CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results of the study. It elaborates the findings of the affixation of Indonesian-English mixed complex words in the selected tweets based on the research questions that are mentioned in the first and third chapter. The kinds of prefixes that are attached to the complex words shaped by English base, its grammatical meaning, and the morphophonemic rules which have occurred in the complex words shaped by English base are explored in this chapter. The chapter finally presents the discussion of the study.

4.1 The Kinds of Prefixes Attached to Indonesian-English Mixed Complex Words shaped by English Base

This section discusses the kinds of prefixes that are attached to English base in Twitter selected tweets. Prefix occurs when the affix is attached in front of a base (Ramlan, 2009). Based on the data, there are two kinds of prefixes found in the selected tweets, namely *prefix-simulfix* and *prefix-non-simulfix*. Generally, the distribution of kinds of prefixes is presented in table 4.2 as follows.

Table 4.2
The Occurrence of Kinds of Prefixes Attached to English Base

No.	Kinds	Frequency (F)	Percentage
1.	Prefix-Non-Simulfix	80	51.28%
2.	Prefix-Simulfix	76	48.72%
Total		156	100%

The table reveals that *prefix-non-simulfix* (51.28%) is the most dominant kind of prefix found in Twitter selected tweets. Meanwhile, *prefix-simulfix* (48.72%) comes up as the least dominant type of prefix found in the *Twitter* selected tweets. The following sections discuss the percentage of each kind of prefix and discuss the examples each of them found in Twitter selected tweets.

4.1.1 Prefix-Non-Simulfix

Prefix-Non-Simulfix becomes the most dominant prefix found in the selected tweets. *Prefix-Non-Simulfix* isan affix that is attached in front of the base and usually used in formal *Bahasa Indonesia*.The data reveals that there are 8 kinds of *prefix-non-simulfiks* that are attached to English Base; they are {men-}, {me-}, {menge-}, *{di-}, {ke-}, {ter-}, {be-}, {ber-}*. Table 4.3 displays the occurrence of the kinds of *prefix-non-simulfiks* found in Twitterselected tweets.

Table 4.3
The Occurrence of Kinds of Prefix-Non-Simulfix

No.	Kinds of Prefix-Non- Simulfix	Frequency (F)	Percentage
1.	{Di-}	46	57.50%
2.	{Ke-}	9	11.25%
3.	{Ter-}	8	10.00%
4.	{Men-}	6	7.50%
5.	{Me-}	3	3.75%
6.	{Ber-}	3	3.75%
7.	{Menge-}	2	2.50%
8.	{Se-}	2	2.50%

9.	{Be-}	1	1.25%
Total		80	100%

From 80 words that are attached to *prefix-non-simulfiks*, prefix *{di-}* (57.50%) becomes the most frequent prefix that is attached to English base found in Twitter selected tweets. *prefix-non-simulfiks {ke-}* (11.25%) comes up as the second frequent *prefix-non-simulfiks* that is attached to English base. Then, it is followed by *prefix-non-simulfiks{ter-}* (10.00%) and {men-} (7.50%). The next*prefix-non-simulfiks*are prefixes *{me-}*and*{ber-}*thathave similar frequency (3.75%). Then, they are followed by prefix-non-simulfix *{menge-}* and *{se-}* with the similar frequency (2.50%). The least frequent *prefix-non-simulfiks* is prefix *{be-}*(1.25%).

4.1.1.1 Prefix-Non-Simulfix {di-}

The most frequent *prefix-non-simulfiks* that is attached to English base found in Twitter is prefix *{di-}* with 46 out of 80 occurences (57.50%). *Prefix-non-simulfiks {di-}* usually uses in formal situation and appears in front of the base (Ramlan, 2009). Based on the data, *prefx-non-simulfiks {di-}* can be attached to English base with initial phoneme /ə/, /b/, /k/, /tʃ/, /d, /e/, /f/, /ɪ/, /m/, /ɔ/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, and /ʌ/ (see table 4.4 in the appendices}. The followings are the extracts of *prefix-non-simulfiks {di-}* found in Twitter selected tweets.

[4.4.a]	{di-}	+	Approve	→	Diapprove	/dɪəˈpruːv/	‘To be approved’
[4.4.u]	{di-}	+	Mention	→	Dimention	/dɪmen. *t* ʃən/	‘To be mentioned’
[4.4.x]	{di-}	+	Posting	→	Diposting	/dɪpostɪŋ/	‘Being posted’

The example [4.4.a] reveals that prefix-non-simulfix*{di-}* can be attached to English base {approve}or */əˈpruːv/*. The base has the initial phoneme /ə/. Besides, example [4.4.u], prefix-non-simulfix {di-} is able to attached to English base {mention} or */men. t ʃən/* with initial phoneme */m/*. Another example is the

example [4.4.x] that shows prefix *{di-}* is able to attach in front of English base with initial phonemes */p/* in the English base *posting*or */ˈpostɪŋ/*. Therefore, prefix -non-simulfix *{di-}* can be used in informal situation since it is attached to English base. However, both prefix and initial phoneme of the base do not undergo the alteration.

4.1.1.2 Prefix-Non-Simulfix {ke-}

Prefix-non-simulfix {ke-} comes up as the second frequent *prefix-non-simulfix* that can be attached to English base in Twitter selected tweets. There are nine occurrences of *prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}* (11.25%). Based on the data, *prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}* is attached to English base with the initial phoneme /s/, /l/, /d/, /t/, /r/, /b/, /ɪ/ (see table 4.5 in appendices). The examples of *prefix-non-simulfix* are described as follows.

[4.5. a]	{ke-}	+	Burn	→	Keburn	/kəbɜːrn/	‘To burn’
[4.5.b]	{ke-}	+	Delete	→	Kedelete	/kədɪˈlət/	‘To delete’
[4.5.c]	{ke-}	+	Ignore	→	Keignore	/kəɪgˈnɔ r/	‘To ignore’

From the example [4.5.a], it can be seen that *prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}* can be attached to English base with initial phonemes /b/. Besides, the example [4.5.1b] shows that*prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}*is able to attach to English base with initial phoneme /d/. The example [4.5.c] also proves that *prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}* is able to attach to English base with initial phoneme /ɪ/. In addition, *prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}*isplaced in front of the base. However, *prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}* does not undergo the alteration in both its prefix and base.

4.1.1.3 Prefix-Non-Simulfix {ter-}

The following *prefix-non-simulfix* that can be attached to English base is *{ter-}* with 8 occurrences (10.00%). The data reveals that *prefix-non-simulfiks {ter-}* is able to attached to Engish base with initial phonemes /b/, /k/, /e/, /s/, /u/ (see table 4.6). The examples are shown as follows.

[4.6.a] {ter-} + Beautiful → Terbeautiful /tərbjuːtɪ.f ə l/ ‘Most beautiful’

[4.6.b]	{ter-}	+	Control	→	Tercontrol	/tərkənˈtrəʊl/	‘To control’
[4.6.d]	{ter-}	+	Explore	→	Terexplore	/tərekˈsplɔː r/	‘To explore’

From the example [4.6.a], *prefix-non-simulfix {ter-}* is added into the English base with initial phoneme /b/. The example [4.6.b] reveals that *prefix-non-simulfix {ter-}* is able to attach to English base with initial phoneme /k/. Prefix-non-simulfix *{ter-}* can also be attached to English base with initial phoneme /e/ (see [4.6.d]). In addition, there is no alteration in both prefix and the initial phoneme of English base.

4.1.1.4 Prefix-Non-Simulfix {men-}

The next *prefix-non-simulfix* that is frequently attached to English base is *{men-}* with 6 occurrences *(7.25%)*. In accordance with Ramlan (2009), prefix {men-} is an allomorph of prefix *{meN-}* through morphophonemic process (discussed in 4.3 later). The data reveals that *prefix-non-simulfiks {men-}* is added into English base with initial phonemes /s/ and /t/ (see table 4.7 in appendices). The following are the examples of *prefix-non-simulfiks {men-}*.

