

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a description of the study. It includes the background of the study, the research questions, the scope of the study, aims of the research, the significance of the study, the research methodology, the clarification of terms, and organization of the study.

1.1 Background of The Study

Communication enables people to share their thought, hopes, and knowledge as suggested by Jandt and Edmund (1998) (cited in Hermawan, 2010). When two or more people communicate with each other, they employ a code or called language as a system of their communication (Wardough, 2006). Thus, the use of language is an important aspect in human life.

Language is a tool for people to interact with each other in various media such as television, radio, newspaper, and internet. The use of internet has now appeared to tremendously increase since it is used by massive people to find their interests in various websites. One of the media internet which is ranked worldwide as the most-visited website is Twitter (The Top 500 sites on the web, 2013). Twitter is a social networking that connects the latest updates such as stories, ideas, opinions, news, photos, and videos from its users (Twitter.com, 2012). Each user can post a short message called tweet within 140 characters or less at one time. Therefore, it is believed that Twitter is an excellent way for people to maintain a communication with anyone, anywhere at anytime.

In terms of language use, Twitter becomes a media for expressing the creativity on language use freely. People are not restricted to create new words, to modify words, to borrow words from other languages, and even to mix two or

more languages in one words. This phenomenon occurs in Indonesia where people acquire multilingual languages such as local language as their mother tongue, *Bahasa Indonesia* as their official language, and English as an international language. Therefore, people usually mix one language with other languages in one sentence or even in one complex word. The phenomenon of mixing two or more languages is discussed in the theory of code-mixing. According to Nababan there are three types of code mixing, namely *intra-sentential switching*, *intra-lexical code mixing*, and *involving a change of pronunciation* (cited in Cakrawati, 2011). Intra sentential switching occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. Meanwhile, intra-lexical code mixing occurs within a word boundary. The last type is involving a change of pronunciation in which it takes place at the phonological level of the words. In this present study, the term code-mixing refers to what Nababan (1993) called as *intra-lexical code mixing* since it focuses to mix two languages in one word. For instance, the word *shoppāin Panjabi* is derived from English base 'shop' and the plural ending 'ā'. In *Bahasa Indonesia*, the phenomenon of code-mixing creates new complex words morphologically especially through the process affixation (Hakim, 2009). For instance, the word *mendownload* can be broken down into two morphemes; affix *men-* and base *download* (Hakim, 2009). Affix *men-* is a prefix derived from *Bahasa Indonesia* while base *download* is derived from English. Thus, this study covers the phenomenon of code-mixing by using morphological perspective especially in the field of affixation.

Morphology generally is "the study of form or forms" (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2005:1). Yet, linguistically, it deals with "an arrangement in forming words and a study about morphemes" (Nida, 1952:1). Morpheme is defined as a small unit of word that has grammatical function or meaning (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010) that cannot be further analyzed into any meaningful parts (Usuario, 2006). Morpheme is also divided into three parts; root, stem and affixes. The term affix refers to morpheme in which it is attached to root or stem or base (Nida, 1952). Alwi & friends (2003) distinguish 5 types of affixes in *Bahasa Indonesia* such as prefix, suffix, infix, confix, and affix combination. Besides, Kridaksana (2009) suggest

that there are prefix, infix, suffix, simulfix, confix, superfix, and affix combination. The present study only focuses on the process of how root, stem, and prefixes are formed. The present study divides prefix into two parts. They are *prefix-non-simulfix* and *prefix-simulfix*. The notion *prefix-non-simulfix* refers to what Ramlan (2009) called as *prefix* that is usually used in formal *Bahasa Indonesia* (e.g. {mem-}, {meng-}). Meanwhile *prefix-simulfix* refers to what Kridalaksana (2009) called as *simulfix*. It is special case of prefixes in which the initial phoneme of base will nasalize (e.g. {ng-}).

