

A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesia in Novel

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Abstract: *Novel is one of the learning media that can used by teacher and student in order to help the improve their reading knowledge. A contrastive analysis to a compare first language and second language is used in this study in order to find kinds, differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes. The object of the study are the novel English and Indonesian entitled "The Rainbow Troops and Laskar Pelangi" novel by Andrea Hirata and translated by Angie Kilbane. The study was design in content analysis qualitative research because the object of the study was a novel. Moreover, as the data was in the researcher also conducted the analysis used contrastive analysis to more focus on differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes. The instrument used to collect the data is the form of checklist. Based on the background of the case about, the study is conducted: 1) to analyse the English and Indonesian suffixes. 2) to analyse the process od derived word classes after add the suffixes. The result of this study showed that in term of kinds English and Indonesian suffixes noun (-acne, -ence, -er, -or, -ist, -ian, -tion, -tion, -ness, -ion, -ing, -ment, -ity, -isn, -dom, -ship, -ent, -ary, -ure, -tude, -hood, -eer, -logy, -age, -ant). Verb (-ize/-ise, -ate, -ify, -en) adverb (-ly) and adjective (-al, -ar, -ic, -ical, -able/-ible, -ous, -full, -less, -ish, -ed, -ive, -er, -ate, -ent, -est). Indonesian suffixes there are : noun (-an, -is, -isasi, -isme, -itas, -wan/-wati, -man) verb (-an, -I, -kan). Adjective (-an, -al, -if, -is, -I, -iah). The difference English and Indonesia, English suffixes any adverb (-ly, lovely, politely, wisely, etc). Difference Indonesian and English suffixes that is Indonesian suffix any kinds of nominal there is the example (-an, jutaan, ribuan, ratusan, etc)*

Keywords: *Analysis, noun suffix, suffix*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is considered as the best way in having relationship with others. People as social beings use the language for interaction, socialization, and communication. One of language that is used most in English. In Indonesia, English is the first foreign language that is learned and practiced. Not only to be learned and practiced, English is also suggested to be mastered. Words are a crucial part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of grammars. The study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed is morphology. From this explanation the researcher can conclude that words have internal structure, which is rule governed. In this branch of linguistic can be know about parts of a word. Fromkin (2007, p.32) a word can consist of one morpheme, two morpheme, and more than two morpheme. When talking about morphology, absolutely the students also study about the parts of word or the structure of word. As stated by Louise and Stockwell (2010) word is the smallest meaningful of language in the spoken or written. A word can be produced from root, morpheme, and can be added by affix. Morphemes are the minimal linguistic sign in all

languages, and many languages have prefixes and suffixes, but each language may differ in how they use and name their morphemes.

A process where new words are formed through the addition of morphemes is referred to as affixation. These morphemes could be added at the beginning (before) or end (after) of the root word. When the words add by affixation, the word can change meaning and word classes. Many learner English languages not comprehend about it. This study researcher can explain about kind of suffixes and process it especially English and Indonesian suffixes. Nation (2001) learn affixation can help students to understand the meaning of a particular word, while inflectional affixes do not change word classes and also do not change meaning of words. Affix is categorized as bound morpheme because it can not stand alone and should be attached to the root or stem or base. It is also same with prefix and suffix, because they are the types of affix. Prefix is a form added in front of a word or word root to change its meaning, and suffix is a combination of letters added to the end of a word or word root. Suffixes are used either to form new words or show the function of a word. From the definition can be known that both prefix and suffix can create a new word. Besides that when prefix and suffix are added in a word so it may change the meaning of a word, and word classes. For example in Indonesian language, affix is studied also in the structure of word but Indonesian people usually call affix "*imbuhan*".

Suffix is called "*akhiran*". Some examples of Indonesian suffixes as follow: -an (makanan, minuman, bacaan) i- (ulangi, temani, amouni) kan- (campurkan, matikan, hidupkan) kah- (apakah, bisakah, maukah) iah- (alamiah, jasmaniah, rohaniah) -if (efektif, produktif, konsumtif). The example of English suffix morphemes are -ing (playing, drinking, learning) -er (teacher, learner, driver) and -ly (happily, sadly, cutely).