[4.7.c]	*{meN-}*	+	Setting	→	Mensetting	/məñˈset.ɪŋ/	‘to set’
[4.7.f]	*{meN-}*	+	Translate	→	Mentranslate	/məñtrænsˈleɪt/	‘to translate’

The example [4.7.c] and [4.7.d] reveal that *prefix-non-simulfiks* {men-} comes from prefix *{meN-}* (see 4.3). It means that there is an alteration of prefix in considering to certain initial phoneme of the base. However, there is the *free variation* if the prefix *{meN-}* is added in front of the English base *setting* (see [4.7.1c] and [4.7.1c])

[4.7.c]	*{meN-}*	+	Setting	→	Mensetting	/məñˈset.ɪŋ/	‘to set’
[4.7.d]	*{meN-}*	+	Setting	→	Menyetting	/məñet.ɪŋ/	‘to translate’

In additon, another *free variation* occurs in the word ‘*service’* if it is added with prefix-non-simulfix {men-}. The data aredescribed below.

[4.7.a]	*{meN-}*	+	Service	→	Menservice	/məñseːrvɪs/	‘to service’

[4.7.b] *{meN-}* + Service → Menyervice /məñeːrvɪs/ ‘to service’

The example [4.7.a], [4.7.b], [4.7.c] and [4.7.d] emerge that there are free variations of the word *setting* and *service.Prefix-non-simulfiks {meN-}* canchange into both [men-] and [meny-].

4.1.1.5 Prefix-Non-Simulfix {me-}

Prefix-non-simulfiks {me-} is the following frequent prefix-non-simulfix that can be attached to English base with the 3 occurrences (3.75%). *Prefix-non-simulfix {me-}* is also the alomorph of *prefix-non-simulfiks {meN-}*. Based on the data, *prefix-non-simulfix {me-}* is added into the English base with initial phoneme /r/ (see table 4.8). The example is shown in as follows.

[4.8.a] *{meN-}* + Record → Merecord /məɾɪˈkɔːd/ ‘to record’

In the example [4.8a], *prefix-non-simulfix {meN-}* changes into {me-} if it is added in front of the English base /rɪˈkɔːd/.

4.1.1.6 Prefix-Non-Simulfix {ber-}

Prefix-non-simulfix {ber-} is derived from the *prefix-non-simulfix {beR-}* throgh morphophonemic process (see 4.3)with the three occurrences (3.75%). According to the data *prefix-non-simulfix {ber-}* is able to attched in English base with initial phoneme /h/ and /k/ (see table 4.9). The followings are the examples of prefix *{ber-}*.

[4.9.a] {beR-} + Code → Bercode /bərɪkoʊd/ ‘having code’
[4.9.b] {beR-} + Happy → Berhappy /bərɪhæp.i/ ‘to be happy’

The example [4.9.a] and [4.9.b] are categorized as the Indonesian-English mixed complex words which is attached by *prefix-non-simulfix {ber-}*. Besides, they are formed through morphophonemic process of *prefix-non-simulfix {beR-}*. The

alteration of *prefix-non-simulfix {beR-}*into*{ber-}* occurs if the it is attached to the initial phoneme /h/, /c/.

4.1.1.7 Prefix-Non-Simulfix {menge-}

Prefix-non-simulfix {menge-} is also the allomorph of *prefix-non-simulfix {meN-}. Prefix-non-simulfix {menge-}* has the frequency two occurences (2,5%). The followings are the extracts of prefix-non-simulfix {menge-}.

[4.10a]	*{meN-}*	+	Call	→	Mengecall	'to call'
[4.10ab	*{meN-}*	+	Charge	→	Merefresh	'to charge'

The examples above reveals that a *prefix-non-simulfix {meN-}* undergoes the alteration into *{menge-}* if it is added into the monosyllable English base (see the table 4.10). It can be seen that the words 'call' and 'charge' has one syllabe.

4.1.1.8 Prefix-Non-Simulfix {se-}

Similar to *prefix-non-simulfix {menge-}, prefix-non-simulfix {se-}* has the frequency two occurnces (2.5%). The data reveals that *prefix {se-}* is attached in front of English base with initial phonemes /k/ and /dʒ/ (see table 4.10). The following are the extracts of *prefix-non-simulfix* that is attached to English base.

[4.10.a]	*{se-}*	+	Cool	→	Secool	/sə kuːl/	'as cool as'
[4.10.b]	*(se-}*	+	Gentle	→	Segentle	/sədʒen.tl/	'as gentle as'

The example [4.10.a] and [4.10.b] reveal the prefix-non-simulfix {se-} is attached to English bases /kuːl/ and /dʒen.tl/ to become colloqual Indonesian-English mixed complex words 'secool' and 'segentle'.

4.1.1.9 Prefix-Non-Simulfix {be-}

The least frequent *prefix-non-simulfix* that is attached to English baseis prefix *{be-}* (1.25%).*Prefix-non-simulfix {be-}* is the allomorph of prefix {beR-}

(Ramlan, 2009). Based on the data, prefix {be-} is attached in front of the base with the initial phoneme /r/ (see table 4.11 in the appendices). The following are extract of *prefix-non-simulfix {be-}*

[4.11a] *{beR-}* + Relationship → Mengecall 'to call'

4.1.2 Prefix – Simulfix

Prefix–simulfix is an affix that is attached in front of the base and usually used in informal *Bahasa Indonesia*. *Prefix–simulfix*which is symblozed by {N-}is a nasalization of a prefix that causes the initial phoneme of the base is dropped (Kridalaksana, 2009). The prefix-simulfix {N-} then undergo the alteration through morphophonemic process into {m-}, {n-}, {nge-}, {ny-}, and {ng-}. However, this study only shows that there are 4 kinds of *prefix–simulfix*, namely, *{nge-}, {ng-}, {n-},* and *{ny-}*. The alteration *prfix-simulfix {N-}*into*{nge-}, {ng-}, {n},* and *{ny-}* forms the morphophonemic rules that will be discussed in 4.3 later. Furthermore, the distribution of *prefix–simulfix* is described in table 4.13 below.

Table 4.13
The Occurrence of Kinds of Prefix –Simulfix

No.	Kinds of Prefix – Simulfix (Allomorph)	Frequency (F)	Percentage
1.	{nge-}	44	57.9 %
2.	{ng-}	29	38.15 %
3.	{ny-}	2	2.63 %
4.	{n-}	1	1.32 %
Total		76	100 %

Based on the data, *prefix-simulfix{nge-}* (57.9 %) is the most frequent *prefix-simulfix* that is attached into English base. Then, it is followed by *prefix-simulfix* {ng-} (38.15 %). The following frequent prefix-simulfix is prefix *{ny-*

}(2.63%). The least frequent *prefix-simulfix* that appear in the selected tweets is *prefix-simulfix{n-}* (1.32%).

4.1.2.1 Prefix-Simulfix {nge-}

Prefix-simulfix{nge-} (57.9%)comes up as the most frequent *prefix-simulfix* that is attached to English base found in the selected tweets. The data shows that there are 44 occurrences that use *prefix-simulfix{nge-}*. The following are the examples of *prefix-simulfix* which are appeared in the selected tweets.

