

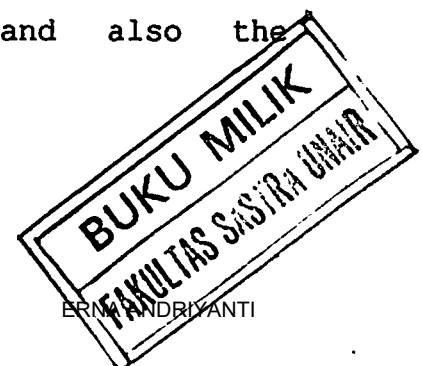
## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### II.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The object of research in this study is *Kompas*, a daily newspaper which is published in Jakarta. *Kompas* is published first on June 28, 1965 by Yayasan Bentara Rakyat (PK Ojong, Jakob Oetama, August Parengkuan, and Indra Gunawan). This newspaper has a motto, i.e. Amanat Hatnurani Rakyat (Junaedhie, 1991: p. 85). *Kompas* is the greatest newspaper in Indonesia both in its total number of copies (500,000 eks.) and also for the income, *Kompas* gets from advertisements. Not only the greatest newspaper in Indonesia, but *Kompas* is also crowned as the king in the daily newspaper category (Sadono SY, 1996: 13). In 1993, PT CISI Raya Utama has calculated the income of PT Kompas Media Nusantara (the publisher of *Kompas*) reached up almost 240 trilliun rupiahs with its net profit is about 30 - 35 trilliun rupiahs.

The success of *Kompas* is acceptable and worth all the credits as the king in the daily newspaper category, because its financial, capability and also the



professionalism of its crews are doubtless. *Kompas* dominates the constant market segment of the high-middle to high class subscribers, as if they have the obligation to read this newspaper routinely (Sadono, 1996: p.12).

Basically, the number of edition *Kompas* poses the second position after *Pos Kota* (published in Jakarta) which produces around 600,000 eks. This condition is not permanent, since the editions of *Kompas* is fluctuative. It means, the number of copies keep up with the rythm of the news; if there is news or event which is very important, the publisher will print a number of copies than it usually printed before. The majority of the *Kompas* readers is subscribers, so it effects the fluctuation of *Kompas* edition. While, 70 % the readers of *Pos Kota* buy this newspaper in retail. So, *Pos Kota* newspaper doesn't change its total number of edition, eventhough there's a *hot issue* to discuss about.

In the advertisements side, *Kompas* gets the number one income among other newspapers which in average it may get 2 trilliun rupiahs per day (Sadono, 1996: p.12).

*Kompas* published in 20 pages in which the first page mostly contains the latest issues. Second page covers the economics issue (mostly the economics in

Indonesia). Third page contains the health and environment issues. The fourth and fifth page contain *Tajuk Rencana*, opini and also miniatur advertisements. Sixth page covers foreign issues (economics, politics, etc). Seventh page covers foreign political issue. Page 8 and 9 cover regional issue. Page 10 contains education and cultural issues. Page 11 contains miniatur advertisements. Page 12 and 13 covers the news in Jabotabek area. Page 14 contains Indonesian political issue. Page 15 is a extension of the first page. Page 16 covers the sports issue (national or international). Page 17 discusses economics issue (in a global perspective). Page 18 and 19 vacancies and advertisements. Finally, page 20 covers the prominent figure (national or international) and *Nama dan Peristiwa* topics.

As the national and the biggest newspaper in Indonesia, *Kompas* has its own style in reporting the news that may differ this newspaper with others. A specific matter in which I interested in analyzing this newspaper is that *Kompas* frequently uses the English elements in almost all kinds of issues (economics, politics, sports, etc.). In general, there are many forms of English elements like words, word affixation,

compound words, and sometimes uses sentences. In accordance with the scope and limitation in Chapter I, I will only analyze the use of English words combined with the bound morphemes *meN-* and *di-* in *Kompas*.

## II.2. REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

In this paper, I apply some theories about interferences and morphophonemics that I think these theories suit my intention in analyzing the use of the English words in *Kompas*.

