

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Rationale

Language is a system of communication by written or spoken words which is used by the people of particular country or area. <sup>1</sup> The use of language is a crucial thing because it is an integral part of being human<sup>2</sup>, Allah said in Surah Ar Rahman : 3 - 4



Al Hijazi said in *At Tafsir al Wadhih* that the word *al bayan* in the verse above means the natural ability of people to express their desire and mind through language.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, Allah gives the ability to use language as a special quality that characterized human since their creation. Human beings speak many languages over the world, the languages are different in words but have the same aims to communicate.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, it has been estimated that some sixty percent of today's world population is multilingual.<sup>5</sup> Every language has their uniqueness

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<sup>1</sup> *Longman Advanced American Dictionary*, (New York:Pearson Education, 2008) p.895

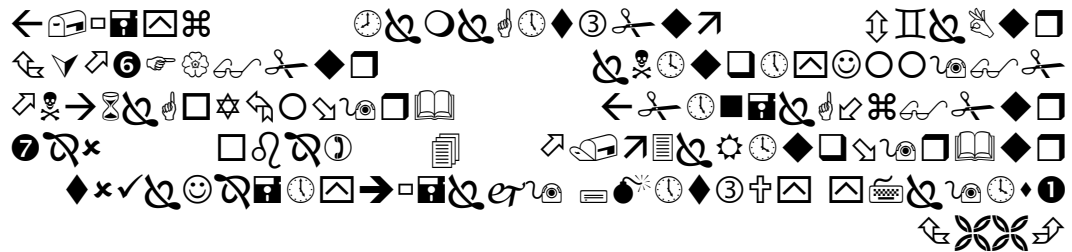
<sup>2</sup> Jean Aitchison, *Linguistics*, (New York :David McKay n Co, 1982) p.75

<sup>3</sup> Al Hijazi, DR. Muhammad Mahmud, *At Tafsir al Wadhih*, (Beirut:Darul Jibril,1994) p.579

<sup>4</sup> Mustafa Al Ghalaby, *Jami'ud Durusil Arabiyah*,(Beirut: Maktabah Ashriyah, 1994) p. 8

<sup>5</sup> Jack C. Richards, *Approaches and Methods in language Teaching*, (Cambridge:Cambridge University Press,1991) p.1

and system that makes them different and being one specific language, it is written in Ar Rum : 22



English is one of languages that is widely used and learnt in today’s world. People learn it to gain better academic or professional success and better international relationship. They have many ideas to learn English effectively and to take advantages of all learning opportunity, for example listening to English program on the radio and TV, watching movie and reading books, novels or news papers.

The media do not only present the messages to the society but it also has a wider function into the society, example; transforming and introducing new culture, setting an opinion, etc. The importance of media in the society as maintained by Lindsey that “Media has a central role in mediating information and forming public opinion. The media casts an eye on events that few of us directly experience and renders remote happening observable and meaningful.”<sup>6</sup> Viewing Lindsey’s opinion about the role of media above, roughly speaking we can say that the world around us is known well and largely because of the information mediated through the media. Media affect how we learn about our

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<sup>6</sup> Lindsey D, *The Welfare of Children*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1994. p.86

world and interact with one another. The role of media into society as a medium which mediates the society and the world around will give significant influence to be used in education. The ex-Minister of education of Saudi Arabia Abdullah Al-Obaid said that media enables to the people to interpret news and develop critical and creative skills of the youth and preparing them to deal with the huge volume of information directed at them through the media in all its forms.<sup>7</sup> It is realized that the development of media can benefit and helpful in the education.

Newspaper is one of the written media, it gives us information in our daily life. By reading newspaper we can know the events which happen in our daily life since reading is an effective way to learn English because reading materials show the readers the way to use English in written or spoken language. It can help language learners to recognize words more quickly, develop a larger vocabulary, and understand grammar better. It is important that language learners choose a reading level that is comfortable but that can also challenge them with new words and more complicated grammar structure.<sup>8</sup> According to Szynalski, there are three things that we need to consider in choosing English material; intensity, authenticity and motivation. Intensity means English learners who want to have better English should read more sources and more often than average learners read for their class. Authenticity means the material should be real British or American sources instead of resources prepared especially for English instruction to help

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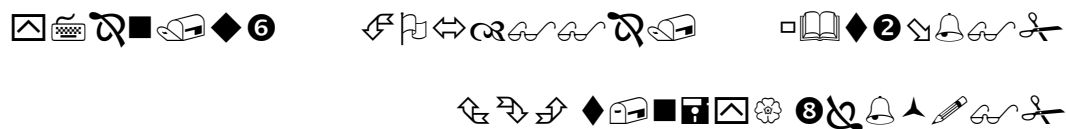
<sup>7</sup> Anonim, "The Importance of Media", retrieved from <http://www.arabicnews.com> October 18<sup>th</sup> 2011 at 09.30 a.m

<sup>8</sup> Chrissy Henchen, M.A, *How to Learn English Effectively*, (paper presented in One Day English Seminar English Departement State Institue for Islamic Studies Antasari , December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2006) p.2

them know the way it is used in widely English world. Motivation means learners should choose free reading that they find interesting for them instead of reading that their teacher told them to read because when they read books, articles or novels that matter to them they will remember more; in addition, the reader can find joy, lesson and personal insights in their reading.

He also said that normally, when reading a text, people use "reading for content" strategy. The goal of this strategy is to get the main idea of the text as quickly as possible and with as little effort as possible. To accomplish this goal, our brain will try to read as few words as possible and spend only a fraction of a second on each word. Actually, if we want to learn grammar, new words and phrases well, it is better to use "pause and/ think" method in reading, means we stop at or underline to learn interesting (not obvious) things: a new word, how a word was used, a grammatical structure, a preposition, an article, a conjunction, the order of words<sup>9</sup>

In the advantages of reading, Islam also pursues reading activities since the first revealed verse of Al Quran:



There are many choices of reading materials in English literature, for example, novel, short story, biography, and newspaper. Newspaper is a scheduled

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<sup>9</sup> Anonim, retrieved from <http://www.antimoon.com/how/readwhy.html> October 19<sup>th</sup> 2011 at 03.00 p.m

publication containing news of current events, informative articles, diverse features and advertising. Newspaper, typically meet four criteria; publicity, currency, universality. Publicity means its contents are reasonably accessible to the public. Periodicity means it is published at regular intervals. Currency means its information is up to date. Universality means it covers a range of topics.<sup>10</sup>

The writer believes that newspaper is a good reading choice to learn English, because it has valuable information to seek, grammatical structure and writing system to learn. The variety of subjects and topics make newspaper interesting and motivating for the students to work with. Here the writer examines The Jakarta Post editorial, a newspaper which is written in English, this newspaper gives the readers guides, global transformation values, and writing system that is feasible to analyze in its script is the words split at the end of line. Word split or word division is dividing the word into parts or syllables especially at the end of line on a page.

Since a good sentence will present a good and a clear idea or meaning to the reader, word split becomes a complex issue when information moved to printed media like book and newspaper. If we look close to printed newspaper we will notice that the width of the columns are very narrow and there is not enough space for completing the word. Therefore, sometimes it is necessary to split a word at the end of line. The purpose of the written word is to communicate, and written matter should be easy to read. However, the splitting of words at the end of a line as a phenomenon of the written language can impede the flow.

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<sup>10</sup> Anonim, "Newspaper", retrieved from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/newspaper> October 1<sup>st</sup> 2011 at 10.00 a.m

Based on the problem above, the writer is interested in conducting a research entitled “THE ANALYSIS OF WORD SPLIT AT THE END OF LINE ON “THE JAKARTA POST” EDITORIAL”.

## **B. Clarification of the Title**

To avoid misinterpretation toward the title which is adapted in this research, the writer would like to explain some terms regarding to the title as follows:

### **1. Analysis**

A careful examination of something in order to understand it better or to see what it consist. D’angelo said in *Process and Thought in Composition* that analysis is the process of dividing anything complex into simple elements or components. It is the systematic separation of a whole into parts, pieces or section. Ideally, in the act of analyzing the researcher trace things back to their underlying principles. Anything taken as a whole can be analyzed. In a conceptual analysis the researcher divides an idea into other ideas.<sup>11</sup>

### **2. Word Split**

Word split is dividing a word into parts or syllables especially at the end of a line.<sup>12</sup> In this case is breaking the words at the end of line in a newspaper. Word split is common in published text such as book and newspaper but it is mostly appear in newspaper since newspaper has more narrow column.

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<sup>11</sup> Frank J.D’angelo, *Process and Thought in Composition*, second edition, Arizona State University, Winthrop Publishers, Inc, Massachusetts, 1980. p.99

<sup>12</sup> Anonim, “the meaning of analysis”, retrived from <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/word+split> October 1<sup>st</sup> 2011 at 10.00 a.m

### **3. The Jakarta Post**

The Jakarta Post is an English daily newspaper which is published in every morning. The Jakarta Post has some columns such as national, international, sport, art and culture, political, entertainment news and also opinion.<sup>13</sup> In this case the writer chooses national column to analyze the word split at the end of line because it has two pages in every edition; page 3 and page 4 so that the witer can analyze more words than any other column ,although some editions are only have one page; page 3 for this column.

#### **C. Formulation of Problem**

In conducting the research, the writer formulated three focus questions as guidance:

1. How does The Jakarta Post split the words at the end of line?
2. What approach does The Jakarta Post apply in splitting the words at the end of line?
3. How is the frequency of words split at the end of line on The Jakarta Post based on its approach?

#### **D. Reason for Choosing the Title**

The reason that makes the writer interested in choosing the title is because the writer does not find a thesis in English Department which is talking about word split on a newspaper before. Since information moved to a printed text especially a newspaper word split has always been a source of trouble because newspaper has a narrow column. Therefore hopefully this thesis can be reference

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<sup>13</sup> Anonim, "the history of the jakarta post", retrieved from [http://www.thejakartapost.com/about/thejakartapost\\_history](http://www.thejakartapost.com/about/thejakartapost_history) October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2011 at 11.00 a.m

for other researchers who want to study more about the writing system in English newspaper.

### **E. Purpose of Research**

The purposes of this research are:

1. To identify the way The Jakarta Post splits the words at the end of line
2. To find the approaches that The Jakarta Post applies in splitting the words at the end of line
3. To find the words split in national column on The Jakarta Post based on its approach and frequency

### **F. Significance of Research**

Here are the significances of this library-based research:

1. This research will for sure improve the writer's comprehension of many detail linguistic aspects of English especially in the domain of writing system
2. The results of this research will be valuable inputs for linguistics students and a contribution for linguistic sciences teaching and learning process especially at the local area, here at IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin
3. This thesis is an additional reference for IAIN Antasari and English Department libraries on the analysis of words split at the end of line.

### **G. Research Method**

#### **a. Research Approach**

In conducting the research the writer chooses library-based research, which means while working through the process, the writer tries to find out



mainly written sources such as textbooks, magazines, journals as well as online sources that offer supporting explanations on words split at the end of line. Afterwards, the theorems are to be connected with the real written text held in The Jakarta Post editorial to find out the real use of word split at the end of line.

The writer chooses the library-based research to analyze the library materials which are related to the research. In this library research there are four main steps as follows:

1. Consulting Library Catalogue

In this step the writer hunts for the references by consulting the catalogues. They guide the writer to get the assumed information contained in the available references.

2. Selecting the Related References

It is possible that the available references do not contain the needed information. The writer must read quickly each references and the reading may end up into nothing valuable at all. If that is the case, the writer must go on hunting for other references.

3. Note-taking from the Available References

This step is also important. What and which to take into notes will be a matter of trial and error to mention the adequacy of the notes.

4. Picking the words

The writer picks the words at the end of line throughout The Jakarta Post editorial in national column to establish the word split at the end of line on The Jakarta Post editorial. Picking words at the end of line is the guidance in the

formulated problem limitation. This means that the problem must be made more operational so that the writer can pick the right words. It is not only the matter of the words, but also they are adequate to analyze the word split at the end of line on The Jakarta Post editorial.

## **b. Subject and Object of Research**

### **1. Subject of Research**

The subjects of this research are 20 editions of The Jakarta Post newspaper that published between October 2010 until June 2012 which are taken randomly by the writer.

### **2. Object of Research**

The objects of this research are the way The Jakarta Post editorial splits the words at the end of line, the approach that The Jakarta Post applies in splitting the words at the end of line and the frequency of word split in national column on The Jakarta Post based on its approach.

## **c. Data, Source of Data and Techniques of Data Collection**

### **1. Data**

There are two kinds of data in this research, namely primary data and secondary data.

#### **a. Primary Data**

- 1) Data about the words split at the end of line on The Jakarta Post editorial.
- 2) Data about the approach that The Jakarta Post applies in splitting the words at the end of line.

- 3) Data about the words split at the end of line on The Jakarta Post editorial based on its approach and frequency.

- b. Secondary Data

To complete the primary data, the writer also collects the secondary ones which related to the research object. These data are going to support the primary data, the data are mentioned below:

- 1) Description about word split, The Jakarta Post, the word split at the end of line in national column on The Jakarta Post editorial.
- 2) Description about The Jakarta Post newspaper and its history.

## **2. Source of Data**

The data is collected through sources of data, such as books, journals and online resources.

## **3. Techniques of Data Collection**

In this technique, the writer tries to collect some literatures which are related to the research. The data for this research is taken by the following procedures:

- 1) First, the writer reads and comprehends the article in national column on The Jakarta Post editorial then chooses the data dealing with the problems of the research and conducts survey on the text (the word split at the end of line).

- 2) Then, taken evidences related to the question from the selected data. In answering the questions, the writer adds some opinion to support the data. All answer of the questions are supported by theories which have been reviewed.

#### **d. Techniques of Data Processing and Analysis**

##### **1. Techniques of Data Processing**

In this research, the writer uses three techniques of data processing, they are:

- 1) Editing

This technique is used to reexamine all of the collected data to make sure the writer whether they have already completed or not yet.

- 2) Clarify

The writer clarifies all of those data in order to make easy within preparing it.

- 3) Listing

After re-checking the data, the writer makes list of word split and its analysis.

##### **2. Data Analysis**

After all data are classified properly, the writer will analyze them with descriptive method. The writer also uses the objective approach. Analyzing literary work with the objective approach is called structural approach. In this thesis the writer analyzes about the word split that found at the end of line in the newspaper.

**e. Research Procedure**

There are some steps that are passed through in completing this research, those are:

1. Preliminary steps
  - 1) To hold a prior observation to the number of literatures, that related to the research.
  - 2) To discuss the research design proposal with the writer's advisors.
  - 3) To make a research design proposal to be approved by the bureau of paper research of Tarbiyah Faculty.
2. Preparatory steps
  - 1) To hold a seminar on the research design proposal.
  - 2) To ask the Dean of Tarbiyah Faculty for a written mandate to conduct the research.
3. Research steps
  - 1) To collect all the needed data from several sources.
  - 2) To process the data in procedural way and analyze them properly.
4. Organization step
  - 1) To arrange and write the collected data in a draft.
  - 2) To discuss the draft continually with the writer's advisors to get comments and contribution.
  - 3) To get the approval of this research from the writer's advisors.
  - 4) To check the draft and present the thesis to be examined by the team of thesis examiners of Tarbiyah Faculty.

