

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a tool which helps people to communicate each other as it is able to convey messages or information that has been processed in the human mind. Language is related to human cognitive as it deals with the memories saved in the mind of both speaker and hearer. The mind itself processes, learns and understands the memories so that human can communicate by using the language.

Although language is processed and produced in our mind, nobody knows how we can do it so. Most of the time, language is processed and produced in a conscious condition. However, since our minds can also processing language even though we are in an unconscious condition, language can produce when we are unconscious.

Langen said that sleep talking is the appearance of an intensive dream, and more often happens in the unsynchronised sleep periods (1984:88). Each person has different cause of doing sleep talking. For most people, sleep talking happens because they have something in their mind when they are awake.

Generally, human communicate consciously by talking directly to others. However, they can also communicate unconsciously through sleep

talking without recognizing what they are talking about. It means that they can produce utterances containing word, phrase, clause or sentence in their sleep talking. Therefore, their utterances can be analyzed grammatically by using morphology and syntax.

The writer is interested in analyzing sleep talking because the utterances, produced by unconscious people can be grammatically analyzed. Therefore, the writer analyzes the syntactical and the morphological process of the sleep talking utterances in a thesis entitled **“Morphological and Syntactical Analysis of Sleep Talking (A Case Study of Words and Sentences Produced by Three Sleep Talkers)”**.

B. Scope of the Study

To limit the discussion of this thesis, the analysis is restricted only on morphological and syntactical process of utterances produced by unconscious people in their sleep talking. Therefore, the writer discuss only on the following problems.

1. What kind of language units that can be found in the sleep talking utterances?
2. What kind of morphological and syntactical processes happen in the sleep talking utterances?

C. Purpose of Study

The purposes of analyzing the utterances produced by unconscious people are as follows:

1. To show the language units that can be found in the sleep talking utterances.
2. To explain the morphological and the syntactical process of sleep talking utterances.

D. Method of Research

1. Research Type

This research is a descriptive qualitative research because the writer describes the language units were produced in sleep talking utterances. Descriptive method can be defined as a method which is trying to describe, take a note, analyze, and interpret the conditions happening today (Mardalis, 2003:26). In addition, this research is a qualitative one because the data is not in the form of number.

2. Data and Data Sources

The data of this research are words and sentences which were taken from utterances produced by sleep talking people. Therefore, three people were chosen as the primary data source.

Population is a number of cases that complete a set of criteria which defined by the researcher (Siswojo in Mardalis, 2003: 54). The populations of this research are the fifteen utterances produced by sleep talking people. From those utterances, the writer chooses the words and sentences that can be analyzed morphologically and syntactically as the sample by using a purposive sampling technique.

There are several words that cannot be analyzed morphologically because they have no occurrence of morphological process. Meanwhile, almost all of the utterances can be analyzed syntactically.

3. Technique of Collecting Data

To collect the data, the writer uses non participant observation that means listening and paying attention to the language utilization without need to be a part of conversation process of the objects or another people (Sudaryanto, 1993:134). Then, the writer continued by note-taking technique that means using any kinds of writing tools to taking a note in the data card and continues by classification of the data (Sudaryanto, 1993:135). The writer also gets information from the objects by held an interview to set the explanation of the sleep talking.

4. Method of Data Analysis:

The writer uses Agih Method which means a method with the part of language itself as the instrument (Sudaryanto, 1993:15-16). Those instruments are always being a part of research object itself, such as word, syntactic function, clause, word syllable, and others.

E. Underlying Theory

There are three main theories that support this research. They are the discussion of sleep talking, morphology, and syntax. The sleep talking discussion is provided to let the reader know about the sleep talking phenomenon. Meanwhile, the discussion of morphology and syntax is presented to show how the sleep talking product, i.e. word, phrase, clause, and sentence, can be analyzed by using morphology and syntax.

1. Sleep Talking

Sleep talking is a kind of sleep disorders that can be happen to anybody. Siregar (2011:113) said sleep talking is a kind of sleep discontinuations of the subject that is talking in a sleep condition. It can be caused by emotional-psychological condition, fever, or even a broken sleep. Sleep talking utterances can be as a clear as word or even only a mutter. In this research, the writer analyzed the sleep talking product in the form of a word, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence.

2. Morphology

According to Robins (1992:223), morphology is a study about grammatical structure of word. Meanwhile, Ba'dulu (2005:1) divides morphology into two: inflectional and derivational. It is used to analyze the process of word formation from morpheme to word. In this research,

the writer analyzed the sleep talking product by using morphology to show the morphological process of the word.

3. Syntax

Chaer (1994:206) stated that syntax is talking about word in the relation with the other word or the other functions as an utterance. It discusses the arrangement of words into the larger units, which called syntactical unit: sentence, clause, phrase, and word (Chaer, 2009:3). In this research, the writer analyzed the sleep talking product by using syntax to show the syntax process of the sentence.

F. Writing Organization

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

It discusses the Background of Study, the Scope of Study, the Purpose of Study, the Method of Research, the Underlying Theory, and the Writing Organization.

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

It contains the basic theories and references of Morphology, including Morpheme, Root, Stem, Base, Word, Inflectional, and Derivational; and also Syntax, including Word, Phrase, Clause, and Sentence.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

It provides the Type of Research, the Population and Sample, the Method of Collecting Data, the Technique of Collecting Data, and the Method of Analyzing Data.

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, data of the chosen sample is being analyzed and discussed by using Morphology and Syntax theories that had been explained in the previous chapters.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

It is the final part of the whole research which contains the conclusion of the analyze result.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discusses the basic theories which were used to analyze the data in this research. This chapter was divided into three sub chapters containing discussion of: Sleep Talking, Morphology and Syntax.

A. Sleep Talking

Sleep (somnus) is recuperation period and physiology situation in resting human body and mind (Putra, 2011:18). Putra also divided sleep process into five stages: shallow asleep, real asleep, fast asleep, deep asleep and REM sleep (2011:22-24). The first four stages are the part of Non-REM sleep, while the last stage belongs to the REM sleep.

1. Non-REM Sleep (Non Rapid Eye Movement Sleep)

Non-REM (NREM) sleep condition happens where human body is on the mute situation. They are taking four steps of sleeping as follows.

- a. Shallow asleep. It is the first step of human sleep that happens from 30 second to 7 minute when somebody feels sleepy and starts to close his eyes.
- b. Real asleep. It is the second step of sleep. In this step, human's brain wave starts to increase, and then, the pieces of memory or image will

probably shown and moved in human mind unconsciously. Human starts to get unconscious with their surroundings. This situation happens to 20 percent of the whole human's sleeping time but the time cannot be determined.

- c. Fast asleep. It is the third step where human get asleep. It is difficult for human to wake up because he is on the sound asleep condition.
- d. Deep asleep. It is the main part of sleep when somebody is on a very sound asleep condition.

The fast asleep and deep asleep happen for 50 percent of the whole human sleeping time.

2. REM Sleep (Rapid Eye Movement Sleep)

Every NREM sleep will be finished by REM sleep or active sleep. REM sleep condition can be recognized by looking at a person eyes when he sleeps (Putra, 2011:23). The eyes are moving to any directions.

In REM sleep, somebody will have dreams. In one sleep cycle, people are dreaming for about 90 minutes.

Most of people do sleep talking in their sleep. Sleep talking is a talking condition which happens when people are sleeping (Siregar, 2011:113). It is a kind of a real human expression that usually happens when people are on the REM sleeps when they are dreaming.

Sleep talking can produce an utterance in the form of a sentence, a phrase, or even a word. The language produced in sleep talking cannot always be heard clearly. Sometimes we can even hear the unclear voice. Moreover,

Siregar (2011:114) stated that the sleep talker usually do not remember about what they said.

B. Morphology

Linguistics is the study of language (Bloomfield, 1995:1). It is used by human beings to communicate each other. This study is divided into some branches, which are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. In this research, the writer is talking about morphology and syntax.

Bloomfield (1995:200) defined morphology as the constructions which have the bound formations between those constituents. Morphology, then, is focusing on how to identify words, lexemes, morphemes, allomorphs, stems, roots, bases, inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes.

1. Lexemes and Words

Lexemes are the abstract units which occur in different inflectional forms (Lyons in Kridalaksana, 1989:9). It is the meaningful unit of words or phrases and the smallest unit of lexicon.

Kridalaksana (1989:8) defined words as the largest units of morphology and the smallest unit of syntax. It means that words are the smallest units that are capable to make an utterance. Words are the realization of lexemes. The difference between lexemes and words can be understood from the examples on the next page.

Table II.B.1 Lexeme and Word
(taken from Chaer, 1994:165)

Lexeme	Word
SING	sing, sings, singer, sang
SLEEP	sleep, sleeps, slept, sleeping
AGREEMENT	Agreement

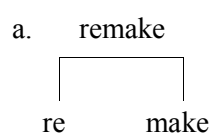
2. Morphemes and Allomorphs

Morphemes are the smallest units of word form that can be analyzed after the words were constructed by morphology process (Kridalaksana, 1989:10). Morphemes can be classified into two: free and bound morphemes.

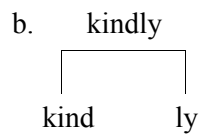
According to Chaer (1994:151), free morphemes are morphemes which do not need the presence of the other morphemes but they can appear in an utterance. Free morphemes can stand by themselves as the free unit. For example: happy, will, go, in, an, etc.

