
-hak	besik (near)	<u>h</u> akbesik	approach

-la	kona (hit)	<u>lakona</u>	failure
-ma	norin (teach)	<u>maknorin</u>	teacher
-mak	loke (open)	<u>makloke</u>	opening
-na	fatin (place)	<u>nafatin</u>	forever
-nak	doko (shake it)	<u>nakdoko</u>	vibration
-nam	kari (sprinkle)	<u>namkari</u>	spread

Table 3 shows about prefix of Tetum Prasa Dili in intention presenting by this table analysis. They are: firstly, is negative appreciations used prefix A, des and la and positive appreciation used prefix Ha, Ma (k). Then, the Tetum Prasa Dili has presented many prefixes but this table presents a representative prefix. There is the Tetum Prasa Dili presents a prefix but sometimes existing to be added of letter/alphabet to have derived the sound in a meaning expression needed. For example, in a table at prefix Ma to be derived word in letter/alphabet “k” as maknorin. It is influenced by the Tetum original of Timor-Leste is called Tetum Terik.

Suffix

Suffixes in English

The suffix is defined as “an affix which is added to word-finally.” It is an affix that is added to the end of a word to change its meaning.

Table 4 the examples of suffixes in English

Roots	Suffixes	Derived Words
Happy	- ness	Happiness
Arrange	- ment	Arrangement
Call	- er	Caller
Faith	- ful	Faithful
Substance	-ate	Substantiate
Memory	-ize	Memorize
Simple	-fy	Simplify
Bright	-en	Brighten
Marry	-age	Marriage
Calculate	-tion	Calculation

Suffix Tetum Prasa Dili

Therefore, the suffix of Tetum Prasa Dili should be presented some suffixes below:

Table 5 the Suffix in Tetum Prasa Dili

Suffixes	Tetum Roots	English Roots	Derive word in Tetum	Derive Word in English
-dor	hein (V)	wait (V)	heind <u>or</u> (N)	drinker <u>er</u> (N)
-dor	koa (V)	cut (V)	ko <u>ador</u> (N)	cut <u>er</u> (N)
-dor	lao (V)	walk (V)	la <u>odor</u> (N)	walker (N)
-teen	karak ()	Stingy ()	Karakteen	
-teen	Tauk		Tauk- <u>teen</u>	
-ista	Jornal		Jornal <u>ista</u>	
-n	Loro		Lor <u>on</u>	

-k	Kotu	Kot <u>u</u> k
-saun	Produs	Produs <u>au</u> n

Infix

Infixes in English

This process involves a strict insertion of an affix within a root. The process of inserting an infix is called infixation. Infixes are relatively rare in English, but we can find them in the plural forms of some words.

Table 6 the examples of infix in English

Roots	Infixes	Derived Words
spoon...ful	-s-	spoonsful
Cup...ful	-s-	Cupsful

Infix Tetum Prasa Dili

Therefore, the infix of Tetum Prasa Dili should be presented some infixes below:

Table 7 the Infix in Tetum Prasa Dili

Infixes	Roots	Derived Words
-an-	Book rasik	Book <u>an</u> rasik
-resin-	Naan barak	Naan <u>resin</u> barak
-nak-	Rai doko	Rai- <u>nak</u> dodo
-lo-	Laos	L <u>alo</u> os

Circumfix

Circumfixes in English

Circumfix is an affix which has two parts, one placed at the start of a word, and the other at the end.

Table 8 the examples of circumfix in English

Roots	Circumfixes	Derived Words
Light	En-en	Enlighten
Bold	Em-en	Embolden
Agree	Dis-able	Disagreeable
Appear	Dis-ance	Disappearance
Appoint	Dis-ment	Disappointment
Habit	In-able	Inhabitable
Communication	Ex-tion	Excommunication
Concept	Pre-tion	Preconception
Pay	Re-ment	Repayment
Product	Re-ive	Reproductive

Circumfixes Tetum Prasa Dili

Therefore, the circumfixes of Tetum Prasa Dili should be presented some circumfixes below:

Table 9 the circumfixes in Tetum Prasa Dili

Circumfixes	Roots	Derived Words
Na-n	Been	<u>Nabeen</u>
Da-k	Rua	<u>Daruak</u>
Ha-k	Halo	<u>Hahalok</u>

La-k	La'ó	<u>Lala'ók</u>
Hak-k	Mate	<u>Hakmatek</u>

Table 9 show about circumfix Tetum Prasa Dili that, in Tetum Prasa Dili has presented many of Circumfixes but in this table presents a representative Circumfixes.

