

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON
VERB – FORMATION PROCESSES
IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN**



**A Thesis Presented to the English Department
the Faculty of Letters, Widya Mandala University
as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Sarjana Degree
in English**

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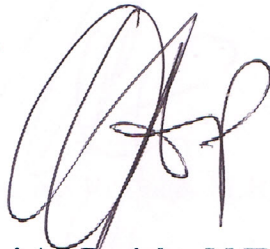
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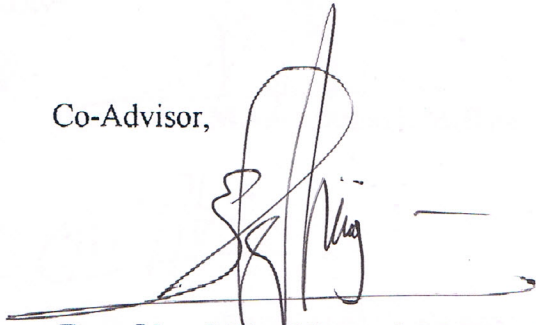
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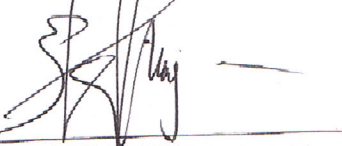
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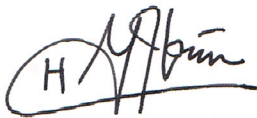
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- The Almighty God
- My beloved grandma and late
grandpa
- My beloved parents
- My dearest husband
- My cute son, Rasya
- My Alma Mater

MOTTO

Natural abilities are like natural plants;
they need pruning by studying.

(Francis Bacon)

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KRESENSIANA VITARINI

ABSTRAK

Di dalam bahasa Inggris terdapat 8 jenis kelas kata, yaitu kata benda, kata ganti, kata sifat, kata kerja, kata keterangan, kata depan, kata penghubung dan kata seru. Sedangkan, bahasa Indonesia memiliki 10 jenis kelas kata, antara lain kata benda, kata kerja, kata sifat, kata ganti, kata keterangan, kata bilangan, kata sambung, kata depan, kata sandang dan kata seru. Kata benda, kata kerja, kata sifat dan kata keterangan merupakan jenis-jenis kelas kata terbanyak yang seringkali digunakan dalam kosakata sehari-hari baik dalam bahasa Inggris maupun bahasa Indonesia. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini berusaha menganalisis proses-proses pembentukan kata kerja baik dalam bahasa Inggris maupun bahasa Indonesia untuk menemukan perbedaan dan persamaannya.

Kata kerja dalam bahasa Inggris dapat dibentuk melalui beberapa proses, antara lain derivasi, konversi, back-formation, pemajemukan, dan clipping. Sedangkan dalam bahasa Indonesia, kata kerja dapat dibentuk melalui proses derivasi, transposisi, pemajemukan, reduplikasi, dan pinjaman.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif, dengan tahapan-tahapan sebagai berikut: mengumpulkan, mengklasifikasi, dan menganalisis data. Sedangkan, data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kata kerja bahasa Inggris yang terdapat dalam majalah *Time* edisi 6 Februari 2006, 13 Februari 2006, 20 Februari 2006, dan 27 Februari 2006 serta kata kerja bahasa Indonesia yang terdapat dalam majalah *Intisari* edisi bulan mei 2007, bulan juni 2007, dan bulan juli 2007.

Analisis terhadap data dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa presentase pembentukan kata kerja dalam bahasa Inggris melalui proses-proses sebagai berikut: derivasi 19 (34,55%), konversi 20 (36,36%), back-formation 3 (5,45%), pemajemukan 11 (20%) dan clipping 2 (3,64%). Sedangkan, persentase proses pembentukan kata kerja dalam bahasa Indonesia sebagai berikut: derivasi 38 (62,29%), reduplikasi 9 (14,75%), transposisi 2 (3,23%), pemajemukan 3 (4,92%) dan pinjaman 9 (14,75%). Dengan demikian pembentukan kata kerja yang paling produktif dalam bahasa Inggris adalah melalui proses konversi (36,36%), sedangkan pembentukan kata kerja dalam bahasa Indonesia yang paling produktif adalah melalui proses derivasi (62,29%).

Terdapat pula perbedaan dan persamaan dalam proses pembentukan kata kerja antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Ditemukan perbedaan pembentukan kata kerja dari kedua bahasa tersebut sebagai berikut: pembentukan kata kerja bahasa Inggris mengalami proses back-formation dan clipping, tetapi bahasa Indonesia tidak mengenal proses-proses tersebut dalam pembentukan kata kerjanya. Bahasa Indonesia mengalami proses reduplikasi dan pinjaman dalam pembentukan kata kerja, sebaliknya bahasa Inggris tidak mengenal proses-proses tersebut. Selain itu, pembentukan kata kerja dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia juga memiliki persamaan, yaitu sama-sama mengalami proses derivasi, konversi dan pemajemukan.

ABSTRACT

In English, there are eight parts of speech, namely noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. While, there are ten parts of speech in Indonesian, such as noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, adverb, numeral, conjunction, preposition, article, and interjection. As we know that nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs make up the largest part of vocabularies both in English and Indonesian. So, the researcher is eager to analyze the processes of verb-formation both in English and Indonesian, together with their differences and similarities.

English verbs may be formed by some processes, such as derivation, conversion, back-formation, compounding and clipping. Meanwhile, Indonesian verbs may be formed by derivation, conversion / transposition, compounding, reduplication and borrowing.

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive method because the method is considered more suitable with the problems of the research. This method is used with some steps: collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data. While, the data of the research are English verb-formation found in *Time* magazine of February 6, 2006, of February 13, 2006, of February 20, 2006 and of February 27, 2006, Indonesian verb-formation found in *Intisari* magazine of May 2007, of June 2007 and of July 2007.

The data analysis shows that the percentage of English verb-formation processes is as follows: derivation 19 (34,55%), conversion 20 (36,36%), back-formation 3 (5,45%), compounding 11 (20%) dan clipping 2 (3,64%). Meanwhile, the percentage of Indonesian verb-formation processes is as follows: derivation 38 (62,29%), reduplication 9 (14,75%), transposition 2 (3,23%), compounding 3 (4,92%) dan borrowing 9 (14,75%). So, the most productive process of verb-formation is conversion process (36,36%) in English and derivation process (62,29%) in Indonesian.

There are some differences and similarities of verb-formation processes between English and Indonesian. The differences of English and Indonesian verb-formation processes are as the following: English verb-formation may undergo back-formation and clipping, but Indonesian verb-formation may not. Then, Indonesian verb-formation may undergo reduplication and borrowing processes, but English verb-formation may not. Furthermore, the similarity of English and Indonesian verb-formation processes is that English and Indonesian verbs may be formed by derivation, conversion and compounding.

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