

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After doing the analysis, I conclude that there is only a few English words combine together with prefixes *meN-* and *di-*. It is different from the phenomenon of using English words directly within the Indonesian sentences.

The phenomenon by combining the prefixes in bahasa Indonesia, i.e. bound morpheme *meN-* and bound morpheme *di-* with the free morpheme (word) in English basically shows that these formed words follow the rule in bahasa Indonesia.

The bound morpheme *meN-* is influenced by the preceded phoneme of the English word it is attached to. It means that the same morpheme has different phonemical shapes based on its environment. Phoneme /N/ of the prefix *meN-* becomes phoneme /m/ if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /b/ or /p/. Phoneme /N/ of the prefix *meN-* becomes phoneme /n/ if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /d/ or /t/. Phoneme /N/ of the prefix *meN-* becomes phoneme



/n/ if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /j/, /c/ or /s/. Phoneme /N/ of the prefix *meN-* becomes phoneme /n/ if the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme is /g/, /k/, /h/ or vocals. This condition also occurs when it is binding together with the Indonesian word.

Unlike the bound morpheme *meN-*, the bound morpheme *di-* does not have any addition or changing its form when it is combined with English word.

There is a different between the bound morpheme *meN-* and the bound morpheme *di-*. The bound morpheme *meN-* is a close bound morpheme and in the process of affixation, it is influenced by the preceded phoneme of the free morpheme it is attached to. Meanwhile, the bound morpheme *di-* is an open bound morpheme and it does not have any addition and changing in the process of affixation.

In addition, the process of combining the English words with the bound morpheme *meN-* and *di-* in bahasa Indonesia in *Kompas* shows that there is not a process of interference between the English word (refer as the second language) and bahasa Indonesia (conclude this language as the speaker's mother tongue). According to Weinrich and Haugen, the interference between two

languages happens when the second language (English) influences the first language (bahasa Indonesia). Meanwhile, the used of the English word combine with the bound morphemes in bahasa Indonesia shows that the English word is influenced by the bound morpheme in bahasa Indonesia.

The preceded phoneme of the free morpheme (English word) determines which phoneme of the bound morpheme *meN-* is used. The English word does not always have the same pronunciation with its orthography. While in bahasa Indonesia, almost all of the phoneme has the same pronunciation with its orthography (except /e/).