## **H. Organization of Content**

The writer divides this thesis into four chapters as follows:

The first chapter is introduction that includes rationale, clarification of the title, formulation of problem, reasons for choosing the title, purpose of research, significance of research, research method and organization of content.

The second chapter is literature review that includes literature, newspaper, word split, approach of word split, punctuation, the history of The Jakarta Post.

The third chapter contains report of research results that includes the analysis of word split at the end of line on The Jakarta Post Editorial and the analysis of word split at the end of line on The Jakarta Post editorial based on its approach and frequency.

The fourth chapter is closure that includes conclusion, suggestion and appendix.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Literature

Literature is the art of written works. Literally translated, the word means "acquaintance with letters" (from Latin *littera* letter), and therefore the academic study of literature is known as Letters (as in the phrase "Arts and Letters").<sup>14</sup>

Roes in *English Literature: An Introduction for foreign Readers* stated that literature is a writing which expresses and communicates thoughts, feeling and attitudes toward life. What makes it different with other piece of writing is the permanent quality it has. A work of literature can be enjoyed hundred or thousand years later, or it is intended to last or future generation, not here today gone tomorrow.

Traditional divisions of literature of various kinds according to a particular criterion of writing can be listed as follow autobiography, memoir, spiritual autobiography, biography, diaries and journals, electronic literature, erotic literature, slave narrative, thoughts, proverbs, and fiction, fiction has many kinds such as novel, comic, fable, fairy tale, folklore and many more.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Anonim, "fable", retrieved from <http://wikipedia.com/fable> October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2011 at 11.00 a.m

<sup>15</sup> Anonim, "literature", retrieved from <http://www.wikipedia/literature> October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2011 at 11.30 a.m

## **B. Newspaper**

Newspaper is a printed media publication appearing daily or weekly and containing news, advertisements and articles on various subjects.<sup>16</sup> Newspaper typically meet four criteria; publicity, periodicity, currency and universality. Publicity means its content are reasonably accessible to the public. Periodicity means it is published at regular intervals. Currency means its information is up to date. Universality means it covers a range of topics.<sup>17</sup>

Newspaper has variety of subjects and topics that make newspaper interesting and motivating for the students to work with. Newspaper reports real-life events, and this arouses students' curiosity. Newspapers can be used as teaching materials to develop students' language skills. They can be used effectively with a wide range of levels from Elementary to Advanced, either interpreting them or using them as they are. Some newspapers are easy to read and easy to use. The committed teachers can design exercises to develop reading comprehension, critical thinking skill, writing skill, grammar skill, vocabulary, map/chart reading skill and many more. Sanderson said, people learn through reading, and reading about interesting new things in one's interest subject, undoubtedly helps motivation.<sup>18</sup> English newspaper will help both the teacher and

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<sup>16</sup> AS Hornby, *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*, Fifth Edition, Oxford University Press, New York, 1995. p.782

<sup>17</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/newspaper>, retrieved October 18<sup>th</sup> 2011

<sup>18</sup> <http://englishdution.blogspot.com/2011/04/newspaper-as-good-teaching-media.html>, retrieved October 18<sup>th</sup> 2011



the learners in preparing authentic learning material that will be used in the English classroom. Through a piece of text from an English newspaper, the learners will find and study many things, especially in reading and writing course.

### **C. Word Split**

Word split at the end of line is met with in nearly every written or printed text. Word split is breaking a word especially at the end of line and continue the word on the next line. The purpose of word split is to make the document shorter, sometimes it is necessary to break the word at the end of line because there is not enough space for completing the word. In order to divide a word we should add a hyphen (-) typed without a space immediately after the first part of the divided word at the end of line. Hyphen is a punctuation that is used to divide a word at the end of line, especially in printed text when words are spaced out to fill lines with justified margins.

The development of word split rules in English texts beginning with the Exeter Book. The main developments in the rules deciding the division boundaries are (i) the gradual disappearance of division related to handwritten ligatures, (ii) the increase in the use of morphological boundary, (iii) the increase in the systematic use of the rules, (iv) the appearance of pronunciation as a criterion.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Josef Hladky, *Notes on the History of Word Division in English*, BRNO English Department, 1985. at [http://www.phil.muni.cz/plonedata/wkaa/BSE/BSE\\_1985-16\\_scan/BSE\\_16\\_04.pdf](http://www.phil.muni.cz/plonedata/wkaa/BSE/BSE_1985-16_scan/BSE_16_04.pdf), p.82

## D. Approach of Word Split

There are two basic approaches to split the word:

### 1. Phonetic (in term of syllable structure)

Phonetic is the study of the way people produce and perceive the different sounds we use to create speech. These sounds are called phonemes and are created by the various organs of speech in the body, including the tongue, the soft and hard palate, lips, pharynx, etc.<sup>20</sup> In this approach the process is called syllabification/syllabication. Syllabification is the process of dividing a word into its constituent syllables. Words can be split up into units called syllables. Humans seem to need syllables as a way of segmenting the stream of speech and giving it a rhythm of strong and weak beats, as we hear in music. Syllables do not serve any meaning signaling function in language; they exist only to make speech easier for the brain to process. A word contains at least one syllable. Here are some words divided into their component syllables.<sup>21</sup>

Tomato	=	to-ma-to
Window	=	win-dow
Preposterous	=	pre-pos-te-rous
Fundamental	=	fun-da-men-tal

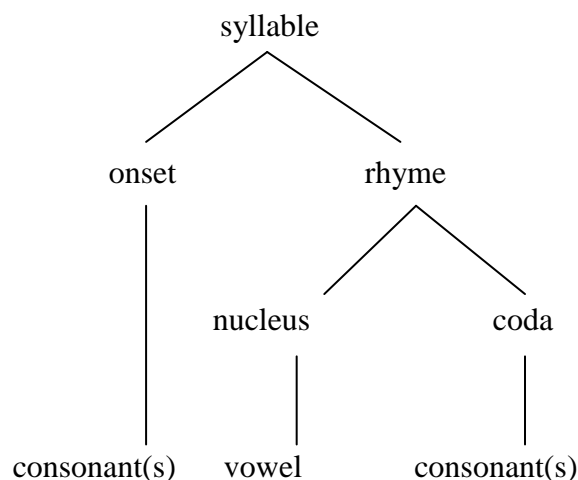
The English syllable can consist minimally of one vowel (*e.g.*, *I*, *Oh!*, *Ow!*), and maximally of three initial consonants and a vowel followed by four

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<sup>20</sup> Saifuddin Ahmad Husin, *English Phonology*, (paper presented in English Classroom at English Department of Tabiyah Faculty at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies), 2010.p.4

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.cla.calpoly.edu/jrubba/phon/syllable.html>, retrieved October 19<sup>th</sup> 2011

consonants.<sup>22</sup> The most common type of syllable in language also has a consonant (C) before the vowel (V) and is typically represented as CV. Technically, the basic elements of the syllable are the **onset** (one or more consonants) and the **rhyme**. The rhyme consists of a vowel, which is treated as the **nucleus**, plus any following consonant, described as the **coda**. Syllable like *me*, *to* or *no* have an onset and a nucleus, but no coda. They are known as ‘open’ syllables. When a coda is present, as in the syllables *up*, *cup*, *at* or *hat*, they are called ‘closed’ syllables. The basic structure of the kind of syllable found in English words like *green* (CCVC), *eggs* (VCC), *and* (VCC), *ham* (CVC), *I* (V), *do* (CV), *not* (CVC), *like* (CVC), *them* (CVC), *am* (VC) is shown in the accompanying diagram:



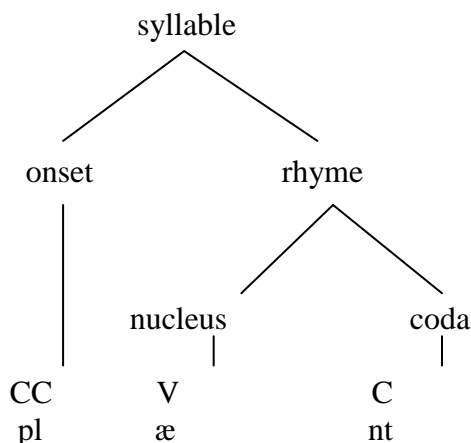
Both the onset and the coda can consist of more than one consonant, also known as a consonant cluster (the combination of two or more consonants in a syllable).<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Marianne Celce-Murcia, Donna M. Brinton and Janet M. Goodwin, *Teaching Pronunciation*, Cambridge University Press: New York, 1996. p.375

<sup>23</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2008. p.47

We can see in this example the English word 'plant' consist of CCVC syllable, the syllable can be structured hierarchically into the following components:



The latter cluster configuration is extremely rare:

#### Minimal Syllable Structure

**V**

#### Maximal Syllable Structure

**CCCVCCCC**

Other common cluster configuration (excluding CCVCCCC, which is also extremely rare as in *twelfths*) are as follows:<sup>24</sup>

<b>VC</b> up an in	<b>CV</b> my hoe so	<b>CCV</b> pry grow free	<b>CCCV</b> screw spray stray
<b>VCC</b> old and ink	<b>VCCC</b> olds ants amps	<b>CVCCC</b> tests tenths lunged	<b>CVCCCC</b> thirsts texts worlds
<b>CVC</b> bed set cap	<b>CCVC</b> bred dread stone	<b>CVCC</b> bald sand hunt	<b>CCVCC</b> brand trains swings
<b>CCCVC</b> strut squat sprain	<b>CCCVCC</b> struts squats sprained	<b>CCVCCC</b> slurps prints flirts	<b>CCCVCCC</b> scrimps sprints squelched

<sup>24</sup> Marianne Celce-Murcia, Donna M. Brinton, Janet M. Goodwin, *Op.Cit.*, p.375

There are two positions of consonant clusters:<sup>25</sup>

- a. Initial position : a position that begin a syllable
- b. Final position : a position that follows a vowel and ends a syllable
- c. The maximum number of consonant clusters in initial position is 3 (three) and in final position is 4 (four).

These rules for division below are necessarily based on spelling and syllabication.<sup>26</sup>

1. The general rule in English word division is to divide the word according to pronunciation, not according to etymology or any hard and fast rule. As far as possible, consistently with pronunciation and good spacing, divide according to meaning and derivation where known.

Example :

- un-even          not      une-ven
- auto-mobile    not      automo-bile

2. Divide on a vowel wherever practicable. In case a vowel alone forms a syllable in the middle of a word it should be run into the first line.

Example :

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| – busi-ness   | - pro-gress |
| – sepa-rate   | - pro-duct  |
| – criti-cism  | - noi-sy    |
| – particu-lar | - wo-man    |

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<sup>25</sup> Saifuddin Ahmad Husin, *English Phonology*, (paper presented in English Classroom at English Department of Tabiyah Faculty at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies), 2010.p.20

<sup>26</sup> Frederick W. Hamilton, *Division of Words*, the Online Distributed Proofreading Team at <http://www.pgdp.net>, 2005. p.20-21

- colo-nies
- dou-ble
- pa-tron
- me-moir

3. When two consonants meet between vowels, and the syllable ends on one consonant, the division may properly be made between the consonants, the pronunciation determining the place of division.

Example :

- advan-tage
- plain-tiff
- exces-sive
- scur-rilous
- mas-ter
- gram-mar
- profes-sor
- moun-tain

4. When three consonants come together between two vowels the first of which is short, the division comes after the first consonant.

Example :

- han-dle
- chil-dren
- frus-trate

5. A single consonant between two vowels should be joined to the first vowel if the first vowel is short; if the first vowel is long the consonant goes with the second.

Example :

- riv-er
- ri-val

6. Diphthongs should not be divided.

Example :

- peo-ple
- cae-sar

7. Word compounded with a prefix should preferably be divided on the prefix.

Example :

- dis-avow
- in-herit

8. The terminations *-able*, *-ible*, *-tion*, *-cial* and *-ive* should go over to the next line.

Example :

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| – read-able    | - inten-tion  |
| – convert-able | - discuss-ion |

The termination *-sion* ordinarily goes over as in : *occa-sion*, *apprehen-sion*, *cis-sion*, *declen-sion*. Occasionally, however, the strong emphasis needed for the *s* will call for a different arrangement, as in *divis-ion*.

9. The terminations *-ing*, *-en*, *-ed*, *-er*, *-est* and the plural *-es* go over to the next line except when the preceding consonant is doubled or when they follow *c* or *g* soft.

Example :

- lead-ing
- beat-en
- larg-er, *but*
- lat-ter
- for-cing
- ran-ging

10. Do not end a line with *j* or *c* or *g* soft.

Example :

- pro-cess      not      proc-ess
- pre-judice    not      prej-udice
- pro-geny      not      prog-eny

11. Adjectives in *ical* divide on the *i*.

Example :

- phisy-cal
- inimi-cal

12. In derivatives of words ending in *-t*, the division follows the accent;

*objec-tion*, not *object-ion*, *defec-tion*, not *defect-ion*, but *respec-tively*,  
not *respect-ively* and *distinc-tion*, not *distinct-ion*.

13. Never separate *c* and *g* from the vowels *e*, *i* and *y* upon which their soft sound depends.

Example :

- re-li-gion
- ca-pa-ci-ty

14. Never separate *q* from *u*, *qu* is a single sound.

15. Digraphs or two consonants that make a single sound (ch, sh, th, wh, ng, nk, ck) can not be divided; *noth*ing, bu**ck**le, ca**sh**ier, further.



16. Do not divide word of four letters.
17. Do not divide words of five or six letters if it can be avoided.
18. In wide measure (20 ems or more) do not divide so as to end or begin a line with syllable of two letters.
19. Do not divide words of two syllables pronounced as one, including past participles of short words.

Example :

- power
- often

20. Avoid additional hyphens in hyphenated words.

Example :

- object-lesson
- fellow-being
- poverty-stricken

21. Do not separate a divisional mark (*a*), (*l*) from the matter from which it pertains.
22. Do not divide an amount stated in figures.
23. Do not divide proper names, especially those of persons.
24. Do not divide initials or such combinations as *a.m*, *B.C*.
25. Do not divide the last word on a page so as to carry a part of it to the next page.
26. Do not divide the last word of the last full line of a paragraph.
27. More than two divisions in successive lines should be avoided.
28. Never divide at all if you can help it.