Fauziati (2002) said that a branch of linguistics which seeks to compare two or more language or subsystems of language with the aims at describing the similarities and differences between the miscontrastive linguistic. The researchers's reason to focus on suffix especially English and Indonesia because many students get in problem when they learnt affixation. Word add by affix can change meaning and word class. Learn suffix and prefix is an important part of building better readers. Prefixes, suffixes, and roots are the essential building blocks of all words. The researcher wants focus to analyze the suffix because to limit the study and to deep this study. Contrastive analysis is way that compare between two languages to know the similarities and differences from those languages. That if students want to study language easily, they have to know also all of thing relate with the language learned. Besides that by predicting the mistakes in learning language by using CA also can find the solving problem. Reason the researcher take sample from the novel "*Laskar Pelangi*" by Andrea Hirata and "*The Rainbow Troops*" translated by Angie Kilbane because that novel have many moral messages from example spirit of children to get education and defend their school and this novel is famous novel in Indonesia and another country that novel to be best seller in Indonesia although in another country.

Based on the explanation above, researcher decided to present the research with the title "*Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesia Suffixes in 'The Rainbow Troops' Novel*".

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Morpheme

Morpheme is “a minimal unit of meaning of grammatical function”. Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural, for example. In the sentence “ the police reopened the investigation”, the word reopened consist of three morphemes. It was adopt theory by yule (2006, p.52). One minimal unit of meaning is open, another minimal unit of meaning is re-(meaning, „again “) and minimal unit of grammatical function is – ed (indicating past tense). The word *tourist* also contain three morphemes. There is one minimal unit of meaning *tour*, another minimal unit of meaning – *ist* (marking, „person who does something “), and a animal unit of grammatical funtion-*s* (indicating plural). Devidate of morpheme there are.

2.1.1.Free morpheme

According to Fromkin et al (2003) are those that can stand alone as words. Constitute words by themselves. Free morpheme divided two way , there are :

A. Lecixal morpheme

Lecixal is relating to words or the vocabulary of language as distinguished from its grammar and construction .some example are : *girl , man , house , tiger , sad , long , yellow , sincere , open , look , follow , break*. We can add new lexical morpheme to the language rather easily , so they are treated as an „open “class of words such as noun , verb , adverb , and adjective.

B. Functional morpheme

Functional morpheme is set consists largely of the function words in the language such as conjunctions , prepositions , articles and pronouns. Because we almost never add new function morphemes to the language, they are described as a „closed” class of words . some example are ; *and ,but, when ,because , on, near , above , in , the,that,it,them*.

1. Bound morpheme

Are never words by themselves but always parts of word fromkin et al (2003). So bound morpheme must be attached to the word (affixes) . affix is categorized as bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone and should be attached to the root or stem or base.

a) Derivation

English word when add with another morpheme can change the meaning , moreover can the new word of english . this process called derivation and it is accomplished by mean of large number of small “bits” are generally mention as **affixes**. Appendages (affixes) are added at either the end of the word. Affixes divided some kinds , there are :

1. Prefix

Prefix stated by Fromkin et al (2003) is occurring before other morpheme . prefix is beginning in word. Examples of prefixes are *unhappy, unfamiliar, impossible* and *atc*.

2. Suffix

Suffix is also categorial as bound morpheme, such as a prefix. However, it is rather different. Suffix is a combination of letters added to the end of a word or root. Suffixes are used either to form new words or show the function of a word. Plag (2002) divided suffix into several types, they are: (1) Nominal Suffixes Plag (2002) were often employed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities and the like. Another large group of nominal suffixes derived person nouns of various sorts. Very often, these meanings were extended to other, related senses so that practically each suffix can be shown to be able to express more than one meaning, with the semantic domains of different suffixes often overlapping.

There are examples of suffixes, they are:

- a) Noun suffixes which form noun. That are examples of them, *-age* (marriage, coverage), *-ance* (and with its variant *-ence/-ency/-ancy*) (performance, independence), *-ant* (applicant, defendant), *-ee* (employee, interviewee), *-er* (performer, beginner), *-ing* (running, building), *-ion* (education, connection), *-ist* (novelist, scientist), *-ment* (development, treatment), *-ness* (happiness, darkness), *-ship* (friendship, relationship), *-ence* (intelligence, difference), *-or* (actor, refrigerator), *-ian* (politician), *-ity* (reality, neutrality), *-ism* (magnetism), *-dom* (freedom, kingdom), *-ent* (permanent), *-ary* (elementary, urinary),
- b) Adverbial suffixes which form adverb meaning. That are the examples of them, *-ly* (slowly, aggressively), *-wise* (clockwise, weather-wise).
- c) Verbal suffixes which derive verbs from other categories (mostly adjectives and nouns), *-ate*, *-en*, *-ify*, *-ize*. The examples of them are: *-ate* (dominate, irritate), *-en* (harden, lengthen), *-ify* (identify, magnify), *-ize* (feminize, Americanize).
- d) Adjectival suffixes are the suffixes that can form adjective meaning. The word that can change into adjective is noun and verb. Suffixes from adjective meaning from verb are *-able*, *-ive*. From noun into adjectival meaning, the suffixes are *-al*, *-ed*, *-ful*, *-ic*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-less*, *-ly*, *-ous*, *-y*.