### II.2.1. INTERFERENCE THEORY

According to Tarigan, interference is the use of the first language system in using second language, while the system of the first language doesn't have similarities with the second one. We can say that the interference happens when we transfer the system of the first language (we can conclude this language as the speaker's mother tongue) into the system of the second language (the second language learned by the speaker). Tarigan bases this theory from the opinion of Weinreich and Haugen, that Weinreich defines interference as "*Those instances of deviation from the norms of either language which occur in the speech of bilingual as a*

*result of their familiarity with more than one language, i.e., as a result of language contact" (Diebold in Hymes, 1964, 497). While Haugen says that the diffusion or borrowing of the language is the speaker's act in using the language pattern for using other language pattern. The speaker's mother tongue is the one which gets the influence, not the learned language (Dulay in Tarigan dan Tarigan, 1988: 15-16). Haugen also said that interference is a process of language contact, and the unbalanced parts of each of the two languages which are covered by the two connected languages and the application of two systems (of two different languages) use in one language either in the first or the second language, and the taking of one element from other language makes the deviations of the language norms of the influenced language.*

#### II.2.2. MORPHOPHONEMICS

Morphophonemics is a study of the changing of phonemes which is caused by the relationship of two or more morphemes. In this case, we have to understand the way phonological rules work within words, we need to consider the internal structure of words a little more carefully. Let us take an example from English. The

distinction between [m] and [n] is contrastive, as we can see from minimal pairs such as male/nail, can/cam, and so on. Thus, the phoneme /m/ and /n/ have the realisations [m] and [n]. But consider the words *input* and *inset*. These words represented phonologically as /input/ and /insɛt/. The nasal in *input* is, however, uttered as an [m]. This is because the /n/ assimilates in place of articulation to the following stop. This means that the phoneme /n/ has an [m] allophone. The nasal in both words to be phonologically an /n/, which is realised phonetically as an [m] in *input*, but as an [n] in *inset*. These two words are morphologically complex; they consist of more than one morphological element. We refer to these elements as *morphemes*. We may say that, *while a word is a linguistic unit which signals a meaning, morphemes are units within the word which signals identifiable meanings* (Carr, 1993; p.33).

The word *input* has two morphemes: one is a prefix and the other is a root, which have the phonological forms /in/ and /put/. The morpheme with the phonological form /in/ has two different phonetic forms: /in/ and /im/. These phonetic forms is called as *morphs*.

*Morphs* is a process in which the word can be segmented into parts. Thus the word *taller* is segmented

into two morphs, which can be written in phonological forms as /tall/ and /ər/. Each morph represents a particular morpheme. The difference between morphs and morphemes can be expressed in terms of *substance* and *form*. The morpheme is an element of 'form' related to its 'substance' on the phonological level of the language. So, morpheme may be represented directly by phonological segments with a particular *shape* (that is by morphs). Thus the word *went* (phonological /went/), which cannot be segmented into morphs, represents the combination of the two morphemes *go* and *ed*.

It frequently happens that a particular morpheme is not represented by the same morph, but by different morphs in different environments, it can be said that these forms alternate each other. These different representations of a morpheme are called *allomorphs*. In other word, allomorph is a name for representation of a morpheme based on its environment. For example, the plural morpheme in English, which refer to as {s}, is regularly represented by the allomorphs /s/, /z/ and /iz/. These are phonologically determined, in the sense that the choice of any one is determined by the phonological form of the morph with which it is combined (Lyons, 1967; pp. 180-187).

According to Sudarno, there are three processes of Indonesian morphophonemics which they are fusion of the free morpheme with bound morpheme (affixation), reduplication of free morpheme, fusion of free morphemes (compounding).

A. *Affixation* is a combining of the free morpheme with the bound morpheme. Some process may be changed, some may not. In this case, the opened phoneme and the closed morpheme hold important roles because it determines the process of changing. Morpheme which has final phoneme vocal is an open morpheme, morpheme which has final phoneme consonant is a closed morpheme, morpheme which has preceding phoneme vocal is a vocal morpheme, morpheme which has preceding phoneme consonant is a consonant morpheme.