Chaer (1994:152) also identified bound morphemes as the morphemes that cannot appear in an utterance when there is no presence of the other morphemes. Bound morphemes cannot stand by themselves as the free unit as they need affixes, prefixes and suffixes. Look at the examples below.

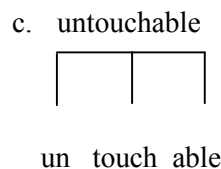
Figure II.B.2 Bound Morpheme and Free Morpheme



The word 'remake' consists of prefix 're-' as a bound morpheme and the word 'make' as a free morpheme.



The word 'kindly' consists of word 'kind' as a free morpheme and suffix '-ly' as a bound morpheme

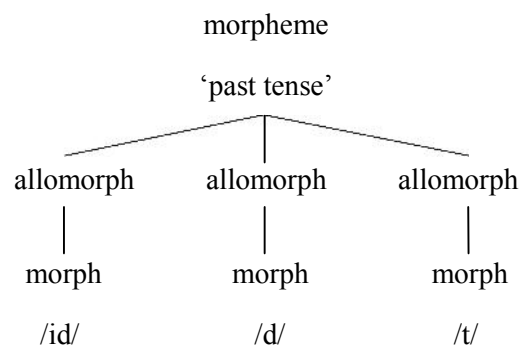


The word 'untouchable' consists of prefix 'un-' and suffix 'able' as a bound morpheme and the word 'touch' as a free morpheme.

The allomorphs of a morpheme are the concrete realization of morpheme in an utterance (Chaer, 1994:150). Each morpheme may have one or more allomorphs. The relationship between morphemes, allomorphs and morphs can be represented using the following diagram.

Figure II.B.3 Morpheme, Allomorph and Morph

(taken from Katamba, 1993:26)

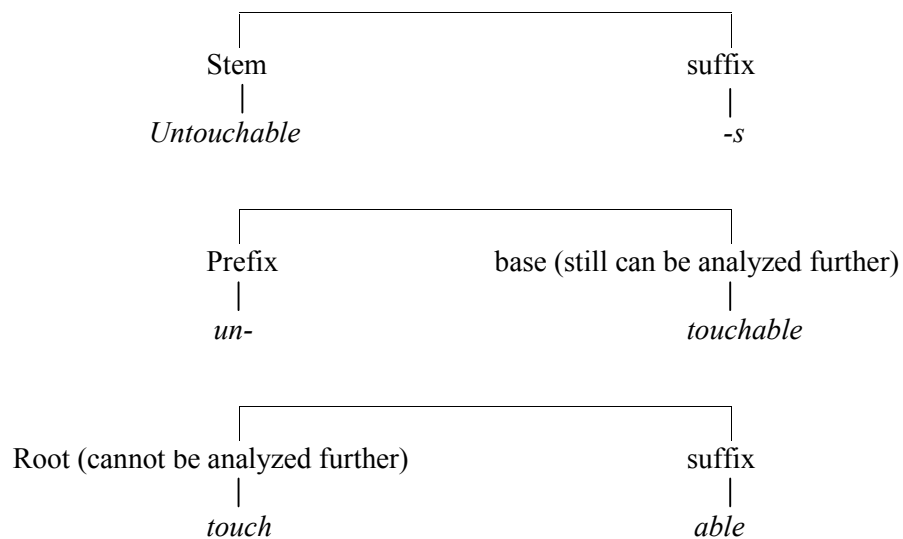


Based from the diagram above, /id/, /d/ and /t/ are English morphs and they can be grouped together as allomorphs of the past tense morpheme (Katamba, 1993:27).

3. Stems, Roots, and Bases

Chaer (1994:160) stated that stems are used to specify the basic form of word in inflection process, or inflective affix process. Meanwhile, roots are used to specify the word form that cannot be analyzed further. Chaer (1994:150) also defined that bases are usually used to specify a word form as the basic of morphology process. Bases are a unit which any kind of affixes can be added so that they can be analyzed further.

Figure II.B.4 Stem, Root, and Base
(taken from Chaer, 1994:160-161)



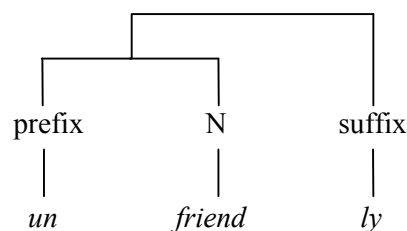
Notes:

The word *untouchables* consist of free morpheme 'touch' and bound morphemes 'un-', '-able', and '-s'. Stem 'untouchable' is used to specify the basic form of inflective affix process. Base 'touchable' is the basic unit which prefix 'un-' is added, and it can be analyzed further. Root 'touch' is the word form that cannot be analyzed further.

Parera (2009:69) said that there is a kind of technique that analyzes language structurally to find the language units respectively and build a higher language construction, called Immediate Constituents (ICs). To help analyzing a word, the writer uses the ICs (Immediate Constituents) technique, such as the following example.

Figure II.B.5 Immediate Constituents (ICs)

(taken from Parera, 2009:73)



Word ‘unfriendly’ is an adjective which is derived by prefix ‘un-’, noun ‘friend’, and suffix ‘-ly’.

4. Inflectional Morpheme and Derivational Morpheme

According to Bickford et. All in Ba’dulu and Herman (2005:12), morphology process divided into two based on its morphemes, which are derivational and inflectional. Derivational morphemes change a word into a new word form and create a new lexical entry. Therefore, they change the class form or the meaning of a stem. Look at the following example.

agree + ment → agreement

The free morpheme 'agree' is a verb. When it is attach to the derivational morpheme '-ment' it becomes 'agreement' which is a noun. It means that the derivational morphemes can change the class of a word.

un + happy → unhappy

The free morpheme 'happy' is an adjective which means positive. When it is added by the derivational bound morpheme 'un-' it becomes 'unhappy' which means negative. It means that the derivational morphemes can change the meaning of a word.

On the other hand, inflectional morphemes do not change the word class or the meaning. They only create another form of the same word (Bickford et. all in Ba'dulu and Herman, 2005:12).

sleep + ing → sleeping

The free morpheme 'sleep' is a verb which means positive. When it is added by the inflectional bound morpheme '-ing' it becomes 'sleeping' which is a verb and still means positive. It means that the inflectional morphemes cannot change the class or the meaning of a word.

5. Morphological Process

Morphological process means how the word processes and then formed into the new word form (Kridalaksana, 1989:14). There are several kinds of morphology process, such as affixation, reduplication

(Kridalaksana, 1989:12), cliticization, and blending (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:138-140, 157).

a. Affixation

Kridalaksana (1989:28-29) said that affixation is a process of changing lexemes into the complex word form. In Indonesian, there are five kinds of affix.

- 1) Prefix is an affix situated in the beginning of word. For example:
dis-agree, un-kind, re-play, *ber-suara*, *ke-lahiran*, etc.
- 2) Infix is an affix that is placed in the middle of word. For example:
Sundanese word *tahu* become *ta-ra-hu* (The word 'tahu' means 'tofu' in the singular form, meanwhile the word 'tarahu' means 'tofu' in the plural form).
- 3) Suffix is an affix that is placed in the end of word. For example:
beauty-ful, child-ish, *makan-an*, *acuh-kan*, etc.
- 4) Simulfix is an affix which changes noun into verb. For example:
kopi become *ngopi*, *soto*, become *nyoto*, 'rich' become 'enrich', 'power' become 'empower', etc.
- 5) Konfix is an affix which contains two substances, prefix and suffix.
For example: *ke-celaka-an*, *se-terus-nya*, un-believe-able, etc.

b. Reduplication

Kridalaksana (1989:12) also said that lexeme form is changing into the complex word by some of reduplication process. There are three kinds of reduplication (Kridalaksana, 1989:88-89):

- 1) Phonologic Reduplication. In this process there is no change of the word meaning. For example: *dada*, *papa*, *pie-pie*, *paru-paru*, etc.
- 2) Morphemic Reduplication. In this process there is a change of the word meaning. It usually happens in Indonesia. For example: *beres* become *beres-beres*, *keliling* become *keliling-keliling*, etc.
- 3) Syntactic Reduplication. It is a process happen when a lexeme which constructs a clause unit. It also usually happens in Indonesia. For example: *tetangga*, *lelaki*, *bolak-balik*, etc.

c. Cliticization

Clitics are element that is staying adheres in a word. The clitics which adheres in the end of word is called enclitics that usually happen in English. Meanwhile, the clitics which adheres in the beginning of word is called proclitics that usually happen in France (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:139-140).

Cliticization can be constructed by adhering the elements 'm, 's, and 're in a word. For example: "I'm" from "I am", "she's" from "she is", and "you're" from "you are".

d. Blending

Blends are two words that are created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:158). It is usually formed from the first part of one word and followed by the final part of the second word without changing the meaning. For example: information + commercial → infomercial

C. Syntax

Chaer (2009:3) explained syntax as the words arrangement and regulation into the bigger units called syntactic units which consist of word, phrase, clause, sentence, and discourse. Syntax is divided into syntactic devices and syntactic units.

1. Syntactic Devices

Chaer mentioned syntactic devices as the word order, word form, word classification, intonation, and connector to make a grammatical construction (2009:33).

a. Word Order

Word order is the position of a word with the other word in the syntactic construction (Chaer, 2009:33). To have a grammatical

construction in English, a word should be ordered or arranged in certain way. Look at the example on the next page.

