

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

III.1. DATA PRESENTATION

The data that I take from *Kompas* (from May until July 1995 edition) are the English words used in this newspaper. In this case, I take the economics issue from *Kompas* since this kind of issue occupies the most important part of this newspaper, and also, it has special pages in page 2 and 13 that means this issue has an important and potential position to discuss about. I found 207 English words out of 75 edition from May until July 1995. The actual amount of the edition from May until July is 92 editions, but I didn't use 17 editions since they are Sunday and holiday edition.

As stated in Chapter I, I only take 10% out of 40 formed words and I will discuss and analyze approximately 9 words.



Table 1. Data collected from Kompas

	FREQUENCY
meng-cover	2
me-manage	3
me-review	2
men-stop	1
di-declare	1
di-listing	1
di-mark up	1
di-rating	2
di-up date	1
TOTAL	14

III.2. DATA ANALYSIS

In daily speech, someone uses a lot of words to communicate with other people. Newspaper is also the means of communication, which is represented by the reporter, uses a lot of words to tell the latest news in Indonesia (for example). There is a written style of reporter by using the English words which is arousing my intention to discuss it in my thesis.

From the data above, I find there is a tendency to

use the affixes (in this case: prefixes) of bahasa Indonesia they are *meN-* and *di-*, in which they are the bound morphemes. The classification of the bound morpheme is not only based on the preceded or the closing phoneme, but also the position of the bound morpheme toward the stem they are attached to. If the bound morpheme which is usually attached with the beginning of the stem, for instance, we have to see the final morpheme of the bound morpheme. While, the bound morpheme which is usually attached with the closing of the stem, we have to see the preceded phoneme of the bound morpheme.

There are 9 formed words that I find from Kompas, which the total number of the data is 14 formed words and the formed word *me-manage* posed the biggest data with 3 formed words. Total number of 9 formed words divided into 4 formed words preceded with the bound morpheme *meN-* and the rest preceded with the bound morpheme *di-*. I analyze all the data in order to find whether there is a certain pattern of combining *meN-* and *di-* with the stem (word).

III.2.1. Bound morpheme meN-

1. meng-cover

The word *meng-cover* is the process between bound morpheme *meng-* (bahasa Indonesia) and free morpheme *cover* (English). For example,

1. Kemungkinan gagalnya *meng-cover* penurunan produksi tahun 1994 tentu saja akan menyebabkan Indonesia terpaksa harus mengimpor beras lagi, meski tidak dalam jumlah besar-besaran seperti tahun 1994/1995.
2. Ini berarti lonjakan produksi 1995, hanya untuk *meng-cover* laju pertumbuhan penduduk plus bertambahnya konsumsi beras bersamaan dengan naiknya income per kapita nasional.

The word *cover* phonetically can be transcribed as /kʌvər/. The phoneme /c/ in this word spelled as /k/ (like phoneme /k/ in bahasa Indonesia). The word *meng-cover* in *Kompas* has a verb function. From two examples above, the word *meng-cover* has a meaning as conceals something over or upon, as to protect, conceal, etc. The process of affixation between the bound morpheme *meng-* with the free morpheme *cover* is not totally using the norm of affixation in bahasa Indonesia. As stated in the previous paragraphs, if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /j/, /c/, or /s/, so the allomorf that binds to the free morpheme is the allomorf of *meny-*. For example:

<u>Free morpheme</u>	<u>Written form</u>
cari	-> mencari
jemput	-> menjemput
saring	-> menyaring

There is one exception in this process of morphology that there is a different between pronunciation and writing. The different is the allomorf *meny-* which appears when the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /j/ or /c/, will appear as *men-* in the written form. If the free morpheme preceded by voiced stop consonant, after the process of morphology, there is a homorgan nasal consonant between the two morphemes cojoint together. That consonant will not appear in the written form. If there is only one nasal consonant, in the pronunciation the nasal consonant follows its free morpheme, not its bound morpheme. But, this process is not obviously shown up, except if the word is divided into its syllables or its morpheme.

<u>Free morpheme</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
cari	-> meny-cari
jemput	-> meny-jemput

If the affixation of the word *cover* follows the process of affixation in bahasa Indonesia, the affixed word will be *men-cover* not *meng-cover* (considered the

word *cover* is already accepted in vocabulary of bahasa Indonesia). There are several English words accepted as Indonesian words after several adjustments according to the rules of absorption other language's terms as already stated above, for example:

<u>English</u>	<u>bahasa Indonesia</u>
critic	-> meN- + kritik -> meng-kritik
crystal	-> meN- + kristal -> meng-kristal
clipping	-> meN- + kliping -> meng-kliping

The process of affixation the absorption words *kritik*, *kristal*, and *kliping* (if we point to the norms in bahasa Indonesia as stated above) shows the inconsistency process in bahasa Indonesia, because if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is voiceless consonant, so the phoneme of the free morpheme will be absorbed and it will combine together with its bound morpheme.