[4.14.aa]	*{N-}*	+	*Direct*	→	*Ngedirect*	*'to direct'*
[4.14.dd]	*{N-}*	+	*Record*	→	*Ngerecord*	*'to record'*
[4.14.o]	*{N-}*	+	*Mall*	→	*Ngemall*	*'go to mall'*

The examples in [4.14.aa], [4.14.dd] and [4.14.o] mark that *prefix-simulfix* {N-}can be attached to English base and undergoes nasalization into *{nge-}*. Based on the data, *Prefix-simulfix {nge-}* can be attcahed to English base with the initial phonemes /d/, /r/, /f/, and /tʃ/ (see table 4.14). From the examples [4.14.aa], *prefix-simulfix {N-}* nasalizes into {nge-} if it is added into the Englsh base with the initial phoneme /d/. Furthermore, the example [4.1.2.1b] shows that *prefix-simulfix{N-}* undergoes nasalization into *{nge-}* if it is added into the initial phoneme /r/. The complex words *ngedirect* is formed by *prefix-simulfix{nge-}* and *direct* with initial phoneme /d/. However, in the examples [4.14.o], prefix-simulfix {N-} changes into {nge-} if it is added in front of the monosyllable English base.

4.1.2.2 Prfix -Simulfix {ng-}

Prefix – simulfix *{ng-}* is the second frequently prefix-simulfix that can be attached to English base in Twitter selected tweets (38.15 %). According to Kridalaksana (2005), prefix-simulfix {N-} will nasalized into {ng-} if it is added into base with initial phoneme /k/,/g/,/l/,/r/, and /?/. Meanwhile, the results show that *prefix-simulfix {N-} wil change* into {ng-} if it is added into English base with

initial phoneme /ɪ/, /e/, /ə/, /ɔ/, and /k/ (see table 4.15). The examples will be shown in the followings.

[4.15.r] *{N-}* + *Analysis* → *Nganalyis* /ŋəˈnæl.ɪ.sɪs/ *'to analyze'*

Example [4.15.r] shows that the complex word *'nganalysis'* is formed by *prefix-simulfix {N-}* and English base *analysis* /əˈnæl.ɪ.sɪs/. *Prefix-simulfix {N-}* is nasalized into *{ng-}* since it is added in front of the initial phoneme /ə/.

[4.15.f] *{N-}* + *Import* → *Ngimport* /ŋɪm.pɔːrt/ *'to import'*

Based on the example [4.15f], *prefix-simulfix* {N-} nasalizes into *{ng-}* if it is attached into English base with initial phoneme /i/. The complex word *ngimport* is formed by *prefix-simulfix {ng-}* and English base *import* /ɪm.pɔːrt/. However there is a free variation of the alteration in which prefix-simulfix*{N-}* sometimeswill also change into *{nge-}*. The example is described below.

[4.15.g] {N-} + Import → ngeimport /ŋəɪm.pɔːrt/ 'to import'

The example [4.15.g] shows that are free variation of the word *import* /ɪm.pɔːrt/. In contast with [4.15.f], *prefix-simulfix {N-}*shows thatthere is an addition /ə/ after /ŋ/. This is also occurred in other English base such as in *invite* and *expose*. Besides, there is also phenomenon where the *prefix- simufix {N-}* will nasalize into {ng-} or {nge-} if it is attached to English base with initial phoneme /ɪ/, /ə/, /ɔ/, and /e/ (see table 4.15). This phenomenon is occured since the base is derived from foreign language especially in English. The examples are described as follows.

[4.15.l]	{N-}	+	Explode	→	Ngeexplode	/ŋəˈekˈsploʊd /	To explode
[4.15.m]	{N-}	+	explore	→	ngexplore	/ŋekˈsplɔː r /	To Explore
[4.15.n]	{N-}	+	explore	→	ngeexplore	/ŋəˈekˈsplɔː r /	To Explore

There is also free variation if the prefix siulfix {N-}, if it is added into the English base *contact* and *copy*, The example is described below.

[4.15y] *{N-}* + *Contact* → *ngontact* /ˈŋɒn.tækt/ *'to contact'*
[4.15z] *{N-}* + *Contact* → *Ngecontact* /ŋəkɒn.tækt/ *'to contact'*

Example [4.15y] reveals that /k/ which is the initial phoneme of /ˈkɒn.tækt/ is nasalized become /ŋontact/. In addition, the data also show that there is possibility that *prefix-simufix {N-} nasalizd into {nge-}* if it is added into Englih base with initial phoneme /k/. Phoneme /k/ is not droppedbut the prefix-simulfix {N-} change into {nge-}. It is because that the base comes from foreign language. In other words, Prefix-simulfix {N-} nasalize into {ng-} if it is attached to the English base with initial phoneme /ɪ/, /ə/, /ɔ/, /e/, and /k/. The english base with initial phoneme /k/ will be nasalized and dropped. However, since the bases are derived from English, *prefix-simulfix* {N-} nasalize into {nge-}.

4.1.2.3 Prefix – Simulfix {ny-}

The following *prefix-simulfix* that can be attached to English base is {-ny}. Prefix-simulfix {N-} will nasalize into {ny-} if it is added into base with initial phoneme /s/ (see table 4.16). The data shows there are two occurrences of prefix-simulfix {ny-} (2.63%). It can be seen in [4.16a] below.

[4.16a] *{N-}* + *Supply* → *Nyupply* /ňuˈplaɪ/ *'to supply'*

From the example, *prefix- simulfix* {N-} is added in front of english base with initial phoneme /s/ and undergoes nasalization into [ny-]. The initial phoneme /s/ is nasalized and dropped. However, there is a possibility if the *prefix-simulfix {N-}* nasalize into *{nge-}* and initial phoneme /s/ is not dropped since the base is derived from foreign languge. The example is described as follows.

[4.16b] *{N-}* + *Setting* → *ngesetting* /ŋəˈset.ɪŋ / *'to supply'*

4.1.2.4 Prefix-Simulfix [n-]

The least frequent *prefix-simulfix*that is attached to English base is prefix {n-} which has one occurrence (1.32%). The example is shown as follows.

[4.17a] *{N-}* + *translate* → *nranslate* /nræns'leɪt/ *'to translate'*

Prefix-simulfix {N-} undergoes nasalization into [n-] if it is added into english base with the initial phoneme /t/ (see table 4.17). The initial phoneme /t/ is nasalized and dropped.

4.2 The Grammatical Meaning of Prefixes Attached to Indonesian-English Mixed Complex Words Shaped by English Base

In the previous sections, the study reveals that there are two kinds of prefix found in the Twitter selected tweets, namely *prefix-simulfix* and *prefix-non-simulfix*. Therefore, this section discussed the grammatical meaning of each prefix that is attached to English base found in the Twitter selected tweets. Besides, this section also described whether a prefix found is categorized as homophone prefix or not.

4.2.1 The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-Non-Simulfix

Based on the data, there are 8 prefix-non-simulfix that are attached to English base. They are prefix-simulfix {di-}, {ke-}, {ter-}, {men-}, {me-}, {menge-}, {ber-}, {be-}, and {se-}. However, the description will be divided into six categories such as *{di-}, {ke-}, {ter-}, {meN-}, {beR-},* and *{se-}* due to prefix {men-}, {me-}, and {menge-} are considered as allomorph of {meN-} while {ber-} and {be-} are the allomorph of {beR-}. The description, the percentage, and the examples of each prefix-non-simulfix are discussed in the following sections.

4.2.1.1 The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix {di-}

Prefix-Non-Simulfix{di-} has only one grammatical meaning, namely **passive base**. In this study, prefix {di-} has a function as a "former of a passive verb" (see table 4.19). The distribution of grammatical meaning of prefix-non-simulfix{di-} is described in table 4.18.

Table 4.18

The Occurrence of Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {di-}

No.	Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-non-simulfix {di-}	Frequency (F)	Percentage
1.	Passive base	46	100%
Total		46	100%

The table reveals that prefix-non-simulfix{di-}has one grammatical meaning, namely passive base (100%). The followings are extracts of grammatical meaning of prefix-non-simulfix{di-}.