The Concept of Phonology and Lexicon of Tetum Dili

According to Williams-van Klinken et al. (2002), argues a significant issue in any description of Tetum Dili is the unusually high levels of interspeaker variation—seemingly across all areas of the grammar, including the lexicon and phonology. And then in unlike Tetum Dili or Tetum Terik /Fehan, Portuguese shows a four-way contrast in height, where mid can be further divided into high-mid and low-mid. Considering that Proto-Malayo-Polynesian has only four contrastive vowels: /i, ə, a, u/ and Blust, 2013 argues that Tetum Terik/Fehan has only five vowels: /a, e, i, o, and u/, it is not plausible to regard the vowel inventory of Tetum Dili as a simplified version of Portuguese. Concerning that perspective mentioned could be presenting the concept of Tetum Dili as bellow:

Table 10 the vowel inventory of Tetum Dili

	Front	Center	Back
High	i		u
Mid	ɛ		ɔ
Low		ɑ	

Based on the morphological system the word could be combined between Vowels and consonants in the formation of the word by a language study. Therefore, the Tetum Dili has been regarded as a simplified version of Portuguese or Tetum Terik / Fehan, given that Tetum Dili and Tetum Terik/Fehan share 12 native consonants. And then in reality the Tetum Dili has 19 consonant phonemes, 12 phonemes as an indigenous, and 7 phonemes have occurred only loanwords with either Portuguese or Indonesian sources (/p/ and /g/ occur both in Portuguese and Indonesian loans, and only /z/, /v/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/ and /ɲ/ are exclusively from Portuguese). Therefore, the Tetum Terik/ Fehan is influenced by Indonesian and has imported 5 phonemes, i.e., /p/, /c/, /dʒ/, /ɲ/, and /g/, along with the Indonesian loanwords. Concerning that, the writer should be combining the ideas between Williams-van Klinken et al and Yen-ling Chen to be clear for native speakers in using the Tetum Dili and Creoles in a determining of the consonants are based on the tables below:

Table 11 the consonant inventory of Tetum Dili (Parentheses indicate that these phonemes are borrowed)

	bilabial	labiodental	dental	Alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
nasal	M		n		(ɲ)		
stop	(p) b		t	d		K (g)	
fricative		f(v)		s (z)	(ʃ) (ʒ)		h
affricate							
trill				r			
lateral			l				

METHOD

The method research using in this research is the comparative descriptive method. Concerning this, the researcher has been known the similarities and differences and then to identify the difficulties in using affixation between English and Tetum Prasa. The writer uses the qualitative method because the data that the writer uses is English words (Pure English words and borrowing English words) -not numbers- which contain Tetum affixes.

In conducting the research, the researcher has used the translation format and included four informants in differences knowledge and occupation are based on the table below:

Table 12 the Respondents

No	Code and Age	Occupation
01	R1 (45 years old)	Secondary English Teacher and native speaker of Tetum Prasa Dili.
02	R2 (40 years old)	Junior high school English teacher Native speaker of Tetum Prasa Dili.
03	R3 (27 years old)	Student of University in Semester VII in English Study Program Native speaker of Tetum Prasa Dili.
04	R4 (25 years old)	Student of University in Semester VII in English Study Program Native speaker of Tetum Prasa Dili

The instrument was used to get the data needed by translation. To compile the data, the writer provided some items provided by the translated form for five informants. To encourage the translation format delivered also the research used the tape recorder to be known some ideas in reinforced for informants as such ton reinforced of the translation format. Then, translation form divided into two types is the first affixation in English to translate in Tetum Prasa Dili, and from Tetum Prasa Dili into English.

This writing is aimed to identify the similarities and differences between English and Tetum of affixation through comparison. "The comparative approach is used by the writer is analyzing data as introduced by Whitman (1970)" as quoted by Bogos (1990). The method that the writer is going to use is the qualitative description method. This procedure is comprised of description, selection, contrasting, and predicting.

- a) To find out the similarities between English and Tetum in using affixation.
- b) To find out the differences between English and Tetum in using affixation.
- c) To identify the difficulties of Tetum people in learning English.
- d) When the correspondence and informants are found, the writer tries to predict the difficulties encountered by English and Tetum of affixation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Data Presentation of English and Tetum Prefix from Translation Form

The informants have submitted the translation form for the researcher with a duration of one month. From the data collected, the researcher started the

compilation of the data and should enter on the first table in similarities between English and Tetum Prasa Dili as below:

Table 13 the similarities in using prefix between English Prefixes and Tetun Prasa Dili

English Prefixes	Tetum Prasa Dili Prefixes	Reflection
<u>Ab</u> normal	<u>Ab</u> normal	Similarities in morphological or same writing and same meaning.
<u>Auto</u> biography	<u>Auto</u> biografia	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>Bi</u> annual	<u>Bi</u> annual	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>Bi</u> lingual	<u>Bi</u> lingua	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>Dis</u> agree	<u>Lak</u> onkorda	Similarities in semantic adaptation with same meaning in terms of negative intention.
<u>In</u> dependent	<u>In</u> dependente	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>Inter</u> national	<u>Inter</u> nasional	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>Ir</u> regular	<u>Ir</u> regular	Similarities in morphological or same writing and same meaning.
<u>Co</u> author	Hakerek hamutuk	Differences on writing and same meaning
<u>Dis</u> appear	Lakon	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>En</u> circle	Bobar/haleu	Differences on writing and same meaning
<u>En</u> force	<u>Hakt</u> uir	Differences on writing and same meaning
<u>Ex</u> change	Troka	Differences on writing and same meaning
<u>Il</u> legal	<u>I</u> legal	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>Im</u> permanent	Temporariu	Differences on writing and same meaning
<u>Mis</u> understand	Kompriende sala	Differences on writing and same meaning
<u>Mis</u> use	Uza sala	Differences on writing and same meaning

Table 14 the Differences in using prefix between English and Tetun Prasa Dili Prefix

English Prefixes	Tetum Prasa Dili Prefixes	Reflection
<u>Ab</u> sent	Falta/la mai	Differences on writing and same meaning, but in negative sentence.