- 1) *The girls beautiful (ungrammatical)
- 2) The beautiful girls (grammatical)

b. Word Form

To be used in a sentence and utterance, each word has to be formed into a grammatical word by affixation, reduplication, or composition process (Chaer, 1994:169).

For example: the sentence 'The girls beautiful' is ungrammatical. We can make it grammatical by changing the form of some words. The word 'girls' is changed into a possessive pronoun 'girl's' or 'girls'. Then, the word 'beautiful' (adjective) is changed into 'beauty' (noun). So that the sentence becomes;

- 1) The girl's beauty is amazing, or
- 2) The girls' beauty are amazing

c. Word Classification

Words can be classified according to the meaning and the function. The traditional linguists use criterion of meaning and function to analyze words. The meaning criterion is used to identify class of verb, noun, adjective, and adverb. Meanwhile function criterion is used to identify preposition (in, on, at, above, etc.), auxiliary verb (can, may, must, will,

etc.), determiner (a, the, some, this, that, many, several, etc.), qualifier (very, somewhat, quite, etc.), interrogator (when, where, who, etc.), negator (not, never), subordinator (if, as, though, after, before, etc.), coordinator (and, but, or, yet, etc.), phatic word (ah, halo, *deh*, *dong*, *kok*, etc) and so on.

Phatic word is a word category which is used to start, to keep on, or to stress communication between the speaker and the listener. This word class usually happen on the spoken language. Most of the phatic words are used on the non-standard sentences with the regional substance (Kridalaksana, 2007:114,116).

2. Syntactic Units

a. Word

Warriner (1958:2-14) stated that word form consists of the following five classes.

1) Noun. It is a word which is used to name person, place, thing, or idea.

For example: book, fan, chair, etc.

2) Pronoun. It is a word which is used to replace noun. For example: he, it,

hers, me, them, etc.

3) Verb. It is a word which expresses actions/helps to make a statement.

For example: run, drink, watch, etc.

4) Adverb. It is a word which is used to modify a verb, an adjective, a phrase, or another adverb. For example: incredibly, just, too, quickly, kindly, etc.

5) Adjective. It is a word that indicates a quality of the person or thing referred by a noun. For example: big, rotten, foreign, etc.

b. Phrase

Phrase is a group of related words that does not contain a subject and a verb (Azar, 1989:257). There are five kinds of phrase as follows.

1) Verb phrase is a kind of phrase containing of one main verb and followed by auxiliaries, adverbs, adverb phrases (or clauses), prepositional phrases, or object. For example: The man **was smoking** on the smoking area.

2) Noun phrase is a kind of phrase containing of noun, pronoun (as a head), and modifiers. For example: **The boy** has read **a good novel** last week.

3) Adjective phrase is a kind of phrase containing of adjectives that modifies a noun. For example: They are **very friendly**.

- 4) Prepositional phrase is a kind of phrase containing of preposition and object of preposition. For example: She is **on the internet** right now.
- 5) Adverbial phrase is a kind of phrase containing of adverbs that modifies verb, adjective or clause. For example: My uncle lives **in a very beautiful house**.

c. Clause

Clause is a group of words that at least contains a verb and its subject and is used as a part of sentence (Warriner, 1958:71). Clause is divided into two: dependent and independent.

- 1) Dependent Clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence. There are three kinds of dependent clause;
 - a) Noun Clause. It is a clause used to replace a noun or as a noun itself. It can be a subject, object, or a preposition. For example: I keep thinking about **what happened yesterday**.
 - b) Adjective Clause. It is a dependent clause that modifies a noun. For example: The woman **who is living next door** is from Australia.
 - c) Adverbial Clause. It is a clause that functions as an adverb. It contains subject and predicate, and it modifies a verb. For example: **Besides he is a journalist**, Tom is also a good writer who has written a lot of novels.

- 2) Independent Clause or main clause is a clause that can stand by itself.

For example: Diane kicked the soda machine.

d. Sentence

Chaer (2009:46) described sentence based on the number of the clause which is divided into four.

- 1) Simple Sentence. It is a sentence constructed by a single main clause.

For example: He likes playing badminton.

- 2) Compound Sentence. It is a sentence consisting at least two main clause without any subordinate clause and usually combined with a coordinating conjunction, such as: and, but, yet, etc. For example: The boys play football and the girls like playing with the dolls.

- 3) Complex Sentence. It is a sentence with at last two main clauses and at least one subordinate clause. For example: The boys play football when they have a break.

- 4) Compound-Complex Sentence. It is a sentence consisting at least three clauses which consists of coordinate and subordinate clauses. For example: They are good students, and they are good at sports, as a consequence, they are awarded as the students of the year.

Chaer (2009:187-213) also divided the sentence arrangement into four.

- 1) Declarative Sentence. It is a sentence used to declare a statement to the others. It does not need any answer from the listener. For example: She does not marry yet.
- 2) Interrogative sentence. It is a sentence that expecting an answer. For example: What is your name?
- 3) Imperative Sentence. It is a sentence that asking the listener or the reader to do an action. For example: Clean it up!
- 4) Interjective Sentence. It is a sentence used to state the emotion, such as surprise, angry, sad, disappointed, and so on. For example: Wow, it is so expensive!

3. Syntactic Structure

There are two elements of generative structure. The first element is Phrase Structure Grammar (PSG) and the other is transformation component. According to Parera, Chomsky used the PSG element to analyze the simple sentences, and transformation component for the complex sentences (2009:100-101).

Parera (2009:70-72) described four diagrams to analyze a sentence as follows:

- a. Bracket Chart. It is easy to write, but difficult to read. For example;

Figure II.C.1 Bracket Chart
(taken from Parera, 2009:70)

((((the) ((girl) (s))) (((will) (like))

((((the) ((shop) (s)))

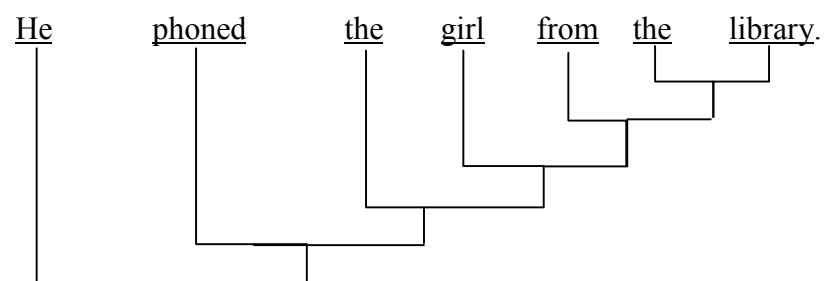
- b. Box Chart. It shows one hierarchy structure or clearer language construction. For example;

Table II.C.2 Box Chart
(taken from Parera, 2009:71)

The	boy	knows		the	tricks ₁
the	boy ₂	knows		the	tricks ₃
		knows ₆		the	tricks ₇
					tricks ₁₁
the ₄	boy ₅	know ₈	s ₉	the ₁₀	trick ₁₂ s ₁₃

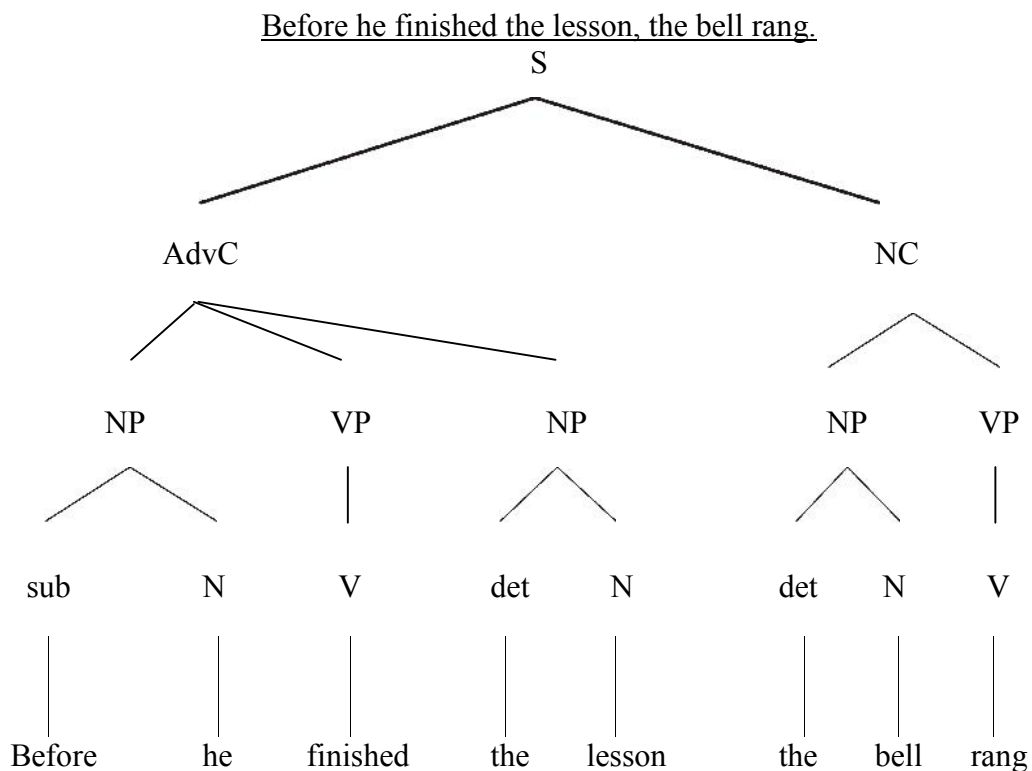
- c. Diverge Diagram. E. Nida using this diagram to makes the ICs technique explained easier (Parera, 2009:70-71).

