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

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL SHEET (1)</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL SHEET (2)</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACTS</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1. Background of Study | 1
2. Statement of the Problem | 3
3. Objectives of the Problem | 4
4. Significance of the Study | 4
5. Scope and Limitation of the study | 4
6. Theoretical Framework | 6
7. Definition of Key Terms | 7
8. Organization of the study | 7

## CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1. Theoretical Linguistics | 9
2. Morphology | 10
3. Morph | 11
4. Allomorph | 12
5. Morpheme | 13
6. Words | 13
2.2.5 Affixes 16
2.3 Phonology 22
2.4 Morphophonemetics 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

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-ac', 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 {-e}, {ae} and {-e + 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.