G. Organization of Writing

To make this thesis easy to read, the researcher divides this thesis into five chapters as follows:

Chapter 1 is introduction which includes background and statement of problems, purposes of the research, objective of research, scope of the research, underlying theory, and outline of research.

Chapter 2 is literary review which includes the explanation of reduplication of Javanese Language at the column ‘’Sang Pamomong’’ in Suara Merdeka.

Chapter 3 is method of research which includes method of collecting data; population and sample, method of analyze the data and how to present the data.

Chapter 4 is data analysis which includes analysis about the reduplication of Javanese Language at the column ‘’Sang Pamomong’’ in Suara Merdeka.

Chapter 5 is conclusion and suggestion which includes explanation the conclusion from all analysis followed by suggestion.
F. Underlying Theories

The researcher uses theories which applied by Kridalaksana. Reduplication is repetition a morpheme of the process of basic forms, either in full or part of the word, or to change the sound of word (phoneme), another word, reduplicationa is tranformation of a lexeme be complex word , it will be occured into some types of repetition (Kridisalaksana, 2007: 12). Reduplication in this theory can be mentioned some types (Kridalaksana, 2007: 88-90), they are phonology reduplication, morpheme reduplication, and syntactic reduplication. Reduplication is divided into six types; they are Dwi Purwa for example” tetangga” (Indonesian Language), Dwi Lingga for example”bocah- bocah”(Javanese Language), Dwi Lingga Salin Swara for example “Mondar-mandir”(Indonesian Language), Dwi Wasana for example” Perlahan- lahan”(Indonesian Language), Tri Lingga for example ”dar-der-dor”(Indonesian language), and Combination Reduplication for example sagaduk-gaduke” (Javanese language). In this research, reduplication in Javanese Language will be described based on the Kidalaksana’s classification.
C. Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research in this analysis are as follows:

1. To classify of reduplication in the Javanese Language at the column ‘Sang Pamomong’ in Suara Merdeka.
2. To describe the process of reduplication in the Javanese Language at the column ‘Sang Pamomong’ in Suara Merdeka.

D. Significance of the Research

The significances of the research of this analysis are as follows:

1. The Researcher and the reader can understand classification of reduplication in the Javanese Language at the column ‘Sang Pamomong’ in Suara Merdeka.
2. The researcher and the reader can understand the process of reduplication in the Javanese Language at the column ‘Sang Pamomong’ in Suara Merdeka.

E. Scope of the Research

The researcher only focused on the process and classification of reduplication in the Javanese Language at the column ‘Sang Pamomong’ in Suara Merdeka.
which owned the word to combine with other words in the group (Uhlenbeck cited by Ekowardono, 1982: 54). The process of morphology is the way of formation of the words by combining morphemes with one another. (Samsuri, 1987: 190-194)

The researcher has two issues in this research, they are process and classification of reduplication. The researcher focuses on process and classification of reduplication in the Javanese Language at the column "Sang Pamomong" in Suara Merdeka. However, the researcher analyzed this research based on the Kridalaksana’s classification which will be discussed more in underlying theory.

B. Statement of the Problem

To succeed this analysis, the researcher needs to define the problems which are analyzed. The statements of the problem are as follows:

1. How is the classification of reduplication in the Javanese Language at the column "Sang Pamomong" in Suara Merdeka?

2. How is the process of reduplication in the Javanese Language at the column "Sang Pamomong" in Suara Merdeka?
One of language expression is used in the communication media. Type of communication media is mass media. Mass media includes magazines, newspapers, and tabloid. Through the language, mass media plays a main role to deliver information, education, and entertainment, which have influence the readers.

One of the various types of mass media is newspapers. The newspaper is needed in daily life. So, the people do not miss the information (Badudu, 1991: 137). Every newspaper shares the community from all levels in the society, starts from top level to bottom level of the society. The newspaper gives to the public with news, information, opinion, and entertainment. Newspaper influences the attitude and behaviour of community.

One of the newspapers in Central Java is Suara Merdeka. The most of readers are Javanese that use Javanese Language to communicate. Even most of Javanese considered that used Javanese Language is easier than Indonesian Language. They do not understand that in their conversation conduct to new words, but most of them do not understand these new words. Moreover, they do not understand how those words are formed in their daily conversation. Here is an example of Javanese Language sentence "nganti ono geguyonan, jaman seiki akeh jaman limpat seprapat jaman". The underline word geguyonan is transformed into suffixation and reduplication.

Morphology is part of linguistics which study language to examine word or lexicon of a language. The word in morphology is viewed as coherent units form and meanings which show aspects of the valence syntactic, the possibilities
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language is the one of the most distinctive of people’s characterization that distinguishes from other creatures (Nababan, 1984: 1). Language is an instrument to interact or as the medium to communicate, it means of an instrument to convey mind, ideas, concepts or feelings as well (Chaer and Agustina, 1995: 19). In addition, the most basic function of language is as an instrument of communication, it means interaction among us. It becomes the medium to send opinion and idea.

Indonesia is the biggest country in the South East Asia. Its population consists of multiethnic with different local languages. Indonesia has different backgrounds of culture. Because of these reasons, Indonesia is called as a country with various cultures. One of the differences of Indonesian culture is the existence of local languages. Based on the map that made by the centre of the language training and language development, there are about 726 local languages in Indonesia. Javanese Language is the biggest local language that used in Indonesia. It is spoken by more than 50 million people (Chaer and Agustina, 1995: 294). It can be seen from the Javanese Language which used in Central Java, Yogyakarta and most of East Java.