Figure II.C.3 Diverge Diagram
(taken from Parera, 2009:71)



- d. Tree Diagram. Noam Chomsky used this diagram as the practical method to analyze a sentence (Parera, 2009:105). Look at the diagram on the next page.

Figure II.C.4 Tree Diagram
(taken from Parera, 2009:72)



Note:

S	: Sentence	NP	: Noun Phrase	N	: Noun
NC	: Noun clause	VP	: Verb Phrase	V	: Verb
AdvC	: Adverbial clause	Sub	: Subordinator	Det	: Determiner

In this research, the writer uses ICs (Immediate Constituent) to analyze the words and the tree diagram to analyze the sentences produced by the sleep talker.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A method is a way that is conducted in the research process, while research is an effort of knowledge to get the facts and principles patiently, carefully, and systematically, to find the truth (Mardalis, 2003:24). Therefore, research method can be defined as a method of knowledge that was created to find a certain facts.

In this chapter the writer is discussing about the type of research, the population and sample, the method of collecting data, the techniques of collecting data, and the method of analyzing data.

A. Type of Research

Mardalis (2003:25-29) divided research into some types: historical research, explorative research, descriptive research, explanatory research, basic research, applied research, library research, vocation research, and laboratory research.

The writer done descriptive qualitative research to get information about today's situation and pay attention to the relationship of the variables (Mardalis, 2003:26). The data that writer get are not in the form of numbers but in the form of words and sentences.

The writer is describing the utterances produced by people when they are sleeping. The main problem of this research can be solved by showing the morphological and syntactical process of the research objects' utterances produced.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data source is the subject where the data is found in a research (Arikunto, 1998:114). Meanwhile, Saraswati (2009:71) said that data source is divided into two, primary data and secondary data. The first is the data which directly sourced from the relevant research object, while the latest is the data which is sourced from documents and relevant references.

The data in this thesis are the utterances produced by sleep talking people taken from three members of Ashadi's family members that often do sleep talking. To get the primary data, the writer needs to interview the research objects and does the non-participatory observation in the objects' activities for two months, during the period of June 30th 2011 to August 14th 2011. The writer has to look for population and sample to collect the data.

1. Population

Dr. Siswojo in Mardalis (2003:54) defined population as a number of case that complete a set of criteria which definite by the researcher.

In this research, the writer takes all of the subjects' utterances while they are sleep talking, as the population.

2. Sample

Sample is a part of whole individual of population (Mardalis, 2003:55-60). There are six kinds of sample as follows.

- a. Random Sample. It was chosen randomly.
- b. Stratified Sample. It was used for the research that needs stratified, fluctuated, and layered data.
- c. Cluster Sample. It was used for the research with group of populations, not for the individual.
- d. Purposive Sample. It was used for the research which has one purpose or carried out intentionally.
- e. Quota sample. It was used for the research which needs to decide stratified population based on the sign of the variable.
- f. Incidental Sample. It was used by taking the sample from population incidentally.

In this research, the writer use purposive sample because the writer has one purpose from the known population. The samples of this research are utterances produced by three persons of the writer family member, which are Siti Marpuah (48), Risma Ayu Nikmah (20), and Najwa (6), that are often do sleep talking.

C. Method of Collecting Data

In collecting data, the writer applies the non-participant observation by listening and note-taking method, and then continues with conversation method to get information and explanation from the objects.

Non-participant observation or '*Teknik Simak Bebas Libat Cakap*' means that writer does not use the objects participation to collect data. The writer does not need to involve in dialog or conversation (Sudaryanto, 1993:134). The writer uses this technique because the writer observes the objects by listening and note-taking the linguistic expression they produced when they are sleeping.

Furthermore, the writer also used listening method or '*Metode Simak*' which is a method that the writer needs to listen to the language produced. In this research, the writer also uses '*Teknik Lanjutan IV: Teknik Catat*' or note-taking technique after doing the Listening Method. The note-taking technique is a technique that researcher need to write the language or linguistic expression produced by the objects (Sudaryanto, 1993:135).

For the next method, the writer did an interview. In Conversation Method or '*Metode Cakap*', conversation happens between the researcher and objects. Conversation method is using a conversation as the method (Sudaryanto, 1993:140). The writer use '*Teknik Pancing*' as one of conversation method techniques, to hold a conversation with the objects or people around them to know the information about what they are talking about

in their sleep. Sudaryanto (1993:137) said that when a researcher wants to get the data, the researcher has to be very resourceful to trick somebody to talk. In this case, the writer makes sure that the objects or people around them do not know about the writer's research. It means that the researcher has to be tricky to get the information.

D. Techniques of Collecting Data

To collect the data, the writer uses *Teknik Lanjutan II: Teknik Simak Bebas Libat Cakap*. In this technique, the writer does not involved in the dialogue and conversation; so that, the writer does not be a part of conversation process of the objects or another people (Sudaryanto, 1993:134). Then, the writer does the *Teknik Lanjutan IV: Teknik Catat* in the data card and continues by classification (Sudaryanto, 1993:135).

The writer usually does the research in the evening, when the objects start to feel sleepy and go to sleep. In this case, the main problem is the objects' sleeping time. The writer cannot make sure the time because their sleeping time is not always same in every night. The data had been collected for two month, because people do not always do sleep talking every day. The procedures of collecting data are as follows.

1. The writer waits the objects to get sleep. In one night, the writer only observes one object because the writer cannot observes two objects in the same time because the different object slept in different room.

2. The writer waits about 30 minutes to 3 hours because the objects usually sleep talking in the first or second hours of their sleep. In addition, the writer also checks the objects' eyes to see whether they move rapidly or not (REM or Non-REM).
3. When the objects start to do sleep talking, the writer listen them carefully and then take a note of what they said. The writer cannot record the language produced because sleep talking happen unpredictably.
4. In the morning, the writer tries to have a conversation with objects to get information and to figure out the memories saved in their mind that were expelled in their sleep talking. So that the writer gain more information about what they said when they were sleep talking.

E. Method of Data Analysis

After the data were obtained, the writer analyzes them by using 'Metode Agih' which the specified instrument is the part of language itself. It is about the language of research object itself, such as word (preposition, adverb, etc.) syntactical function (subject, object, predicate, etc.), clause, word silable, and others (Sudaryanto, 1993:15-16). In this research, the writer uses words and sentences as the obtained instrument.

The writer applies *Teknik dasar: Teknik Bagi Unsur langsung* to analyze the data by divided the data of lingual units into some parts (Sudaryanto, 1993:31). Then the writer continued by *Teknik Lanjutan: Teknik*

lesap by release, allay, abolish, decrease the certain element of the proper lingual unit (Sudaryanto, 1933:37).

After analyze the data, the writer draws a conclusion by dividing the finding into two: morphological process and syntactical process.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer is discussing and analyzing the data in the form of words and sentences which were obtained from the data source when they were sleep talking. Then, the writer analyzes the occurrence of the syntactical and the morphological process including affixation, reduplication, cliticization, and blending. Therefore, this chapter is divided into two: word morphological analysis and sentence syntactical analysis.

There are fifteen utterances produced by the sleep talkers that can be analyzed as follows.

1. 'Hallo..hallo..'
2. 'Om Yib es balik mbak?'

This utterance means: *Om Toyib wes balik mbak?*

Om Toyib sudah pulang mbak?

Has Uncle Toyib already gone home?

3. 'Sing mau wae mbak..!'

This utterance means: *Sing mau wae mbak..!*

Yang tadi saja mbak..!

See the previous channel! (See the appendices)

4. 'Fotone ndi. Sing asli. Sing orak afdrekan. Mau kan neng jero amplop. Ono sing nguthek – uthek rak? Goleki sek! neng ndi fotone?'

This utterance means:

Fotonya mana. Yang asli. Bukan yang afdrukan. Tadi kan di dalam amplop. Ada yang mengutak atik tidak? Dicari dulu! Fotonya dimana?

Where is the portrait? The original one. Not the copy one. It was in the envelope. Does anybody mess it up? Look for the portrait! Where is it?

5. 'He'e ok kak..'

This utterance means: Iya kok, kak..

It is, Sist..

6. 'Ki lho mbak, kasurmu lho mbak, jek gulang gulung. Ki nganu ku lho mbak, gulingku.'

This utterance means:

Ini lho mbak, kasurmu lho mbak, masih tergulung. Ini punyaku lho mbak, gulingku.

Sist, this is your mattress. It is rolled. This is my bolster.

7. 'Ayo mbak, bobok..!'

This utterance means: *Ayo mbak, tidur..!*

Come on girl, go to bed! (See the appendices)

8. 'Mbak, benang'e masukin! Nanti ibu jahitke kancing'e adik.'

This utterance means:

Mbak, benangnya tolong dimasukkan (ke dalam lubang jarum)! Nanti ibu mau menjahit kancing bajunya adik.

Girl, please insert the thread (into the needle hole)! I want to sew your brother shirt's buttons.

9. 'Blablabla.. di tas bawa rukuh!'

This utterance means: *di tas bawa mukena!*

Put the *mukena* in the bag!

