

ABSTRACT

Astutik, Lidia. 2024. *A Contrastive Analysis of Arabic and English Affixation*. Thesis, English Department Faculty of Letters and Philosophy Panca Marga University. The advisors are: (1) Sri Andayani, S.S., M.Hum., and (2) Adi Sutrisno, S.S., M.Hum.

This research comparative between Arabic and English affixation. Contrastive analysis is comparing two languages to find the differences and similarities that are found in the two languages. This research was raised because of the assumption that when students have learned and know about one of the two languages, the students assume that the other language is difficult to understand. This research has two main objectives there are to find the differences and similarities of Arabic and English affixation.

Affixation is a grammatical unit bound to a word, which is an element and not a word that can be attach to a specific part and then form another word to form a new word. The theory used in this study for Arabic is Mustofa and English used Katamba theory.

In this research used descriptive qualitative method. The data analysis mehod this research uses *Metode Agih* (distributional method). *Metode Agih* (distributional method) is a method whose determining tool is precisely part of the language concerned, namely Arabic and English. Data collection method used observation in Arabic and English vocabullary.

Accordingly, this research gets the result, There are six differences of Arabic and English in affixation In Arabic, the addition of verbs to nouns has three affixes, namely prefix, infix and confix. While English according to katamba theory, the addition of verbs to nouns only has suffixes. The similarities there are three, In general both languages have affixed words. Both language have additional letters and meaning changes. While specifically Arabic and English can changed from verb into noun.

Key Words: Contrastive analysis, Arabic, English, Affixation