**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND JAVANESE COMPLEX WORD CONSTRUCTION**

**Ari Puji Lestari (**[**Aripujilestari707@gmail.com**](mailto:Aripujilestari707@gmail.com)**)**

**Yuliyanto Sabat,S.Pd,M.Pd TEFL**

**Dina Meris,M.Pd**

**ABSTRACT**

The background of the study of the research based on the curiosity of the researcher how are English and Javanese words constructed and what are the characteristics, similarities, and differences between English and Javanese complex word constructions.There are many languages which are used by many people to each other from around the world. In Indonesia, English is one of foreign languages. it means that Indonesian people do not use it in daily communication. Asitis used as an International language, most of people from many countries learn it. It is taught at many schools as a main subject that must be learnt by the students.By comparing two languages between English and Javanese, the researcher can find the similarities and also differences. One of the interesting topics that can be learnt in this research is complex word. It is the word that has two or more free forms among their immediate constituent. It combines the word, so it can make new meanings and functions in the parts of speech.It is necessary to make scope and limitation of the study to avoid a broader area of analysis and discussion as well as to achieve a better understanding of the topic.The research focuses on two short stories. The first one is “The Dodo and The Shooter” English short story. The second one is “Jaman and Rejeki Nomplok” Javanese short story. The researcher decides to concern her limitation only on analyzing the complex word constructions between two languages; English and Javanese and then, explaining them.The research applies a qualitative research.In theoreticallycomplex word is a construction made of one or more bound and free form. Complex words are the result meaning or function. One or more morphemes are added to a base (which is a free morpheme) or a root (which is a bound morpheme). The following examples are some of English and Javanese complex words.Based on their position in the word, affix types are divided into four. They are prefix, infix, suffix, and circumfixes.

**ABSTRACT**

Latar belakang penelitian ini didasarkan pada keingintahuan peneliti bagaimana kata-kata bahasa Inggris dan Jawa disusun dan apa saja karakteristik, kesamaan, dan perbedaan antara konstruksi kata kompleks bahasaInggris dan Jawa. Ada banyak bahasa yang digunakan oleh banyak orang untuk berkomunikasi satu sama lain dari seluruh dunia. Di Indonesia, bahasa Inggris adalah salah satu bahasa asing. Itu berarti bahwa orang Indonesia tidak menggunakannya dalam komunikasi sehari-hari. Karena digunakan sebagai bahasa internasional, sebagian besar orang dari banyak Negara mempelajarinya. Itu diajarkan di banyak sekolah sebagai mata pelajaran utama yang harus dipelajari oleh siswa. Dengan membandingkan dua bahasa antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Jawa, peneliti dapat menemukan kesamaan dan juga perbedaan. Salah satu topic menarik yang dapat dipelajari dalam penelitian ini adalah kata kompleks. Ini adalah kata yang memiliki dua atau lebih bentuk bebas di antara konstituen langsung mereka. Ini menggabungkan kata, sehingga dapat membuat makna dan fungsi baru di bagian pidato. Penting untuk membuat ruang lingkup dan batasan studi untuk menghindari area analisis dan diskusi yang lebih luas serta untuk mencapai pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang topic tersebut. Penelitian ini berfokus pada dua cerita pendek. Yang pertama adalah cerpen bahasa Inggris "The Dodo and The Shooter". Yang kedua adalah cerita pendek Jawa “Jaman and Rejeki Nomplok”. Peneliti memutuskan untuk memperhatikan keterbatasannya hanya pada menganalisis konstruksi kata yang kompleks antara dua bahasa; Bahasa Inggris dan Jawa lalu menjelaskannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif. Secara teoritis kata kompleks adalah konstruksi yang dibuat dari satu atau lebih bentuk terikat dan bebas. Kata-kata kompleks adalah makna atau fungsi hasil. Satu atau lebih morfem ditambahkan ke basis (yang merupakan morfem bebas) atau root (yang merupakan morfem terikat). Contoh-contoh berikut adalah beberapa dari kata-kata kompleks bahasa Inggris dan Jawa. Berdasarkan posisi mereka dalam kata tersebut, tipe imbuhan dibagi menjadi empat. Mereka adalah prefix, infiks, sufiks, dan sirkumfixes.