Table 13 shows about English Prefixes and Tetun prefix is Similarities in morphological or same writing and the same meaning. Sometimes show Differences in writing and the same meaning.

Data presentation of English and Tetum Prasa suffixes from translation form

Table 15 the data presentation of English and Tetum Prasa suffixes from translation form

English Suffixes	Translate into Tetum	Reflection
<u>Sweeten</u>	<u>Ham</u> idar	The similarities in meaning, but differences in morpheme. In English ended of <i>n</i> but Tetum Prasa Dili started of <i>ha</i> .
<u>Substantiate</u>	<u>Ha</u> forsa	The similarities in meaning, but differences in morpheme. In English ended of <i>te</i> but Tetum Prasa Dili started of <i>ha</i> .
<u>Memorize</u>	Dekor	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.

<u>Marriage</u>	Kazamentu	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. In English ended of <i>age</i> but Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>mentu</i> .
<u>Leader</u>	Lider	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Actor</u>	Ator	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Development</u>	Dezenvolv <u>mentu</u>	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>Information</u>	Informas <u>aun</u>	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>Instrumental</u>	<u>Instrumental</u>	Similar
<u>Handful</u>	Uitoan	The similarities in meaning but differences on writing.
<u>Careless</u>	<u>Lakuidadu</u>	The similarities in meaning but differences on writing. In English ended of <i>less</i> but Tetum Prasa Dili started of <i>la</i> . (in negative intension)
<u>Spectacular</u>	Espekakular	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>Legendary</u>	Legend <u>ariu</u>	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>Strongly</u>	Makaas	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Lazily</u>	Baruk	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Normally</u>	Normal <u>mente</u>	Similarities in morphological and same meaning.
<u>Timidly</u>	Moe	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.

Table 15 shows the English and Tetum Prasa suffixes in using translation form about Similarities in morphological or same writing and the same meaning. Sometimes show Differences in writing and the same meaning.

Data presentation of English Infixes from translation form

Table 16 the data presentation of English Infixes from translation form

English infixes	Translate into Tetum	Reflection
<u>Activate</u>	Ativa	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Gentlemanly</u>	Edukadu	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Rejections</u>	Rejeisaun	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Shamelessness</u>	Lasente moe	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Nowadays</u>	Atualmente/ohin loron	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Choose</u>	Hili	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Mothers-in-law</u>	Banin-feto sira	The similarities in meaning, but

English infixes	Translate into Tetum	Reflection
		differences on writing. The Word <i>sira</i> represent of pronoun <i>they</i> because the English "S" in word <i>mother</i> show the plural.
Brothers-in-law	Rian sira	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. The Word <i>sira</i> represent of pronoun <i>they</i> because the English "S" in word <i>brother</i> show the plural.
Play <u>ers</u>	Joga <u>dor</u> sira	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>players</i> finally <i>ers</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>dor+sira</i> . The Word <i>sira</i> represent of pronoun <i>they</i> because the English "S" in word <i>player</i> show the plural.
Home <u>less</u> ness	Uma <u>lai</u> ha	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
Sorrow <u>ful</u> ness	<u>la</u> kontente	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
Prayer <u>ful</u> ness	<u>Hak</u> solok	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
Brother <u>li</u> ness	Fratern <u>idade</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
Sell <u>ers</u>	Vende <u>dor</u> /Faan- <u>nain</u> sira	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
Call <u>ers</u>	Bainaka sira	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.

Table 16 shows the data presentation of English and Tetum Prasa Dili in using infixes from translation form about Similarities in morphological or same writing and the same meaning. Sometimes show Differences in writing and the same meaning.

Data presentation of English Circumfixes from translation form

Table 17 the data presentation of English Circumfixes from translation form

English Circumfixes	Translate into Tetum	Reflection
<u>Disagreeable</u>	<u>Dez</u> agradavel	The similarities in meaning and differences on writing. There is shown that, the word <i>Dis + agree + able</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili is <i>Dez + agrada + vel</i> influenced by Portugues.
<u>Disrespectful</u>	<u>Dez</u> respeito <u>zu</u>	The similarities in meaning and differences on writing. There is shown that, the word <i>Dis + respect + ful</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili is <i>Dez + respeito + zu</i> influenced by Portugues.
<u>Disorganization</u>	<u>Dez</u> organiza <u>saun</u>	The similarities in meaning and differences on writing. There is shown that, the word <i>Dis + organize + tion</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili is <i>Dez + organiza + saun</i> influenced by Portugues.
<u>Disagreement</u>	<u>Dez</u> akordu	The similarities in meaning, but differences on

English Circumfixes	Translate into Tetum	Reflection
		writing.
<u>Displeasure</u>	<u>Dezprazer</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Immortality</u>	<u>Imortalidade</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown that, the word <i>im + mortal + ity</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili is <i>i + mortal + idade</i> influenced by Portugues.
<u>Independence</u>	<u>Independensia</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown that, the word <i>in + depend + ence</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili is <i>in + depende + ensia</i> influenced by Portugues.
<u>Instability</u>	<u>Instabilidade</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Invalidation</u>	<u>Invalidasaun</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown that, the word <i>in + valid + tion</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili is <i>in + validu + saun</i> influenced by Portugues.
<u>Irresponsible</u>	<u>Iresponsavel</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Miscalculation</u>	<u>Kalkulasaun laloos</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown that, the word <i>mis + calculate + tion</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili is <i>laloos + kalkula + saun</i> influenced by Portugues.
<u>Prolongation</u>	<u>Prolongasaun</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown that, the word <i>pro + longa + tion</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili is <i>pro + longa + saun</i> influenced by Portugues.
<u>Researcher</u>	<u>Peskizador</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Repayment</u>	<u>Reembolsu</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing.
<u>Transformation</u>	<u>Transformasaun</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown that, the word <i>trans + forma + tion</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili is <i>trans + forma + saun</i> influenced by Portugues.