## 2. Morphological (in term of word structure)

Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and the rules by which words are formed. In morphology, words form are analyzed as arrangements of morphemes. A morpheme is defined as the minimal meaningful unit of a language. Here are some steps to split the word based on morphological rules.<sup>27</sup>

- 1) Deciding the base form or root of the word

e.g truthfulness

truth = base form/root

- 2) Deciding the bound morphemes of the word

*truthful* = bound morpheme

*truthfulness* = bound morpheme

- 3) Dividing the word with hyphens

truth-ful-ness

The smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function is called as *morphemes*. Morphemes are classified as into *free morpheme* and *bound morpheme*, a word consisting of a single (free) morpheme is called monomorphemic while its opposite is called polymorphemic. Free morphemes are those that can stand alone as words for example: *open* and *tour*, free morphemes also referred as *stems*. Bound morpheme if it can only appear as part of a larger polymorphemic word, it is cannot normally stand alone and typically attached to another form exemplified as *re-*, *-ist*, *-ed*, *-s*, bound morpheme also referred as

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<sup>27</sup> <http://www.slideshare.net/moniozy/morp.analysis>, retrieved October 19<sup>th</sup> 2011

affixes, among which there are prefixes, infixes and suffixes. The free morphemes can generally be identified as the set of separate English word forms such as basic nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. when they are used with bound morphemes attached, the basic word forms are technically known as stem, for example:<sup>28</sup>

<b>undressed</b>			<b>carelessness</b>		
<b>un-</b>	<b>dress</b>	<b>-ed</b>	<b>care</b>	<b>-less</b>	<b>-ness</b>
(prefix)	stem	suffix	stem	suffix	suffix
(bound)	(free)	(bound)	(free)	(bound)	(free)

What is described as free morphemes above fall into two categories the first category is that the set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verbs that carry the content of message, this free morphemes are called **lexical morphemes** for example: *girl, man, house, tiger, sad, long, yellow, open, look, follow*. We can add new lexical morphemes to the language rather easily, so they are treated as an ‘open’ class of words. Other types of free morphemes are called **functional morphemes**, this consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles and pronouns for example: *and, but, when, on, in, the, that, it, them*. Because we almost never add new functional morphemes to the language, they are described as a ‘closed’ class of words.<sup>29</sup>

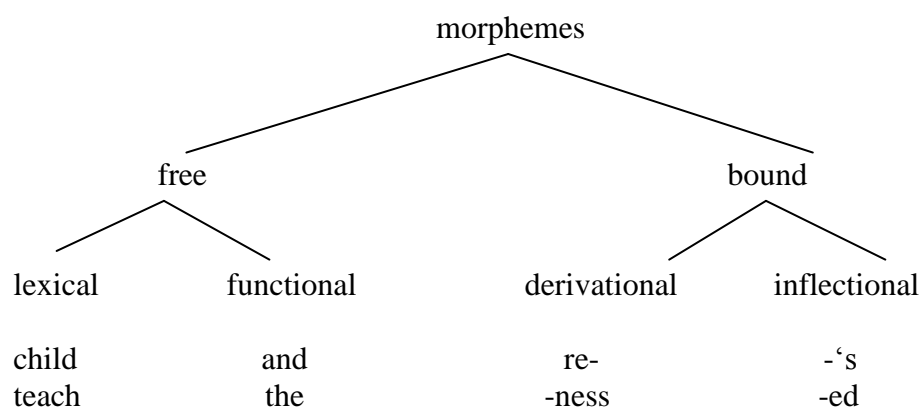
The set of affixes that make up the category of bound morphemes can be divided into two types, one type is called **derivational morphemes**. We use these bound morphemes to make new words or to make words of a different

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<sup>28</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2008. p.63

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.mathcs.duq.edu/~packer/Courses/Psy598/Ling-Morphology.pdf>, retrieved October 1<sup>st</sup> 2011

grammatical category from the stem, for example: derivational morpheme *-ness* changes the adjective *good* to the noun *goodness*, the noun *care* can become the adjectives *careful* or *careless* by the addition of the derivational morphemes *-ful* or *-less*. The second of bound morphemes contains what are called **inflectional morphemes**. These are not used to produce new words in the language but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word. Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is plural or singular, if it is past tense or not and if it is a comparative or possessive form. A useful way to remember all these different types of morphemes is in the following chart:<sup>30</sup>



### E. Punctuation

The punctuation of a word split is a hyphen (-). Hyphen is a punctuation mark used to join words and separate syllables of a single word especially in splitting the word at the end of a line in printed text when words are spaced out to fill lines with justified margins. A hyphen at the end of a line indicates that the

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<sup>30</sup> George Yule, *Op.Cit*, p.64-66

word is continued on the next line.<sup>31</sup> When flowing text, it is sometimes preferable to break a word in half so that it continues on another line rather than moving the entire word to the next line. The word may be divided at the nearest breakpoint between syllables, and a hyphen inserted to indicate that the letters from a word fragment, rather than a full word.

#### **F. The History of The Jakarta Post**

The Jakarta Post newspaper first appeared on April 25 1983, the year which is marked as an important milestone in the history of media publishing. The goal of this English newspaper is to improve the standard of English language media in Indonesia, this English newspaper also bring media publisher to produce a quality newspaper with an Indonesian perspective.

The history of the newspaper dates back to a conversation in mid-1982, between the minister of information Ali Moertopo and Mr. Jusuf Wanandi, who represented the government-backed Golkar newspaper Suara Karya. Minister Moertopo mentioned the possibility of publishing an English-language newspaper of the highest editorial quality which would not only cater to the fast growing foreign community in the country, the result of more than a decade of opening up the economy to the global community, but more importantly one that would be able to provide an Indonesian perspective to counter the highly unbalanced Western-dominated global traffic of news and views.

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<sup>31</sup> Angela Burt, *Writing With Confidence*, Jaico Publishing House, United Kingdom, 2005. p.139

To serve the purpose, several requirements had to be met. The paper would have to bring together some of the best Indonesian journalists and editors in order to be able to produce a quality newspaper of international standards. Simultaneously it should also represent the different factions of the broad, sociopolitical spectrum of the nation to be able to nurture a truly Indonesian perspective.

The company should be managed professionally so that it could grow into an economically strong institution capable of consistently maintaining high-quality journalism. And last but not least, the ownership of the newspaper should also reflect the philosophy of the nation, hence the collectively owned shares of the employees, besides the no-single-majority equity participation of its founders. Thus the company, PT Bina Media Tenggara, was founded in late 1982 as an independent newspaper institution privately owned by four competing media groups publishing some of the leading national publications: Suara Karya, Kompas, Sinar Harapan and Tempo. Ten percent of equity (later increased to 20 percent) was provided as a collective share of all employees.

Immediately afterward, a team of experienced journalists and editors was selected from the four founding companies, as well as from other news organizations. For the business side, a special team was set up within the Kompas-Gramedia group to help manage the marketing, distribution and other pertinent functions of the news organization based on a yearly management contract.

On the first day of publication, not more than 5,474 copies of the newspaper reached readers. The contents of its eight pages varied from news

about Soviet espionage activities in the region, to an article written by Kompas' Jakob Oetama on the installation of H. Harmoko as the new minister of information, just a few months after he was personally involved in the preparatory stage of this newspaper in his capacity as chairman of the Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI), plus a few congratulatory advertisements.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> [http://www.thejakartapost.com/company\\_profile/thejakartapost\\_history](http://www.thejakartapost.com/company_profile/thejakartapost_history), retrieved October 19<sup>th</sup> 2011

## **CHAPTER III**

### **PRIMARY SUBJECT**

#### **A. The Analysis of Words Split at The End of Line on The Jakarta Post**

##### **Editorial**

The formulation of data which is used in this analysis is drawn in this example:

Data [page 1, line 1]

Data [page of data, line of data]

##### **1. Saturday October 30, 2010**

###### **a. Phonetic Approach**

- mili-tary. [page 3, line 44]
- gradu-ated. [page 3, line 52]
- toisut-ta. [page 3, line 53]
- com-mander. [page 3, line 67]
- com-mand. [page 3, line 75]
- gradu-ates. [page 3, line 87]
- af-fairs. [page 3, line 104]
- solu-tion. [page 3, line 112]
- sol-diers. [page 3, line 156]
- at-tacks. [page 3, line 160]
- legis-lators. [page 3, line 175]
- insen-sitivity. [page 3, line 189]
- for-mer. [page 3, line 201]
- bil-lions. [page 3, line 221]



- com-panies. [page 3, line 222]
- re-ported. [page 3, line 226]
- funda-mentally. [page 3, line 130]
- or-dered. [page 3, line 236]
- engi-neering. [page 3, line 258]
- in-dictment. [page 3, line 260]
- engi-neering. [page 3, line 268]
- in-dictment. [page 3, line 277]
- prosecu-tor. [page 3, line 285]
- sen-tence. [page 3, line 288]
- in-teraktif. [page 3, line 294]
- of-ficers. [page 3, line 298]
- in-volved. [page 3, line 307]
- for-warded. [page 3, line 308]
- re-veal. [page 3, line 321]
- sus-pects. [page 3, line 327]
- de-fenders. [page 3, line 334]
- com-mander. [page 3, line 335]
- ear-lier. [page 3, line 339]
- trans-ferred. [page 3, line 340]
- ter-rorist. [page 3, line 353]
- ter-rorist. [page 3, line 356]
- or-dered. [page 3, line 358]

- an-nounced. [page 3, line 373]
- hu-man. [page 3, line 394]
- or-chestra. [page 3, line 398]
- ac-tion. [page 4, line 12]
- disci-plinary. [page 4, line 15]
- com-plaints. [page 4, line 23]
- mecha-nism. [page 4, line 34]
- institu-tion. [page 4, line 39]
- moni-tor. [page 4, line 40]
- par-ties. [page 4, line 56]
- malprac-tice. [page 4, line 57]
- his-tory. [page 4, line 63]
- humilia-tion. [page 4, line 77]
- de-terrent. [page 4, line 79]
- pa-tient. [page 4, line 84]
- doc-tors. [page 4, line 87]
- negli-gent. [page 4, line 93]
- associa-tion. [page 4, line 98]
- li-cense. [page 4, line 100]
- an-them. [page 4, line 103]
- al-liance. [page 4, line 113]
- con-stitutional. [page 4, line 114]
- con-stitutional. [page 4, line 129]

- stu-dents. [page 4, line 136]
- re-quired. [page 4, line 139]
- in-dividual. [page 4, line 197]
- constitu-tional. [page 4, line 214]
- minis-ters. [page 4, line 221]
- re-duc-ing. [page 4, line 234]
- optimis-tic. [page 4, line 340]
- na-tions. [page 4, line 348]
- recommen-dations. [page 4, line 355]
- si-lence. [page 4, line 170]
- col-leagues. [page 4, line 366]
- negotia-tion. [page 4, line 368]
- pro-duc-tive. [page 4, line 373]
- pes-simism. [page 4, line 376]
- re-public. [page 4, line 381]
- pro-ponents. [page 4, line 387]
- relo-cate. [page 4, line 391]
- con-tinuing. [page 4, line 401]
- di-saster. [page 4, line 403]
- com-munities. [page 4, line 413]
- tsu-nami. [page 4, line 422]
- or-dered. [page 4, line 433]
- relo-cated. [page 4, line 442]

- mari-time. [page 4, line 450]
- resi-dents. [page 4, line 457]
- re-located. [page 4, line 460]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- appoint-ment. [page 3, line 18]
- main-stream. [page 3, line 120]
- refus-al. [page 3, line 125]
- speak-ers. [page 3, line 162]
- nation-al. [page 3, line 227]
- charg-er. [page 3, line 341]
- mak-ing. [page 4, line 13]
- record-ed. [page 4, line 16]
- increas-ing. [page 4, line 21]
- disciplin-ary. [page 4, line 28]
- develop-ment. [page 4, line 31]
- chair-man. [page 4, line 101]
- monitor-ing. [page 4, line 152]
- defend-ing. [page 4, line 162]
- teach-ings. [page 4, line 193]
- act-ed. [page 4, line 210]
- possibil-ity. [page 4, line 211]
- familiar-ization. [page 4, line 419]
- transporta-tion. [page 4, line 453]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- pres-idential. [page 3, line 34]
- be-tween. [page 3, line 85]
- acceler-ated. [page 3, line 95]
- contin-ued. [page 3, line 133]
- alleg-edly. [page 3, line 208]
- mon-ey. [page 3, line 229]
- mon-ey. [page 3, line 234]
- re-pond. [page 3, line 255]
- re-sponsible. [page 3, line 290]
- transpar-ant. [page 4, line 59]
- peo-ple. [page 4, line 119]
- prov-inces. [page 4, line 105]
- fil-ling. [page 4, line 122]
- opin-ions. [page 4, line 171]
- technol-ogy. [page 4, line 364]
- ar-eas. [page 4, line 392]
- peo-ple. [page 4, line 430]

**d. Proper Name**

- Soe-harto (name of people). [page 3, line 25]
- Pra-mono (name of people). [page 3, line 3]
- Tan-jung (name of town). [page 3, line 70]
- Su-warno (name of people). [page 3, line 81]

- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 3, line 141]
- Gay-us (name of people). [page 3, line 209]
- Manu-lang (name of people). [page 3, line 261]
- Jakar-ta (name of place). [page 3, line 283]
- Gay-us (name of people). [page 3, line 296]
- Ja-karta (name of people). [page 3, line 332]
- Bam-bang (name of people). [page 3, line 375]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 4, line 66]
- Moham-mad (name of people). [page 4, line 89]
- Mah-fud (name of people). [page 4, line 130]
- Zulki-fli (name of people). [page 4, line 371]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 4, line 380]
- Bam-bang (name of people). [page 4, line 424]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 4, line 479]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 481]

## **2. Saturday November 13, 2010**

### **a. Phonetic Approach**

- commis-sian. [page 3, line 11]
- assem-bly. [page 3, line 27]
- re-gional. [page 3, line 28]
- ap-parent. [page 3, line 33]
- slug-gish. [page 3, line 37]
- coor-dinator. [page 3, line 44]

- sub-stantial. [page 3, line 50]
- alle-gations. [page 3, line 67]
- elec-tions. [page 3, line 82]
- in-creasing. [page 3, line 102]
- mu-nicipal. [page 3, line 114]
- con-flict. [page 3, line 118]
- corrup-tion. [page 3, line 120]
- di-rectly. [page 3, line 124]
- ma-jor. [page 3, line 138]
- mil-lion. [page 3, line 151]
- corrup-tion. [page 3, line 156]
- coun-tries. [page 3, line 159]
- internatio-nal. [page 3, line 161]
- dis-cussing. [page 3, line 163]
- na-tional. [page 3, line 172]
- ap-pearance. [page 3, line 179]
- in-terest. [page 3, line 182]
- politi-cal. [page 3, line 192]
- aban-doned. [page 3, line 197]
- corrup-tion. [page 3, line 201]
- presi-dent. [page 3, line 205]
- com-mission. [page 3, line 263]
- relo-cate. [page 4, line 11]

- tem-porary. [page 4, line 19]
- tele-phone. [page 4, line 28]
- na-tional. [page 4, line 39]
- re-gional. [page 4, line 43]
- mis-takenly. [page 4, line 62]
- com-pared. [page 4, line 78]
- sup-plying. [page 4, line 82]
- environmen-tal. [page 4, line 88]
- con-sumption. [page 4, line 94]
- con-sensus. [page 4, line 97]
- in-creased. [page 4, line 101]
- so-cial. [page 4, line 110]
- coun-try. [page 4, line 119]
- mil-lion. [page 4, line 135]
- sus-tainable. [page 4, line 140]
- produc-tion. [page 4, line 141]
- con-sumption. [page 4, line 155]
- grandfa-ther. [page 4, line 164]
- sur-gery. [page 4, line 201]
- lon-ger. [page 4, line 212]
- pre-vious. [page 4, line 225]
- beau-tiful. [page 4, line 231]
- fre-quently. [page 4, line 251]