B. *Reduplication* is a process of reduplicate two free morphemes. For example, rumah-rumah, makan-makan, etc.

C. *Compounding* is a morphological process of free morpheme with free morpheme. For example,  
surat and kabar -> surat kabar  
rumah and makan -> rumah makan



### II.2.3. Bound Morpheme meN-

The preceded phoneme of the free morpheme determines the form of meN- if there is a morphological process between the bound and free morphemes.

According to Sudarno, there are several norms in the affixation process in Bahasa Indonesia. First norm is, that if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /b/ or /p/ which are stop bilabial consonant -- preceded phoneme is voiced bilabial stop, while the last phoneme is voiceless bilabial stop -- so, the closing nasal consonant of the bound morpheme meN- is also the nasal bilabial consonant, that is allomorph of mem-.

Second norm is, that if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /d/ or /t/, which are dental stop -- preceded phoneme is voiced dental stop, while the next phoneme is voiceless dental stop-- so, the closing nasal consonant of the bound morpheme meN- is also the nasal dental consonant, that is allomorph of men-.

Third norm is, that if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /j/, /c/, or /s/; the previous two phonemes are palatal stop consonant-- the preceded phoneme is voiced palatal stop, while the next phoneme is voiceless palatal stop-- and phoneme /s/ is the dental consonant. So, the closing nasal consonant of the

bound morpheme *meN-* is the nasal palatal consonant, that is allomorph of *meny-*.

Fourth norm is, that if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /g/, /k/, /h/, or vocals, i.e. /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/ or /u/-- the previous two phonemes are the velar stop consonant, while phoneme /h/ is the glottal fricative-- so, the closing nasal consonant of the bound morpheme *meN-* is the nasal velar consonant, that is allomorph of *meng-*.

And, fifth norm is that if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /l/, /m/, /n/, /n /, /n/, /r/, /w/, /y/, the allomorph of these phonemes is *me-*.

There is other exception rule in the process of Morphology. It says that if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is the voiceless consonant, except the voiceless palatal consonant /c/, or the (fricative) dental consonant /s/, the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme will be absorbed, and combines together with the nasal consonant of the bound morpheme (Sudarno, 1990: 101-111).

#### II.2.4. Bound Morpheme Di-

As bound morpheme *meN-*, bound morpheme *di-* is a prefix. Prefix *meN-* is a closed bound morpheme, which

ended with a consonant, while prefix *di-* is an open bound morpheme. Compare it with the bound morpheme *meN-*, bound morpheme *di-* doesn't get any changes. There are also no changes in the free morpheme that binds together with the bound morpheme *di-*. The process of affixation between the free morpheme and the bound morpheme *di-* looks as the process of syllables which are joined together to become a word. The bound morpheme *meN-* has more complicated rules to follow because the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme determines which types of the bound morpheme *meN-* is in the process of affixation. Meanwhile, the bound morpheme *di-* has a less complicated process than the bound morpheme *meN-*.

The bound morpheme *di-* is a prefix that forms a verb and has a pair form with a verb preceded by the bound morpheme *meN-*. Formed words as *dicium*, *dipukul*, *dicuci*, and *diserang* have their pair form with other forms preceded with bound morpheme *meN-*, that is, *mencium*, *memukul*, *mencuci*, and *menyerang*. The bound morpheme *di-* also has a function as a preposition that explains a word has meaning as a *place*, for example, *di sekolah*, *di kamar*, and *di Surabaya* do not form a verb, and do not have a pair form with the formed word with the bound morpheme *meN-* (Mustakim, 1992, p. 93-95).

### II.3. REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

I find study which has similarity with my study, that is *Pemakaian Unsur Leksikal Bahasa Indonesia dalam Media Cetak Berbahasa Jawa di Jawa Timur*, by Sri Hariyani Affandi. In this study, she describes the use of bahasa Indonesia in the magazines using bahasa Jawa in East Java.