Table 17 Data presentation of English Circumfixes from translation form about Similarities in morphological or same writing and the same meaning. Sometimes show Differences in writing and the same meaning.

Data presentation of Tetum Prefixes from translation form

Table 18 the data presentation of Tetum Prefixes from translation form

Tetum Prefixes	Translate into English	Reflection
<u>Hahan</u>	Food	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Ha+ han= Hahan</i> (N) but <i>han</i> (V) = <i>to eat</i> and English started alphabet <i>F</i> (N).
<u>Halakon</u>	Eliminate	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Ha+ lakon = Halakon</i>

Tetum Prefixes	Translate into English	Reflection
		(V) but <i>lakon</i> (V) = <i>to lose</i> and English started alphabet <i>E</i> (V).
<u>Hal</u>akan	Turn on	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Ha+ lakan</i> = <i>Halakan</i> (V) but <i>lakon</i> (V) = <i>light</i> and English started alphabet <i>T</i> (V).
<u>Hafo</u>'er	Make dirty	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Ha+ fo'er</i> = <i>Hafo'er</i> (V) but <i>fo'er</i> (Adj.) = <i>dirty</i> and English started alphabet <i>M</i> (V).
<u>Lal</u>ais	<u>Quickly</u>	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>La+ lais</i> = <i>Lalais</i> (Adv.) but <i>lais</i> (Adj.) = <i>quick</i> and English started alphabet <i>Q</i> (Adv.).
<u>Kle</u>'uk	<u>Winding</u>	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>K+ le'uk</i> = <i>Kle'uk</i> (Adj.) but <i>le'uk</i> (N) = <i>pile</i> and English started alphabet <i>W</i> (Adj.).
<u>Nam</u>kore	<u>Undone</u>	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Nam+ kore</i> = <i>Namkore</i> (V) but <i>kore</i> (V) = <i>undo</i> and English started alphabet <i>U</i> (V).
<u>Nam</u>kari	<u>Disperse</u>	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Nam+ kari</i> = <i>Namkari</i> (V) but <i>kari</i> (V) = <i>sprinkle</i> and English started alphabet <i>D</i> (V).
<u>Sas</u>ukat	Measure	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Sa+ sukat</i> = <i>Sasukat</i> (N) but <i>sukat</i> (V) = <i>to measure</i> and English started alphabet <i>M</i> (V).
<u>Ma</u>hein	Patron	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Ma+ hein</i> = <i>Mahein</i> (N) but <i>hein</i> (V) = <i>to wait</i> and English started alphabet <i>P</i> (N).
<u>Mal</u>ahuk	Gray	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Ma + lahuk</i> = <i>Malahuk</i> (Adj.) but <i>lahuk</i> (Adj.) = <i>disintegrating</i> and English started alphabet <i>G</i> (Adj.).
<u>Nar</u>oman	Light	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Na+ roman</i> = <i>Naroman</i> (N) but <i>roman</i> (Adj.) = <i>shine</i> and English started alphabet <i>L</i> (N).
<u>Nak</u>loke	<u>Opening</u>	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Nak+ loke</i> = <i>Nakloke</i> (V) but <i>loke</i> (V) = <i>to open</i> and English started alphabet <i>O</i> (N).
<u>Nak</u>furen	<u>Foaming</u>	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Nak+ furen</i> = <i>Nakfuren</i> (V) but <i>furen</i> (N) = <i>foam</i> and English started alphabet <i>F</i> (Adj.).
<u>Hak</u>maan	<u>Lighten</u>	The similarities in meaning but differences between

Tetum Prefixes	Translate into English	Reflection
		alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Hak+ kmaan</i> = <i>Hakmaan</i> (V) but <i>kmaan</i> (Adj.) = <i>light</i> and English started alphabet L (V).
<u>Semifinal</u>	<u>Semifinal</u>	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Semi+ final</i> = <i>Semifinal</i> (N) but <i>final</i> (Adj.) = <i>final</i> and English started alphabet S (N).
<u>Sabraut</u>	Messy	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Sab+ raut</i> = <i>Sabraut</i> (Adj.) but <i>raut</i> (V) = <i>take</i> and English started alphabet M (Adj.).

Table 18 the data presentation of Tetum Prefixes translation form about Similarities in morphological or same writing and the same meaning. Sometimes show Differences in writing and the same meaning.

