

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN  
MORPHOPHONEMIC CHANGES IN *THE JAKARTA POST*  
AND *KEDAULATAN RAKYAT***



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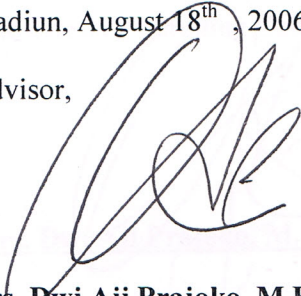
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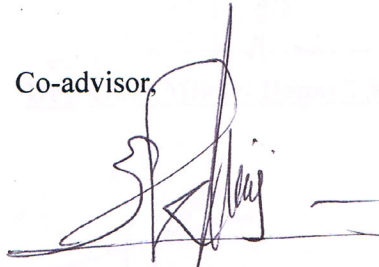
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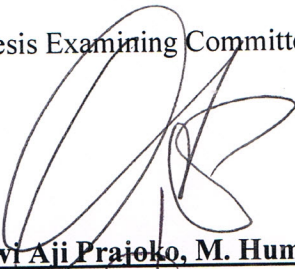
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Eko Budi Setiawan, S.S

Dedicated to :

- The Almighty God
- My uncle and aunt
- My parents
- My sisters and brothers
- My Alma Mater

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to dedicate my deepest gratitude to the Almighty God who has given me wonderful blessing in accomplishing this thesis.

Next, I am so grateful to Drs. Chus Mikiel Capari, M.Hum for his guidance. He patiently guided me in composing this thesis, corrected the draft and discussed the stuff. Meanwhile, I am also grateful to Drs. Dwi Aji Pugjoko, M.Hum and Eko Bud, S.Pd who have supported me in doing this research.

It is really a great pleasure for me to express my sincere gratitude to the lecturers of Widya Mandala University, especially those of the English Department, who have enriched me with knowledge and wisdom during my study. My thanks also go to the librarians of Widya Mandala University for their kindness to distribute me with books and references I needed during the process of writing this thesis. My gratefulness also goes to my best friends Pipit, Yuli, Tani and Reni who have given me encouragement in composing this thesis.

Finally, I would like to express gratitude to my uncle (Yon Harsono), my aunt (Murni Harini), my parent, my sisters and brothers, Lely and Ruo for their support in finishing my study both financially and spiritually.

Motto :

Work for your world as though you will  
live forever, and work for your hereafter  
as though you will die tomorrow  
morning

(Muhammad)

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NUNING MEILU NOVITA SULISTYA

## ABSTRAKSI

Pada umumnya kata terbentuk dari unit-unit dasar yang disebut morfem yaitu : morfem terikat dan morfem bebas. Morfem terikat adalah afiks (imbuhan) yang dapat berupa prefiks, infiks, sufiks atau konfiks. Dalam proses pembentukan kata bisa terjadi suatu perubahan alomorf dasar menjadi alomorf yang lain yang disebut dengan morfofonemik. Kemudian, dalam penelitian ini, peneliti ingin mengetahui tentang macam-macam perubahan fonem yang terjadi dalam proses morfofonemik, serta persamaan dan perbedaan antara Bahasa Inggris dengan Bahasa Indonesia.

Di dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif karena metode ini dianggap paling sesuai untuk menganalisis permasalahan tersebut. Metode ini digunakan dengan tahapan mengumpulkan, mengklasifikasikan dan menganalisis data. Sedangkan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah semua kata yang mengalami proses morfofonemik yang ditemukan dalam koran *The Jakarta Post* dan *Kedaulatan Rakyat* terbitan antara tanggal 1 – 15 Mei 2004, khususnya yang terdapat di halaman Opini. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti tidak menggunakan sample, karena seluruh data yang diperoleh hanya 202 data dalam Bahasa Inggris dan 181 data dalam Bahasa Indonesia, sehingga memungkinkan untuk dianalisis satu per satu.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua data dapat mewakili permasalahan yang ada. Misalnya tidak ada data yang mewakili jenis dissimilasi dalam Bahasa Inggris. Untuk lebih jelasnya, persentase dari hasil analisis data dalam Bahasa Inggris yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut : : stress shift 48 (23,2 %), gradation 32 (15,5 %), suppletion 14 (6,8 %), synthesis 25 (12,1 %), assimilation 19 (9,2 %), loss of phoneme 12 (5,8 %), addition of phoneme 22 (10,6 %), simple consonant change 13 (6,3 %), change of syllabic vowels or diphthongs 12 (5,8 %) dan vowel change 10 (4,8 %). Sedangkan persentase dari hasil analisis data dalam Bahasa Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut : assimilation 39 (22,7 %), dissimilation 4 (2,3 %), loss of phoneme 58 (33,7 %), addition of phoneme 4 (2,3 %), simple consonant change 33 (19,2 %) and change and loss of phoneme 35 (19,8 %).



## ABSTRACT

Generally, a word is formed by the smallest meaningful unit parts of the utterance called morpheme. There are two kinds of morphemes – free morpheme and bound morpheme. Bound morphemes are affixes – prefixes, suffixes, infixes and circumfixes. The creation of new words by combining some morphemes, sometimes, causes a change of allomorph from the base form into the other allomorphs. It is called morphophonemic changes. Hence, in this research, the researcher wants to know the type, the similarities and the differences of English and Indonesian morphophonemic changes.

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive method because this method is considered more suitable with the problems of this research. This method is used with some steps – collecting, classifying and analyzing the data. While, the data of this research are English and Indonesian words which undergo morphophonemic changes found in *The Jakarta Post* and *Kedaulatan Rakyat* of Mei 1<sup>st</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup>, 2004 especially in the pages of Opinion column. In doing the research, the researcher does not apply any sample because all of the data, that is, 202 words in English and 181 words in Indonesian are analyzed one by one.

The result of this research is that some of the problems are not found in the data, such as, dissimilation in English. Moreover, the usage percentage of English morphophonemic changes is as follows : : stress shift 48 (23,2 %), gradation 32 (15,5 %), suppletion 14 (6,8 %), synthesis 25 (12,1 %), assimilation 19 (9,2 %), loss of phoneme 12 (5,8 %), addition of phoneme 22 (10,6 %), simple consonant change 13 (6,3 %), change of syllabic vowels or diphthongs 12 (5,8 %) and vowel change 10 (4,8 %). While, the usage percentage of Indonesian morphophonemic changes is as follows : assimilation 39 (22,7 %), dissimilation 4 (2,3 %), loss of phoneme 58 (33,7 %), addition of phoneme 4 (2,3 %), simple consonant change 33 (19,2 %) and change and loss of phoneme 35 (19,8 %).

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