

THE NOUN FORMATIONS OF THE CINDO LANGUAGE IN SURABAYA

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in
English Language Teaching



By :

MONICA FELIANTI
1213093017

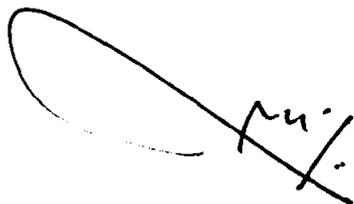
No. INDUK	0604/99
TGL TERIMA	2-3-99
B.P.P.I	
F.A.D.I.H	
No. BUKU	FK-ig fel n-1
KCP. KE	1 (SATU)

UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK WIDYA MANDALA SURABAYA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI
PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
FEBRUARY, 1999

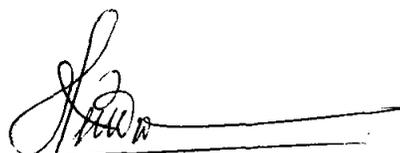
APPROVAL SHEET

(1)

This thesis entitled: The Noun Formations of the Cindo Language in Surabaya.....and prepared and submitted by Monica Felianti has been approved and accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Teaching by the following advisors:



DR. Abdul Wahab, M. A.
First Advisor

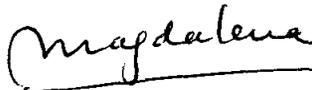


Drs. Hendra Tedjasuksmana M. Hum
Second Advisor

APPROVAL SHEET

(2)

This thesis has been examined by the committee on Oral Examination with a grade of _____ on _____



Dra. Magdalena I Kartio, MA

Chairman



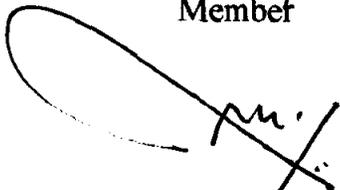
Dra. Susana Teopilus, M.Pd

Member



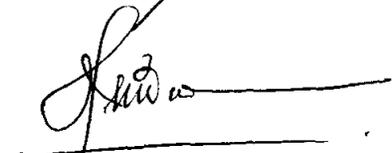
Mg. Retno Palupi S.Pd

Member



DR. Abdul Wahab M. A

Member



Drs. Hendra T. M. Hum

Member

Approved by



Conica L. Diptoadi M.Sc.

Dean of the Teacher Training
College



Agnes Santi W. M. Pd.

Head of the English
Department

Acknowledgements

Give thanks to the Almighty God, Jesus Christ, for His Name, Mercy, Help, Loving Kindness, and Faithfulness in accomplishing this thesis.

She would also like to express her deepest gratitude and appreciation to:

1. DR. Abdul Wahab, M.A, her first advisor who has given help, care, and guidance. Without him, the writer would never be able to finish her study in Widya Mandala Catholic University.
2. Drs. Hendra Tedjasuksmana M. Hum, her second advisor who has given his patient guidance, valuable encouragement, suggestions, and advice to the writer for the accomplishment of this thesis and improvement of her study. Although he is a busy lecturer in Widya Mandala Catholic University, but he still happily made his time for guiding the writer.
3. Her loving family for their attention, support, and prayer so that she can finish her study at Widya Mandala Catholic University.
4. Her community group prayer friends, Tri Widhiastuti, Yenny, Lidya, Sherly, Roiky Ngawi, Paulus, and Edison who gave spirit, support, and help to finish her thesis.
5. Her beloved student, Imelda Tandjung, for her help to type this thesis.

The writer is convinced without all of them her thesis would never have been finished the way it should be. The writer only can pray to the Lord that what they have given to help the writer, will be rewarded by Him.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
APPROVAL SHEET (1)	i
APPROVAL SHEET (2)	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
ABSTRACTS	vii
CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the Problem	4
1.4 Significance of the Study	4
1.5 Scope and Limitation of the study	4
1.6 Theoretical Framework	6
1.7 Definition of Key Terms	7
1.8 Organization of the study	7
CHAPTER II : REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Theoretical Linguistics	9
2.2 Morphology	10
2.2.1 Morph	11
2.2.2 Allomorph	12
2.2.3 Morpheme	13
2.2.4 Words	13

2.2.5 Affixes	16
2.3 Phonology	22
2.4 Morphophonemics	23
2.4.1 Assimilation	24
2.4.2 Dissimilation	24
2.4.3 Insertion	24
2.4.4 Deletion	25
2.4.5 Haplology	25
2.4.6 Metathesis	25
2.4.7 Vowel Harmony	26
2.4.8 Vowel Reduction	26
2.4.9 Tone Rules	27
2.4.10 Morphemes Sequence Rules	27
2.4.11 Neutralization	27

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design	28
3.2 The Subjects	28
3.3 The Data	28
3.4 The Research Instruments	29
3.5 The Procedures for Collecting the Data	29
3.6 The Procedure of Analyzing the Data	30

CHAPTER IV : THE FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 The Findings	31
4.1.1 The Origin of Base Cindo Nouns	31
4.1.2 Cindo Nouns Viewed from the Components	31

4.1.3 Nominal Structure of Cindo Language	32
4.2 The Interpretation of the Findings	42
4.2.1 Cindo Nouns Construction	42
4.2.2 Suffix Distribution and Its Meaning	43
CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS	
5.1 Conclusion	45
5.2 Suggestion	46
BIBLIOGRAPHY	48
APPENDICES	49

Felianti, Monica. 1999. **The noun Formations of the Cindo Language in Surabaya**. Thesis. Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni. Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni. Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan. Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya.

ABSTRACT

In Indonesian society, there are variety of ethnic groups and each of the groups has its own culture and language.

Cindo language is one of the languages that used by the Indonesians, especially the descendants of Chinese people who live in Surabaya, but not the 'Totok' ones. This language is interesting because it is combined between Indonesian and Javanese system. So, most people who use it sometimes think that they are using Indonesian or Javanese. For example: the word 'rumahe-ae', it is a combination between Indonesian and Javanese system because the word 'rumah' is Indonesian, while the suffix {-e} + free morpheme {ae} is influenced by the Javanese system.

The facts above make the writer interested in doing a research in Cindo language, especially in Surabaya, the city where she lives in.

Like other languages, the Cindo language also has words that function as a noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, etc. Since the verb formations in Cindo language has been investigated, the writer decided to limit her study only on the noun formations of the language.

The writer collected the data by using a tape-recorder and a cassette as the audio recording and noted diary. The data in the form of some conversations were taken in the real situation. Then, the writer transcribed and analyzed the data according to their affixes distributions.

Based on the findings, she found that actually, there is one kind of suffix, one free morpheme, and a combination between the suffix and the free morpheme which always occur in making a conversation with Cindo speakers. Those are {-c}, {ae} and {-c + ae}.

Besides, there are some morphophonemic processes in the Cindo nouns. The process involves 1) devoicing process and 2) nasal assimilation in homorganic environment. Devoicing process applies for the bases that have voiced stop [b, d, g] in the final position and they are combined with suffix {-e}. They will be devoiced to voiceless stop [p, t, k]. Nasal assimilation in homorganic environment consists of five parts. The nasal prefix {N-} undergoes a nasal assimilation in the environment of the position immediately followed by voiceless stop consonant /t/ and /p/, voiced stop consonant /b/, vowels, and fronto-palatal consonant /s,c/.

It is suggested that some other researchers on the Cindo language concerning adverbial formations, adjectives formations besides the verb and noun formations can be conducted by other students those who are interested in the language.