- cata-racts. [page 4, line 268]
- ultravi-olet. [page 4, line 284]
- preva-lence. [page 4, line 290]
- suf-ferers. [page 4, line 294]
- signifi-cant. [page 4, line 295]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- join-ing. [page 3, line 58]
- watch-dog. [page 3, line 59]
- chair-man. [page 3, line 65]
- implement-ed. [page 3, line 113]
- be-cause. [page 3, line 125]
- lead-ers. [page 3, line 142]
- federalist-style. [page 3, line 149]
- revital-ize. [page 3, line 165]
- terror-ism. [page 3, line 171]
- leader-ship. [page 3, line 210]
- spokes-man. [page 3, line 227]
- under-cover. [page 4, line 36]
- fund-ed. [page 4, line 45]
- operat-ing. [page 4, line 81]
- eco-friendly. [page 4, line 86]
- main-stream. [page 4, line 105]
- environ-ment. [page 4, line 116]

- per-cent. [page 4, line 130]
- coal-based. [page 4, line 132]
- environ-mental. [page 4, line 137]
- develop-ment. [page 4, line 150]
- promot-ed. [page 4, line 153]
- queu-ing. [page 4, line 167]
- grand-son. [page 4, line 198]
- near-est. [page 4, line 234]
- neighbor-ing. [page 4, line 259]
- be-cause. [page 4, line 266]
- window-less. [page 4, line 270]
- pro-longed. [page 4, line 283]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- crit-ies. [page 3, line 20]
- delib-erating. [page 3, line 22]
- gen-eral. [page 3, line 23]
- fin-ish. [page 3, line 31]
- leg-islators. [page 3, line 60]
- gov-ernment. [page 3, line 89]
- parlia-mentary. [page 3, line 112]
- ideol-ogy. [page 3, line 122]
- for-eign. [page 4, line 34]
- man-aged. [page 4, line 35]

- technol-ogy. [page 4, line 51]
- ex-emption. [page 4, line 159]
- cov-ered. [page 4, line 169]
- dur-ing. [page 4, line 204]

**d. Proper Name**

- An-shary (name of people). [page 3, line 36]
- Cos-mas (name o people). [page 3, line 85]
- Indone-sia (name of people). [page 3, line 130]
- Chan-dra (name of people). [page 3, line 26]
- Wa-sior (name of place). [page 4, line 13]
- Indo-nesia (name of coountry). [page 4, line 58]
- Yan-uar (name of people). [page 4, line 177]
- Abe-naho (name of people). [page 4, line 216]
- Wa-mena (name of place). [page 4, line 226]
- Wa-mena (name of place). [page 4, line 249]

**3. Saturday November 27, 2010**

**a. Phonetic Approach**

- corrup-tion. [page 3, line 13]
- investi-gation. [page 3, line 21]
- of-ficer. [page 3, line 30]
- prosecu-tors. [page 3, line 32]
- al-legged. [page 3, line 33]
- attor-ney. [page 3, line 39]

- po-lice. [page 3, line 43]
- investiga-tion. [page 3, line 44]
- po-lice. [page 3, line 51]
- investi-gation. [page 3, line 57]
- of-ficers. [page 3, line 58]
- cen-ter. [page 3, line 59]
- al-low. [page 3, line 61]
- sum-moned. [page 3, line 95]
- pre-sented. [page 3, line 102]
- falsi-fication. [page 3, line 112]
- fri-day. [page 3, line 155]
- judi-cal. [page 3, line 158]
- repre-sentatives. [page 3, line 160]
- appro-priate. [page 3, line 175]
- com-mission. [page 3, line 181]
- appro-priate. [page 3, line 190]
- presiden-tial. [page 3, line 194]
- prosecu-tors. [page 3, line 196]
- is-suing. [page 3, line 197]
- oc-curred. [page 3, line 207]
- selec-tion. [page 3, line 210]
- commis-sioners. [page 3, line 211]
- re-cords. [page 3, line 216]

- com-mission. [page 3, line 221]
- prosecu-tors. [page 3, line 223]
- sum-moning. [page 3, line 225]
- credi-bility. [page 3, line 232]
- elimi-nated. [page 4, line 1]
- rep-resentative. [page 4, line 8]
- hos-pitals. [page 4, line 22]
- re-mote. [page 4, line 26]
- presi-dential. [page 4, line 52]
- mi-grant. [page 4, line 53]
- estab-lishing. [page 4, line 64]
- sup-port. [page 4, line 66]
- commis-sion. [page 4, line 80]
- con-tracted. [page 4, line 82]
- fer-tile. [page 4, line 95]
- ex-cluding. [page 4, line 106]
- absti-nence. [page 4, line 114]
- pro-vide. [page 4, line 115]
- in-formed. [page 4, line 123]
- per-son. [page 4, line 126]
- chal-lenge. [page 4, line 133]
- pro-vide. [page 4, line 137]
- re-sult. [page 4, line 141]

- pa-tients. [page 4, line 148]
- re-corded. [page 4, line 155]
- mor-tality. [page 4, line 156]
- so-cial. [page 4, line 170]
- inconsis-tent. [page 4, line 173]
- la-bor. [page 4, line 176]
- sys-tem. [page 4, line 185]
- insti-tutions. [page 4, line 186]
- aspira-tions. [page 4, line 193]
- institu-tion. [page 4, line 203]
- insti-tution. [page 4, line 210]
- strug-gling. [page 4, line 216]
- resis-tance. [page 4, line 219]
- re-mains. [page 4, line 225]
- sys-tem. [page 4, line 232]
- provi-dent. [page 4, line 233]
- contri-butions. [page 4, line 239]
- prob-lems. [page 4, line 250]
- im-plement. [page 4, line 252]
- sys-tem. [page 4, line 253]
- se-curity. [page 4, line 256]
- na-tional. [page 4, line 258]
- insti-tutions. [page 4, line 271]

- con-tinue. [page 4, line 277]
- pro-grams. [page 4, line 288]
- contri-bution. [page 4, line 295]
- contri-bution. [page 4, line 299]
- re-viewed. [page 4, line 302]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- ex-change. [page 3, line 35]
- attend-ed. [page 3, line 38]
- govern-ment. [page 3, line 132]
- consola-tion. [page 3, line 191]
- tooth-less. [page 3, line 192]
- recommenda-tions. [page 3, line 203]
- re-form. [page 3, line 217]
- reform-ing. [page 3, line 244]
- inter-national. [page 4, line 46]
- counsel-ing. [page 4, line 65]
- record-ed. [page 4, line 78]
- anti-retro. [page 4, line 125]
- be-cause. [page 4, line 138]
- consum-ing. [page 4, line 144]
- mortal-ity. [page 4, line 149]
- result-ing. [page 4, line 158]
- manag-ing. [page 4, line 165]

- neglect-ed. [page 4, line 178]
- insur-ers. [page 4, line 199]
- pay-ing. [page 4, line 222]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 223]
- amend-ment. [page 4, line 226]
- stick-ing. [page 4, line 261]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 266]
- run-ning. [page 4, line 281]
- be-cause. [page 4, line 285]
- employ-ers. [page 4, line 286]
- work-ers. [page 4, line 292]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- rel-evant. [page 3, line 24]
- eas-ing. [page 3, line 145]
- gen-eral. [page 3, line 147]
- gen-eral. [page 3, line 163]
- cas-es. [page 4, line 76]
- oth-er. [page 4, line 120]
- peo-ple. [page 4, line 129]
- man-aged. [page 4, line 171]
- chang-es. [page 4, line 236]
- insur-ance. [page 4, line 246]



**d. Proper Name**

- In-drayana (name of people). [page 3, line 17]
- De-pok (name of place). [page 3, line 53]
- Ri-anto (name of people). [page 3, line 70]
- Yud-hoyono (name of people). [page 3, line 141]
- Su-pandji (name of people). [page 3, line 165]
- Di-ansyah (name of people). [page 3, line 185]
- Bam-bang (name of people). [page 3, line 233]
- Yun-tho (name of people). [page 3, line 13]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 70]
- Mart-wardojo (name of people). [page 4, line 174]
- Chan-dra (name of people). [page 4, line 214]
- Soek-arnoputri (name of people). [page 4, line 249]

**4. Thursday February 10, 2011****a. Phonetic Approach**

- corrup-tion. [page 3, line 17]
- bud-gets. [page 3, line 23]
- corrup-tion. [page 3, line 27]
- pro-grams. [page 3, line 28]
- minis-try. [page 3, line 36]
- pub-lisher. [page 3, line 42]
- adminis-tration. [page 3, line 32]
- of-ficial. [page 3, line 46]

- espe-cially. [page 3, line 52]
- cur-rently. [page 3, line 59]
- pro-grams. [page 3, line 86]
- strate-gies. [page 3, line 90]
- pic-tures. [page 3, line 103]
- demo-cratic. [page 3, line 121]
- col-leagues. [page 3, line 154]
- ter-ror. [page 3, line 174]
- tri-al. [page 3, line 175]
- or-chestrated. [page 3, line 215]
- of-fice. [page 3, line 232]
- se-rious. [page 3, line 252]
- thurs-day. [page 3, line 262]
- mili-tant. [page 3, line 266]
- sen-tenced. [page 3, line 270]
- am-bassador. [page 4, line 10]
- com-pe-tition. [page 4, line 40]
- con-tribution. [page 4, line 111]
- com-pulsory. [page 4, line 112]
- secu-rity. [page 4, line 222]
- fi-nance. [page 4, line 228]
- pro-viders. [page 4, line 241]
- com-ply. [page 4, line 261]

- re-duce. [page 4, line 274]
- de-mand. [page 4, line 284]
- imple-mentation. [page 4, line 289]
- presi-dential. [page 4, line 292]
- dis-cussed. [page 4, line 297]
- solu-tion. [page 4, line 299]
- cer-tificates. [page 4, line 303]
- certifi-cate. [page 4, line 309]
- manufac-turers. [page 4, line 315]
- cer-tification. [page 4, line 316]
- com-mission. [page 4, line 331]
- regula-tions. [page 4, line 334]
- af-fixing. [page 4, line 341]
- regula-tion. [page 4, line 343]
- man-datory. [page 4, line 364]
- super-fluous. [page 4, line 372]
- autho-rized. [page 4, line 376]
- in-crease. [page 4, line 378]
- sur-vey. [page 4, line 381]
- moni-tored. [page 4, line 396]
- con-trols. [page 4, line 398]
- lo-gos. [page 4, line 405]
- manufac-turers. [page 4, line 421]

- cer-tification. [page 4, line 430]
- competi-tiveness. [page 4, line 431]
- representa-tives. [page 4, line 435]
- cer-tification. [page 4, line 444]
- certifica-tion. [page 4, line 449]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- some-how. [page 3, line 70]
- build-ing. [page 3, line 116]
- lead-ers. [page 3, line 117]
- summon-ing. [page 3, line 145]
- bomb-squad. [page 3, line 187]
- teach-er. [page 3, line 214]
- especial-ly. [page 3, line 251]
- founda-tion. [page 4, line 74]
- founda-tion. [page 4, line 86]
- health-care. [page 4, line 236]
- provid-ers. [page 4, line 240]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 253]
- be-come. [page 4, line 273]
- be-cause. [page 4, line 278]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 281]
- per-cent. [page 4, line 306]
- chair-man. [page 4, line 313]

- advertis-ing. [page 4, line 335]
- im-properly. [page 4, line 400]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- cit-ies. [page 3, line 74]
- mor-al. [page 3, line 210]
- acknowl-edged. [page 4, line 53]
- delib-erate. [page 4, line 219]
- gov-ernment. [page 4, line 234]
- gov-ernment. [page 4, line 260]
- gov-ernment. [page 4, line 267]
- leg-islator. [page 4, line 287]
- gov-ernment. [page 4, line 288]
- man-ufacturer. [page 4, line 353]
- prod-ucts. [page 4, line 392]
- howev-er. [page 4, line 401]
- prod-ucts. [page 4, line 415]
- prod-ucts. [page 4, line 451]

**d. Proper Name**

- Yudhoy-ono (name of people). [page 3, line 33]
- Mu-hammad (name of people). [page 3, line 41]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 3, line 110]
- Na-sution (name of people). [page 3, line 142]
- Tambu-nan (name of people). [page 3, line 159]

- Napitu-pulu (name of people). [page 3, line 170]
- Pande-glang (name of place). [page 3, line 256]
- Co-topaxi (name of mountain). [page 4, line 26]
- Tanza-nia (name of country). [page 4, line 34]
- Satri-awan (name of people). [page 4, line 49]
- Mar-towardojo (name of people). [page 4, line 106]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 264]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 302]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 311]
- Luk-manul (name of people). [page 4, line 387]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 4, line 432]

## **5. Saturday February 12, 2011**

### **a. Phonetic Approach**

- corrup-tion. [page 3, line 1]
- inten-tion. [page 3, line 11]
- con-gress. [page 3, line 14]
- opposi-tion. [page 3, line 15]
- re-cently. [page 3, line 17]
- par-ty. [page 3, line 29]
- par-ty. [page 3, line 50]
- dedica-tion. [page 3, line 60]
- co-alition. [page 3, line 69]
- sus-picious. [page 3, line 105]

- corrup-tion. [page 3, line 115]
- pub-lic. [page 3, line 119]
- com-munication. [page 3, line 126]
- commu-nicate. [page 3, line 127]
- investiga-tion. [page 3, line 142]
- investi-gation. [page 3, line 145]
- pig-gy. [page 3, line 148]
- sur-faced. [page 3, line 150]
- po-lice. [page 3, line 156]
- or-dered. [page 3, line 163]
- laun-dering. [page 3, line 171]
- in-vestigation. [page 3, line 176]
- re-port. [page 3, line 180]
- finan-cial. [page 3, line 185]
- trans-action. [page 3, line 191]
- re-port. [page 3, line 200]
- suspi-cious. [page 3, line 206]
- in-formation. [page 3, line 208]
- finan-cial. [page 3, line 210]
- in-formation. [page 3, line 212]
- indi-cation. [page 3, line 214]
- initia-tive. [page 3, line 217]
- al-legged. [page 3, line 222]

- de-mand. [page 3, line 241]
- tes-tify. [page 3, line 251]
- legisla-tors. [page 3, line 260]
- de-cided. [page 3, line 274]
- exploita-tion. [page 3, line 290]
- wor-ship. [page 3, line 299]
- confi-dence. [page 4, line 2]
- uni-versity. [page 4, line 25]
- in-cluding. [page 4, line 51]
- in-cluding. [page 4, line 73]
- prob-lem. [page 4, line 97]
- ti-tled. [page 4, line 105]
- cor-ruption. [page 4, line 107]
- sys-tem. [page 4, line 122]
- coun-terparts. [page 4, line 125]
- aduca-tional. [page 4, line 132]
- partici-patory. [page 4, line 140]
- expen-diture. [page 4, line 141]
- par-ticipatory. [page 4, line 149]
- impor-tance. [page 4, line 156]
- soci-ety. [page 4, line 159]
- minis-ter. [page 4, line 166]
- demo-cratically. [page 4, line 185]