10. 'Ahh..gak mau!'

This utterance means: Ahh.. You are not allowed!

11. 'Podo, Le..'

This utterance means: *Sama, Le..*

It is same, Brother..

12. 'So I wont hesitate no more, no more. It cannot wait; I'm yours.'

13. 'Opo to? Yowes to yo. Opo to opo, koe ngenteni opo?'

This utterance means:

Apa sih? Yaudah to ya. Apa sih apa, kamu nungguin apa?

What? It is over. What are you waiting for?

14. 'Madep rono ah!'

This utterance means: *Menghadap sana ah!*

Do not look at me!

15. 'Lampune apik, kotak-kotak.'

This utterance means: *Lampunya bagus, bentuknya kotak-kotak.*

The lamp is beautiful. It is square.

From the data above, the writer found eighteen words that will be analyzed by morphological process. The writer also found one word, five phrases, four clauses, and fifteen sentences that will be analyzed by syntactical process.

A. Morphological Process

There are eighteen words that are found in the data that will be analyzed by morphological process. It is better to take a look the data in the following table.

Table IV

No	Morphological Process	Words
1.	Affixation	
	Inflectional	1)fotone, 2)goleki, 3)benange, 4)jahitke, 5)lampune, 6)ngenteni, 7)kancinge, 8)kasurmu, 9)gulingku
	Derivational	10)masukin, 11)afdrekan, 12)yours

4.	Reduplication	13)nguthek-uthek, gulung, 15)kotak-kotak	14)gulang
5.	Cliticization	16)I'm, 17)your	
6.	Blending	18)Wont	

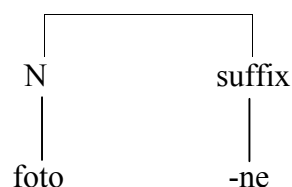
From the data source, the writer found four types of morphological process that analyzed as the follows.

1. Affixation

Affixation is a process of changing a word by adding any kind of affix. It can be prefix, infix, suffix, simulfix, or konfix. Affixation process can be inflectional if there are no changes of word. Affixation process also can be derivational if there are changes of meaning and word form. From the data source, the writer found thirteen words that conduct the affixation process. Those words consist of ten words as the inflectional morpheme and three words as the derivational morpheme.

a. fotone (fotonya)

Data: **Fotone** ndi, sing asli, sing orak afdrekan?

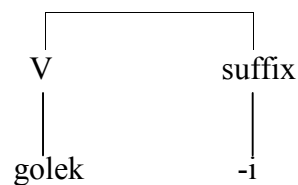


The word 'fotone' comes from the free morpheme 'foto' which is attached by bound morpheme suffix '-ne'. The word 'foto' and

‘fotone’ belong to the same word class and meaning, that is noun and ‘picture’. It means that the suffix ‘-ne’ is inflectional morpheme because it does not change the class or the meaning of the word ‘foto’.

b. goleki (dicari)

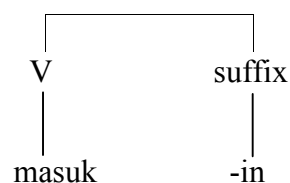
Data: **Goleki** sek, neng ndi fotone!



The word ‘goleki’ comes from the free morpheme ‘golek’ which is added by bound morpheme suffix ‘-i’. The word ‘golek’ and ‘goleki’ belong to the same word class and meaning. They are verb in Javanese language which means ‘searching’. It means that the suffix ‘-i’ is inflectional morpheme because it does not change the class or the meaning of the word ‘golek’.

c. masukin

Data: Mbak, benange **masukin**!

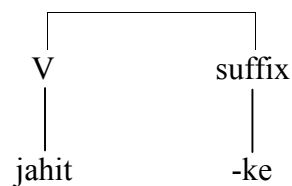


The word ‘masukin’ comes from the free morpheme ‘masuk’ which is attached by bound morpheme suffix ‘-in’. The word ‘masuk’ and

‘masukin’ belong to the same word class that is verb, but they have different meaning and intention. ‘Masukin’ means ‘inserting’, while ‘masuk’ means ‘entering’. ‘Masukin’ is asking a person to insert something into a certain place. Meanwhile, ‘masuk’ can be an activity done by a person to ‘entering’ a room or a building. It means that the suffix ‘-in’ is derivational morpheme because it changes the meaning of the word ‘masuk’.

d. jahitke (jahitkan)

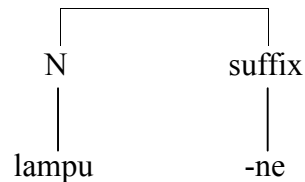
Data: Nanti ibu **jahitke** kancinge adik.



The word ‘jahitke’ comes from the free morpheme ‘jahit’ which is attached by bound morpheme suffix ‘-ke’. The word ‘jahit’ and ‘jahitke’ belong to the same word class and meaning that is verb and ‘sewing’. It means that the suffix ‘-ke’ is inflectional morpheme because it does not change the class or the meaning of the word ‘jahit’.

e. lampune

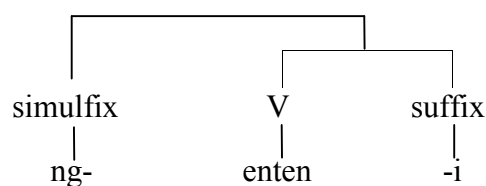
Data: **Lampune** apik, kotak-kotak.



The word 'lampune' comes from the free morpheme 'lampu' which is attached by bound morpheme suffix '-ne'. The word 'lampu' and 'lampune' belong to the same word class and meaning, that is noun and 'lamp'. It means that the suffix '-ne' is inflectional morpheme because it does not change the class or the meaning of the word 'lampu'.

f. ngenteni (menunggu)

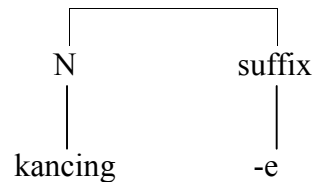
Data: Opo to opo, koe **ngenteni** opo?



The word 'ngenteni' comes from the bound morpheme simulfix 'ng-' and suffix '-i' which is adhered in the free morpheme 'enten'. The word 'enten', 'enteni', and 'ngenteni' belong to the same word class and meaning that is verb and 'waiting'. It means that the simulfix 'ng-' and suffix '-i' are inflectional morphemes because they do not change the class or the meaning of the word 'enten'.

g. kancinge (kancingnya)

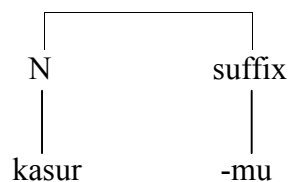
Data: Nanti ibu jahitke **kancinge** adik.



The word 'kancinge' comes from the free morpheme 'kancing' which is attached by bound morpheme suffix '-e'. The word 'kancing' and 'kancinge' belong to the same word class and meaning, that is noun and 'button'. It means that the suffix '-e' is inflectional morpheme because it does not change the class or the meaning of the word 'kancing'. Nevertheless, in this utterance the word 'kancinge' has an ownerso that it changes the word function from the noun become the possessive word.

h. kasurmu

Data: Ki lho mbak, **kasurmu** lho mbak, jek gulang gulung.

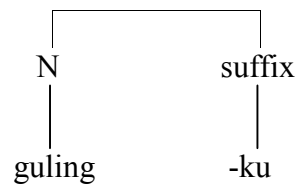


The word 'kasurmu' comes from the free morpheme 'kasur' which is attached by bound morpheme suffix '-mu'. The word 'kasur' and 'kasurmu' belong to the same word class and meaning, that is noun

and ‘bed’. It means that the suffix ‘-mu’ is inflectional morpheme because it does not change the class or the meaning of the word ‘kasur’. Nevertheless, in this utterance the word ‘kasurmu’ has an ownerso that it changes the word function from the noun become the possessive word.

i. gulingku

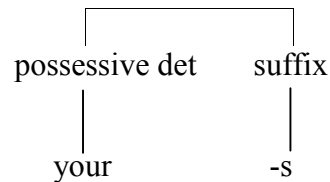
Data: Ki nganu ku lho mbak, **gulingku**.



The word ‘gulingku’ comes from the free morpheme ‘guling’ which is attached by bound morpheme suffix ‘-ku’. The word ‘guling’ and ‘gulingku’ belong to the same word class and meaning, that is noun and ‘pillow’. It means that the suffix ‘-ku’ is inflectional morpheme because it does not change the class or the meaning of the word ‘guling’. Nevertheless, in this utterance the word ‘gulingku’ has an ownerso that it changes the word function from the noun become the possessive word.

j. yours

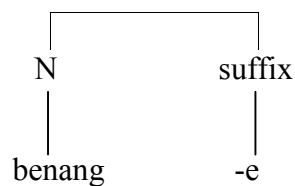
Data: It cannot wait I'm **yours**.



The word 'yours' is a possessive word means 'your mine', while 'your' is a possessive determiner. The free morpheme 'yours' is a noun, while 'your' and suffix '-s' is the bound morpheme because they cannot stand by them self. Word 'your' has no meaning without suffix '-s'. So that, the word 'yours' is a derivational morpheme.

k. benange (benangnya)

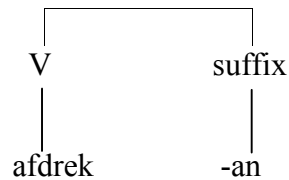
Data: Mbak, **benange** masukin!