meN- + kritik	-> mengkritik, not mengkritik
meN- + kristal	-> mengkristal, not mengkristal
meN- + kliping	-> mengkliping, not mengkliping

According to Badudu (p.109), the absorption word from other language which begins with the consonant and adds it with the prefix meN-, the word won't lose its consonant.

meN- + kritik	-> mengkritik, not mengkritik
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meN- + kristal -> mengkristal, not mengristal
 meN- + kliping -> mengkliping, not mengliping

2. me-manage

The word *me-manage* is the process of the bound morpheme *me-* (bahasa Indonesia) and the free morpheme *manage* (English). For example:

1. Dalam kewiraswastaan dibutuhkan kemampuan menata, *me-manage* orang, barang, dan dana.
2. Pengusaha tidak merasa perlu *me-manage* pasar, karena yang lebih penting adalah *me-manage* atau melobi pejabat yang menciptakan pasar.

The process of affixation of *me-manage* does not violate the norm as stated above that if preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /l/, /m/, /n/, /ng/, /ny/, /r/, /w/, and /y/, the allomorph *me-* will be used.

There is a small problem if the word *manage* is accepted as an Indonesian word. Since the pronunciation of the word *manage* in English and in bahasa Indonesia is not the same that in English is /mænedʒ/, while in bahasa Indonesia is /manage/ (supposed the speaker only knows bahasa Indonesia).

3. me-review

The word *me-review* is the process of the bound morpheme *me-* (bahasa Indonesia) and the free morpheme *review* (English). For example:

1. Setiap tahun kita kan *me-review* semua tarif, and not talking specifically...
2. Setiap tahun kita *mer-review* tarif dan ini merupakan pekerjaan rutin.

Process of affixation of *me-review* has the similarity with the affixation of *me-manage*. The word *review* is not accepted in bahasa Indonesia yet and it may bring small difficulty for Indonesian people who only speak and understand bahasa Indonesia. These people might confuse how to pronounce the word *review* and they don't know what it means.

4. men-stop

The word *men-stop* is the process of the bound morpheme *men-* (bahasa Indonesia) and the free morpheme *stop* (English). For example:

Kalau menurut direksi telah terjadi *hostile take over* yang berdampak jelek bagi perusahaan maka direksi berhak minta pengadilan *menstop* sementara pengambilalihan itu.

There are two explanations discussing the process of

affixation between the free morpheme stop and the bound morpheme *meN-*. First, if we refer to norm in bahasa Indonesia that the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /j/, /c/, or /s/, then the allomorph *meny-* will be used. Since there is an exception in the morphological process that if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is dental consonant /s/, so the preceded phoneme of it will be absorbed, and combines together with the nasal consonant of the bound morpheme (*meny-*). For example:

serang + meny- -> menyerang

sapu + meny- -> menyapu

siksa + meny- -> menyiksa

The result of the process *meny-* + stop is *meny-top*. This process will change the meaning of the word stop and become a new word with a different meaning.

Second, there is an exception for the morpheme which only consists of one syllable. Morpheme which consists only one syllable may follow the usual norm that allomorph of the bound morpheme *meN-* is determined by the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme, or it may use other allomorph that is *menge-*. For example:

bom + meN- -> membom

las + meN- -> melas

rem + meN- -> merem

or,

bom + meN- -> mengebom

las + meN- -> mengelas

rem + meN- -> mengerem

The result of the process stop + meN- is *mengestop*. This process sounds a little awkward.

If we refer to the dictionary of Indonesian words *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (p. 859), stop has a parable word *setop*. The word *setop* itself is considered as the colloquial word. The formal word for stop in Bahasa Indonesia is *berhenti/terhenti*. So, the possible form used here is *menyetop* that follow the first discussion as above.

III.2.2. Bound Morpheme Di-

1. di-declare

The word *di-declare* is the process of the bound morpheme *di-* (bahasa Indonesia) and the free morpheme *declare* (English). For example:

"Jadi kalau instrumen kebijakan itu jelas, maka jika ada kenyataan bahwa ada industri atau segelintir pengusaha mengatur harga secara bersama maka mereka *di-declare* sebagai kejahatan. Ini jelas....," ujar dia.

There is no difficulty in the process combining the bound morpheme *di-* and the free morpheme *declare*. The problem that might show is the pronunciation of the word *declare* itself. A number of Indonesian people don't know how to pronounce the word *declare*. They might pronounce it as [deklare] instead of [deklɛɪr].

In bahasa Indonesia, there are no parable word for the word *declare*. However, bahasa Indonesia absorbed the word *declaration* from English and it adjusted into the system of bahasa Indonesia becomes *deklarasi*. The word *declaration* has a different class with the word *declare*, that the former word is a noun and the following word is a verb.