- respon-sibility. [page 4, line 187]
- re-nues. [page 4, line 188]
- se-lecting. [page 4, line 189]
- coun-cil. [page 4, line 193]
- car-ried. [page 4, line 204]
- wa-ter. [page 4, line 236]
- metabo-lism. [page 4, line 248]
- nu-tritionist. [page 4, line 220]
- can-cer. [page 4, line 265]
- el-derly. [page 4, line 269]
- con-sumed. [page 4, line 273]
- de-hydration. [page 4, line 295]
- sys-tem. [page 4, line 301]
- metabo-lism. [page 4, line 302]
- expe-rience. [page 4, line 306]
- in-stead. [page 4, line 311]
- de-hydration. [page 4, line 317]
- cog-ni-tive. [page 4, line 328]
- dehy-dration. [page 4, line 336]
- cog-nitive. [page 4, line 340]
- perfor-mance. [page 4, line 341]
- dehy-dration. [page 4, line 342]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- re-quest. [page 3, line 34]
- avail-able. [page 3, line 48]
- Informa-tion. [page 3, line 104]
- net-work. [page 3, line 109]
- accusa-tion. [page 3, line 139]
- informa-tion. [page 3, line 140]
- allega-tion. [page 3, line 143]
- informa-tion. [page 3, line 161]
- informa-tion. [page 3, line 164]
- enact-ed. [page 3, line 173]
- becom-ing. [page 4, line 26]
- per-cent. [page 4, line 36]
- web-site. [page 4, line 47]
- with-out. [page 4, line 111]
- re-search. [page 4, line 113]
- read-ing. [page 4, line 117]
- education-al. [page 4, line 134]
- bureaucrat-ic. [page 4, line 183]
- un-clear. [page 4, line 192]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 201]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 214]
- lubricat-ing. [page 4, line 245]

- dis-solving. [page 4, line 249]
- dis-colored. [page 4, line 319]
- neuro-cognition. [page 4, line 333]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- lim-ited. [page 3, line 146]
- erad-icate. [page 3, line 168]
- trans-action. [page 3, line 201]
- stud-ies. [page 3, line 295]
- min-istry. [page 4, line 195]
- man-age. [page 4, line 196]
- neg-atively. [page 4, line 228]
- moist-ening. [page 4, line 243]
- nutri-ents. [page 4, line 254]
- peo-ple. [page 4, line 281]
- diuret-ic. [page 4, line 286]
- chron-ic. [page 4, line 293]
- dehydra-tion. [page 4, line 297]
- lat-est. [page 4, line 330]

**d. Proper Name**

- Yudhoy-ono (name of people). [page 3, line 47]
- Soek-arnoputri (name of people). [page 3, line 51]
- Yudhoyo-no (name of people). [page 3, line 85]
- Muqod-das (name of people). [page 3, line 100]

- Hutaga-lung (name of people). [page 3, line 226]
- Sjariffud-din (name of people). [page 4, line 30]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 4, line 101]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 4, line 115]
- Sap-tawati (name of people). [page 4, line 299]
- Lieber-man (name of people). [page 4, line 334]

## **6. Thursday September 8, 2011**

### **a. Phonetic Approach**

- con-ference. [page 3, line 13]
- na-tional. [page 3, line 27]
- ques-tioned. [page 3, line 35]
- par-ty. [page 3, line 83]
- ap-preciated. [page 3, line 85]
- execu-tive. [page 3, line 115]
- representa-tive. [page 3, line 221]
- cre-ated. [page 3, line 238]
- com-mittee. [page 3, line 244]
- wednes-day. [page 3, line 256]
- pros-ecutor. [page 3, line 281]
- brib-ery. [page 3, line 284]
- al-legged. [page 3, line 288]
- con-struction. [page 3, line 290]
- ath-lete. [page 3, line 291]

- con-sidered. [page 3, line 307]
- de-fendant. [page 3, line 330]
- mas-termind. [page 3, line 338]
- at-tention. [page 3, line 343]
- ma-fia. [page 3, line 351]
- wednes-day. [page 3, line 356]
- sen-tence. [page 3, line 358]
- im-plicated. [page 3, line 365]
- jus-tice. [page 3, line 367]
- conse-quences. [page 3, line 372]
- wednes-day. [page 3, line 384]
- cor-ruption. [page 3, line 385]
- guaran-tee. [page 3, line 399]
- re-fused. [page 3, line 408]
- proper-ties. [page 3, line 418]
- sys-tem. [page 3, line 422]
- uni-versity. [page 3, line 432]
- con-taminated. [page 3, line 442]
- confis-cate. [page 3, line 454]
- congre-gation. [page 3, line 475]
- adminis-tration. [page 3, line 489]
- indepen-dent. [page 3, line 500]
- cassa-tion. [page 3, line 523]

- en-forcing. [page 3, line 528]
- discrimina-tive. [page 4, line 11]
- educa-tion. [page 4, line 32]
- ves-sel. [page 4, line 62]
- institu-tion. [page 4, line 66]
- com-piled. [page 4, line 71]
- uni-versity. [page 4, line 97]
- uni-versity. [page 4, line 98]
- na-tional. [page 4, line 99]
- re-port. [page 4, line 103]
- universi-ty. [page 4, line 107]
- uni-versity. [page 4, line 110]
- ini-tiative. [page 4, line 121]
- uni-versity. [page 4, line 123]
- uni-versity. [page 4, line 125]
- laborato-ries. [page 4, line 141]
- publica-tion. [page 4, line 145]
- evalu-ates. [page 4, line 149]
- de-veloped. [page 4, line 164]
- ac-celerate. [page 4, line 167]
- univer-sity. [page 4, line 169]
- im-prove. [page 4, line 174]
- re-muneration. [page 4, line 179]

- re-searchers. [page 4, line 180]
- im-provement. [page 4, line 184]
- cul-tural. [page 4, line 185]
- facili-ties. [page 4, line 187]
- educa-tion. [page 4, line 217]
- in-vestment. [page 4, line 247]
- suf-fered. [page 4, line 282]
- ir-rigation. [page 4, line 287]
- in-dustrial. [page 4, line 297]
- com-munication. [page 4, line 299]
- desalina-tion. [page 4, line 319]
- sup-plier. [page 4, line 329]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- any-body. [page 3, line 30]
- lead-ing. [page 3, line 36]
- business-man. [page 3, line 67]
- organiza-tion. [page 3, line 68]
- some-thing. [page 3, line 82]
- dis-missing. [page 3, line 220]
- market-ing. [page 3, line 315]
- introduc-ing. [page 3, line 321]
- owner-ship. [page 3, line 403]
- monitor-ing. [page 3, line 434]

- say-ing. [page 3, line 470]
- assess-ment. [page 3, line 499]
- how-ever. [page 3, line 524]
- teach-er. [page 4, line 7]
- manage-ment. [page 4, line 59]
- on-line. [page 4, line 117]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 130]
- tradition-al. [page 4, line 198]
- determin-ing. [page 4, line 204]
- there-fore. [page 4, line 207]
- re-search. [page 4, line 211]
- anticipat-ing. [page 4, line 238]
- boost-ed. [page 4, line 256]
- flood-ing. [page 4, line 277]
- environ-ment. [page 4, line 291]
- increas-ing. [page 4, line 304]
- internation-al. [page 4, line 312]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- ex-istence. [page 3, line 350]
- pun-ishment. [page 3, line 380]
- mech-anism. [page 3, line 423]
- dur-ing. [page 3, line 447]
- admin-istration. [page 3, line 480]



- cas-es. [page 3, line 510]
- cas-es. [page 3, line 515]
- oth-er. [page 4, line 126]
- mon-ey. [page 4, line 131]
- sec-ondary. [page 4, line 134]
- qual-ity. [page 4, line 202]
- min-istry. [page 4, line 226]
- sev-eral. [page 4, line 227]
- lev-els. [page 4, line 302]
- proj-ect. [page 4, line 322]

**d. Proper Name**

- Jakar-ta (name of country). [page 3, line 89]
- Mu-haimin (name of people). [page 3, line 251]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 3, line 341]
- Urban-ingrum (name of people). [page 3, line 347]
- Cilang-kap (name of place). [page 4, line 30]
- Ban-dung (name of place). [page 4, line 85]
- Mo-hammad (name of people). [page 4, line 200]
- Mo-hammad (name of people). [page 4, line 212]

**7. Monday September 19, 2011**

**a. Phonetic Approach**

- minis-ter. [page 3, line 1]
- mem-ber. [page 3, line 8]

- de-lay. [page 3, line 17]
- prob-lem. [page 3, line 19]
- pessi-mistic. [page 3, line 27]
- pi-lot. [page 3, line 31]
- ar-range. [page 3, line 35]
- ig-nored. [page 3, line 44]
- in-vestigative. [page 3, line 48]
- re-porter. [page 3, line 50]
- imple-mentation. [page 3, line 53]
- imple-mentation. [page 3, line 57]
- ham-per. [page 3, line 73]
- adminis-tration. [page 3, line 78]
- minis-try. [page 3, line 81]
- or-der. [page 3, line 85]
- sum-mon. [page 3, line 115]
- dif-ferent. [page 3, line 129]
- situa-tion. [page 3, line 147]
- addi-tional. [page 3, line 160]
- elec-tion. [page 3, line 170]
- elec-tion. [page 3, line 174]
- me-dia. [page 3, line 175]
- re-port. [page 3, line 181]
- ac-tually. [page 3, line 184]

- consti-tutional. [page 3, line 187]
- in-vestigation. [page 3, line 194]
- appropri-ate. [page 3, line 196]
- di-vision. [page 3, line 204]
- elec-tion. [page 3, line 223]
- addi-tional. [page 3, line 225]
- re-gard. [page 3, line 237]
- pro-cessed. [page 3, line 241]
- adjudi-cation. [page 3, line 243]
- commit-tee. [page 3, line 246]
- com-mission. [page 3, line 249]
- repre-sentative. [page 3, line 250]
- per-formance. [page 4, line 1]
- per-formance. [page 4, line 6]
- stu-dent. [page 4, line 29]
- eco-nomic. [page 4, line 91]
- iso-lation. [page 4, line 98]
- in-terconnected. [page 4, line 99]
- direc-tor. [page 4, line 103]
- ex-perienced. [page 4, line 105]
- im-pressive. [page 4, line 109]
- re-duc-ing. [page 4, line 120]
- obsta-cles. [page 4, line 126]

- infrastruc-ture. [page 4, line 131]
- sanita-tion. [page 4, line 133]
- secre-tary. [page 4, line 148]
- fo-cused. [page 4, line 152]
- coopera-tion. [page 4, line 154]
- con-tributed. [page 4, line 175]
- suf-fering. [page 4, line 181]
- hospi-tal. [page 4, line 200]
- thy-mus. [page 4, line 202]
- che-motherapy. [page 4, line 207]
- radia-tion. [page 4, line 208]
- condi-tion. [page 4, line 210]
- under-stood. [page 4, line 188]
- thy-mus. [page 4, line 194]
- af-ter. [page 4, line 214]
- re-laxed. [page 4, line 217]
- cur-rently. [page 4, line 220]
- prac-titioner. [page 4, line 234]
- ac-celerating. [page 4, line 238]
- pro-cedure. [page 4, line 249]
- tap-ping. [page 4, line 253]
- physi-cally. [page 4, line 268]
- im-portant. [page 4, line 278]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- govern-ment. [page 3, line 62]
- citizen-ship. [page 3, line 69]
- out-side. [page 3, line 107]
- elector-al. [page 3, line 159]
- un-employment. [page 4, line 57]
- un-employed. [page 4, line 80]
- develop-ment. [page 4, line 88]
- develop-ment. [page 4, line 97]
- health-care. [page 4, line 124]
- employ-ment. [page 4, line 130]
- be-ing. [page 4, line 145]
- reduc-tion. [page 4, line 176]
- under-go. [page 4, line 211]
- feel-ing. [page 4, line 235]
- happi-ness. [page 4, line 237]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- awak-ening. [page 3, line 23]
- fail-ure. [page 3, line 24]
- nation-ally. [page 3, line 29]
- cit-ies. [page 3, line 36]
- gen-eral. [page 3, line 70]
- min-istry. [page 3, line 103]

- sit-uation. [page 3, line 138]
- gen-eral. [page 3, line 182]
- admin-istrative. [page 3, line 206]
- man-agement. [page 4, line 23]
- inequal-ity. [page 4, line 63]
- admin-istrator. [page 4, line 89]
- lim-ited. [page 4, line 123]
- pov-erty. [page 4, line 155]
- devel-opment. [page 4, line 177]
- threat-ening. [page 4, line 187]
- rap-idly. [page 4, line 263]

#### **d. Proper Name**

- Bam-bang (name of people). [page 3, line 43]
- Carta-gena (name of place). [page 3, line 116]
- Ka-ligis (name of people). [page 3, line 123]
- Ha-run (name of people). [page 3, line 164]
- Alis-jahbana (name of people). [page 4, line 65]
- Bang-kok (name of place). [page 4, line 173]

### **8. Thursday September 22, 2011**

#### **a. Phonetic Approach**

- minis-try. [page 3, line 12]
- re-ceived. [page 3, line 14]
- mar-keting. [page 3, line 16]

- ad-minister. [page 3, line 25]
- proce-dure. [page 3, line 37]
- mas-termined. [page 3, line 46]
- demo-cratic. [page 3, line 52]
- do-nation. [page 3, line 85]
- at-tend. [page 3, line 105]
- im-portant. [page 3, line 112]
- pro-posed. [page 3, line 124]
- tril-lion. [page 3, line 125]
- ad-ministration.[page 3, line 130]
- in-frastructure. [page 3, line 134]
- cor-ruption. [page 3, line 141]
- bud-get. [page 3, line 142]
- in-tercepting. [page 3, line 165]
- presi-dent. [page 3, line 177]
- vil-lage. [page 4, line 39]
- empa-thize. [page 4, line 45]
- fol-lowed. [page 4, line 89]
- pub-lished. [page 4, line 90]
- pro-vide. [page 4, line 91]
- un-derwent. [page 4, line 94]
- ven-tricles. [page 4, line 101]
- hos-pital. [page 4, line 108]

- per-son. [page 4, line 110]
- chil-dren. [page 4, line 131]
- car-ried. [page 4, line 138]
- neona-tology. [page 4, line 141]
- autono-mously. [page 4, line 146]
- deg-radation. [page 4, line 154]
- ini-tiative. [page 4, line 156]
- lo-cal. [page 4, line 160]
- in-volved. [page 4, line 163]
- accu-sation. [page 4, line 172]
- cur-rently. [page 4, line 175]
- in-cluding. [page 4, line 181]
- gover-nor. [page 4, line 205]
- an-nual. [page 4, line 214]
- ex-pected. [page 4, line 222]
- multi-ple. [page 4, line 224]
- represen-tative. [page 4, line 225]
- em-brace. [page 4, line 229]
- al-lowed. [page 4, line 241]
- ex-perience. [page 4, line 244]
- com-munities. [page 4, line 246]
- humani-tarian. [page 4, line 262]
- stra-tegic. [page 4, line 263]