Linguistically, the study of morphology is related to work in phonology (Aronoff and Fudeman, 2005). In addition, Katamba (1994) also states that the symbiotic relationship exists between the morphological structure of a word and the phonological rules of the way a word is pronounced. The bases and the affixes will undergo the phonological effects if they are combined together (Dobrovolsky, O'Grady, & Katamba, 1996). In *Bahasa Indonesia*, prefixes {*meN-*}, {*peN-*}, {*per-*}, {*ber-*} and {*ter-*} undergo the alteration on its phoneme if they meet particular initial phoneme on the base to which they are attached (Ramlan, 2009). For instance, prefix {*meN-*} undergoes alteration into /mɛm-/ if it is attached to the base which has initial phoneme /b/, /p/, and /f/. This process is called morphophonemic process in which it involves two areas of linguistics; morphology (the structure of words) and phonology (the patterning of sounds) (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2005). Therefore, the present study also reveals the morphophonemic rules that have occurred in the complex words shaped by prefix in *Bahasa Indonesia* and English base.

There are several previous studies that have been conducted in the field of affixation. A couple years ago, a linguist named John W.M. Verhaar was interested in affixation in BI. His paper entitled *Affixation in Contemporary Indonesian (1984)* describes several rules of affixation in *Bahasa Indonesia* such as derivational rules, paradigmatic (inflection) rules, and morphophonemic rules. Meanwhile, Pater (2001) was interested in the process of Indonesian nasal substitution including how prefix and suffix undergo nasalisation. It involves the study of morphology and phonology in a chain. The previous study of affixation in

English was conducted by Stoynezhka, Adams, Rose, Pugach, & Solt (2011) who discover past tense affixation in second-language (L2) English. They propose that English learners often show the variability of verbal morphology. Their study focuses on investigating whether the affix *{-ed}* contributes some variability in L2 performance. Hence, McCarthy (2001) summarised a set of recent claims concerning stem-affix interaction and obtained various patterns for it. It aims to report allowed and disallowed distribution patterns in English. Thus, some preceding studies seem to focus on the study of affixation in general. Different from several previous studies, the present study aims to cover what kinds of prefixes are found in the complex words shaped by English base in Twitter selected tweets. Additionally, this present study also covers the grammatical meaning of prefixes which are attached to English base to shape colloquial complex words. Besides, this present study investigates the types of morphophonemic rules that have occurred in the complex words found in Twitter selected tweets.

1.2 Research Questions

The research questions of the study are formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of prefixes are attached to the complex words shaped by English base found in selected tweets?
2. What grammatical meanings of prefixes that are attached to the complex words shaped by English base found in selected tweets?
3. What morphophonemic rules have occurred in the complex words shaped by English base found in selected tweets?

1.3 The Aims of The Study

The present study attempts to examine the prefixes in *Bahasa Indonesia* that are attached to the complex words shaped by English base found in Twitter

Rizqi Fauziah, 2014

The Affixation of Indonesian-English Mixed Complex Words Found in Twitter Selected Tweets

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

selected tweet. As the growth of social networking recently, it is believed that people are triggered to be more creative by creating and modifying language use. Thus, the focus of this present study is the complex words shaped by English base as the result of the creativity done by most people found in Twitter selected tweets. This study is based on morphological perspective especially on affixation of prefix. The present study prompts to cover kinds of prefixes and the grammatical meaning which are attached to English base to shape the complex words found in Twitter selected tweets. In addition, the present study also discusses the phenomenon of morphophonemic process which occurs in the complex words found.

1.4 The Scope of The Study

This study investigates the prefixes in *Bahasa Indonesia* that are attached to the complex words shaped by English base found in Twitter selected tweet. The English base can be noun, adjective, adverb and verb to form affixed verb, affixed noun, and affixed adverb and affixed adjective. To limit the study, the researcher investigates only the complex words which are shaped by prefixes in *Bahasa Indonesia* and English base. In addition, the researcher only analyses on kinds of prefixes found, their grammatical meaning, and the morphophonemic rules of the complex words found.