Data presentation of Tetum Suffixes from translation form

Table 19 the data presentation of Tetum Suffixes from translation form

Tetum Suffixes	Translate into English	Reflection
<u>Been</u>	Liquid	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Bee+ n</i> = <i>Been</i> (Adj.) but <i>bee</i> (N) = <i>water</i> and English started alphabet L (Adj.).
<u>Fumador</u>	<u>Smoker</u>	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Fuma+ dor</i> = <i>Fumador</i> (N) but <i>fuma</i> (V) = <i>smoke</i> and English started alphabet S (N).
<u>Maten</u>	Corpse	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Mate+ n</i> = <i>Maten</i> (N) but <i>mate</i> (N) = <i>death</i> and English started alphabet C (N).
<u>Husik</u>	Let	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Husi+ k</i> = <i>Husik</i> (V) but <i>husi</i> (Prep.) = <i>from</i> and English started alphabet L (V).
<u>Loron</u>	Day	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Loro+ n</i> = <i>Loron</i> (N) but <i>loro</i> (N) = <i>sun</i> and English started alphabet D (N).
<u>Kotuk</u>	Back	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Kotu+ k</i> = <i>Kotuk</i> (N) but <i>kotu</i> (V) = <i>cut off</i> and English started alphabet B (N).
<u>Ne'ebé</u>	Which	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Ne'e+ bé</i> = <i>Ne'ebé</i> (Prop.) but <i>Ne'e</i> (Prop.) = <i>this</i> and English started alphabet W (Prop.).
<u>Ko'alia</u>	Speak	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Ko'a+ lia</i> = <i>Ko'alia</i> (V) but <i>ko'a</i> (V) = <i>cut</i> and English started alphabet S (V).
<u>Matenek</u>	Smart	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Mate+ nek</i> = <i>Matenek</i> (Adj.) but <i>mate</i> (N) = <i>death</i> and English started alphabet S (Adj.).

Tetum Suffixes	Translate into English	Reflection
Liman <u>n</u>	Hand	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Lima+ n = Liman</i> (N) but <i>lima</i> (Adj.) = <i>five</i> and English started alphabet <i>H</i> (N).
Produsa <u>aun</u>	Production	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Produs+ saun = Produsaun</i> (N) but <i>produs</i> (V) = <i>produce</i> and English started alphabet <i>P</i> (N).
Baruk <u>teen</u>	Very lazy	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Baruk+ teen = Barukteen</i> (Adj.) but <i>baruk</i> (Adj.) = <i>lazy</i> and English started alphabet <i>V</i> (Adj.).
Hamnasa <u>dor</u>	Giggler	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Hamnasa+ dor = Hamnador</i> (N) but <i>hamnasa</i> (V) = <i>laugh</i> and English started alphabet <i>G</i> (N).
Moed <u>or</u>	Very Shy	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Moe+ dor = Moedor</i> (N) but <i>moe</i> (Adj.) = <i>shy</i> and English started alphabet <i>V</i> (N).
Material <u>ista</u>	Materialist	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Material+ ista = Materialista</i> (Adj.) but <i>material</i> (N) = <i>material</i> and English started alphabet <i>M</i> (Adj.).
Jornal <u>ista</u>	Journalist	The similarities in meaning but differences between alphabet in Tetum Prasa Dili started <i>Jornal+ ista = Jornalista</i> (N) but <i>jornal</i> (N) = <i>newspaper</i> and English started alphabet <i>J</i> (N).

Table 19 the data presentation of Tetum Suffixes from translation form about Similarities in morphological or same writing and the same meaning. Sometimes show Differences in writing and the same meaning.

Data presentation of Tetum Infixes from translation form

Table 20 the data presentation of Tetum Infixes from translation form

Tetum Infixes	Translate into English	Reflection
Book <u>an</u> rasik	Self-made	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>self-made</i> finally <i>made</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>an+rasik</i> . The Word <i>anrasik</i> represent of Noun <i>self</i> .
Sanulu- <u>resin</u> -ida	Eleven	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>eleven</i> (Adj.). Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>resin + ida</i> . The Word <i>resin</i> represent of Noun <i>rest</i> .
Na'an <u>resin</u> barak	Leftover meat	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>leftover meat</i> finally <i>meat</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>resin+barak</i> . The Word <i>resin</i> represent of Noun <i>rest</i> .
Aman- <u>haki'</u> ak	Adoptive father	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>adoptive</i>

Tetum Infixes	Translate into English	Reflection
		<i>father</i> finally <i>father</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>ha+ki'ak</i> . The Word <i>haki'ak</i> represent of Adjective <i>adoptive</i> .
Buka <u>li</u> ador	Troublemaker	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>troublemaker</i> (N) finally <i>er</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>lia+dor</i> . The Word <i>lia</i> represent of Noun <i>news</i> .
Oho <u>an</u> rasik	Killing self	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Killing self</i> finally <i>self</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>an+rasik</i> . The Word <i>an rasik</i> represent of Noun <i>self</i> .
Tara <u>an</u> rasik	Hanging self	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Hanging self</i> finally <i>self</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>an+rasik</i> . The Word <i>an rasik</i> represent of Noun <i>self</i> .
Rai- <u>nak</u> doko	Earthquake	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Earthquake</i> (N) finally <i>quake</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>nak+doko</i> . The Word <i>doko</i> represent of Verb <i>shake</i> .
Inan- <u>haki'</u> ak	Adoptive mother	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Adoptive mother</i> (N) finally <i>mother</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>ha+ki'ak</i> . The Word <i>ki'ak</i> represent of Adjective <i>poor</i> .
Oan- <u>haki'</u> ak	Adoptive son	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Adoptive son</i> (N) finally <i>son</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>ha+ki'ak</i> . The Word <i>ki'ak</i> represent of Adjective <i>poor</i> .
Lo <u>loos</u>	Wonderful	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Wonderful</i> (Adj.) finally <i>ful</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>loos</i> . The Word <i>loos</i> represent of Adjective <i>true</i> .
Di <u>di'</u> ak	Excellent	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Excellent</i> (Adj.) finally <i>lent</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>di'ak</i> . The Word <i>di'ak</i> represent of Adjective <i>good</i> .
Tin <u>tinan</u>	Every year	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Every year</i> (N) finally <i>year</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>ti+nan</i> . The Word <i>tinan</i> represent of Noun <i>year</i> .
Ha <u>ktuir</u>	Imitate	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Imitate</i>