[4.19.a] "*Jangan liat avatarnya, liat aja foto yang ditag temen"nya" (date:13/02/2013)*
("Dont take a look to her avatars (profile picture), just take a look to a photo that is tagged by her friends")

In the example [4.19.a], the sentence contains Indonesian-English mixed complex word *ditag*. Prefix-non-simulfix{di-} has grammatical meaning as passive action of tagging. Another example will be given below.

[4.19y] " Twitternya diexit dulu "
(date:02/03/2013)
("The twitter will be logged out)

The sentence in [4.19y] shows that prefix-non-simulfix *{di-}* is attached to English base *exit* and has the grammatical meaning as *to be exited*. Therefore, based on the data, *prefix-non-simulfix {di-}* has the grammatical meaning as **passive base**.

4.2.1.2 The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {ke-}

The data reveals that there is one grammatical meanings of prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}, namely**undeliberate action of base**(see table 4.21). The table also shows that prefix-non-simulfix has the function as the former of verb. The distribution of the grammatical meanings of prefix-non-simulfix {ke-} is shown in table 4.20.

Table 4.20

The Occurrence of Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-simulfix {ke-}

No.	Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}		Frequency (F)	Percentage
1.	{ke-}	Undeliberately action of base	9	100%
Total			9	100%

The table reveals that **undeliberate action of base** has one grammatical meaning of *prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}*(77.78%). The descriptions and the examples of prefix-simulfix {ke-} are described below.

[4.21.a] "Alhamdulillah, Twitternya udah ga kespam lagi (26/02/2013)"
("Alhamdullillah, my Twitter hasn't been spammed anymore")

The example [4.2.1.2a] contains the complex word *kespam*. In the sentence above, the user of twitter indicate that his Twitter account has undeliberately been spammed before, but now his Twitter account is not spammed anymore. Another example will be depicted in the following.

[4.21.c] " Ini memorynya apa hpnya sih yang eror gabisa kesave picturenya (03/03/2013)"
("I don't know whether it is because of the memory or its handphone that cause the picture can not be saved")

The example [4.21.c] contains the complex word *kesave*. In this sentence, the user of Twitter asked whether the phone or the memory

whichis damaged due to the pictures can not be saved undeliberately. From two examples above, it can be seen that *prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}* has the grammatical meaning as *undeliberate action of base*.

4.2.1.3 The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {ter-}

The findings show that there are three grammatical meanings of prefix{ter-}. They are **most of base**, **able to do something related to base**, and **has been done something related to the base**(see table 4.23 in appendices). Therefore, prefix-non-simulfix {ter-} is also classified as homophone affix in which there are three different morphemes but has similar form and sound. The affixes will be marked as {ter_{1}}, {ter_2} and {ter_3}. The distribution of the grammatical meanings will be described in the table below.

Table 4.22

The Occurrence of Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {ter-}

No.	Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-non-simulfix {ke-}		Frequency (F)	Percentage
1.	{ter_1-}	Most of base	4	50%
2.	{ter_2-}	Ability to do something related to the base	3	37.5%
3.	{ter_3-}	Has been done something related to the base	1	12.5%
Total			8	100%

The table present that the grammatical meaning *most of base* is the most frequent grammatical meaning of prefix-non-simulfix {ter-} (50%). The second most frequent grammatical meaning is *ability to do something related to the base* (37.5%). In addition, *has been done something related to the base* comes up as the least grammatical meaning of prefix-non-simulfix{ter-}(12.5%).

1. {ter_1-}

Prefix-non-simulfix {ter$_1$} has the grammatical meaning as **most of base**. It is also most frequent grammatical meaning of prefix-non-simulfix {ter-} (50%). It can be seen from the example below.

[4.23f] "Kampus kita re, terbeautiful se bandung raya :D" (20/03/2013)
("Our college is the most beautiful college in Bandung"

The sentence [4.23f] contains complex word *terbeautiful* that is formed by prefix {ter-} and English base *beautiful*. In this sentence, the complex word *terbeautiful* emphasizes the most of beautiful. Therefore, prefix {ter-} in this case has the meaning 'most of beautiful'

2. {ter$_2$-}

Prefix-non-simulfix {ter$_2$} has the grammatical meaning as **able to do something related to the base**. It is the second most domnant meanngs contained in the prefix {ter-}(37.5%). This can be seen from the example as follows.

[4.21a] "Luar biasa hari ini dari pagi gak makan, baru sekarang tersupply makanan" (27/02/2013)
("Today was so awsome because I didn't eat anything this morning, and finally I am supplied by food now"

The complex word *tersupply* in the sentence [4.2.1.3b] is formed by prefix *{ter-}* and English base *supply*. The complex word in the sentence indicates that the user of Twitter **is able to supply** food. Therefore, prefix-non-simulfix {ter$_2$-} has the meaning as able to do something related to the base.

3. {ter$_3$}

Prefix-non-simulfix {ter$_3$} has the grammatical meaning as **has been done someting related to the base**. It becomes the least dominant

grammatical meaning of prefix-non-simulfix {ter-}. The example is described as follows.

[4.21.3c] "Kamu itu bagaikan cantik yang tak terexpose**"**
(02/03/2013)
("You are like a beauty that is not exposed yet"

The sentence [4.23c] contains the complex word *terexpose* which is formed by by prefix-non-simulfix*{ter-}* and english base *expose*. The user of Twitter talks about someone that is actually beautiful but it has not exposed yet. It means that the prefix-non-simulfix*{ter-}* in this sentence has the grammatical meaning as *has been exposed*.

4.2.1.4 The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-non-simulfix {beR-}

Based on the data, there are two grammatical meanings of prefix-non-simulfix {beR-}. They are **action to do base** and **having something related to the base** (see table 4.25 in appendices). It means that prefix-non-simulfix {beR-} is called as homophone affix since the affix has two different morphemes and similr form that will be marked as {beR$_1$-} and {beR$_2$-}. The distribution will be described as follows.

Table 4.24

The Occurrence of Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {beR-}

No.	Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-non-simulfix {beR-}		Frequency (F)	Percentage
1.	{beR$_1$-}	Having base	3	75%
2.	{beR$_2$-}	In a condition of base	1	25%
Total			4	100%

Both grammatical meaning **having base** is the most dominant meaning of prefix {beR-} (75%) while the grammatical meaning **in a condition of base** is the least dominant meaning of prefix {beR-}.The example is described as follows.

1. {beR$_1$-}

Prefix-non-simulfix {beR$_1$-} has the grammatical meaning as *having something related to the base*. The example is described below.

[4.25c] **"** Single woles, menjomblo-jomblo dahulu, berelationship kemudian #eeaaa
("Being single for a while, thenhaving a relationship. Dont't take in a rush")

The tweet above contains the word *berelationship* which has the meanings as having a relationship.

2. {beR$_2$-}

Prefix-non-simulfix {beR$_2$-} has the grammatical meaning as in a condition of basein the complex word *berhappy*. The word *berhappy* in the sentence below has the meaning as in a condition of happy.

[4.25a] **"Berhappy** sejenak nyari film..^^"
("Let's having fun by looking for such film")

4.2.1.5 The Grammatical Meanings of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {meN-}

Prefix {me-}, {menge-}, and {men-} are the varieties of prefix {meN-}, or called allomoph. Therefore, in this section, those prefixes are reprsented by {meN-}. Prefix-non-simulfix {meN-} has only one grammatical meaning, namely **action/ to do base** (see table 4.27 in appendices). The distribution of prefix-non-simulfix {meN-} is displayed as follows.

Table 4.26

The Occurrence of Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {meN-}

No.	Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-non-simulfix {meN-}		Frequency (F)	Percentage
1.	{meN-}	Action / to do base	11	100%
Total			11	100%

The table shows that prefix-non-simulfix {meN-} has only one grammatical meaning namely action to do base (100%). It can be seen in the examples below.

