

ABSTRACT

Pratiwi, Septi. 2016. A Contrastive Study of English and Sundanese Derivational Noun Processes Found in *New York Times* and *Sunda News* Online Newspapers (A Case Study of *Spare Times for Children for April 24-30* and *Kaulinan Barudak Lembur* Articles). Thesis Supervisors 1: Tuti Purwati, S.S., M.Pd., Supervisor 2: Indriyati Hadiningrum, S.S., M.Pd., External Examiner: Erna Wardani, S.Pd., M.Hum. Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, Jenderal Soedirman University, Faculty of Humanities, English Department, English Study Program, Purwokerto.

Keywords: Derivation, English, Sundanese, Article

The research entitled “A Contrastive Study of English and Sundanese Derivational Noun Processes Found in *New York Times* and *Sunda News* Online Newspapers (A Case Study of *Spare Times for Children for April 24-30* and *Kaulinan Barudak Lembur* Articles) aims to find the types of English derivational noun processes and to find the types of Sundanese derivational noun processes. Moreover, it tries to find the similarities and differences between English and Sundanese derivational noun processes.

The researcher used qualitative method in analyzing the data. The main data were *Spare Times For Children for April 24-30* and *Kaulinan Barudak Lembur* articles which were taken from *New York Times* and *Sunda News* online newspapers. These data were analyzed by using derivational theory by Francis Katamba and Fatimah Djajasudarma.

The result reveals that there are 90 total derivational nouns; 67 English derivational nouns and 23 Sundanese derivational nouns with the classification of types of derivational noun processes as follows: 53 nouns for suffixes changing verbs to nouns, 5 nouns for suffixes changing adjectives to nouns, 4 nouns for complex derivations, and 5 nouns for minor changing in derivational noun process. Meanwhile, the classification in Sundanese derivational nouns are showed as follows: 4 nouns for confix *ka-an* (state of condition or action from verbs), 7 nouns for confix *ka-an* (state of condition or action from adjectives), 4 nouns for confix *pa-an* changing verbs to nouns (state of place or referring to particular place), 2 nouns for confix *pang-an* changing verbs to nouns (state of condition or particular place), 2 nouns for suffix *-an* changing verbs to nouns (state of result), 4 nouns for combination of *dwipurwa* + suffix *-an*. Moreover, the researcher also analyzes the similarities and the differences in English and Sundanese derivational noun processes. For the similarities: the function, characteristics, and affixation. For the differences: the plurality, the mostly used affixation types, the variation of word reduplication, and nasalizations involvement.

ABSTRAK

Pratiwi, Septi. 2016. *A Contrastive Study of English and Sundanese Derivational Noun Processes Found in New York Times and Sunda News Online Newspapers (A Case Study of Spare Times for Children for April 24-30 and Kaulinan Barudak Lembur Articles)*. Skripsi. Pembimbing 1: Tuti Purwati, S.S., M.Pd., Pembimbing 2: Indriyati Hadiningrum, S.S., M.Pd., Penguji: Erna Wardani, S.Pd., M.Hum. Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, Program Studi S1 Sastra Inggris, Purwokerto.

Kata kunci: Derivasi, Bahasa Inggris, Bahasa Sunda, Artikel

Penelitian yang berjudul “*A Contrastive Study of English and Sundanese Derivational Noun Processes Found in New York Times and Sunda News Online Newspapers (A Case Study of Spare Times for Children for April 24-30 and Kaulinan Barudak Lembur Articles)*” ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tipe proses derivasi kata benda di Bahasa Inggris dan untuk menganalisis tipe proses derivasi kata benda di Bahasa Sunda. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mencoba menemukan persamaan dan perbedaan proses derivasi di Bahasa Sunda dan Bahasa Inggris.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis data utama. Data yang digunakan berasal dari artikel *Spare Times For Children for April 24-30* dan *Kaulinan Barudak Lembur* yang di ambil dari koran online *New York Times* dan *Sunda News*. Data di analisis menggunakan teori derivasi dari Francis Katamba dan Fatimah Djajasudarma.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya derivasi nomina dengan jumlah total 90; 67 derivasi nomina Bahasa Inggris dan 23 derivasi nomina Bahasa Sunda dengan klasifikasi tipe proses derivasi sebagai berikut: (53) sufiks merubah verba menjadi nomina, (5) sufiks merubah kata sifat menjadi nomina, (4) kompleks derivasi, (5) perubahan kecil di derivasi. Sementara itu, klasifikasi derivasi di Bahasa Sunda diantaranya: (4) konfik ka-an (verba menjelaskan suatu kondisi), (7) konfik ka-an (kata sifat menjelaskan suatu kondisi), (4) konfik pa-an merubah verba menjadi nomina (mengindikasikan suatu tempat), (2) konfiks pang-an merubah verba menjadi nomina (mengindikasikan suatu kondisi atau tempat tertentu), (2) sufiks –an merubah verba menjadi nomina (hasil dari suatu proses), (4) kombinasi dwipurwa + sufiks –an. Selain itu, penulis juga menganalisis persamaaan dan perbedaan derivasi nomina dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Sunda. Persamaannya yakni pada fungsi, karakteristik, dan afiksasi, sedangkan perbedaannya yakni pada bentuk jamak, tipe afiksasi yang paling banyak digunakan, variasi pengulangan kata, dan keterlibatan nasalisasi.