- al-liance. [page 4, line 275]
- humani-tarian. [page 4, line 280]
- diplo-macy. [page 4, line 288]
- mini-mize. [page 4, line 298]
- re-duce. [page 4, line 301]
- humani-tarian. [page 4, line 304]
- casual-ties. [page 4, line 316]
- re-sources. [page 4, line 331]
- in-volved. [page 4, line 345]
- mili-tary. [page 4, line 361]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- implicat-ing. [page 3, line 6]
- surround-ing. [page 3, line 42]
- govern-ment. [page 3, line 153]
- south-ern. [page 3, line 160]
- exist-ing. [page 4, line 19]
- house-wife. [page 4, line 68]
- be-cause. [page 4, line 113]
- examina-tion. [page 4, line 114]
- new-born. [page 4, line 135]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 151]
- forest-ry. [page 4, line 165]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 173]

- over-sight. [page 4, line 178]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 185]
- organiza-tion. [page 4, line 248]
- assist-ing. [page 4, line 252]
- target-ing. [page 4, line 295]
- evic-tion. [page 4, line 299]
- volunteer-ing. [page 4, line 341]
- organiza-tion. [page 4, line 354]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- nev-er. [page 3, line 8]
- proj-ect. [page 3, line 69]
- fish-eries. [page 3, line 81]
- peo-ple. [page 3, line 98]
- gov-ernment. [page 3, line 100]
- au-tonomoy. [page 3, line 131]
- devel-opment. [page 3, line 138]
- sourc-es. [page 4, line 31]
- oper-ation. [page 4, line 95]
- gen-eral. [page 4, line 149]
- mech-anism. [page 4, line 176]
- be-tween. [page 4, line 193]
- unit-ed. [page 4, line 209]
- res-ident. [page 4, line 256]

- gov-ernment. [page 4, line 306]
- nat-ural. [page 4, line 324]
- oth-er. [page 4, line 353]

**d. Proper Name**

- Mu-hammad (name of peole). [page 3, line 45]
- Palem-bang (name of place). [page 3, line 48]
- Surya-dharma (name of peole). [page 4, line 24]
- Bondo-woso (name of place). [page 4, line 55]
- Pekanba-ru (name of place). [page 4, line 62]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 4, line 169]
- Kaliman-tan (name of place). [page 4, line 215]
- San-toro (name of people). [page 4, line 272]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 278]
- Si-dikah (name of people). [page 4, line 287]

**9. Saturday September 24, 2011**

**a. Phonetic Approach**

- direc-torate. [page 3, line 15]
- divi-sion. [page 3, line 19]
- bil-lion. [page 3, line 25]
- na-tional. [page 3, line 42]
- minis-ter. [page 3, line 55]
- de-velop. [page 3, line 71]
- bud-get. [page 3, line 77]

- representa-tive. [page 3, line 82]
- con-tinue. [page 3, line 87]
- corrup-tion. [page 3, line 95]
- sur-prised. [page 3, line 121]
- in-structed. [page 3, line 130]
- com-mittee. [page 3, line 137]
- presi-dential. [page 3, line 142]
- represen-tative. [page 3, line 147]
- bud-get. [page 3, line 149]
- un-derstandable. [page 3, line 151]
- com-mittee. [page 3, line 157]
- ex-plain. [page 3, line 174]
- ques-tioning. [page 3, line 176]
- proce-dure. [page 3, line 177]
- al-legation. [page 3, line 184]
- fri-day. [page 3, line 203]
- inves-tigation. [page 3, line 217]
- of-ficial. [page 3, line 223]
- po-sition. [page 3, line 257]
- vari-ous. [page 3, line 273]
- in-vestigating. [page 3, line 339]
- cen-ter. [page 3, line 344]
- ba-sic. [page 3, line 355]

- of-ficer. [page 3, line 376]
- ille-gal. [page 3, line 387]
- regula-tion. [page 3, line 389]
- accom-plish. [page 4, line 22]
- com-missioner. [page 4, line 36]
- vil-lage. [page 4, line 54]
- re-corded. [page 4, line 59]
- minis-try. [page 4, line 63]
- na-tional. [page 4, line 79]
- al-lowed. [page 4, line 82]
- con-struction. [page 4, line 88]
- bu-reaucratic. [page 4, line 98]
- de-velopment. [page 4, line 121]
- ambas-sador. [page 4, line 126]
- coopera-tion. [page 4, line 132]
- ap-pointed. [page 4, line 133]
- con-sulate. [page 4, line 154]
- fol-low. [page 4, line 161]
- moni-tor. [page 4, line 171]
- attrac-tion. [page 4, line 199]
- pro-motional. [page 4, line 211]
- cul-ture. [page 4, line 218]
- in-stitution. [page 4, line 223]

- un-derlined. [page 4, line 228]
- of-fice. [page 4, line 229]
- alterna-tive. [page 4, line 231]
- attrac-tion. [page 4, line 233]
- interna-tional. [page 4, line 236]
- cer-tificate. [page 4, line 239]
- de-veloping. [page 4, line 245]
- cam-paign. [page 4, line 261]
- physi-cian. [page 4, line 269]
- an-tiretroviral. [page 4, line 274]
- circumci-sion. [page 4, line 283]
- part-ner. [page 4, line 292]
- antiretrovi-ral. [page 4, line 301]
- ef-fective. [page 4, line 302]
- de-crease. [page 4, line 316]
- mortali-ty. [page 4, line 317]
- progres-sivity. [page 4, line 319]
- op-portunistic. [page 4, line 323]
- symp-toms. [page 4, line 341]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- card-board. [page 3, line 26]
- popular-ity. [page 3, line 47]
- support-er. [page 3, line 48]

- includ-ing. [page 3, line 59]
- govern-ment. [page 3, line 81]
- there-fore. [page 3, line 85]
- commit-ment. [page 3, line 100]
- award-ed. [page 3, line 101]
- resettle-ment. [page 3, line 103]
- complain-ing. [page 3, line 107]
- chair-man. [page 3, line 111]
- un-justly. [page 3, line 162]
- administra-tion. [page 3, line 235]
- atten-tion. [page 3, line 239]
- will-ing. [page 3, line 270]
- rang-ing. [page 3, line 274]
- observa-tion. [page 3, line 324]
- in-mates. [page 3, line 336]
- in-mate. [page 3, line 354]
- in-mate. [page 3, line 359]
- in-mate. [page 3, line 365]
- commit-ment. [page 3, line 381]
- clean-ing. [page 4, line 45]
- administra-tion. [page 4, line 87]
- nation-al. [page 4, line 96]
- law-suit. [page 4, line 144]

- govern-ment. [page 4, line 150]
- tak-ing. [page 4, line 160]
- thank-ing. [page 4, line 172]
- com-ing. [page 4, line 177]
- informa-tion. [page 4, line 190]
- promot-ing. [page 4, line 234]
- how-ever. [page 4, line 327]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- erad-ication. [page 3, line 13]
- alleg-edly. [page 3, line 24]
- min-istry. [page 3, line 70]
- mech-anism. [page 3, line 109]
- delib-erating. [page 3, line 138]
- gov-ernment. [page 3, line 168]
- min-istry. [page 3, line 371]
- ben-efit. [page 3, line 394]
- toler-ance. [page 3, line 395]
- min-istry. [page 4, line 73]
- reg-istered. [page 4, line 81]
- be-tween. [page 4, line 86]
- be-tween. [page 4, line 108]
- contrib-ute. [page 4, line 114]
- wid-ows. [page 4, line 143]



- gen-eral. [page 4, line 164]
- gov-ernment. [page 4, line 214]
- gov-ernment. [page 4, line 215]
- cas-es. [page 4, line 266]
- prod-uct. [page 4, line 297]
- dis-ease. [page 4, line 325]
- peo-ple. [page 4, line 335]
- be-tween. [page 4, line 339]

**d. Proper Name**

- Iskan-dar (name of people). [page 3, line 30]
- Ab-bas (name of people). [page 3, line 36]
- Mal-larangeng (name of people). [page 3, line 242]
- Cipi-nang (name of place). [page 3, line 303]
- Cipi-nang (name of place). [page 3, line 332]
- Se-tiawan (name of people). [page 3, line 338]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 3, line 374]
- Indone-sia (name fo country). [page 4, line 6]
- Her-mawan (name of people). [page 4, line 208]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 4, line 314]
- Samsuri-djal (name of people). [page 4, line 337]

**10. Tuesday September 27, 2011**

**a. Phonetic Approach**

- delibera-tion. [page 3, line 16]

- kilome-ter. [page 3, line 27]
- pro-cess. [page 3, line 35]
- com-mittee. [page 3, line 3]
- na-tional. [page 3, line 40]
- com-mence. [page 3, line 48]
- di-rector. [page 3, line 50]
- par-ties. [page 3, line 52]
- minis-try. [page 3, line 65]
- ob-tained. [page 3, line 68]
- docu-ment. [page 3, line 75]
- judi-cial. [page 3, line 89]
- par-ty. [page 3, line 98]
- pe-titioner. [page 3, line 102]
- dis-trict. [page 3, line 107]
- par-ty. [page 3, line 129]
- sup-porter. [page 3, line 132]
- adminis-trative. [page 3, line 137]
- estab-lish. [page 3, line 138]
- inves-tigation. [page 3, line 165]
- al-legation. [page 3, line 66]
- pub-lic. [page 3, line 173]
- ad-dition. [page 3, line 194]
- re-lated. [page 3, line 195]

- ex-pectation. [page 3, line 205]
- ma-nipulating. [page 3, line 212]
- compa-nies. [page 3, line 219]
- compa-nies. [page 3, line 221]
- agricul-ture. [page 3, line 222]
- corrup-tion. [page 3, line 228]
- oc-cured. [page 3, line 231]
- estima-tion. [page 3, line 241]
- seri-ously. [page 3, line 248]
- con-verted. [page 3, line 262]
- minis-try. [page 3, line 269]
- compa-ny. [page 4, line 2]
- contraccep-tive. [page 4, line 3]
- ele-ment. [page 4, line 25]
- pro-gram. [page 4, line 28]
- sti-pend. [page 4, line 36]
- stu-dent. [page 4, line 63]
- se-rious. [page 4, line 75]
- edu-cation. [page 4, line 93]
- chil-dren. [page 4, line 99]
- repro-duction. [page 4, line 101]
- pur-sue. [page 4, line 110]
- re-gencies. [page 4, line 218]

- pro-mote. [page 4, line 224]
- accu-rate. [page 4, line 233]
- de-forestation. [page 4, line 257]
- de-cree. [page 4, line 261]
- emis-sion. [page 4, line 266]
- sec-tor. [page 4, line 277]
- cli-mate. [page 4, line 281]
- tar-get. [page 4, line 287]
- agricul-ture. [page 4, line 290]
- ma-jor. [page 4, line 295]
- implica-tion. [page 4, line 301]
- emis-sion. [page 4, line 312]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- verifica-tion. [page 3, line 37]
- upcom-ing. [page 3, line 47]
- applica-tion. [page 3, line 53]
- require-ment. [page 3, line 79]
- support-er. [page 3, line 86]
- say-ing. [page 3, line 113]
- organiza-tion. [page 3, line 154]
- in-formation. [page 3, line 185]
- lead-er. [page 3, line 193]
- planta-tion. [page 3, line 223]

- creat-ing. [page 3, line 276]
- be-come. [page 4, line 228]
- sweep-ing. [page 4, line 240]
- forest-ry. [page 4, line 242]
- regard-ed. [page 4, line 254]
- manage-ment. [page 4, line 258]
- nation-al. [page 4, line 272]
- nation-al. [page 4, line 303]
- soar-ing. [page 4, line 319]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- delib-eration. [page 3, line 6]
- doc-ument. [page 3, line 56]
- min-istry. [page 3, line 57]
- author-ities. [page 3, line 69]
- sev-eral. [page 3, line 170]
- gath-ered. [page 3, line 175]
- gov-ernment. [page 3, line 281]
- behav-ior. [page 4, line 90]
- reg-ular. [page 4, line 306]

**d. Proper Name**

- Bam-bang (name of people). [page 3, line 188]
- Naza-ruddin (name of people). [page 3, line 191]
- Kali-mantan (name of place). [page 3, line 217]

- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 3, line 259]
- Kaliman-tan (name of place). [page 3, line 272]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 4, line 31]
- Indra-mayu (name of place). [page 4, line 67]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 112]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 4, line 214]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 4, line 234]

## **11. Saturday October 08, 2011**

### **a. Phonetic Approach**

- pro-file. [page 3, line 5]
- lawmak-ers. [page 3, line 8]
- pub-lic. [page 3, line 19]
- reset-tlement. [page 3, line 30]
- bil-lion. [page 3, line 59]
- fu-ture. [page 3, line 84]
- re-gional. [page 3, line 89]
- pro-posed. [page 3, line 90]
- com-mitte. [page 3, line 122]
- wit-nesses. [page 3, line 124]
- stipu-lated. [page 3, line 143]
- sus-pended. [page 3, line 150]
- se-lection. [page 3, line 177]
- consti-tutional. [page 3, line 182]

- sub-mitted. [page 3, line 188]
- se-lected. [page 3, line 189]
- candi-dates. [page 3, line 193]
- poli-ticking. [page 3, line 206]
- ap-preciated. [page 3, line 212]
- inde-pendence. [page 3, line 231]
- com-mission. [page 3, line 236]
- sus-pect. [page 3, line 257]
- dis-trict. [page 3, line 261]
- corrup-tion. [page 3, line 281]
- cor-ruption. [page 3, line 294]
- minis-ter. [page 4, line 25]
- estab-lished. [page 4, line 28]
- mal-nourished. [page 4, line 63]
- distribu-tion. [page 4, line 83]
- dis-bursement. [page 4, line 86]
- ac-countable. [page 4, line 91]
- coordi-nating. [page 4, line 95]
- di-rectly. [page 4, line 123]
- to-taled. [page 4, line 126]
- ju-nior. [page 4, line 129]
- con-cern. [page 4, line 136]
- embez-zling. [page 4, line 140]

- eradi-cation. [page 4, line 142]
- investi-gating. [page 4, line 143]
- ele-mentary. [page 4, line 153]
- dis-bursement. [page 4, line 157]
- dis-bursement. [page 4, line 159]
- bet-ter. [page 4, line 161]
- be-gin. [page 4, line 192]
- can-cer. [page 4, line 198]
- fe-male. [page 4, line 200]
- pre-ventable. [page 4, line 205]
- impor-tant. [page 4, line 210]
- vi-rus. [page 4, line 222]
- ear-ly. [page 4, line 237]
- de-tection. [page 4, line 249]
- mem-ber. [page 4, line 261]
- pro-motional. [page 4, line 275]
- de-tection. [page 4, line 276]
- intro-duced. [page 4, line 287]
- can-cer. [page 4, line 291]
- gy-necologic. [page 4, line 293]
- con-dition. [page 4, line 301]
- de-tect. [page 4, line 309]
- fo-cus. [page 4, line 316]