[4.27a] "Saatx menservice diri yg remuk redam" #pijetan
"it's time to service this body" #massage

The example [4.27a] contains the word *menservice* which is derived from prefix non-simulfix {meN-} and English base *service*. In the sentnce above, the paticipant says that he/she wants to service his/her body by massaging his/her body. Therfore, in this case, prefix-simulfix {meN-} has the grammatical meaning as action to do base.

4.2.1.6 The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {Se-}

The last prefix-non-simlufix is prefix {se-} in which it has one grammatical meaning namely **as base as**(see table 4.29 in appendices). The example of pefix non simulfix {se-} is dscribed as follows.

[4.27a] "Memang q tak setampan david beckham, dan tak secool ronaldo. Tapi q orang yg setia sm qm dan tak menyakiti qm"

("it s true that I'm not as handsome as david beckham, and not as cool as ronaldo. However, I'm loyal to you and I'm not

hurting you")

The example [4.27a] contains the Indonesian-English mixed complex word *secool*. In the sentence above, it is said that the participant say that he is not as cool as Ronaldo. Therefore, the prefix-non-simulfix (se-} has the meaning as as base as.

4.2.2 The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-Simulfix {N-}

This section discusses the grammatical meanings of prefix-simufix {N-}. The findings show that there are 4 vareties of prefix {N-} such as {nge-}, {nge-}, {ny-}, and {n-}. However, based on the grammatical meaning, those prefixes are only repreented by prefix-simulfix {N-} since they are allomorph of prefix {N-}. They are **action to do base**,**go to,becoming base**, **has the characteristic**, **making of base**, and **feeling of base** (see table 4.31 in appendices). It means that prefix-simulfix {N} is called as homophone affix since it has 6 grammatical meanings but in one similar form. It will be marked as prefix-simulfix {N_1-}, {N_2-}, {N_3-}, {N_4-}, {N_5-}. {N_6-}.The distribution will be described as follows.

Table 4.30
The Occurrence of Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-Simulfix {N-}

No.	Grammatical Meaning of Prefix-non-simulfix {meN-}		Frequency (F)	Percentage
1.	{N_1-}	Action / to do base	68	89.47%
2.	{N_2-}	Becoming base	3	3.95%
3.	{N_3-}	Has the characteristic	2	2.63%
4.	{N_4-}	Feeling of base	2	2.63%

5.	{N_4-}	Go to/ aims	2	2.63%
6.	{N_6-}	Making of base	1	1.32%
Total			76	100%

The table reveals that the grammatical meanig *action/to do base* is the most dominant meanings of prefix-simulfix {N-}(89.47%). Then, it is followed by *becoming base* as the second most dominant grammatical meaning of prefix-simulfix{N-}(3.95%). Next grammatical meanings of prefix {N-} are *has the characteristic* and*feeling of base* with similar occurences (2.63%). The least dominant grammatical meanings is *making of base* (1.32%). The example and the explanation will be described below.

1. {N_1-}

   The most dominant grammatical meaning of prefix-simulfix {N-} is *action/to do base*. The example will be explained below.

   [4.31.m] "Disuruh mama ngeapprove KRS nya orang itu"

   ("My mother told me to approve his KRS")

   In the sentence [4.31.m] it is said that the participant want his mother to approve someone's KRS. The Indonesian English mixed complex word *ngeapprove* has the meaning action to approve. Therefoe, the prefix-simulfix {N-} that is attached to English base has the grammatical meanings as *action/to do base*. In addition, prefix-simulfix {N_1-} has the function to form verb with the English base verb and noun (see table 4.31 in appendices).

2. {N_2-}

   The second most dominant grammatical meaning of prefix-simulfix {N-} is *becoming base*. The example is described below.

   [4.31nnn] "Emang lagi ngetrend yah yg kayak gitu..."

("Those kinds of thing becomes trending now…")

The sentence [4.31nnn] shows that the complex word *ngetrend* is derived from prefix-simulfix {N-} and English base *trend*. The sentence shows that prefix-simulfix {nge-} in the word *ngetrend* has the grammatical meaning becoming trend. In addition, prefix-simulfix has the function to form adverb (see table 4.31 in appendices).

3. {N_3-}

The next gramatical meaning of prefix {N-} is *has the characteristic*. It can be seen from the example below.

[4.31kkk] Adhi, sekali2 nyanyi lagu yang ngebeat terus di upload ke soundcloud dong @adhiepermanaaa :D #adhicted

("Adhi, please sing the beat song sometimes then it should be uploaded into soundclouded")

The sentence shows that the complex word*ngebeat*has the meaning as the beat song, or in other word, the song has the characteristic beat. Therefore, the grammatcal meaning of the prefix-simulfix {N-} is *has the characteristicas base*. In addition, prefix {N_3-} has the function to form adjective.

4. {N_4-}

The next grammatical meaning of prefix-simulfix {N-} is *feeling of base*. The example is described as follows.

[4.31ooo] *mabok AC* *ngefly*

("AC sickness**flying*")

The complex word *ngefly* in [4.31.ooo] shows that the pasticipant is ssick becaue of AC. He seems feel like flying. Therefore, prefix-simulfix {nge-} has the grammatical meaning as feeling of base.

5. {N_5-}

Another grammatical meaning of prefix-simulfix {N-} is *go to/ aims*. The exmple is described as follows.

[4.31.ggg] ”Pengen ngemall”

(“wanna go to the mall”)

The example [4.31ggg] contains the comples word *ngemall*. The sentence means that the participant want to go to the mall. Therefore the prefix-simulfix {nge-} has the grammatical meaning as *go to/aim*.

6. {N_6-}

The least grammatical meaning of prefix-simulfix {N-} is *making something*. It can be seen in the example below.

[4.31ppp] Ngecode gimana lagi biar lu sadar

(“Shoud I make the codes again to make you realize? ”)

The complex word *ngecode* in [4.31ooo] is derived from the prefix-simulfix {N-} and English base *code*. The complex word *ngecode* has the meaning as making codes. Then, the prefix {N-} is also has the grammatical meanng as *making something* related to the base.

4.3 The Morphophonemic Rules of Prefixes Attached to Indonesian-English Mixed Complex Words shaped by English base

This section discusses the morphophonemic rules of the prefixes found in Twitter selected tweets.The alteration process of prefixinto several allomorphs through morphophonemic process forms morphophonemic rules (Alwi,

Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, & Moeliono, 2003). According to Ramlan, there are three types of morphophonemic process; a) the process of changing phoneme b) the process of adding the phoneme and c) the process of deleting the phoneme (Ramlan, 2009). The findings show that there are two kinds of prefixes namely prefix-non-simulfix and prefix-simulfix. The following sections will described the example and the description of morphophonemic rules of each prefix.

4.3.1 Morphophonemic Rules of Prefix-Non-Simulfix

The findings find out that there are 9 kinds of prefix-non-simulfix such as {di-}, {ke-} , {ter-}, {men-},{menge-}. {me-}, {ber-}, {be-} and {se-}. However, prefix {men-}, {menge-}, and {me-} is an allomorph of prefix {meN-} through morphophonemic process. Besides, prefix {ber-} and {be-} are also the allomorph of prefix-simulfix {beR-}. The process of alteration a morpheme into allomorph is called morphophonemic process and form a rule. The morphophonemic rule of each prefix-non-simulfix is described in the following sections.

4.3.1.1 The Morphophonemic Rules of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {meN-}

Prefix-non-simulfix {meN-} undergoes 3 the morphophonemic processes. They are the process of changing the phoneme;process adding the phoneme and deleting the phoneme.

1. The process of changing the phoneme

Prefix-non-simulfix {meN-} will be change into[men-] if it is attached to the English base with initial phoneme /t/ an /s/ (see table 4.32 in appendices). The examples are described below.