**Introduction**

There are many languages which are used by many people to communicate each other from around the world. In Indonesia, English is one of foreign languages. it means that Indonesian people do not use it in daily communication. As it is used as an International language, most of people from many countries learn it. It is taught at many schools as a main subject that must be learnt by the students. Many today’s jobs require employments that have an English ability not only in speaking but also in writing. Besides that, many sophisticated utensils or equipments use English, such as mobile phone, tab, notebook, etc.

There are many languages used in Indonesia because Indonesia consists of many various tribes from many islands. Javanese is as a mother tongue (one of native languages), used by Javanese people. According to Bloomfield, 2000:60, English belongs to Indo-European while Javanese Language belongs to Austronesian. Each of them has its own characteristics.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The qualitative research method will be used by the researcher. Based on the background of the study interpreted in the first chapter, this research was to describe how the researcher thought about the objectives of this study that were the construction of English and Javanese complex word and the characteristics, similarities, and differences between English and Javanese complex word construction especially in short stories.

According to Bruce L. Berg in Qualitative Research Method for the Social Sciences (2001:34), it is stated that how qualitative data are organized depends in part upon what the data look like. If they are in textual form, such as field notes, or can be made into textual form, such as a transcription of a tape-recorded interview, they may be organized in one manner. If they are video, photographic, or drawn material, they will require a different form of organization and analysis. But regardless of the data form, you must consider this issue during the design stage of the process. Again, this points to the spiraling effect of research activities. If you wait until data have actually been collected to consider how they are tobe organized for analysis, serious problems may arise. For example, you may not have planned for adequate time or financial resources. Or you might collect data in such a way that they should be systematically organized, coded, or indexed as they were collected and not after the fuel. In any event, you must direct thought toward how data will be organized and analyzed long before you begin the data-collection process.

Findings

In this subchapter, the researcher presents the findings of the complexwords at each short story. These short stories were analyzed based on the number of prefix, infix, suffix, and also circumfixes.

Complex word is a construction made of one or more bound and free form. Complex words are the result meaning or function. One or more morphemes are added to a base (which is a free morpheme) or a root (which is a bound morpheme). The following examples are some of English and Javanese complex words.

Based on their position in the word, affix types are divided into four. They are prefix, infix, suffix, and circumfixes. (pandora.cii.wwu.edu)

**Discussion**

In this subchapter, the researcher showed the discussion of complex words in each short story. As mentioned at the previous chapter, there are two English short stories; The Dodo and The Shooter, and two Javanese short stories; Rejeki Nomplok and Jaman.

**CONCLUSION**

Complex word is a construction made of one or more bound and free form. Complex words are the result meaning or function. One or more morphemes are added to a base (which is a free morpheme) or a root (which is a bound morpheme). The following examples are some of English and Javanese complex words.

Based on their position in the word, affix types are divided into four. They are prefix, infix, suffix, and circumfixes. (pandora.cii.wwu.edu)

The characteristics of English and Javanese short stories are structures of Javanese affixes can change the words into more polite, but English affixes only give symbols to the word classification. The similarities of them are they use affixes. The differences are Javanese uses four affixes; prefix, infix, suffix, and also circumfixes, and English only uses three affixes; prefix, suffix, and circumfixes.

**REFERENCES**

Bloomfield. (2000).*English belongs to Indo-european*. Inggris

Halliday. (2001). *In isues in linguistic*. Jakarta: Sanggam Siahaan

Lado Robert. (2000).*Contrastive analysis*. United States of America

Akmajian. (2010).*Morphology is the subfield of linguistic.* (page 55)

Lado Robert. (2000).*Linguistics across cultures.*United States of America

Akmajian. (2010).*Morphology is the branch of linguistic.* United State of America: Longman

Gleason. 2002.*Morpheme is the smallest unit*.

Nida. (2000).Morpheme are the meaningful unit (Page:161-169). London: Longman.

Wardaugh. (2001). *Morpheme is able to be classified into free,bound,and zero morpheme.*

Soegondho (2000).*Word can be divided into three types (page 55)*.

Berg, Bruce L. (2001). Qualitative research method for social sciencesn *(Page 34)*.