- pro-grams. [page 4, line 320]
- re-gencies. [page 4, line 322]
- munici-palities. [page 4, line 325]
- repub-lic. [page 4, line 330]
- ag-riculture. [page 4, line 335]
- stra-tegic. [page 4, line 341]
- sus-tainable. [page 4, line 343]
- minis-ter. [page 4, line 374]
- re-porter. [page 4, line 375]
- contri-bution. [page 4, line 377]
- en-sure. [page 4, line 382]
- main-tained. [page 4, line 384]
- coun-tries. [page 4, line 386]
- sum-mit. [page 4, line 395]
- ex-pressed. [page 4, line 396]
- as-signed. [page 4, line 397]
- in-creasing. [page 4, line 417]
- secu-rity. [page 4, line 421]
- organi-zation. [page 4, line 428]
- coun-tries. [page 4, line 436]
- so-cial. [page 4, line 439]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- witness-es. [page 3, line 36]

- trans-migration. [page 3, line 40]
- trans-migration. [page 3, line 91]
- budget-ary. [page 3, line 94]
- infra-structure. [page 3, line 109]
- includ-ing. [page 3, line 111]
- leader-ship. [page 3, line 139]
- govern-ment. [page 3, line 159]
- re-place. [page 3, line 190]
- dis-liked. [page 3, line 201]
- govern-ment. [page 3, line 226]
- follow-ing. [page 3, line 240]
- informa-tion. [page 3, line 268]
- be-cause. [page 3, line 286]
- develop-ment. [page 4, line 57]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 108]
- re-main. [page 4, line 120]
- administra-tion. [page 4, line 167]
- be-come. [page 4, line 217]
- per-cent. [page 4, line 220]
- ill-ness. [page 4, line 230]
- add-ed. [page 4, line 243]
- under-went. [page 4, line 252]
- mid-wives. [page 4, line 284]

- us-ing. [page 4, line 296]
- in-come. [page 4, line 306]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 315]
- per-cent. [page 4, line 324]
- allocat-ing. [page 4, line 387]
- region-al. [page 4, line 405]
- develop-ing. [page 4, line 409]
- re-search. [page 4, line 415]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- proj-ect. [page 3, line 29]
- man-aged. [page 3, line 142]
- cred-ibility. [page 3, line 230]
- for-est. [page 4, line 6]
- hect-ares. [page 4, line 14]
- for-est. [page 4, line 17]
- mon-ey. [page 4, line 102]
- wom-en. [page 4, line 227]
- dur-ing. [page 4, line 256]
- mem-orandum. [page 4, line 332]
- dou-ble. [page 4, line 371]

**d. Proper Name**

- Barn-abas (name of people). [page 3, line 15]
- Doming-gus (name of people). [page 3, line 17]

- Muhai-min (name of people). [page 3, line 44]
- Mar-towardojo (name of people). [page 3, line 93]
- Sam-suddin (name of people). [page 3, line 138]
- Yud-hoyono (name of people). [page 3, line 192]
- Wi-djojanto (name of people). [page 3, line 194]
- Musdali-fah (name of people). [page 4, line 66]
- Mo-hammad (name of people). [page 4, line 88]
- Hen-dri (name of people). [page 4, line 172]
- Yud-hoyono (name of people). [page 4, line 187]
- Thai-land (name of country). [page 4, line 378]

## **12. Monday October 10, 2011**

### **a. Phonetic Approach**

- com-mitment. [page 3, line 30]
- legis-lative. [page 3, line 34]
- num-ber. [page 3, line 35]
- elec-tion. [page 3, line 38]
- secre-tary. [page 3, line 39]
- recom-mend. [page 3, line 45]
- al-located. [page 3, line 47]
- progres-sion. [page 3, line 52]
- legisla-tive. [page 3, line 53]
- constituen-cies. [page 3, line 66]
- main-taining. [page 3, line 78]

- elec-toral. [page 3, line 99]
- re-mote. [page 3, line 101]
- neces-sary. [page 3, line 106]
- se-nior. [page 3, line 116]
- sys-tem. [page 3, line 126]
- elec-toral. [page 3, line 128]
- commis-sion. [page 3, line 139]
- in-spector. [page 3, line 141]
- car-rying. [page 3, line 150]
- ma-jor. [page 3, line 168]
- commis-sion. [page 3, line 172]
- commis-sion. [page 3, line 178]
- commis-sion. [page 3, line 181]
- com-mission. [page 3, line 184]
- com-mitte. [page 3, line 198]
- commis-sion. [page 3, line 199]
- ma-terial. [page 3, line 200]
- im-posed. [page 3, line 223]
- dis-pute. [page 3, line 226]
- rep-rimand. [page 3, line 232]
- re-duction. [page 3, line 235]
- commis-sion. [page 3, line 243]
- appre-ciated. [page 3, line 249]

- is-land. [page 4, line 24]
- pro-duced. [page 4, line 47]
- scat-tered. [page 4, line 54]
- co-operation. [page 4, line 61]
- universi-ties. [page 4, line 62]
- commit-tee. [page 4, line 64]
- accor-dance. [page 4, line 68]
- cen-tral. [page 4, line 79]
- im-prove. [page 4, line 83]
- expen-sive. [page 4, line 101]
- minis-ter. [page 4, line 104]
- coopera-tion. [page 4, line 105]
- de-veloping. [page 4, line 112]
- stu-dent. [page 4, line 119]
- de-grees. [page 4, line 121]
- al-lowed. [page 4, line 122]
- univer-sity. [page 4, line 128]
- uni-versity. [page 4, line 131]
- dis-cussed. [page 4, line 134]
- de-velopment. [page 4, line 154]
- protec-tion. [page 4, line 156]
- medi-cal. [page 4, line 166]
- criti-cal. [page 4, line 171]

- riv-er. [page 4, line 194]
- prob-lem. [page 4, line 197]
- mea-sure. [page 4, line 218]
- chil-dren. [page 4, line 228]
- de-velop. [page 4, line 229]
- regu-lar. [page 4, line 236]
- car-ried. [page 4, line 239]
- hy-giene. [page 4, line 262]
- cen-ter. [page 4, line 269]
- na-tional. [page 4, line 286]
- semi-nar. [page 4, line 288]
- minis-terial. [page 4, line 290]
- mas-sive. [page 4, line 299]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- be-fore. [page 3, line 109]
- poll-ing. [page 3, line 112]
- poll-ing. [page 3, line 118]
- over-seeing. [page 3, line 147]
- ever-lapping. [page 3, line 160]
- recommend-ed. [page 3, line 191]
- out-lines. [page 3, line 231]
- intend-ed. [page 4, line 97]
- work-ing. [page 4, line 123]

- per-cent. [page 4, line 209]
- environ-mental. [page 4, line 241]
- be-fore. [page 4, line 244]
- prepar-ing. [page 4, line 247]
- decreas-ing. [page 4, line 253]
- per-cent. [page 4, line 268]
- work-ing. [page 4, line 273]
- aim-ing. [page 4, line 281]
- sanita-tion. [page 4, line 285]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- consul-ate. [page 3, line 11]
- consid-ered. [page 3, line 29]
- leg-islator. [page 3, line 131]
- eth-ic. [page 3, line 179]
- del-egation. [page 4, line 76]
- peo-ple. [page 4, line 99]
- devel-op. [page 4, line 126]
- dis-ease. [page 4, line 178]
- relat-ed. [page 4, line 208]
- def-ecation. [page 4, line 245]
- howev-er. [page 4, line 270]

**d. Proper Name**

- Bam-bang (name of people). [page 3, line 27]



- Yudhoy-ono (name of people). [page 3, line 92]
- Ar-wani (name of people). [page 3, line 105]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 4, line 57]
- Thai-land (name of country). [page 4, line 74]
- Myan-mar (name of country). [page 4, line 113]
- Adit-ama (name of people). [page 4, line 169]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 4, line 181]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 190]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 4, line 235]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 4, line 298]

### **13. Wednesday November 09, 2011**

#### **a. Phonetic Approach**

- com-mission. [page 3, line 4]
- hu-man. [page 3, line 7]
- commis-sion. [page 3, line 13]
- po-litical. [page 3, line 26]
- of-ficer. [page 3, line 36]
- ob-jected. [page 3, line 41]
- se-curity. [page 3, line 50]
- con-gress. [page 3, line 58]
- in-ternational. [page 3, line 75]
- han-dled. [page 3, line 76]
- coun-try. [page 3, line 78]

- ini-tiate. [page 3, line 83]
- com-mission. [page 3, line 85]
- interna-tional. [page 3, line 93]
- vic-tim. [page 3, line 94]
- repa-ration. [page 3, line 95]
- conten-tious. [page 3, line 107]
- ses-sion. [page 3, line 110]
- al-lowed. [page 3, line 131]
- securi-ty. [page 3, line 149]
- al-though. [page 3, line 152]
- na-tional. [page 3, line 162]
- na-tional. [page 3, line 166]
- or-ganization. [page 3, line 179]
- sacri-ficing. [page 3, line 182]
- con-sultation. [page 3, line 184]
- con-firmed. [page 3, line 193]
- infor-mation. [page 3, line 208]
- demo-cratic. [page 3, line 216]
- re-gional. [page 3, line 219]
- re-gional. [page 3, line 224]
- circum-stance. [page 3, line 226]
- prin-ciple. [page 3, line 227]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- miss-ing. [page 3, line 29]
- health-care. [page 3, line 111]
- account-ing. [page 3, line 146]
- improv-ing. [page 3, line 159]
- founda-tion. [page 3, line 177]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- peo-ple. [page 3, line 71]
- gov-ernment. [page 3, line 100]
- exec-utive. [page 3, line 150]
- sched-uled. [page 3, line 202]

**d. Proper Name**

- Yu-dhoyono (name of people). [page 3, line 12]

**14. Friday November 11, 2011****a. Phonetic Approach**

- in-fluence. [page 3, line 6]
- pro-moting. [page 3, line 12]
- com-munication. [page 3, line 17]
- politi-cal. [page 3, line 21]
- me-dia. [page 3, line 25]
- re-ferred. [page 3, line 39]
- con-cern. [page 3, line 54]
- na-tional. [page 3, line 67]

- par-ty. [page 3, line 72]
- busi-ness. [page 3, line 79]
- credi-bility. [page 3, line 92]
- cam-paign. [page 3, line 98]
- cur-rent. [page 3, line 100]
- entre-preneur. [page 3, line 102]
- po-litical. [page 3, line 103]
- elec-tion. [page 3, line 122]
- ex-pressed. [page 3, line 130]
- re-sources. [page 3, line 144]
- ac-cording. [page 3, line 155]
- na-tional. [page 3, line 160]
- legisla-tive. [page 3, line 170]
- execu-tive. [page 3, line 179]
- es-tablished. [page 3, line 183]
- demo-cratic. [page 3, line 184]
- no-tion. [page 3, line 204]
- sup-port. [page 3, line 221]
- presi-dential. [page 3, line 222]
- can-didate. [page 3, line 228]
- popu-larity. [page 3, line 240]
- ex-tend. [page 3, line 251]
- sur-vey. [page 3, line 267]

- presiden-tial. [page 3, line 269]
- stum-bling. [page 3, line 301]
- ac-cordance. [page 4, line 18]
- mil-lion. [page 4, line 63]
- hect-are. [page 4, line 66]
- sec-retary. [page 4, line 74]
- com-pany. [page 4, line 75]
- de-struction. [page 4, line 82]
- resto-ration. [page 4, line 84]
- initia-tive. [page 4, line 87]
- natu-ral. [page 4, line 107]
- ex-plained. [page 4, line 109]
- previ-ously. [page 4, line 113]
- ac-tive. [page 4, line 116]
- com-bination. [page 4, line 125]
- compa-ny. [page 4, line 133]
- biodiver-sity. [page 4, line 138]
- op-tion. [page 4, line 139]
- esti-mation. [page 4, line 147]
- minis-try. [page 4, line 172]
- con-trol. [page 4, line 176]
- cre-ate. [page 4, line 193]
- strate-gic. [page 4, line 201]

- com-plete. [page 4, line 202]
- pro-duction. [page 4, line 207]
- en-vi-ronment. [page 4, line 216]
- ef-fort. [page 4, line 233]
- envi-ronmental. [page 4, line 248]
- compensa-tion. [page 4, line 271]
- regula-tion. [page 4, line 273]
- en-vi-ronmental. [page 4, line 283]
- busi-ness. [page 4, line 287]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- journal-ist. [page 3, line 55]
- in-dependence. [page 3, line 84]
- disagree-ment. [page 3, line 117]
- lobby-ing. [page 3, line 125]
- upcom-ing. [page 3, line 153]
- follow-ing. [page 3, line 163]
- say-ing. [page 3, line 175]
- net-working. [page 3, line 191]
- unprecedent-ed. [page 3, line 197]
- observ-er. [page 3, line 203]
- popular-ity. [page 3, line 243]
- environ-ment-al. [page 4, line 198]
- business-es. [page 4, line 260]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- pow-erful. [page 3, line 133]
- dem-ocratic. [page 3, line 195]
- pop-ular. [page 3, line 201]
- de-spite. [page 3, line 209]
- sev-eral. [page 3, line 264]
- gener-al. [page 3, line 288]
- gov-ernment. [page 4, line 13]
- op-erate. [page 4, line 48]
- dur-ing. [page 4, line 76]
- for-estry. [page 4, line 120]
- for-estry. [page 4, line 121]
- prod-uct. [page 4, line 122]
- for-est. [page 4, line 129]
- relat-ed. [page 4, line 185]
- for-est. [page 4, line 240]
- dep-uty. [page 4, line 270]

**d. Proper Name**

- Abu-rizal (name of people). [page 3, line 13]
- Ta-noesoedibjo (name of people). [page 3, line 51]
- Ta-noesoedibjo (name of people). [page 3, line 150]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 3, line 166]
- Ma-harani (name of people). [page 3, line 232]

- Abdurrah-man (name of people). [page 3, line 247]
- Yud-hoyono (name of people). [page 3, line 256]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 3, line 265]
- Mega-wati (name of people). [page 3, line 268]
- Yudhoyo-no (name of people). [page 3, line 278]

## **15. Saturday November 12, 2011**

### **a. Phonetic Approach**

- investiga-tion. [page 3, line 4]
- cor-rupt. [page 3, line 9]
- commis-sion. [page 3, line 11]
- in-vestigator. [page 3, line 13]
- in-dictment. [page 3, line 19]
- con-struction. [page 3, line 22]
- ath-lete. [page 3, line 23]
- in-vestigation. [page 3, line 29]
- pre-liminary. [page 3, line 30]
- laun-dering. [page 3, line 41]
- sus-pect. [page 3, line 50]
- im-plicated. [page 3, line 55]
- im-plementation. [page 3, line 60]
- cen-ter. [page 3, line 69]
- poli-tician. [page 3, line 97]
- com-mittee. [page 3, line 105]



