

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF FRENCH NOMINA DEVERBA AND INDONESIAN AND ITS PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATIONS IN LEARNING FRENCH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to contrast the morphological procedure of nominalization in French and Indonesian which comes from the verb categories and their implications in learning French for Indonesian speakers. Data were collected from various printed sources, namely dictionaries, short stories, and Indonesian texts. The data were analyzed using the markup reading technique and referential matching method and the switching method.

The results showed that (1) there were similarities both morphologically and semantically in the patterns of forming deverba nouns in French and Indonesian. Verbs ending in -er in French tend to have similarities in the formation pattern of deverba nouns in Indonesian, namely affixation. (2) There are similarities, the formation of deverba nouns in French and Indonesian also has differences. This difference is related to prefixation. French does not have a noun-forming prefix, while Indonesian has a noun-forming prefix. (3) In terms of composition, there are differences in morphological procedure patterns in forming deverbial nouns. This difference is due to the fact that in Indonesian, the basic verbs that are located in a noun or adverbial category remain a noun, while in French, the pattern can form a noun. (4) The similarity in the formation of deverba nouns in French and Indonesian gives an advantage to learners who speak Indonesian as their mother tongue because they can remember the pattern and use it in French. (5) The difference in the morphological procedure for the formation of deverba nouns in French and Indonesian can cause difficulties for learners who speak Indonesian as their mother tongue because there can be negative interference, namely the use of Indonesian morphological patterns in French.

Kata Kunci: *nominalization. French, Indonesian, noun, verb,*