The word 'benange' comes from the free morpheme 'benang' and bound morpheme suffix '-e'. The word 'benang' and 'benange' belong to the same class and meaning, that is noun and 'thread'. It means that the suffix '-e' is inflectional morpheme because it does not change the class or the meaning of the word 'benang'.

1. afdrekan (afdrukan)

Data: Fotone ndi, sing asli, sing orak **afdrekan**?



The word 'afdrekan' comes from the free morpheme 'afdrekan' (*afdruk*) and bound morpheme suffix '-an'. The word 'afdrekan' and 'afdrekan' have different word class and meaning. The word 'afdrekan' as a verb has meaning 'the process of photograph printing'. Meanwhile, the word 'afdrekan' has meaning 'the printed out of printing process', in this utterance, the word 'afdrekan' is an adjective. It means that the suffix '-an' is derivational morpheme because it changes the class or the meaning of the word 'afdrekan'.

2. Reduplication

Reduplication is a process of changing a lexeme form into the complex word. Reduplication process can be phonologic reduplication, morphemic reduplication, or syntactic reduplication. From the data source, the writer found two words that conduct the reduplication process.

a. nguthek-uthek

Data: Ono sing nguthek-uthek rak?

The word 'nguthek-uthek' is phonologic reduplication because there is no change of the word meaning. It formed by reduplicating the word 'uthek' which means 'jumbling'.

b. gulang gulung

Data: Ki lho mbak, kasurmu lho mbak, jek **gulang gulung**.

The word 'gulang gulung' is syntactic reduplication. It formed by reduplicating the word 'gulung' which means 'rolling'. In this sentence 'gulang gulung' means 'tergulung' whis is 'rolled'.

c. kotak-kotak

Data: Lampune apik, **kotak-kotak**.

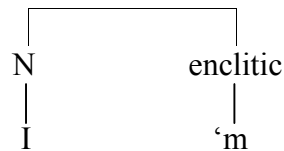
The word 'kotak-kotak' is of morphemic reduplication because there is a change of the word meaning. The word 'kotak-kotak' is formed by reduplicating the word 'kotak' which means 'box'. However, the word 'kotak-kotak' has different meaning which is 'square'.

3. Cliticization

Cliticization is a process that constructs a word by adding the elements ‘m, ‘s, and ‘re in a word. From the data source, the writer found two words that conduct the cliticization process.

a. I’m

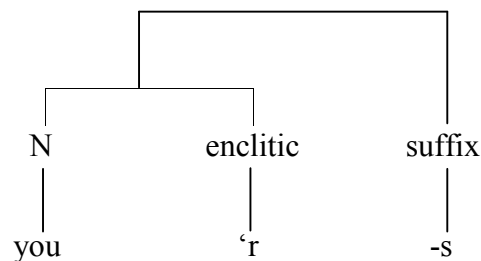
Data: It cannot wait **I’m** yours.



The word ‘I’m’ is made of noun ‘I’ and enclitic ‘am’. The element ‘am’ cannot stand by itself so that it has to be adhered in a word. Grammatically, the element ‘am’ is only able to stand after ‘I’.

b. yours

Data: It cannot wait I’m **yours**.



Word ‘yours’ is constructed by possessive determiner ‘your’ plus suffix ‘-s’ (it has been explained before, see page 44). Subsequently,

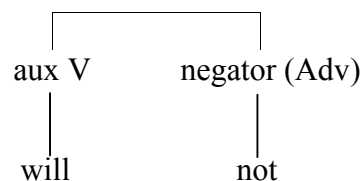
word 'your' is constructed by noun 'you' and enclitic 'r'. The element 'r' cannot stand by itself and need to adhere in a word. In this discussion, the element 'r' is staying behind word 'you'.

4. Blending

Blending is a mode of word arrangement by combining the new morphemic parts of two words that has already exist. From the data source, the writer only found one word that conducts the blending process.

a. wont

Data: So I **wont** hesitate no more no more.



The word 'wont' comes from the words 'will' and 'not'. Blending process usually takes the beginning part of the first word and the last part of the second word. 'Will' is the future form that shows something has not be done yet, while 'not' is the refusal form which means 'no'. Therefore, 'wont' means that there is nothing going to happen in the future.

B. Syntactical Process

Besides those words, there are fifteen utterances that will be processed by syntactical rules.

1. Hallo..hallo..
2. Om Toyib wes balik mbak?
3. Sing mau wae mbak!
4. Fotone ndi. Sing asli. Sing orak afdrekan. Mau kan neng jero amplop. Ono sing nguthek-uthek rak? Goleki sek! Neng ndi fotone!
5. He'e ok kak.
6. Ki lho mbak, kasurmu lho mbak, jek gulang gulung. Ki nganuku lho mbak, gulingku.
7. Ayo mbak, bobok!
8. Mbak, benange masukin! Nanti ibu jahitke kancinge adik.
9. Di tas bawa rukuh!
10. Ah, gak mau!
11. Podo, Le..
12. So I wont hesitate no more, no more. It cannot wait; I'm yours.
13. Opo to? Yowes to yo. Opo to opo, koe ngenteni opo?
14. Madep rono ah!
15. Lampune apik, kotak-kotak.

From the data source, the writer found fifteen utterances that can be processed by syntactical devices.

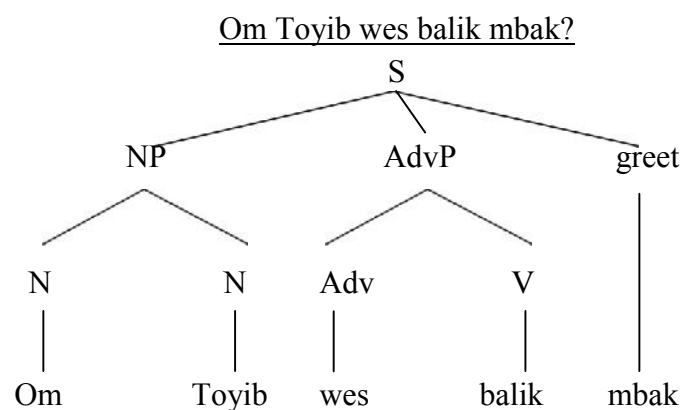
1. Hallo..hallo..

Hallo
Phatic

Phatic is a category in a spoken language which has the function to start and stress the communication between the speaker and the listener. From the data source, the writer only found one utterance that contains word of phatic category.

The word 'hallo' is a kind of phatic word that is used to start and stress communication between the speaker and the listener in the telephone.

2. Om Toyib wes balik mbak?



Note:

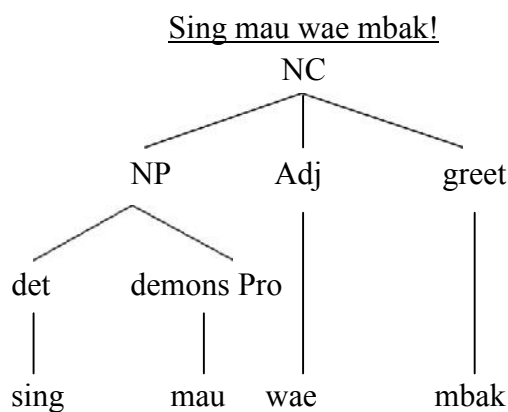
S : Sentence AdvP : Adverbial Phrase V : Verb

NP : Noun Phrase N : Noun

Greet : Greeting Adv : Adverb

The utterance above is in the form of simple sentence. It consists of the phrase ‘Om Toyib’ as the subject and ‘wes balik’ as the predicate. This sentence is an interrogative because it needs an answer from the listener. There are two kinds of phrase: noun phrase and adverbial phrase. The noun ‘Om’ modifies noun ‘Toyib’ so that it is a noun phrase. Meanwhile, the adverb ‘wes’ modifies verb ‘balik’ so that it is an adverbial phrase.

3. Sing mau wae mbak!

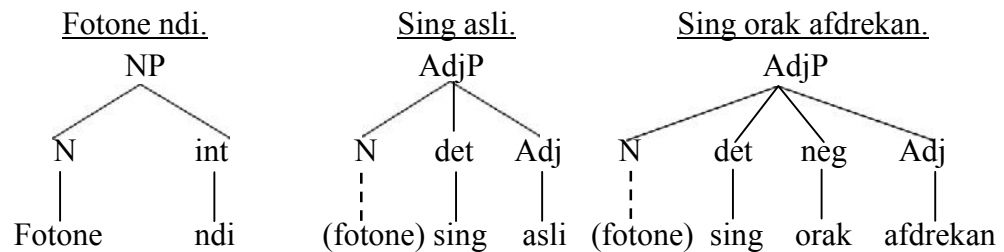


Note:

NC	: Noun Clause	N	: Noun	Demonstrative Pro	:
NP	: Noun Phrase	Det	: Determiner	Demonstrative Pronoun	
Adj	: Adjective	Greet	: Greeting		

The utterance above is in the form of noun clause. It consists of phrase ‘sing mau’ which has functioned as a subject. The determiner ‘sing’ modifies demonstrative pronoun ‘mau’ so that it is a noun phrase. The word ‘mau’ is demonstrative pronoun because it is a substitution that can be replaced by the word ‘itu’.