Tetum Infixes	Translate into English	Reflection
		(V) finally <i>te</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>k+tuir</i> . The Word <i>tuir</i> represent of Verb <i>follow</i> .
<u>Moos</u>	Clean	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Clean</i> (Adj.) Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>o + s</i> . The Word <i>mos</i> represent of adverb <i>also</i> .
<u>Haree</u>	See	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>See</i> (V). Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>e+e</i> . The Word <i>haré</i> represent of Noun <i>rice plant</i> .
<u>Kabaas</u>	<u>Shoulder</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Shoulder</i> (N) finally <i>er</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>a+s</i> . The Word <i>kabas</i> represent of Noun <i>cotton</i> .
<u>Kabeen</u>	Saliva	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Saliva</i> (N). Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>e+n</i> . The Word <i>kaben</i> represent of Verb <i>marry</i> .
<u>Dodook</u>	Far apart	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Far apart</i> (Adj.) finally <i>part</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>do+ok</i> . The Word <i>dook</i> represent of Adjective <i>far</i> .
<u>Laloos</u>	<u>Incorrect</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Incorrect</i> (Adj.) finally <i>correct</i> and Tetum Prasa Dili ended of <i>lo+os</i> . The Word <i>laos</i> represent of Noun <i>wrong</i> .

Table 20 the data presentations of Tetum Infixes from translation form about differences in writing and the same meaning.

Data presentation of Tetum Circumfixes from translation form

Table 21 the data presentation of Tetum Circumfixes from translation form

Tetum Circumfixes	Translate into English	Reflection
<u>Nabeen</u>	Melt	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Melt</i> (V) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>na+n</i> . The Word <i>bee</i> represent of Noun <i>water</i> .
<u>Datoluk</u>	Third	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Third</i> (Adj.) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>da+k</i> . The Word <i>tolu</i> represent of Adjective <i>three</i> .
<u>Hahalok</u>	Behavior	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Behavior</i> (N) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>ha+k</i> . The Word <i>halo</i> represent of Verb <i>make</i> .
<u>diskriminador</u>	<u>Discriminating</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word

Tetum Circumfixes	Translate into English	Reflection
		<i>Discriminating</i> (Adj.) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>dis+nador</i> . The Word <i>crime</i> represent of Noun <i>crime</i> .
<u>Lala'ok</u>	Habit	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Habit</i> (N) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>La+k</i> . The Word <i>la'o</i> represent of Verb <i>walk</i> .
<u>Durante</u>	Since	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Since</i> (Adj.) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>Du+te</i> . The Word <i>ran</i> represent of Noun <i>blood</i> .
<u>Halimar</u>	Play	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Play</i> (V) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>Ha+r</i> . The Word <i>lima</i> represent of Adjective <i>five</i> .
<u>Mahusuk</u>	Asker	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Asker</i> (N) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>Ma+k</i> . The Word <i>husu</i> represent of Verb <i>ask</i> .
<u>Daruak</u>	Second	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Second</i> (Adj.) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>Da+k</i> . The Word <i>rua</i> represent of Adjective <i>two</i> .
<u>Hakmatek</u>	Quiet	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Quiet</i> (Adj.) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>Hak+k</i> . The Word <i>mate</i> represent of Noun <i>death</i> .
<u>Ilegalmente</u>	<u>Illegally</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Illegality</i> (N) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>I+mente</i> . The Word <i>legal</i> represent of Adjective <i>legal</i> .
<u>Mamiik</u>	Bladder	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Bladder</i> (N) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>Ma+k</i> . The Word <i>mii</i> represent of Verb <i>piss</i> .
<u>Sasuit</u>	Comb	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Comb</i> (N) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>Sa+t</i> . The Word <i>sui</i> represent of Verb <i>comb</i> .
<u>Madamek</u>	Peacemaker	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Peacemaker</i> (N) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>Ma+k</i> . The Word <i>dame</i> represent of Noun <i>peace</i> .
<u>Informador</u>	<u>Informatively</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Informatively</i> (N) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>In+dor</i> . The Word <i>forma</i> represent of Verb <i>form</i> .
<u>Dahitunuluk</u>	<u>Seventieth</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Seventieth</i>

Tetum Circumfixes	Translate into English	Reflection
		(Adj.) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>Da+k</i> . The Word <i>hitunulu</i> represent of Adjective <i>seventy</i> .
<u>Dezaprovasaun</u>	<u>Disapproval</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Disapproval</i> (N) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>Dez+saun</i> . The Word <i>aprova</i> represent of Verb <i>approve</i> .
<u>Ilegalidade</u>	<u>Illegality</u>	The similarities in meaning, but differences on writing. There is shown in English the word <i>Illegality</i> (N) Tetum Prasa Dili circumfixes of <i>I+idade</i> . The Word <i>legal</i> represent of Adjective <i>legal</i> .