3) Infix

Infixes, according to Yule (2006), which are attached within another morpheme. Infixes is common in languages of Southeast Asia and Philippines, and also found in some Native American languages.

4) Circumfix

Circumfixes stated by Fromkin et al (2003). Is morpheme that are attached to another morpheme both initially and finally circumfixes common in German language.

Sometimes, a root word needs to add an affix so that can be used. This affixes can change the meaning, kind, and function of words become other words that different function with the root word. It is such English affixes, Indonesian affixes is also classified into seven groups, which are prefix, suffix, infix, simulfiks, konfiks, superfiks, combination affix. However, this research only focuses on suffix in L1 (Indonesian). There are suffix in Indonesia:

1. Forming noun, the example suffixes that from noun are *-an* (*tulisan, manisan, daratan*), *-at* (*muslimat, hadirat*), *-si* (*politisi, kritisi*), *-in* (*hadirin, muslimin*), *-ir*

- (*importer, eksportir*), *-us* (*politikus, kritikus*), *-is* (connected with suffix *-isme*) (such as *kapitalis, kapitalisme*), *-or* (*koruptor, dictator*), *-tas* (*kualitas, universitas*).
2. Forming verb can change the root word to be verb meaning. The example of this type is suffix *-in* (*bikini, doain*).
 3. Forming adjective, there eight suffixes which derive adjective form. That is *-an* (*cantikan, kampungan*), *-al* (*individual, material*), *-il* (*idil, prinsipil*), *-iah* (*alamiah, jasmaniah*), *-if* (*efektif, produktif*), *-is* (*teknis, praktis*), *istis* (*optimistis, materialistis*), *-I* (*kimiawi, manusiawi*).
 4. Forming numeral, suffix *-an* in word *puluhan* dan *ratusan* constitute the example of this type

C. Derived Word Class

Suffix is that not being inflectional, it must be derivational. Since the term derivational is used for all aspect of word –structure involving affixation that is not inflectional. There are way derivation word class according by (Carstairs & McCarthy, 2002.):

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives.

There are adverbs deriving from adjectives such as (*-ly*) “quick+ly”
(quick= Adjective + suffix, *-ly*) Quickly= Adverb.

2. Nouns derived from noun

Not all derivation process change word class. English has derivational process that yield nouns with meaning such as (*-let*) “book+let” (book= noun + suffix, *-let*) booklet= noun. Another example is (*-ship*) “friend+ship” (friend+ noun = suffixes, *-ship*) Friendship= Noun

3. Nouns derived from member of other word class

Nouns derived from another word class such as adjective and form verbs are extremely numerous. Here are some suffixes used to derived nouns from adjective such as (*-ity, -ness, -ism*). Even more numerous are suffixes for deriving nouns from verbs. Here are just a few: (*-ance*) “perform+ance” (perform= verb+ suffixe, *-ance*) performance= noun, (*-ment*) “commit+ment” (commite= verb+ suffixe, *-ment*) commitment= noun, (*-ing*) “sing+ing” (sing= verb+ suffixe, *-ing*) singing=noun, (*-ion*) “confuse+ion” (confuce= verb=suffixe, *-ion*) confusion=noun, (*-er*) “paint+er” (paint= verb+suffix, *-er*) painter= noun. By contrast with some languages, however the derivational use that English makes of vowel change is minimal.

4. Adjectives derived from members of other word class

Some of the process that derive adjectives from verbs straddle that divide between derivation and inflection in a way that we have not yet encountered. Futher suffixes that commonly from adjectives from verbs, with their basic meanings, are: „break + able”(break= verb + suffixe;; *-able*) Breakable= adjective, „read+able” (read=verb+suffixe, *-able*)Readable= adjective, „repulse+ive” (repulse=verb+suffixe, *-ive*) repulsive= adjective. Expectations devided from these basic meanings can, as usual in derivation be overridden; for example conversant does not tending to converse. Some of these bound verb roots appear in a number of devidd lexemes, such as the aud cannot tending alone and it is meaningless that Occurs in (*-ence, -ible*) „Audience or Auddible”. As will be seen adjectives in *-ful* and *-less* tend to come in pairs although the correspondence is not exact: slothful but not “slothless” and penlessbuut not “Pennifful”. This confirms again that, even when the meaning of a potential word may be easily

guessable(a “slothless” person would be hardworking, and a “penniful” person would be well off) the existence of the word is not guaranteed.