[4.32a]	{meN-}	+	/træns'leɪt/	→	/məñtræns'leɪt/	/t/	Alveolar Plosive
[4.32a]	{meN-}	+	/'set.ɪŋ/	→	/məñ'set.ɪŋ/	/s/	Alveolar Fricative

The examples reveal that phoneme /N/ in prefix {meN-} changes into [men-] or /ñ/ if it is met with initial base /t/ (Alveolar Plossive Consonant) and /s/ (Alveolar Fricative Consonant). The rules will be depict below.

{məN-} + /# {t,s}.....#/ → / # [meñ]...#/

2. The process of adding the phoneme

Prefix-non-simulfix {meN-} will be added by phoneme /e/ if it s attached to English base which has one syllable (see table 4.32 n appendices). Prefix {meN-} will change into [menge-] The examples are described below.

[4.32j]	{meN-}	+	/tʃɑːrdʒ/	→	/məŋətʃɑːrdʒ/	Monosyllable
[4.32k]	{meN-}	+	/kɔːl/	→	/məŋəkɔːl/	Monosyllable

The examples show that prefix-non-simulfix {meN-} will change into {menge-} when it is followed by monosyllable English base, for instance *call* and *charge*. Therefore the morphophonemic rules is described below.

{məN-} + /# {S}.....#/ → / # [meɲə]...#/

S = Monosyllable base

3. The process of deleting the phoneme

Prefix-non-simulfix {meN-} also undergoes th process of deleting the phoneme. Phoneme /N/ in the prefix-non-simulfix {meN-} is deleted when it is attached to English base with initial phoneme /r/.Prefix-non-simulfix {meN-} changes into {me-}. The examplesare described as follows.

[4.32g]	{meN-}	+	/riˈstɒk/	→	/məriˈstɒk/	/r/	Alveolar Trill
[4.32h]	{meN-}	+	/riˈtwiːt/	→	/məriˈtwiːt/	/r/	Alveolar Trill

The examples above show that prefix-non-simulfix {meN-} will change into {me-} by deleting the phoneme /N/. It is occured when the prefix meets the English base with initial phoneme /r/ (Alveolar Trill).

{məN-} + /# r.....#/ → / # [me-]...#/

4.3.1.2 The Morphophonemic Rules of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {beR-}

The findings show that prefix {beR-} undergoes two morphophonemic processes namely the process of changing the phoneme and the process of deleing the phoneme (see table 4.33 in appendices).

1. The process of changing the phoneme

The data shows that phoneme /R/ in prefix-non-simulfix {beR-} will be changed into /r/ if it is attached to English base with initial phoneme /r/, and /h/. It can be seen in the examles below.

[4.33b] {beR-} + /ˈhæp.i/ → /bərıhæp.i/ /h/ Glottal Fricative
[4.33c] {beR-} + /koʊd/ → /bərıkoʊd/ /k/ Velar Plosive

From the example above, it can be seen that prefix {beR-} will change into {ber-} if it is added into English base with initial phoneme /h/ (Glottal Fricative and /k/ (Velar Plossive). The rule is described below.

{beR-} + /# {k,h}.....#/ → / # [ber-]...#/

2. The process of deleting the phoneme

The next morphophonemic process of prefix {beR-} is the proceess of deleting the the phoneme /R/. Prefix-non-simulfix {beR-} will change into {be-}. The exampleis described in the following.

[4.33a] {beR-} + /rıˈleı.ʃ ə n.ʃıp / → /bərıˈleı.ʃ ə n.ʃıp/ /r/ Alveolar Trill

The example reveal that the process of deletng the phoneme is occured if the prfix simulfix {beR-} is added in front of the base with initial phoneme /r/ or alveolar trill.

{beR-} + /# r.....#/ → / # [be-]...#/

4.3.1.3 The Morphophonemic Rules of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {di-}

The findings show that prefix-non-simulfix {di-} does not alter if it is attached to English base. Based on the data, prefix {di-} is attached to the English base with initial phoneme /s/, /d/, /t/, /r/, /m/, /b/, /p/, /f/, /ʧ/, /k/, /i/, /ɔ/, /ʌ/, /ə/, and /e/ (see table 4.35 in appendices). The examples will be described below.

[4.34a]	{di-}	+	/sɪˈlekt/	→	/dɪsɪˈlekt/	/r/ Alveolar Trill
[4.34g]	{di-}	+	/dɪˈleɪ/	→	/dɪdɪˈleɪ/	/d/ Alveolar Plosive
[4.34ll]	{di-}	+	/ekˈsploʊd/	→	/ekˈsploʊd/	/e/ Close-Mid Front

The examples above shows that prefix-non-simulfix {di-} is attached to the English base with initial phoneme /r/ (alveolar trill), /d/ (alveolar plossive), and /e/ (close mid front). Since there is no alteration on the phoneme, pefix {di-} is considered as prefix-non-simulfix that can be attached to all kinds phoneme of the initial base.

{di-} + /#{s,d,t, r, m, b, p, f, ʧ, k, i, ɔ, ʌ,ə,e**.....#/ → / # [di-]...#/**

4.3.1.4 The Morphophonemic Rules of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {ke-}

Similar to prefix-non-simulfix (di-}, prefix-non-simulfix {ke-} does not undergo the alteration on both prefix and Engllish base. Based on the data, prefix {ke-} is attached to English base with initial phonemes /s/, /l/, /d/, /t/, /r/, /b/, and /ɪ/ (see table 4.35 in appendices). The example will be described as follows.

[4.35a]	{ke-}	+	/spæm/	→	/kəspæm/	/s/ Alveolar Fricative
[4.34d]	{ke-}	+	/lɒk/	→	/ kəlɒk /	/l/ Alveolar Lateral
[4.34e]	{ke-}	+	/kədɪˈlət/	→	/kədɪˈlət/	/d/ Alveolar Plossive

From the examples above, prefix-non-simulfix {ke-} is attached into English base wth initial phonemes /s/ (Alveolar Fricative Consonant), /l/ (Alveolar Lateral

{ke-} + /#{s,l,d,t,r,b,ɪ}.....#/ → / # [ke-]....#/

Consonant), and /d/ (Alveolar Plossive Consonant). Prefix {ke-} is also does not change the phoneme of prefixes or base.

4.3.1.5 The Morphophonemic Rules of Prefix-simulfix {ter-}

The findings reveal that prefix-non-simulfix {ter-} does not undergo the alteration on both its prefix and the base to which it is attached. The data reveals that prefix-non-simulfix {ter-} will be stil prefix smulfix {ter-} if it is attached to English base with initial phonemes /s/, /e/, /k/, b/, and /u/ (see appendices 4.36). The examples will described as follows.

[4.36a]	{ter-} +	/suplaɪ/	→	/tərsuplaɪ/	/s/	Alveolar Fricative
[4.36b]	{ter-} +	/ekˈsplɔː r/	→	/tərekˈsplɔː r/	/e/	Close Mid Front
[4.34d]	{ter-} +	/nˈtrəʊl/	→	/tərkənˈtrəʊl/	/k/	Alveolar Plossive

The examples above show that prefix-non-simulfix{ter-} is attached to English base with initial phonemes /s/ (alveolar fricative), /e/ (close mid front) and /k/ (alveolar plossive).

{ter-} + /#{s,e,k,b,u}.....#/ → / # [ter-]...#/

4.3.1.6 The Morphophonemic Rules of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {se-}

Prefix-non-simulfix {se-} also does not undergo the alteration on its phoneme. Prefix {se-} will still be {se-} if it is attached to English base. The findings reveal that prefix {se-} is attached to Engllish base with initial phonemes /k/ and /dʒ/ (see table 4.37 in appendices). The followings are the examples of morphohonemic process of prefix-non-simulfix {se-}.