Table 21 shows the data presentation of Tetum Circumfixes translation form about Similarities in morphological or same writing and the same meaning. Sometimes show Differences in writing and the same meaning.

The Similarities and Differences

Interpretation of the similarities and differences between affixation both in English and Tetum Prasa Dili. There are similarities and differences in affixation as a major morphological device, and a book-length study that provides an overview of affixation, as a rule, not titled affixation but morphology; that is, all morphology textbooks are general overviews of the topic of affixation. In according with Nida (1949) introduces a very accessible morpheme analysis and defines most of the affix types known in present-day morphological theory. Then, the Tetum Prasa Dili is in affixation based on the morpheme, morphology, and word order. There is influenced of Portugues language and Tetum Terik dialect. To clarify this is should be followed by the table's analysis below:

The Similarities between English and Tetum Prasa Dili

Table 22 the Similarities between English and Tetum Prasa Dili

English Version			Tetum Prasa Dili Version		
Morphemes (Prefixes)	Root Morphemes	Derived Word	Morphemas (Prefiksu)	Morphemas nia abut	Liafuan derivadas
Ab-	Normal	<u>Ab</u> normal	Ab-	Normal	<u>Ab</u> normal
Anti-	Social	<u>Anti</u> social	Anti-	Sosial	<u>Anti</u> sosial
Auto-	Biography	<u>Auto</u> biography	Auto-	Biografia	<u>Auto</u> biografia
Bi-	Annual	<u>Bi</u> annual	Bi-	Anual	<u>Bi</u> anual
Ex-	Convict	<u>Ex</u> -convict	Ex-	Kondenadu	<u>Ex</u> -kondenadu
Il-	Legal	<u>Il</u> legal	Il-	Legal	<u>Il</u> egal
In-	Dependent	<u>In</u> dependent	In-	Dependente	<u>In</u> dependente
Inter-	National	<u>Inter</u> national	Inter-	Nasional	<u>Inter</u> nasional
Ir-	Regular	<u>Ir</u> regular	Ir-	Regular	<u>Ir</u> regular
Semi-	Final	<u>Semi</u> final	Semi-	Final	<u>Semi</u> final
Morphemes (Suffixes)	Root Morphemes	Derived Word	Morphemas (Prefiksu)	Morphemas nia abut	Liafuan derivadas
-al	Instrument	Instrument <u>al</u>	-al	Instrumentu	Instrument <u>al</u>
-ar	Spectacle	Spectacul <u>ar</u>	-ar	Espetakulu	Espetakul <u>ar</u>

Table 22 shows the result analyzing the data that, the affixation processes that occur in English and Tetum words. Several words in English and Tetum Prasa Dili when we use affixation the meaning are same but different in writing. The prefixes and suffixes we can use in English and Tetum Prasa Dili are ab-, anti-, auto-, bi-, ex-, il-, in, inte-, Ir-, Semi-, -al and -ar.

The Differences between English and Tetum Prasa Dili

Table 23 the Differences between English and Tetum Prasa Dili

English Version			Tetum Prasa Dili Version		
Morphemes (Prefixes)	Root Morphemes	Derived Word	Morphemas (Prefiksu)	Morphemas nia abut	Liafuan derivadas
dis-	Agree	<u>Dis</u> agree	La-	Konkorda	<u>L</u> akonkorda
En-	Force	<u>En</u> force	Hak-	Tuir	<u>H</u> aktuir
Morphemes (Suffixes)	Root Morphemes	Derived Word	Morphemas (Sufiksu)	Morphemas nia abut	Liafuan derivadas
-ize	Symbol	Symbol <u>ize</u>	-izar	Simbolu	Simbol <u>izar</u>
-ify	Simple	Simple <u>fy</u>	-ficar	Simples	Simple <u>ficar</u>
-ment	Develop	Develop <u>ment</u>	-mentu	Dezenvolve	Dezenvolv <u>imentu</u>
-ation	Inform	Inform <u>ation</u>	-saun	Informa	Informa <u>saun</u>
-ary	Legend	Legend <u>ary</u>	-ariu	Lejenda	Lejenda <u>ariu</u>
-ly	Normal	Normal <u>ly</u>	-mente	Normal	Normal <u>mente</u>
-er	Hunt	Hunter <u>er</u>	-dor	Kasa	Kasa <u>dor</u>
-tion	Product	Product <u>ion</u>	-saun	Produutu	Produu <u>saun</u>
-ist	Material	Material <u>ist</u>	-ista	Material	Material <u>ista</u>
Morphemes (Infixes)	Root Morphemes	Derived Word	Morphemas (infiksu)	Morphemas nia abut	Liafuan derivadas
-er-	Hunt	Hunter <u>s</u>	-dor-	Kasa	Kasa <u>dor</u> sira
-or-	Moderate	Moderator <u>s</u>	-dor-	Modera	Modera <u>dor</u> sira
Morphemes (Circumfixes)	Root Morphemes	Derived Word	Morphemas (Sikumfiksu)	Morphemas nia abut	Liafuan derivadas
Dis...inating	Crime	Discriminating	Dis...nador	krime	<u>D</u> iskriminador
I...ly	Legal	<u>I</u> llegally	I...mente	Legal	<u>I</u> legalmente
In...ly	Formative	<u>I</u> nformatively	In...dor	Forma	<u>I</u> nformador
Dis...al	Approve	<u>D</u> isapproval	Dez...saun	Aprova	<u>D</u> ezaprovasaun
I...ity	Legal	<u>I</u> llegality	i...idade	Legal	<u>I</u> legalidade
Dis...able	Agree	<u>D</u> isagreeable	Dez...vel	Agradar	<u>D</u> ezagradavel
Dis...ance	Appear	<u>D</u> isappearance	Dez...mentu	Apareser	<u>D</u> ezaparesimentu
Dis...ful	Respect	<u>D</u> isrespectful	Dez...zu	Respeitu	<u>D</u> ezrespeitozu
Dis...tion	Qualify	<u>D</u> isqualification	Dez...saun	Kualifika	<u>d</u> ezkualifikasaun
I...ity	Moral	<u>I</u> mmorality	I...idade	Moral	<u>I</u> mmoralidade
In...ence	Depend	<u>I</u> ndependence	In...ensia	Depende	<u>I</u> ndependensia
In...tion	Valid	<u>I</u> nvalidation	In...saun	Validu	<u>I</u> nvalidasaun
Re...ive	Product	<u>R</u> eproductive	Re...ivu	Produutu	<u>R</u> eproditivu
Trans...tion	Forma	<u>T</u> ransformation	Trans...saun	Forma	<u>T</u> ransformasau