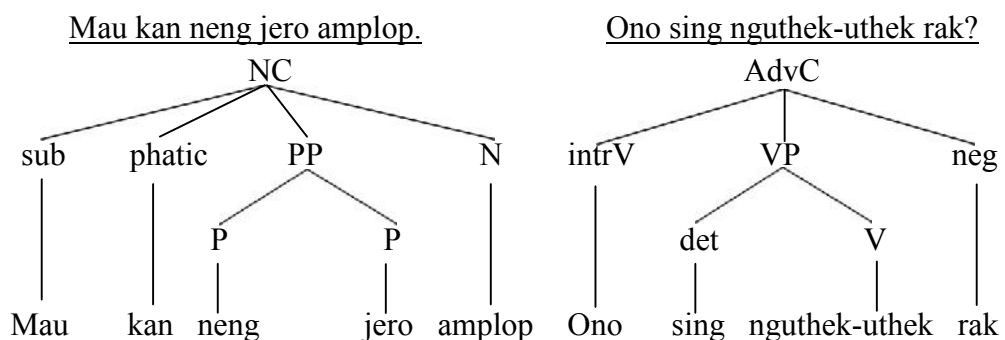
4. Fotone ndi. Sing asli. Sing orak afdrekan. Mau kan neng jero amplop. Ono sing nguthek-uthek rak? Goleki sek! Neng ndi fotone!



Note:

NP : Noun Phrase Int : Interrogator Neg : Negator
 AdjP : Adjective Phrase Det : Determiner
 N : Noun Adj : Adjective

The utterance 'fotone ndi' is in the form of noun phrase. It consists of interrogator 'ndi' that modifies noun 'fotone'. The utterance 'sing asli' is in the form of adjective phrase. It consists of adjective 'asli' that modifies noun 'fotone'. The utterance 'sing ora afdrekan' is in the form of adjective phrase. It consists of adjective 'afdrekan' that modifies noun 'fotone'.



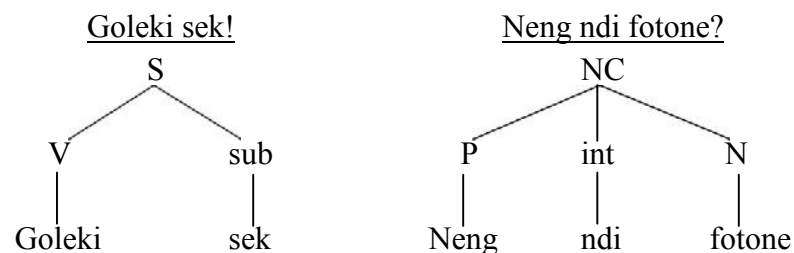
Note:

NC : Noun Clause AdvC : Adverbial Clause Phatic : Phatic word

PP : Prepositional Phrase intrV : Intransitive Verb V : Verb
 Sub : Subordinator VP : Verb Phrase Neg : Negator
 N : Noun Det : Determiner

The utterance ‘mau kan neng jero amplop’ is in the form of noun clause. It is used to replace noun ‘fotone’. It consists of subordinator ‘mau’, phatic ‘kan’, phrase ‘neng jero’, and noun ‘amplop’. In this clause, phatic ‘kan’ is used to stress the authentication or protestation. Phrase ‘neng jero’ contains the preposition ‘neng’ and the object of preposition ‘jero’ so that it is a prepositional phrase.

The utterance ‘ono sing nguthek-uthek rak’ is in the form of adverbial clause. This clause has functioned as an adverb. It consists of phrase ‘sing nguthek-uthek’ as a verb phrase because it is containing a determiner ‘sing’ followed by main verb ‘nguthek-uthek’.



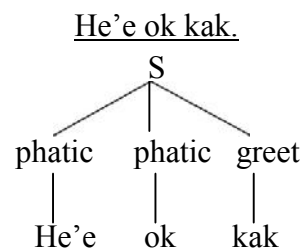
Note:

S : Sentence NC : Noun Clause N : Noun
 V : Verb P : Preposition
 Sub : Subordinator Int : Interrogator

The utterance ‘goleki sek!’ is in the form of sentence. This sentence is an imperative sentence because it asks the listener to do something. In the imperative sentence, subject is the second person and it does not always need to be shown.

The utterance ‘neng ndi fotone?’ is in the form of a noun clause because it is used as a noun and it has functioned as a preposition.

5. He’e ok kak.

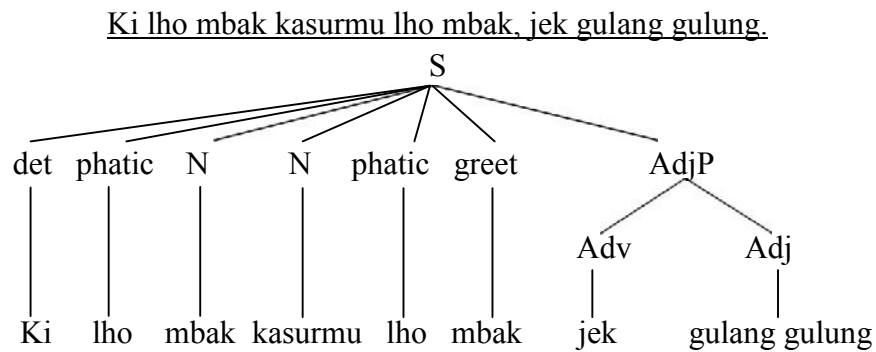


Note:

S : Sentence Phatic : Phatic Word Greet : Greeting

The utterance above is in the form of declarative sentence because it is used to declare a statement from the speaker to the listener and it does not need any answer. It consists of phatic ‘he’e (ya)’, phatic ‘ok (kok)’ and greeting ‘kak’. In this sentence, phatic ‘he’e (ya)’ is used to straighten a question asked by the speaker. Phatic ‘ok (kok)’ is used to stress any reason and negation.

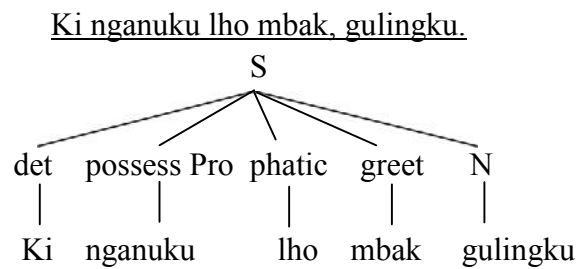
6. Ki lho mbak kasurmu lho mbak, jek gulang gulung. Ki nganuku lho mbak, gulingku.



Note:

S	: Sentence	Phatic	: Phatic Word	Adv	: Adverb
AdjP	: Adjective Phrase	N	: Noun	Adj	: Adjective
Det	: Determiner	Greet	: Greeting		

The utterance above is in the form of simple sentence because it contains one single main clause. It also consists of an adjective phrase. Clause 'ki lho mbak kasurmu lho mbak' consists of determiner 'ki', phatic 'lho', noun 'mbak', noun 'kasurmu', and greeting 'mbak'. Phatic 'lho' is used to stress the certainty of an utterance. Meanwhile, the adjective 'gulang-gulung' modifies adverb 'jek' so that it is an adjective phrase. This sentence is a declarative sentence because it is used to declare a statement from the speaker to the listener and it does not need any answer.



Note:

S : Sentence Greet : Greeting Possess Pro : Possessive

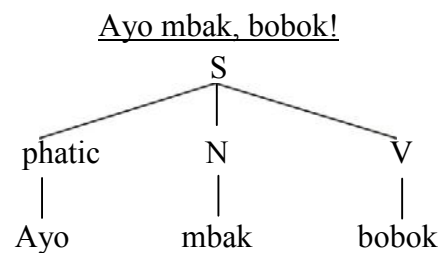
N : Noun Phatic : Phatic Word Pronoun

Det : Determiner

The utterance above is in the form of simple sentence because it contains one single main clause. Phatic 'lho' is used to stress the certainty of an utterance.

This sentence is a declarative sentence because it is used to declare a statement from the speaker to the listener and it does not need any answer.

7. Ayo mbak, bobok!



Note:

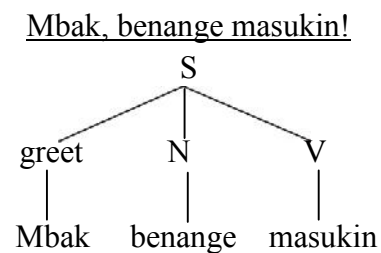
Phatic : Phatic Word

N : Noun

V : verb

The utterance above is in the form of simple sentence. It consists of the word 'mbak' as the subject and 'bobok' as the predicate. This sentence is an imperative because it asks the listener to do something. Phatic 'ayo' in this sentence is used to stress an invitation.

8. Mbak, benange masukin! Nanti ibu jahitke kancinge adik.



Note:

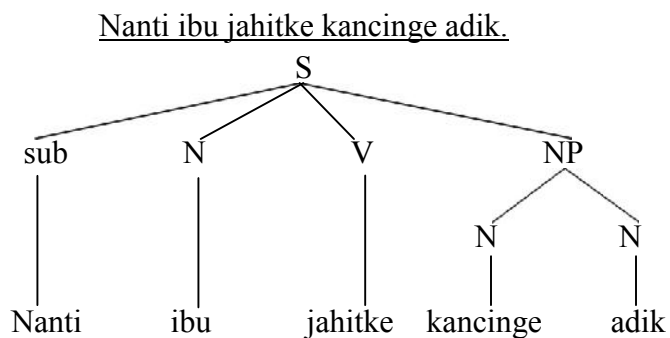
S : Sentence

Greet : Greeting

N : Noun

V : Verb

The utterance above is in the form of simple sentence. It consists of the word 'mbak' as the greeting, 'benange' as the subject and 'masukin' as the predicate. This sentence is an imperative because it asks the listener to do something.