[4.37a]	{se-} +	/sə kuːl/	→	/sə kuːl/	/s/	Alveolar Fricative
[4.37b]	{se-} +	/sədʒen.tl/	→	/sədʒen.tl/	/dʒ/	Post Alveolar Fricative

Prefix-non-simulfix {se-} is attached to English base *secool* /sə kuːl/ and *segentle* /sədʒen.tl/. Prfix simulfix {se-} meet the initial phoneme /k/ (Velar Plossive) and /dʒ/ (Post-Alveolar Fricative).

{se-} + /#{s,dʒ**}.....#/ → / # [se-]....#/**

4.3.2 The Morphophonemic Rules of Prefix-simulfix {N-}

This section reveals the morphophonemic rules of prefix-simulfix {N-}. According to Kridalksana (2010), prefix-simulfix {N-} is nasalized into [ng-], [nge-], [m-], [n-], and [ny-]. It also causes the initial phoneme of the base is assimilated and nasalized. However, the findings show that prefix-simulfix {N-} is nasalized into [ng-], [nge-], [ny-], [n-].

1. {N) → [ng-]

The data reveals the prefix {N-} is nasalized into [ng-] if it is attached into English base with initial phonemes/ɪ/, /ɔ/, /e/, /ə/, and /k/ (see table 4.38 in appendices). The examples are described as follows

[4.38kk]	{N-} +	/ɪnˈvaɪt/	→	/ŋɪnˈvaɪt/	/ɪ/	Close Front
[4.38ss]	{N-} +	/ɔːdə r/	→	/ŋɔːdə r/	/ɔ/	Open-Mid Back
[4.38vv]	{N-} +	/ekˈsplɔː r/	→	/ŋekˈsplɔː r/	/e/	Close-Mid Front
[4.38bbb]	{N-} +	/əˈnæl.ɪ.sɪs/	→	/ŋəˈnæl.ɪ.sɪs/	/ə/	Close Mid Central

The examples [4.38kk], [4.38ss], [4.38vv], and [4.38bbb] reveal that prefix {N-} undergoes the alteration into [ng-} if it is attached to vowels *close front, open-mid back, close mid front* and *close mid central*. Besides, the initial phoneme of English bases is not dropped.The rules will be depicted below.

{N-} + /# {ɪ,ɔ,e,ə}.....#/ → / # [ŋ]...#/

However, if the prefix-simulfix {N-} is attached to English base with initial phoneme /k/ (Velar Plossive), the prefix will change into [ng-] and the initial phoneme will be assimilated. The rules is illustrated as follows.

{N-} + /# k.....#/ → / # [ŋɵ]...#/

2. {N-} → {nge}

The findings shows that prefix-simulfix {N-} undergoes the nasalitation into {nge-} if it is attached into English base with initial phonemes /d/, /r/, /p/, /f/, and /tʃ/. Besides, it also occurs to English base which hasone syllable. There is an addition of phoneme /ə/ after /ŋ/. The example will be described below.

[4.38cc]	{N-} +	/daʊn.ləʊd/	→	/ŋəˈdaʊn.ləʊd/	/d/	Alveolar Plosive
[4.38ee]	{N-} +	/rɪˈfreʃ/	→	/ŋərɪˈfreʃ/	/r/	Alveolar Trill
[4.38vv]	{N-} +	/pɑːr.tɟ/	→	/ŋəpɑːr.tɟ/	/p/	Bilabbial Plosive
[4.38bbb]	{N-} +	/fɒl.əʊ/	→	/ŋəˈfɒl.əʊ/	/f/	Labiodental Fricative

The examples show that the prefix-simulfix {N-} will nasalized into /nge-/ if it is attached into the phoneme /d/ (Alveolar Plosive), /r/ (Alveolar Trill), /p/(bilabial Plosive), and /f/ (Labiodental Fricative). The rule will be described below.

{N-} + /# {d,r,p,f}.....#/ → / # [ŋə].....#/

The nasalisation of prefix {N-} into {nge-} is also occured if the English base has one syllable. For instance:

[4.38a]	{N-} +	/swɪtʃ/	→	/ŋəswɪtʃ/	/s/	Monosyllable
[4.38b]	{N-} +	/dænts/	→	/ŋədænts/	/d/	Monosyllable
[4.38c]	{N-} +	/deɪt/	→	/ŋədeɪt/	/d/	Monosyllable
[4.38d]	{N-} +	/tæg/	→	/ŋətæg/	/t/	Monosyllable

The examles shows that prefix {nge-} is able to attached to English base which has one morpheme. The rule is described as follows.

{N-} + /# {S}.....#/ → / # [ŋə].....#/

S= Monosyllable Base

3. {N-} → {ny}

Based on the data, the changing of prefix-simulfix {N-} into {ny-} is due to the process of nasalization if the prefix is added in front of English base with initial phoneme /s/ or *alveolar fricative* (see table 4.38 in appendices). The example is described below.

[4.38nnn] {N-} + /suˈplaɪ/ → /ňuˈplaɪ/ /s/ Alveolar Fricative

It can be seen that the intial phoneme /s/ of the base is assimilated. The rule will be described below.

{N-} + /# s.....#/ → / # [ňɵ]...#/

4. {N-} → {n-}

The findngs reveal that the nasalization prefix-simulfix {N-} into {n-} is due to the prefix-simulfix {N-} is added in front of the base with initial phoneme /t/ or *alveolar plosive* (see table 4.38 in appendices). The example is described as follows.

[4.38ppp] {N-} + /trænsˈleɪt/ → /nrænsˈleɪt/ /t/ Alveolar Plosive

The example [4.38ppp] shows that the initial phneme of English base /t/ will be nasalized and assimilated.

{N-} + /# t.....#/ → / # [nɵ]...#/

4.4 DISCUSSION

Based on the findings, this study reveals that there are two kinds of prefixes namely *prefix-non-simulfix* and *prefix-simulfix* that are attached to English base. Prefix-non-simulfix refers to the affix which is added in front of the base and usually used in formal *Bahasa Indonesia*. The notion of *prefix-non-*

simulfix is derived from the theory of Ramlan (2009) which discusses about kinds of prefix in *Bahasa Indonesia*. However, the notion of *prefix-simulfix* is derived from Kridalaksana (2009) which stated the theory of simulfix. It is due to simulfix is a part of prefix yet it is used to form colloquial *Bahasa Indonesia*. *Prefix-simulfix* is a special case of prefix in which if it is attached to the base, it causes nasalization and the initial phoneme of the base is assimilated (Kridalaksana, 2009). The findings show that there are 9 kinds of *prefix-non-simullfix* such as {di-}, {ke-}, {ter-}, {men-}, {menge-}, {me-}, {ber-}, {be-}, and {se-}. However, *prefix-non-simulfix* {men-}, {menge-}, and {me-} are allomorphs of prefix {meN-} while prefix {ber-} and {be-} are the allomorph of prefix {ber-}. Based on the data, prefix {di-} comes up as the most frequent *prefix-non-simulfix* that is attached to English base (57.50%). Meanwhile, there are four kinds of *prefix-simulfix* namely {nge-}, {ng-}, {ny-}, and {n} in which prefix {nge-} comes up as the most frequent *prefix-simulfix* that is attached to English base. Those*prefix-simufix* are the allomorph of *prefix-simulfix* {N-}. The affixation process of *prefix-non-simulfix* and *prefix-simulfix* that are attached to English bases form colloquial Indonesian-English mixed complex words (see Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1The Affixation Process of Indonesian-English Mixed Complex Words

In line with the grammatical meaning, the process of affixation is derived from the combination between the grammatical meaning and the meaning of the base (Kridalaksana, 2009). Furthermore, grammatical meaning refers to the meaning that contains in the affixes. For instance, the complex word *menservice* has the meaning *as action/ to do service*. It is derived from the combination of prefix *{meN-}* with grammatical meaning *action/to do* and the base meaning *service*. One prefix is able to have more than one meaning which is called

homophone affix (Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, & Moeliono, 2003). If there are two grammatical meanings in one similar form of prefix, it is two different prefixes/morphemes. The table below shows the grammatical meanings of *prefix-non-simulfix* and *prefix-simulfix* found in this study.

