



**The Nasal Behaviors in the Morphemes Meaning Negative in English  
and in the Prefix Meaning Active Verb in Indonesian,  
A comparative Study**

A thesis presented to English Department,  
Faculty of Letters, University of Jember,  
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in English Studies

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FACULTY OF LETTERS  
UNIVERSITY OF JEMBER  
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## Abstract

This study tries to explain the nasal behaviors in the morphemes meaning negative in English and in the prefix meaning active verb in Indonesian phonologically. It concerns with what are their Underlying Representations and how the Underlying Representation of the nasal behaviors in both morphemes generate into the Phonetic Representations correctly. Next, the nasal behaviors in both morphemes are compared one from another in order to know the similarities and the differences between them.

This thesis uses the generative phonology theory introduced by Chomsky and Halle in their book the *Sound Pattern of English* (1968) to explain the nasal behaviors in the morphemes meaning negative in English and in the prefix meaning active verb in Indonesian. To do so, it uses rules. The use of rules is important in detailing the nasal behaviors in the two morphemes that are phonologically conditioned. And, in comparing their nasal behaviors, it is used *Typological Comparative Linguistics*, which studies the relationship among the languages through one of the major characteristics of each form and structure. In addition,

This thesis is library research. Therefore, most of data are collected from written source, especially English Pronouncing Dictionaries for the data of the nasal behaviors in the morpheme meaning negative in English and Morfologi for the data of the nasal behaviors in the prefix meaning active verb in Indonesian. The method of research that is used in this thesis is descriptive method.

Finally, the similarities and the differences between the nasal behaviors in the morphemes meaning negative in English and in the prefix meaning active verb in Indonesian will be the conclusion of this study. In doing so, it shows that typologically English and Indonesian have similarities in certain aspect and of course have differences in another aspect since they belong to different language families.