Note:

S : Sentence

N : Noun

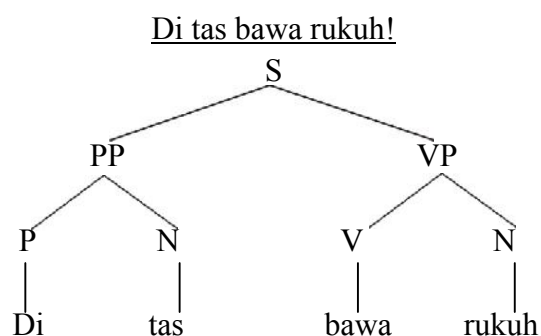
NP : Noun Phrase

Sub : Subordinator

V : Verb

The utterance above is in the form of simple sentence. It consists of the word 'ibu' as the subject and 'jahitke' as the predicate. This sentence is a declarative because it is used to declare a statement from the speaker to the listener and it does not need any answer. The noun 'kancinge' modifies noun 'adik' so that it is a noun phrase.

9. Di tas bawa rukuh!



Note:

S : sentence

PP : Prepositional Phrase

N : Noun

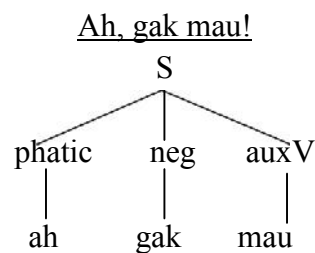
P : Preposition

VP : Verb Phrase

V : Verb

The utterance above is in the form of simple sentence. This sentence is an imperative sentence because it asks the listener to do something. In the imperative sentence, subject is the second person and it is not always need to be shown. The phrase 'di tas' contains the preposition 'di' and the object of preposition 'tas' so that it is a prepositional phrase. The verb 'bawa' is a main verb followed by noun 'rukuh' as the object so that it is a verb phrase.

10. Ah, gak mau!

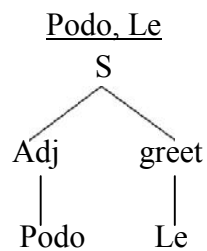


Note:

Phatic : Phatic Word Neg : Negator AuxV : Auxiliary Verb

The utterance above is a declarative sentence because it is used to declare a statement from the speaker to the listener and it does not need any answer. It contains phatic 'ah', negator 'gak' and auxiliary verb 'mau'. In this sentence phatic 'ah' is used to stress the rejection.

11. Podo, Le..

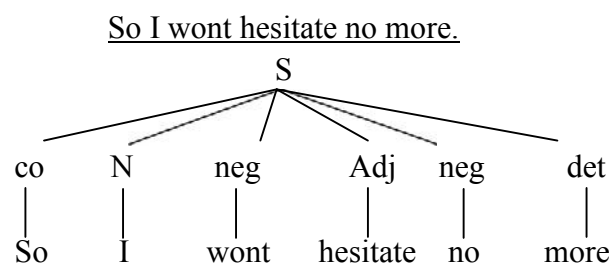


Note:

S : Sentence Adj : Adjective Greet : Greeting

The utterance above is in the form of declarative sentence because it is used to declare a statement from the speaker to the listener and it does not need any answer. This sentence consists of one word, which is ‘podo’ as an adjective and followed by a greeting ‘Le’.

12. So I wont hesitate no more, no more. It cannot wait; I’m yours.



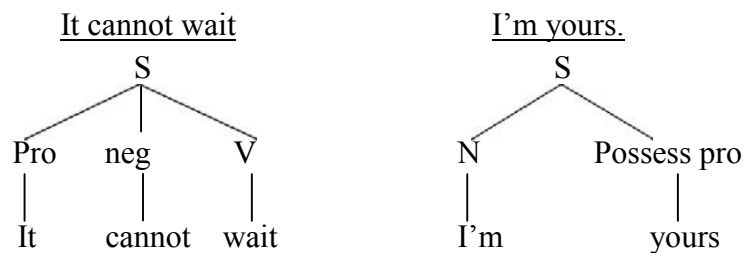
Note:

S : Sentence Det : Determiner N : Noun

Neg: Negator Co : Coordinator Adj : Adjective

The utterance above is in the form of simple sentence because it consists of one single main clause. The clause ‘so I wont hesitate’ has functioned as a

subject. This sentence is a declarative because it is used to declare a statement from the speaker to the listener and it does not need any answer.

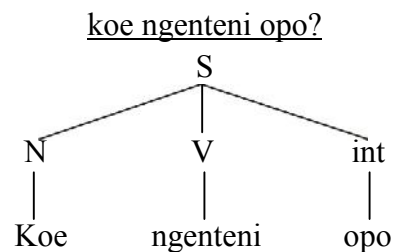


Note:

S : Sentence Neg : Negator Possess pro : Possessive
 Pro : Pronoun N : Noun Pronoun

The utterances above are in the form of simple sentence. The sentence 'It cannot wait' contains pronoun 'it' as the subject and verb 'wait' as the predicate. The utterance 'I'm yours' contains noun 'I'm' as the subject and possessive pronoun 'yours' as the predicate. Both of them are declarative sentences because they are used to declare a statement from the speaker to the listener and it does not need any answer.

13. Opo to? Yowes to yo. Opo to opo, koe ngenteni opo?



Note:

S : Sentence

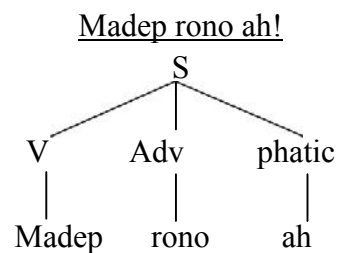
V : Verb

N : Noun

Int : Interrogator

The utterance above is in the form of simple sentence. The sentence ‘koe ngenteni opo?’ contains noun ‘koe’ as the subject and verb ‘ngenteni’ as the predicate. This sentence is an interrogative because it is expecting an answer.

14. Madep rono ah!



Note:

S : Sentence

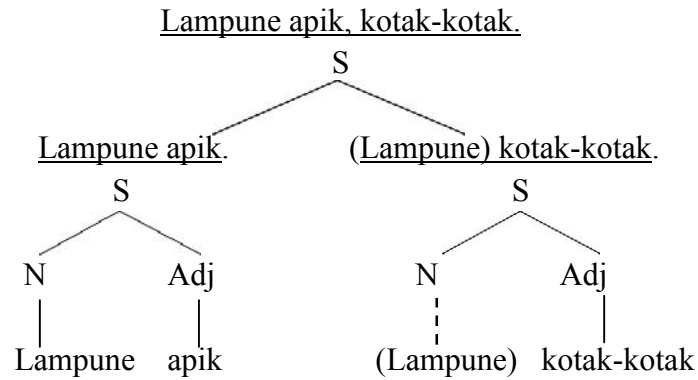
Adv : Adverb

V : Verb

Phatic : Phatic Word

The utterance above is in the form of sentence. This sentence is an imperative sentence because it asks the listener to do something. In the imperative sentence, subject is the second person and it is not always need to be shown. It contains verb ‘madep’, adverb ‘rono’, and phatic ‘ah’. In this sentence, phatic ‘ah’ is used to stress the rejection.

15. Lampune apik, kotak-kotak.



Note:

S : Sentence Adj : Adjective

N : Noun

The utterance above is in the form of compound sentence because it consists of two sentences connected by a coma (,). In the sentence ‘lampune apik’, ‘lampune’ has functioned as a noun and it is a subject. Meanwhile, the word ‘apik’ has functioned as an adjective and it is a predicate.

In the sentence ‘(lampune) kotak-kotak’, ‘lampune’ has functioned as a noun and it is a subject. Meanwhile, the word ‘kotak-kotak’ has functioned as an adjective and it is a predicate.

In the second sentence, the word ‘lampune’ is ellipsis because it does not need to be appeared twice. This sentence is a declarative because it is used to declare a statement from the speaker to the listener and it does not need any answer.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

As it had mentioned before in the previous chapter that human can communicate unconsciously during their sleeping time by sleep talking without recognizing what they are talking about.

People can produce utterance in an unconscious condition while they are sleeping because their mind keeps working all the time. The memory that has saved in their mind seems to be openly said when they are sleep talking. It means that they can produce utterances containing word, phrase, clause or sentence in their sleep talking.

This research is analyzing sleep talking utterances that can be analyzed grammatically by using morphology and syntax. It proves that utterances produced by unconscious people are also grammatically arranged. In this research, the writer found four kinds of morphological process, namely: affixation, reduplication, compounding and blending.

From the analysis, the writer found three types of affixation process: prefix, simulfix, and suffix. In the reduplication process, the writer found phonologic reduplication, syntactic reduplication and morphemic reduplication. The writer also found two sentence types: simple sentence and compound sentence. From the sentences, there are three types of clause: adjective clause,

noun clause, and adverbial clause. There are also found five types of phrase: noun phrase, verb phrase, adverbial phrase, adjective phrase, and prepositional phrase. Besides, the writer also found three types of sentence arrangement: declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences.

Based on the fact of this research, it can be concluded that the utterances produced by sleep talkers are in the form of word, phrase, clause, and sentence.