Table 4.39
The Grammatical Meaning of Prefixes

Kinds of Prefixes		**GM_1**	**GM_2**	**GM_3**	**GM_4**	**GM_4**	**GM_6**
		$Prefix_1$	**$Prefix_2$**	**$Prefix_3$**	**$Prefix_4$**	**$Prefix_5$**	**$Prefix_6$**
Prefix-Non-Simulfix	(di-}	Paasive base *V→V -e.g : *Diapprove,* *Dimention,* *Diattach*					
	{ke-}	Undeliberate action *V→V *N→V -e.g : *Kesent* *Keignore* *Ketweet*					
	{ter-}	Most of base *Adj→Adj -e.g: *Terbeautiful* *Tersexy*	Able to do sth related to the base *V→V -e.g: *Tersuplly* *Terexplore*	Has been done sth related to the base *V→V -e.g: *Terexpose*			
	{meN-}	Action/to do base *V→V -e.g: *Menservice* *Merestock* *Mengecall*					
	{beR-}	In a condition of base *Adj→Adj -e.g:	Having base *N→N -e.g:				

		Berhappy	*Berelationship*				
	{se-}	As base *Adj→Adj -e.g: *Secool* *Segentle*					
Prefix-Simulfix	{N-}	Action to do base *V→V *N→V -e.g: *Nyupply* *Ngesetting* *Nginvite*	Has the charactristic *Adj→Adj -e.g: *Ngindie* *Ngebeat*	Go to/aim *N→V -e.g: *Ngemall* *Ngeparty*	Becoming base *N→Adj -e.g: *Ngeblank* *Ngehits* *Ngetrend*	Feeling like base *V→Adj -e.g: Ngefly	Making of base *N→V -e.g: *Ngecode*

* = *The function of prefixes*

Gm = *Grammatical Meaning*

The table above also displays that each grammatical meaning of prefix has various functions. It is due to "morpheme defines as the smallest unit that has grammatical meaning and function" (Katamba and Stonham, 2006:17). Therefore, the functions of each prefix are displayed in the table yet it is not the focus of the research questions.

Regarding the morphophonemic rule of the prefix that is attached to complex word, the findings show that prefixes that are attached to English base also undergo the morphophonemic process. It can be seen that affix and the base experience the phonological effects if they are combined together. The morphophonemic rules of both prefixes that are attached to English bases are illustrated in the table 1.2 below.

Table 4.40The Morphophonemic Rules of Prefixes Attached to English Bases

Morpheme	Allomorph	Environment	Condition	Example

Prefix-Non-Simulfix {meN-}	i. mə	#__{r}...#	-	- Merestock ‘to restock’
	ii. məň	#__{t,s}...#	/s/ is sometimes assimilated	- Mentranslate ‘to translate’
	iii. məɲə	#__S...#	S= morpheme monosyllable	- Mengecall
Prefix-Non-Simulfix {beR-}	i. bə	#__{r}...#		- Berelationship ‘has the relationship’
	ii. bər	#__M...#	M=Morpheme doesn’t contain (i)	- Berhappy ‘to be happy’
Prefix-Non-Simulfix {ter-}	i. tər	#__{s,e,k,b,u}...#		-Terbeautiful ‘the most beautiful
Prefix-Non-Simulfix {di-}	-	-	-	- diattach ‘to be attached
Prefix-Non-Simulfix {ke-}	-	-	-	-Kesave “saving’
Prefix-Non-Simulfix {se-}	-	-	-	-Secool ‘as cool as’
Prefix-Simulfix {N-}	i. ɲ	#__{ɪ,ɔ,e,ə}...#	-	-Nginvite ‘to invite’
	Note: Since the base is derived from from English, simulfix {N-} that is attached to English base with initial phonemes **/ɪ/, /ɔ/, /e/, /ə/** will sometimes change into {nge-} for instance, the complex word *ngeinvite ‘to invite’, ngeattached‘to attach’*			
	ii. ɲə	#__{S,d,r,p,f }...#	S=Monosyllabe morpheme	-Ngefollow ‘to follow’
	iii. n	#__{t}.....#	/t/ is assimilated	-Nranslate ‘to translate’
	i. ň-	#__{s}.....#	/s/ is assimilated	- Nyupply ‘to supply’
	Note: Since the base is derived from English, phoneme /s/ sometimes is not assimilated. The allomorph of prefix {N-} will be nasalized into{nge}. For instance, the in the word *ngesetting*			

{} = morpheme & the choice of initial phoneme
# = word border
__ = place of allomorph

... = rest part of morpheme

The morphophonemic processes both prefix-non-simulfix and prefix-simulfix are influenced by the initial phoneme of English base. It causes prefix-non- simulfix forms allomorphs or varieties of a morpheme. From the table 1.2, *prefix- non-simulfix* {meN-} change into [mən-], [mə-], [məngə-] if it is added in front of certain initial phonemes. Allomorph [mən-] attaches to the bases with the bases initiated by classes of phoneme belong to **alveolar plossive consonant** and **alveolar fricative consonant**. In addition, allomorph [mə-] is added in front of bases initiated by class of phoneme belongs to **alveolar trill consonant**. Meanwhile, allomorph [məɲə-] is added into the monosyllable bases. *Prefix-non-simulfix* {beR-} undergoes the alteration into [bə-] if it is attached to the English bases initiated by class of phoneme belongs to **alveolar trill consonant**. However, the alteration from {beR-} into allomorph [bər-] takes place when the prefix is attached to the bases with initiated by other classes of phoneme except alveolar trill consonant. *Prefix-non-simulfix* {ter-} also takes place when the prefix is attached to the bases initiated by other classes of phoneme except alveolar trill. However, the study finds out that prefix {ter-} is attached to English bases initiated by classes of phoneme belong to **alveolar fricative consonant**, **velar plosive consonant**, **bilabial plosive consonant**, **post alveolar fricative**, **close-mid front vowel**, and **close back vowel**. Furthermore, the remains of prefix- non-simulfix do not undergo the alteration.

Prefix-simulfix {N-} has four allomorph such as [ɲə-], [ɲ-], [ň-], and [n-] if it is attached to English bases. Allomorph [ɲə-] is added in front of monosyllable bases and the bases initiated by classes of phoneme belong to **alveolar plosive consonant**, **alveolar trill consonant**, **bilabial plosive consonant, labiodental fricative consonant, alveolar plosive consonant, post alveolar plosive consonant.** Besides,allomorph[ɲ-] attaches to the bases initiated with **close front vowel**, **mid back vowel**, **mid central vowel**, **mid front vowel,** and **velar plosive vowel**. In addition, allomorph [ň -] attaches to the bases initiated by class of phoneme belongs to **alveolar fricative consonant**.Meanwhile, allomorph [n-]

attached to the bases initiated by class of phoneme belong to **alveolar plosive consonant.**

The findings also show that the users of *Twitter* tend to use informal languange by mixing *Bahasa Indonesia* and English in one word.They also creates new colloquial Indonesian and its new rules. It actually shows the wrack of *Bahasa Indonesia* since they do not use *Bahasa Indonesia* properly. The rules of formal *Bahasa Indonesia* are easily to be changed. The globalization has affected how people in Indonesia use their language. People can recognize other languages especially English yet it also damages *Bahasa Indonesia* due to they invent new rules and words without considering how to use *Bahasa Indonesia* properly. Furthermore, this paper reveals how *Bahasa Indonesia* is damaged by effects of globalization. The paper is intended to persuade the reader to be more concerned about using *Bahasa Indonesia* properly with anyone, anywhere, at anytime. Indonesian people should preserve their nationalism by using *Bahasa Indonesia* properly.