5. Verbs derived from verbs

Verb derived verb such as “got = en” (got = verb + suffixe “-en”) Gotten,= verb, “forbide +en” (forbid= verb = suffixe “-en”) Forbiden= verb.

6. Verbs derived from member of the other word class

Verbs derived from nouns and from adjectives are numerous. The suffix for deriving verb from nouns are: “organ + ise” (organ = noun + suffixe “-ise”) Organise = ver, “terror = ise” (terror = noun = suffix “-ise”) Terrorise= noun. This is suffix for deriving verb form adjective is : (broke = adjective + suffix “-en”) Broken = verb.

D. Contrastive Analysis

Platt (1992, p.17) states that contrastive analysis to describe similarities and differences among two or more languages at such as level phonology, grammar, and semantics. CA 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 foreign language or target language. Raji (2012, p.1) explains that contrastive analysis is a branch of language which focuses on the study of two or more different languages with the aim of describing 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 other word contrastive analysis is the study of linguistic in teaching second language. Especially, CA also can be used by the teachers to solve the difficulties and speaking problem that student made in learning foreign language.

Tarigan (1996, p.50) states that CA has some important contributions in the teaching learning process for example:

- a. Constructing language teaching materials. This is the basic aspect of comparing two languages.
- b. Constructing the system of pedagogical language. This is based on the linguistic theory being used.
- c. Arranging the class property in which the first language is used to help in the second language learning.

Based on above that contrastive analysis also has important role in learning process and has the advantage. It is not only help the students in learn foreign language become easier but also the teachers can know difficulties and mistakes in learning foreign or target language of students. There are solutions to overcome the difficulties and error of the students. One of the solutions to solve the difficulties and errors of the students in learning target language is contrastive analysis. Therefore, contrastive analysis can be used as an alternative solution in second language teaching.

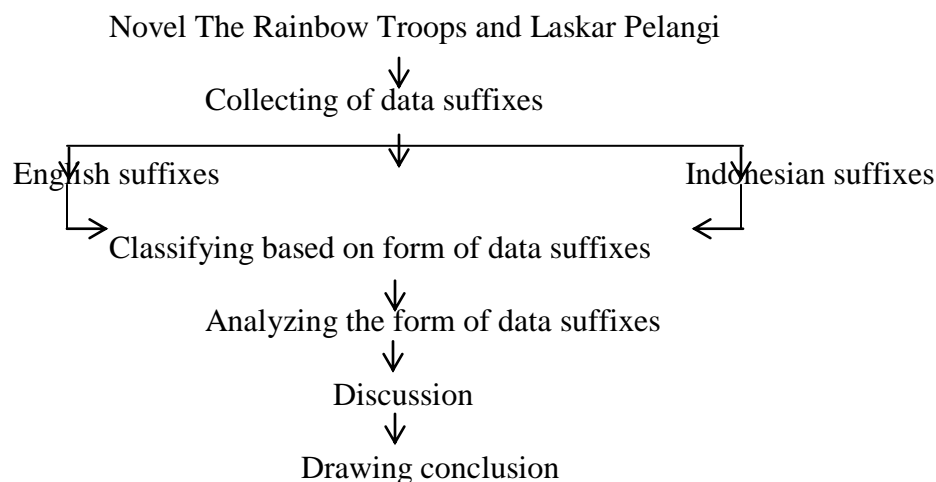


Figure 1. A Frame of Thinking

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This point discusses the research design, subject of the study, source of the study, source of data, research instrument, data collection procedure, data analysis procedure and data endorsement. There are many different types of qualitative research, there are: basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies.

Then, the type of this study is content analysis because this study will analyze the novel especially suffixes used in novels. Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material can be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents.

To get data in this study, researcher needs method which is suitable with purpose of study. Then the data will answer the problem of study. In the other words, when we talk about researcher design, it means that we talk about approach of this research.

In this research the researcher finds the data of the novel; the researcher uses two novels to find the data. For the data of Indonesian suffixes researcher uses novel that the researcher by Andreas Hirata the title " Laskar Pelangi " and for English suffixes the researcher uses novel translate of Laskar Pelangi that was " The Rainbow Troops " translated by Angle Killbane.