Sri H.A. in her thesis using 2 magazines as her object of the study, they are Jayabaya and Jawa Anyar. She concludes that there are five forms appear in all magazines:

1. single form
2. affixation form
3. compound form
4. reduplication form
5. abbreviation form

Among all the five forms above, single form frequently used in the object of her study. Besides, these forms show different characters in their forms within the Javanese written text.

The form number 1, 3, and 5 are used as they are without any forms have been changed. Form number 2 and 4 show different varieties, i.e. these forms differ into 2 types:

a. Affixation form differs into:

1. No changes affixation form in bahasa Indonesia
2. Affixation form with an adjustment act, i.e. changing of its morph-maker.

b. Reduplication form differs into:

1. No changes reduplication form in bahasa Indonesia.
2. Reduplication form differs into:
  - 2.1. No changes reduplication form in bahasa Indonesia.
  - 2.2. Reduplication form with adjustment process in accordance with system of bahasa Jawa, i.e.:reduplication form made for reduplication process with affixes in bahasa Jawa.

Besides identification using word forms in bahasa Indonesia, she also discusses about types of word in bahasa Indonesia, they are:

1. types of word formed in original bahasa Indonesia.
2. types of word with bahasa indonesia + non-bahasa Indonesia pattern.

I find another study correlate with this present thesis discussing about morphophonemic, which is written by Prasetyo P. Medi Harianto (Indonesian Department, Airlangga University, 1994). The title of his thesis is *Morfofonemik prefiks N- dan paN- dalam Bahasa Jawa*. He

concludes that the process of morphophonemic of prefix N- is classified into three processes, i.e., (1) the change of phoneme; (2) the change and addition of phoneme; (3) the change and omission of phoneme.

In (1), there are 4 conditions in which the phoneme is changing:

a. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /m/

This condition occurs when the following word (stem) is preceded by phoneme /b l r/ and also vocal phonemes.

b. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /d d/.

c. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /j/.

d. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /g l r y w/ and also vocal phonemes.

In (2), phoneme /N/ of the prefix N- will change becomes phoneme /n/ and add with phoneme /a/. This condition occurs when the following stem is a monosyllable. This also occurs when the phoneme /N/ of

the prefix N- change into phoneme /n/ and add with phoneme /ə/.

In (3), there are 4 conditions in which the phoneme is changing and omitting:

a. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /m/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /p w/.

b. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /t t/.

c. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /c s/.

d. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /k h/.

The process of morphophonemic of prefix paN- is classified into four processes, i.e., (1) the change of phoneme; (2) the change and addition of phoneme; (3) the change and omission of phoneme; (4) the omission of phoneme. Phoneme /N/ consists of four prefixes, i.e., phonemes /m n n n/. The prefix paN- has the same realisation with phoneme N-, i.e., phonemes /pam pan pan pan/.

In (1), there are 4 conditions in which the phoneme is changing:

a. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /m/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /b l/.

b. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /d d/.

c. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /j/.

d. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /g l r/ and vocal phonemes.

In (2), there are 2 conditions in which the phoneme is changing:

a. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /pan/ + phoneme /θ/

This condition occurs when the following stem is a monosyllabic.

b. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /pan/ + phoneme /a/

In (3), there are is an elimination of the preceding phoneme of the stem, i.e., phonemes /p w t t c s k h/. In this process, there are 4 conditions in which the phoneme is changing:



a. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /m/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /p w/.

b. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /t t/.

c. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /c s/.

d. phoneme /N/ -> phoneme /n/

This condition occurs when the following stem is preceded by phoneme /k h/.

In (4), the process of omitting the phoneme happens when the preceding phoneme of the stem is /g m n r l k s/.

There is a similarity and difference between my study with other studies above. The similarity is, the object of the study is discussing about the language contact in the bilingual society, especially in the written form, i.e., newspaper. The difference is, the object of the languages which connects the first and the second language. The former studies used bahasa Indonesia and bahasa Jawa as their observations, while my object use English (words) combine with bahasa

Indonesia.