The absorbed word from other language applied into bahasa Indonesia will get several adjustments according to the system of it, for example, the absorbed word *declaration* which uses /c/ becomes /k/ and *-(a)tion* becomes *-asi*. So, *declaration* becomes *deklarasi*. *Declaration* absorbed into bahasa Indonesia as a single fixed word and could not separate into several parts; as in English, *declaration* is a derived word from a word *declare*. *Declare* has the same root with *declaration* that is,

declare + { } --> declare.

declare + -ation --> declaration

The bound morpheme *di-* has a pair form with the bound morpheme *meN-*, so *di-declare* has a pair form with *men-declare*. However, sentences in bahasa Indonesia never used *men-declare* unlike the formed word *mendeklarasi(kan)*. It will be an awkward combination if we only combine the word *deklarasi* with the bound morpheme *meN-* without any addition (for instance, a suffix) to complete it. It will be better if we add the combination with the bound morpheme (suffix) *-kan*. So, the preferable combination will be *mendeklarasikan*. In the sentences of bahasa Indonesia, we accustomed to use *dideklarasikan* instead of *di-declare*.

2. di-listing

The word *di-listing* is the process between the bound morpheme *di-* and the free morpheme *listing* (formed word), for example:

Dalam kasus Indosat, dari 35 persen saham yang *di-listing*, 25 persen di antaranya dicatatkan di New York dan 10 persen sisanya di BEJ.

From the data above, it shows that the process of combining prefix *di-* and the formed word *listing* is as simple as the process of *di-declare* above.

3. di mark-up

The word *di mark-up* is the process of the bound morpheme *di-* (bahasa Indonesia) and the free morpheme *mark (up)* (English). For example:

Ada yang ingin meraup uang sebanyak-banyaknya di bursa efek, yang lalu dikeluarkan lagi dari perusahaan untuk kantung pribadinya melalui pembelian aset miliknya sendiri yang sudah di *mark up*.

This process has a similarity with other examples above that it is simply just attache the bound morpheme with the free word. There is an exception that this data has an addition an adverb *up*. If we see the contextual of the sentence, the English formed word *mark-up* itself is a union (combination) between *mark* and *up* as well as *mark off*. The formed word *mark-up* means as to raise or increase something (usually a price).

4. di-rating

The word *di-rating* is the process of the bound morpheme *di-* (bahasa Indonesia) and the free morpheme *rating* (English). For example:

Dalam formulir itu ada kolom untuk nama perusahaan yang *di-rating*, jenis industrinya, produk-produknya, alamatnya, dan klasifikasi *rating*-nya.

The word *rating* is a common word in bahasa Indonesia, usually it used to show the popularity of a program as determined by polling public opinion in radio and television. Basically in general, the word *rating* means as a *classification or evaluation based on a standard; grade; rank*. However, *rating* is not accepted in Bahasa Indonesia yet. The process between bound morpheme *di-* and the word *rating* has similarity with other data using bound morpheme *di-* that the process of binding the bound morpheme with the word is simply just binding them. The pronunciation of the word *rating* for Indonesian people could be in two situations that it may pronounce as /*rating*/ or /*rating*/. Words in bahasa Indonesia spelled the same in their pronunciation and written form, for example:

Adik makan pisang.

/adik makan pisang/

Murid-murid sekolah mengikuti upacara bendera setiap hari Senin.

/murid murid sekolah mengikuti upacara bendera setiap hari senin/

So, the possible pronunciation of *rating* is /*rating*/ if we refer to the above explanation. One might pronounce it as /*rating*/ if he refer the

pronunciation of it from English pronunciation. But, this condition may be followed by an adjustment in this word as already stated above that in bahasa Indonesia the pronunciation of a word is the same with the written form. The written form of *rating* may become *reting* according to the adjustment in bahasa Indonesia.

5. di-up date

The word *diup-date* is the process of the bound morpheme *di-* (bahasa Indonesia) and the free morpheme *up* and *date* (English). For example:

Namun bagaimanapun, ide penciptaan JIBOR patut kita sambut karena selama ini reference rate untuk pasar Jakarta yang bersumber dari Reuters dan Telerate masih tergantung kepada bank-bank penyumbang, yang dari segi waktu belum akurat dan terlambat *di up-date*.

In the process of combining bound morpheme *di-* with *up-date*, there is a tendension of appearing the semi vocal *y*. This */y/* is considered as weak */y/* besides there is a strong */y/*. The strong */y/* appears when */y/* is placed within the word and is not preceded by vocal */i/*. The weak */y/* appears when */y/* is placed within word and is preceded by vocal */i/*. For example

siy[^]ang

diy^am

This sound of weak /y/ appears when there is a combination between syllables which ended by vocal with the syllable preceded by vocal phoneme (Sudarno 1990: 36-39).