The similarities and differences between English and Tetum Prasa in using affixation
 The similarities between English and Tetum Prasa in using affixation

After analyzing the data, the writer can conclude several things: affixation processes that occur in English and Tetum words. To expand such words, appendages (affixes) are added at either the beginning or at the end of the word. It is the process of attaching these affixes that are referred to as affixation. The affix added at the beginning of the root is known as prefix while that at the end of a word is the suffix. The root is central to the building of new words. Several words in English and Tetum Prasa Dili when we use affixation the meaning are same but different in writing. The prefixes and suffixes we can use in English and Tetum Prasa Dili are Ab-, Anti-, Auto-, Bi-, Ex-, Il-, In-, Inte-, Ir-, Semi-, -al and -ar.

The differences between English and Tetum Prasa in using affixation

Based on the data presented on differences between English and Tetum Prasa Dili, the writer concludes that the morpheme in English and Tetum Prasa Dili affixation occur different morphemes such as prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfix. They are the same meaning in English and Tetum Prasa words but different in writing.

English		Tetum Prasa
<u>Prefix</u>		<u>Prefiksu</u>
Dis-	=	La-
En-	=	Hak-
<u>Suffix</u>		<u>Sufiksu</u>
-ize	=	-izar
-ment	=	-mentu
-ary	=	-ariu
-ist	=	-ista
<u>Infix</u>		<u>Infikus</u>
-er-	=	-dor-
-or-	=	-dor-
<u>Circumfix</u>		<u>Sirkumfiksu</u>
Dis...inating	=	Dis...nador
Dis...al	=	Dez...saun
I...ity	=	I...idade
Dis...able	=	Dez...vel
Dis...tion	=	Dez...saun
In...ence	=	In...ensia
In...tion	=	In...saun
Re...ive	=	Re...ivu
Trans...tion	=	Trans...saun

The Difficulties using Tetum Prasa in the affixation

Base on the translation form, the writer found that the difficulties using Tetum Prasa in the affixation are phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

1. Phonology

Phonology is a branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in spoken languages and signs in sign language. So, the difficulty in Tetum affixation is sound. Example: the word *Moos* pronunciation *Moos* not *Mós*

because *Mós* is another meaning. And also, the word *Haree* pronunciation *Haree* not *Haré* because *Haré* is another meaning.

2. Morphology

Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. So, base on the data presentation the writer found that the difficulty in Tetum affixation is the writing. Example: *kabaas* and *kabas* are different meanings, so we have to careful to write the word. And also *kabeen* and *kaben*.

3. Syntax

The syntax is the set of rules, principles, and processes that govern the structure of sentences in a given language, usually including word order. So, base on the data presentation the writer found that the difficulty in Tetum affixation is the writing. Example: The sentence *Halo fo'er*, we can sort it become *hafo'er*. And also, *tinan-tinan* becomes *tnitinan*.

4. Semantics

Semantics is the linguistic study of meaning in language, programming language, and formal logic. So, based on the data presentation the writer found that the difficulty in Tetum affixation is the writing and sound. Example: *Tara an rasik* can also write *tara rasik an*. So, different form but the same meaning.

CONCLUSION

Partial and total reduplication of words to express various semantic notions is productive in Tetum Prasa Dili. This process is limited and not productive in Tetum Prasa Dili. Noteworthy is that both in the reduplication example, but the function for this type of reduplication is very specific, the derivation. Tetum Prasa Dili reduplication is only used in some lexical language items that have already been crystallized to some extent, most of which are adjectives and adverbs, with the meaning of serialization or intensification, or to make the plural of some names that are linguistic loans. Base on the finding of the research and discussion, the researcher concludes that there was an interesting morphological process dealing with roots, bases, and stems.

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