

**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF NOUN FORMATIONS  
BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN USED IN  
JAKARTA POST AND SUARA MERDEKA NEWSPAPERS**



**RESEARCH PAPER**

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For Getting Bachelor Degree of Education  
In English Department

By

**ANA KRISMIYATI**

**A 320 040 092**

**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

**2008**

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Wardhaugh in Ramelan (1984: 46) says that Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used for human communication. As a means of communication, language allows human being to say thing to each other. By language people can express their ideas, feeling, and desires weather in speaking or writing, in formal or in formal situation.

Each language has identity in the structure and meaning (Jos Daniel parera, 1987: 23). It is known that each country has its own language to communicate. For example: Saudi Arabia has Arabic, Netherlands has Dutch, England has English, and Japan has Japanese and so on. Most Indonesian people use three kinds of language, namely Javanese, Sundanese (native language), Indonesian (national language) and sometime they are using English as the way to communicate with other countries.

English as the international language has similarities and differences from Indonesian. One of the aspects of the similarities and differences between English and Indonesia can be in their noun formation.

In Indonesia, English is the first foreign language that must be taught in the first class of (SMP) junior high school up to the third of (SMA) senior high school and even at the university for some semesters (Ramelan, 1984: 1).

As the foreign language, English is not used as a means of daily communication among people but is only as a school subject.

Learning a foreign language is more difficult than learning the first language as they have different system. Indonesian students will meet the problem when they are learning English. One of the problems is about noun formations. They meet the problem in the learning because of the different system between English and Indonesian noun formations, for example:

Table: 1.1.

The different between English and Indonesian noun

<b>English noun</b>	<b>Root</b>	<b>Affixes</b>	<b>Indonesian noun</b>	<b>Kata</b>	<b>Imbuhan</b>
<b>Learner</b>	Learn	Suffix	<b><i>Pelajar</i></b>	Ajar	prefix
<b>Teacher</b>	Teach	Suffix	<b><i>Guru/ pengajar</i></b>	Ajar	Prefix
<b>Leader</b>	Lead	Suffix	<b><i>Pemimpin</i></b>	Pimpin	Infix
<b>Weakness</b>	Weak	Suffix	<b><i>Kelemahan</i></b>	Lemah	Confix
<b>Happiness</b>	Happy	Suffix	<b><i>Kebahagiaan</i></b>	Bahagia	Confix

In learning English, students tend to transfer their source language (Indonesian) into the target language (English). It means that the individuals tend to transfer the forms and meaning, and the distribution of forms and meaning of their native language and culture to the foreign language and culture.

The writer is going to compare noun formation between English and Indonesian. The reasons of choosing the title of this research are as follows:

1. The noun formation is important to comprehend both in English and Indonesian language, because little mistake in forming noun is erroneous.
2. The writer think, there are the similarities and differences of noun formation between English and Indonesian, so Indonesian students often get difficulties in forming English noun.

Both of the Jakarta Post and Suara Merdeka newspaper has some column like national, international, sport, economic, business, life style, and so on. This mixture, which in used in both of it is to attract the readers. The reader can use it as the additional source to increase their knowledge about English and Indonesian language. Besides it, there are many kinds of noun formation that interesting to learn.

Based on the above case, the writer is very interested in writing paper entitled: CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF NOUN FORMATIONS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN USED IN JAKARTA POST AND SUARA MERDEKA NEWSPAPERS.

## **B. Previous Study**

Actually the writer is not the first researchers who conduct a contrastive analysis. However, it does not mean that the writer only plagiarizes the previous study. To prove the originality of the research, the writer will show the previous study.

The study of contrastive analysis has been conducted by Eka Pramono (2000), the student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, entitled

“Contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian adjectives”. The result of this research shows that there are similarities and differences between English and Indonesian adjectives.

The study of contrastive analysis also has been conducted by Retna Tri Widaningsih (2006), the student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, entitled “Contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian Passive Voice”. The result of this research shows that there are similarities and differences between English and Indonesian passive voice.

The differences of this research with those researches are in the result of the research. The result of research above is the differences of English and Indonesian adjectives and passive voice, but the result of this research is the differences of English and Indonesian noun formation.

### **C. Limitation of the Problem**

In this paper, it is impossible for the writer to discuss all of the language objects, so it is necessary to limit the topic in order that the problems which will be studied are not awfully broad. The writer will focus on the research on the noun formation between English and Indonesian derivationally and identify the differences between them. The object of the research consists of English and Indonesian noun formed by derivation.

Derivation means the addition of a bound form to a free form. The addition can be at the front part (prefix), the middle part (infix) and the back part (suffix). English does not have infixes (Adnan Lative 1994: 76).

Noun formation limited on this study is only in affixation.

**D. Statement of the Problem**

In this paper, the problem is related to the differences of noun formation between English and Indonesian, and the writer wants to identify the problem as follows:

1. What are the similarities of noun formation between English and Indonesian?
2. What are the differences of noun formation between English and Indonesian?

**E. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem statement mentioned above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To find out the similarities of noun formations between English and Indonesian.
2. To find out the differences of noun formations between English and Indonesian.

**F. Benefit of the Study**

The writer hopes that this research will be beneficial for the writer and reader in general. The studies of contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian noun formation have some benefits

The benefits of the study are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research will increase the understanding of English and Indonesian noun formation.

## 2. Practical benefit

This research will increase the writer's and reader's knowledge of the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian noun formation.

## **G. Paper Organization**

In order to give a brief description to the reader end to facilitate the thesis arrangement, the writer presents the paper organization as follows:

Chapter I is introduction that consist of background of the study reason for choosing the topic, limitation of the problem, definition of key term, statement of the problem, objective of the study, benefit of the study, review of related research, and paper organization.

Chapter II is review of related literature. It deals with notion of contrastive analysis, English noun divided into definition of noun, function of noun, kinds of English noun, and noun derivations in English. The next discussion is Indonesian noun which is classified into definition of noun, function of noun, kinds of Indonesian noun, and noun derivation in Indonesian.

Chapter III is research methods that consist of type of study, data and data source, technique of collecting the data, technique of analyzing data, and procedure of analyzing the data.

Chapter IV is discussion. This chapter describes the data analysis and discussion.

Chapter V is closure consisting of conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter, the writer proposes conclusion of the study described in the previous chapters and the suggestion that useful for English teaching and learning.