1.5 Significance of Study

The study is intended to those who work in the fields of Linguistics especially in Morphology.

1.6 The Research Method

This study employs a mixed qualitative-quantitative method. It refers to “all procedures collecting and analyzing both qualitative and quantitative data in the context of single study” (Driscoll, Yeboah, Salib, & Rupert, 2007:19). In collecting the data, it uses quantitative methods due to it is concerned with the process and understanding of words. The qualitative data are then transformed into quantitative by enumerating the frequency of each prefixes and grammatical meaning, the percentage of prefixes and grammatical meanings found in the study. This design is called *quantitizing* qualitative data (Driscoll, Yeboah, Salib, & Rupert, 2007). This study is concerned with the process and understanding of words in social media Twitter. Meanwhile, in reporting the data, the study describes the kinds of prefixes, their grammatical meanings based on its frequency and percentage. Besides, the present study also describes the morphophonemic rules which have occurred in the mixed complex words shaped by English base found in Twitter selected tweets.

The data are 148 English-Indonesian mixed complex words out of 139 potential tweets from 139 users of Twitter which were purposively selected and potential to answer the research questions. The users are those who have the account in Twitter and post potential messages or tweets for this study. To limit the study, the data were collected during one month from 1 February – 7 March 2013. The researcher also investigates only the complex words that are shaped by prefix in *Bahasa Indonesia* and English base.

The data were documented in form of print screen and were transferred into written text. One user of Twitter is purposively selected to help the writer to obtain the pronunciation. The respondent is an active speaker of both English and Bahasa Indonesia and also an active user of twitter. The data then were transferred into phonological transcription.

The data gathered were classified and put in the form of tables. After classifying the data, the qualification was conducted to calculate the frequency and the percentage of affixes found in the study. Those data were analyzed into

kinds of prefixes namely *prefix–non-simulfix* and *prefix-simulfix*. Next, those data were then analyzed and classified into grammatical meaning. After the data were analyzed based on the grammatical meaning, the data were analyzed and classified based on the morphophonemic rules.

1.7 Clarification of Terms

The followings are several terms which have to be clarified in order to avoid misunderstanding of the problem in this study.

- **Affixation**
Affixation is the process in which bound morpheme attaches to a root or a stem or a base to form a new lexeme (derived form) or an inflected form or stem of an existing lexeme (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2005).
- **Morphophonology**
Morphophonology refers to the intersection between the study of morphology and phonology (Ramlan, 2009). The study pays attention on morphophonemic rules on the complex words shaped by English base and Indonesian affixes.
- **English-Indonesian Mixed Complex Word**
In this study, English-Indonesian mixed complex word refers to the word which is derived from prefixes from *Bahasa Indonesia* and bases from English.
- **Twitter**
Twitter is a real time information network that connects the users to the latest stories, ideas, opinions, and news about what the users find interesting (Twitter About , 2012).
- **Tweet**
Tweet is a short message within 140 characters or less at one time on the social media website Twitter (Twitter About , 2012).

1.8 Organization of The Paper

This paper is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter 1 (Introduction)

This chapter provides background of the research, the reason for choosing the topic, the scope of the research, the research question, aims of the research, method of the analysis, and organization of the study.

Chapter II (Theoretical Frameworks)

It provides the theoretical framework, which is used as a basic for analyzing the research problem.

Chapter III (Methodology)

This chapter covers the research methodology, research questions, subject of the research, research procedures, technique of data collection, technique of how the data would be analyzed and the clarification of terms.

Chapter IV (Findings and Discussion)

This chapter presents the result of the research which consists of findings. Then, the findings are discussed in this chapter.

Chapter V (Suggestion and Conclusion)

This chapter provides the conclusion of the study based on the research findings and the suggestion for further research.