The instrument of the research is the equipment that used by the researcher to collect the data, in which it is important to get the accurate data. It means that instrument is very important to arrange the data. The instrument of this research is the researcher. Based on the procedure to data collection, researcher familiarizing and organizing, coding – reducing, and interpreting representing.

There are many ways to collect the data for qualitative research , such as: documentation, observation, test, interview, and questionnaire. In this study, the researcher uses documentation through reading the material and note taking technique to collect the English suffixes and Indonesian suffixes in the novel. According to Suharsimi (2006) a documentation method is

findings data that related by using book, transcript, newspaper, magazine, ancient inscription, notes of a meeting, agenda, etc. Then in research, the researcher uses documentation to collect the data of English suffixes and Indonesian suffixes. The data take from novel Indonesian and translated English.

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

a. The Differences of English and Indonesian Suffixes

It is derived the word classs in English suffixes writer findings verb form can derived from another word classs as noun + suffix –en example (word result be verb. Besides verb derived from adjective, adverb, and also verb. Meanwhile, in Indonesia verb derived from two word classs, there are noun and verb. Adjective form in English derived from another word classs such as noun, verb, adverb and also adjective. Meanwhile in Indonesia adjective form derived from three word classs such as noun, verb, and adjective. Furthermore, kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes. In English suffixes, there are: Noun (-*acne*, -*ence*, -*er*, -*or*, -*ist*, -*ian*, -*tion*, -*tion*, -*ness*, -*ion*, -*ing*, -*ment*, -*ity*, -*ism*, -*dom*, -*ship*, -*ent*, -*ary*, -*ure*, -*tude*, -*hood*, -*eer*, -*logy*, -*age*, -*ant*). Verb (-*ize/ise*, -*ate*, -*ify*, -*en*). Adverb (-*ly*) and Adjective (-*al*, -*ar*, -*ic*, -*ical*, -*able/ible*, -*ous*, -*ful*, -*less*, -*ish*, -*ed*, -*ive*, -*er*, -*ate*, -*ent*, -*est*). Indonesian suffixes there are: Noun (-*an*, -*is*, -*isasi*, -*isme*, -*itas*, -*wan/wati*, -*man*). Verb (-*an*, -*i*, -*kan*). Adjective (-*an*, -*al*, -*if*, -*is*, -*i*, -*iah*). Numeral (-*an*). There are kinds English and Indonesian suffixes found in novels.

b. The similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes

It is derived the word classs English and Indonesian suffixes has derived from another word classs after add the suffixes. and noun form derived from adjective and verb, Indonesian suffixes also noun form derived from adjective English suffixes writer findings verb form can derived from another word class. Besides, the similarities English and Indonesian suffixes it is kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes have three similarities form, there are: Noun, Adjective and Verb.

4.2 Discussion

This part of the study is aimed to discuss the result of the study of suffixes that has been collected from the novels using field notes and coding. In addition, as it is explained in the previous chapter. The discussion is focusing on the kind of English and Indonesian suffixes and the differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes. The discussion is divided into two major points. The first is the conformity the kinds of English and Indonesian suffixes especially found in “*The Rainbow Troops and Laskar Pelangi*” novel. This is conducted to figure out whether all of the kinds of suffixes be present are conformity of the found in the novels. This is done to figure out what and how the suffixes in the novels are conforming to the present in the reference of used.

Futhermore, this research also has conducted analysis which contrast two languages, there are English and Indonesian language. For contrast both language used the theory of contrastive analysis according Platt (1992, p.17) states that contrastive analysis to describe

similarities and differences among two or more languages. This research focus on morphology level.

Due to focus on the kinds of suffixes of the novels, the result of analysis based on the research findings that writer can conclude is most of kinds the English and Indonesian suffixes found in the novels. According to the tables present in chapter four. There are thirty one tables for the kinds of English suffixes as well as the words found in novels. There are eight column which show the kinds of suffixe, the basic word or free morpheme, word class of the basic word, the word add by suffix or free morpheme + suffix, word class, meaning, page, and last code. Furthermore, for the differences and similarities that has been see of process the derivation of suffixes. When add the suffix the word included another word class and has different meaning.

V. CONCLUSION

In researcher's conclusion, English and Indonesia suffixes in novels entitled "The Rainbow Troops and *Laskar pelangi*" have differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes found in novels by using contrastive analysis. So English and Indonesian suffixes have positive and negative transfer for facilitates L2 (learner second language). Postive transfer seen in similarities English and Indonesian suffixes. And on the contrary of negative transfer from differences in found English and Indonesian suffixes.

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