- commit-tee. [page 3, line 111]
- sen-tenced. [page 3, line 137]
- execu-tive. [page 3, line 183]
- na-tional. [page 3, line 190]
- hu-man. [page 3, line 194]
- hu-man. [page 3, line 202]
- secu-rity. [page 3, line 211]
- opera-tion. [page 3, line 219]
- indepen-dent. [page 3, line 222]
- in-telligence. [page 3, line 223]
- secu-rity. [page 3, line 224]
- se-curity. [page 3, line 226]
- ex-pected. [page 3, line 168]
- ab-sence. [page 3, line 239]
- re-quire. [page 3, line 240]
- na-tional. [page 3, line 245]
- delibera-tion. [page 3, line 247]
- im-mediately. [page 4, line 25]
- ac-cess. [page 4, line 55]
- situa-tion. [page 4, line 56]
- eco-nomic. [page 4, line 60]
- re-serve. [page 4, line 73]
- ar-gued. [page 4, line 98]

- es-pecially. [page 4, line 110]
- astro-nomical. [page 4, line 125]
- nucle-ar. [page 4, line 131]
- direc-tor. [page 4, line 143]
- de-mography. [page 4, line 159]
- deter-mining. [page 4, line 169]
- educa-tion. [page 4, line 201]
- un-dergone. [page 4, line 220]
- re-sulted. [page 4, line 231]
- im-prove. [page 4, line 235]
- elemen-tary. [page 4, line 256]
- de-crease. [page 4, line 261]
- stu-dent. [page 4, line 264]
- sub-sidize. [page 4, line 271]
- con-flict. [page 4, line 283]
- mar-ket. [page 4, line 285]
- de-fuse. [page 4, line 296]
- presi-dent. [page 4, line 305]
- men-tioned. [page 4, line 306]
- indus-trial. [page 4, line 310]
- protec-tion. [page 4, line 336]
- unani-mously. [page 4, line 357]
- com-pany. [page 4, line 364]

- difficul-ties. [page 4, line 365]
- con-curred. [page 4, line 369]
- infor-mal. [page 4, line 374]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- surround-ing. [page 3, line 49]
- center-ing. [page 3, line 56]
- dis-graced. [page 3, line 62]
- launder-ing. [page 3, line 80]
- involv-ing. [page 3, line 123]
- informa-tion. [page 3, line 175]
- defend-er. [page 3, line 176]
- govern-ment. [page 3, line 213]
- informa-tion. [page 3, line 218]
- up-hold. [page 3, line 241]
- govern-ment. [page 3, line 244]
- predict-ing. [page 4, line 118]
- develop-ment. [page 4, line 138]
- trigger-ing. [page 4, line 151]
- in-comparable. [page 4, line 164]
- school-ing. [page 4, line 171]
- expect-ed. [page 4, line 190]
- found-ing. [page 4, line 196]
- minimiz-ing. [page 4, line 238]

- increas-ing. [page 4, line 239]
- child-hood. [page 4, line 246]
- vocation-al. [page 4, line 275]
- pro-longed. [page 4, line 308]
- includ-ing. [page 4, line 314]
- dis-missed. [page 4, line 316]
- enforc-er. [page 4, line 326]
- disappear-ance. [page 4, line 348]
- bonus-es. [page 4, line 367]
- agree-ment. [page 4, line 382]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- devel-oped. [page 3, line 28]
- sourc-es. [page 3, line 65]
- trans-action. [page 3, line 68]
- lawmak-er. [page 3, line 102]
- leg-islation. [page 3, line 228]
- crit-ic. [page 3, line 229]
- en-ergy. [page 4, line 95]
- oper-ational. [page 4, line 96]
- pow-er. [page 4, line 135]
- devel-opment. [page 4, line 149]
- pol-icy. [page 4, line 181]
- min-istry. [page 4, line 199]

- av-erage. [page 4, line 212]
- differ-ent.[page 4, line 224]
- gov-ernment. [page 4, line 325]
- gov-ernment. [page 4, line 331]

#### **d. Proper Name**

- Muham-mad (name of people). [page 3, line 6]
- Naza-ruddin (name of people). [page 3, line 76]
- Yudhoyo-no (name of people). [page 3, line 94]
- Di-ansyah (name of people). [page 3, line 119]
- Yud-hoyono (name of people). [page 3, line 157]
- Ja-karta (name of place). [page 3, line 178]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 4, line 54]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 58]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 230]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 232]

### **16. Monday November 14, 2011**

#### **a. Phonetic Approach**

- techni-calities. [page 3, line 1]
- daugh-ter. [page 3, line 9]
- posi-tioning. [page 3, line 30]
- busi-nessman. [page 3, line 34]
- per-manent. [page 3, line 40]

- sup-port. [page 3, line 44]
- candida-cy. [page 3, line 49]
- re-ferring. [page 3, line 51]
- presi-dential. [page 3, line 66]
- sur-vey. [page 3, line 68]
- mem-ber. [page 3, line 95]
- sup-port. [page 3, line 97]
- deci-sive. [page 3, line 105]
- execu-tive. [page 3, line 118]
- re-maining. [page 3, line 124]
- peti-tion. [page 3, line 127]
- contro-versial. [page 3, line 141]
- chil-dren. [page 3, line 163]
- fri-day. [page 3, line 165]
- oc-cured. [page 3, line 171]
- re-mainder. [page 3, line 175]
- assis-tance. [page 3, line 176]
- condi-tion. [page 3, line 185]
- imme-diate. [page 3, line 186]
- equip-ment. [page 3, line 190]
- postpar-tum. [page 3, line 195]
- com-plication. [page 3, line 197]
- de-crease. [page 3, line 205]

- mor-tality. [page 3, line 212]
- ini-tiatives. [page 3, line 224]
- bor-der. [page 3, line 231]
- commu-nity. [page 3, line 239]
- commu-nity. [page 3, line 256]
- doc-tors. [page 3, line 259]
- pur-sue. [page 3, line 260]
- ar-eas. [page 3, line 262]
- spe-cialist. [page 3, line 263]
- doc-tor. [page 3, line 265]
- re-duce. [page 4, line 54]
- coun-tries. [page 4, line 57]
- trans-portation. [page 4, line 63]
- guberna-torial. [page 4, line 67]
- phas-ing. [page 4, line 68]
- min-ivans. [page 4, line 70]
- cur-rently. [page 4, line 72]
- orga-nization. [page 4, line 73]
- rele-vant. [page 4, line 75]
- trans-portation. [page 4, line 82]
- con-firmed. [page 4, line 87]
- passen-gers. [page 4, line 91]
- ve-hicle. [page 4, line 93]

- pio-neer. [page 4, line 122]
- admin-istration. [page 4, line 125]
- trans-portation. [page 4, line 127]
- can-didates. [page 4, line 135]
- cam-pus. [page 4, line 155]
- underes-timated. [page 4, line 163]
- pas-sengers. [page 4, line 167]
- inci-dent. [page 4, line 199]
- per-petrators. [page 4, line 201]
- trans-portation. [page 4, line 211]
- can-didates. [page 4, line 227]
- par-ties. [page 4, line 229]
- un-derstand. [page 4, line 242]
- indepen-dent. [page 4, line 244]
- guber-natorial. [page 4, line 246]
- uni-versity. [page 4, line 249]
- inde-pendent. [page 4, line 251]
- na-tion. [page 4, line 267]
- candi-date. [page 4, line 275]
- par-ty. [page 4, line 279]
- par-ty. [page 4, line 288]
- demo-cratic. [page 4, line 302]
- po-litical. [page 4, line 306]



- in-clude. [page 4, line 309]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- chair-woman. [page 3, line 58]
- big-ger. [page 3, line 76]
- occur-ring. [page 3, line 178]
- how-ever. [page 3, line 199]
- warn-ing. [page 3, line 200]
- health-care. [page 3, line 202]
- en-courage. [page 3, line 225]
- draft-ing. [page 4, line 48]
- how-ever. [page 4, line 78]
- un-tested. [page 4, line 99]
- transporta-tion. [page 4, line 143]
- attempt-ed. [page 4, line 146]
- stand-ing. [page 4, line 189]
- investigat-ed. [page 4, line 205]
- how-ever. [page 4, line 285]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- howev-er. [page 3, line 77]
- be-tween. [page 3, line 86]
- driv-ers. [page 4, line 110]
- alleg-edly. [page 4, line 213]

**d. Proper Name**

- Yud-hoyono (name of people). [page 3, line 36]
- Yud-hoyono (name of people). [page 3, line 72]
- Yud-hoyono (name of people). [page 3, line 83]
- Sug-iarto (name of people). [page 3, line 99]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 3, line 234]
- Her-wandi (name of people). [page 4, line 33]
- Jakar-ta (name of town). [page 4, line 121]
- Ja-karta (name of town). [page 4, line 158]
- Ja-karta (name of town). [page 4, line 208]
- So-epandji (name of people). [page 4, line 272]

**17. Tuesday November 15, 2011****a. Phonetic Approach**

- for-mer. [page 3, line 1]
- ap-proached. [page 3, line 6]
- incon-sistencies. [page 3, line 8]
- presi-dent. [page 3, line 28]
- controver-sy. [page 3, line 29]
- obliga-tion. [page 3, line 46]
- indi-vidual. [page 3, line 52]
- con-sidered. [page 3, line 56]
- compa-nies. [page 3, line 88]
- repre-sentative. [page 3, line 102]

- su-pervision. [page 3, line 125]
- di-rectorat. [page 3, line 142]
- negotia-tor. [page 3, line 161]
- coun-tries. [page 3, line 163]
- ccom-munity. [page 3, line 178]
- negotia-tion. [page 3, line 187]
- car-rying. [page 3, line 192]
- negotia-tion. [page 3, line 193]
- espe-cially. [page 3, line 203]
- emis-sion. [page 3, line 205]
- de-cline. [page 3, line 212]
- experi-enced. [page 3, line 219]
- pro-gram. [page 3, line 234]
- coun-tries. [page 3, line 262]
- para-digm. [page 3, line 267]
- prac-ticed. [page 3, line 269]
- educa-tion. [page 4, line 3]
- educa-tion. [page 4, line 22]
- lo-cal. [page 4, line 23]
- condi-tion. [page 4, line 31]
- pre-pared. [page 4, line 33]
- de-termination. [page 4, line 36]
- educa-tion. [page 4, line 40]

- em-phasis. [page 4, line 44]
- pro-gram. [page 4, line 54]
- in-cluding. [page 4, line 65]
- adminis-tration. [page 4, line 68]
- responsi-bility. [page 4, line 70]
- institu-tion. [page 4, line 73]
- vil-lage. [page 4, line 81]
- bud-get. [page 4, line 84]
- re-gent. [page 4, line 86]
- in-stant. [page 4, line 108]
- rep-resentative. [page 4, line 111]
- of-ficial. [page 4, line 118]
- re-sources. [page 4, line 122]
- sup-ported. [page 4, line 124]
- ear-marked. [page 4, line 126]
- pro-gram. [page 4, line 137]
- as-sistance. [page 4, line 141]
- ac-countability. [page 4, line 152]
- infra-structure. [page 4, line 160]
- educa-tion. [page 4, line 164]
- elemen-tary. [page 4, line 175]
- ad-ministration. [page 4, line 180]
- elemen-tary. [page 4, line 189]

- re-gencies- [page 4, line 192]
- re-mained. [page 4, line 209]
- edu-cation. [page 4, line 210]
- re-gency. [page 4, line 218]
- pro-gram. [page 4, line 232]
- satur-day. [page 4, line 233]
- ap-preciate. [page 4, line 243]
- tem-perature. [page 4, line 245]
- bi-ology. [page 4, line 257]
- orga-nization. [page 4, line 278]
- contribu-tion. [page 4, line 315]
- tui-tion. [page 4, line 316]
- stu-dent. [page 4, line 359]
- stu-dent. [page 4, line 366]
- imple-menting. [page 4, line 393]
- at-tracted. [page 4, line 395]
- se-nior. [page 4, line 399]
- im-plementation. [page 4, line 402]
- mea-suring. [page 4, line 404]
- in-cluding. [page 4, line 406]
- en-sure. [page 4, line 408]
- mini-mum. [page 4, line 409]
- fa-cilitate. [page 4, line 410]

- com-prising. [page 4, line 412]
- infrastruc-ture. [page 4, line 413]
- pro-vided. [page 4, line 418]
- particu-larly. [page 4, line 431]
- regen-cy. [page 4, line 444]
- con-firmed. [page 4, line 465]
- cur-rently. [page 4, line 488]
- educa-tion. [page 4, line 490]
- bet-ter. [page 4, line 494]
- educa-tion. [page 4, line 495]
- na-tionwide. [page 4, line 496]
- coopera-tion. [page 4, line 503]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- require-ment. [page 3, line 16]
- operat-ing. [page 3, line 48]
- re-cover. [page 3, line 117]
- find-ing. [page 3, line 120]
- notifica-tion. [page 3, line 148]
- larg-est. [page 3, line 185]
- doubt-ed. [page 3, line 197]
- stipulat-ed. [page 3, line 230]
- commit-ted. [page 3, line 248]
- includ-ing. [page 3, line 272]

- be-ing. [page 4, line 14]
- achieve-ments. [page 4, line 18]
- lectur-ers. [page 4, line 48]
- build-ing. [page 4, line 104]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 142]
- implementa-tion. [page 4, line 144]
- internation-al. [page 4, line 167]
- enter-ing. [page 4, line 223]
- learn-ing. [page 4, line 248]
- preserva-tion. [page 4, line 268]
- addi-tional. [page 4, line 351]
- build-ing. [page 4, line 391]
- develop-ment. [page 4, line 397]
- supervi-sor. [page 4, line 414]
- stakehold-ers. [page 4, line 428]
- reduc-ing. [page 4, line 455]
- sustain-able. [page 4, line 482]
- provid-ed. [page 4, line 484]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- ev-ery. [page 3, line 53]
- confer-ence. [page 3, line 188]
- devel-oped. [page 3, line 208]
- qual-ity. [page 4, line 57]

- villag-es. [page 4, line 89]
- gov-ernment. [page 4, line 96]
- gath-ered. [page 4, line 99]
- dur-ing. [page 4, line 110]
- ad-equate. [page 4, line 125]
- op-erational. [page 4, line 146]
- schol-arship. [page 4, line 335]
- inter-ested. [page 4, line 377]
- ed-ucation. [page 4, line 421]

**d. Proper Name**

- In-donesia (name of country). [page 3, line 233]
- Mexi-co (name of country). [page 3, line 277]
- Goron-talo (name of place). [page 4, line 287]
- Goron-talo (name of place). [page 4, line 424]
- Sle-man (name of place). [page 4, line 439]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 4, line 480]

**18. Monday April 30, 2012**

**a. Phonetic Approach**

- cor-ruption. [page 4, line 34]
- con-templative. [page 4, line 43]
- war-rant. [page 4, line 50]
- cul-ture. [page 4, line 64]
- evi-dence. [page 4, line 71]



- indus-try. [page 4, line 110]
- hu-man. [page 4, line 111]
- em-ployee. [page 4, line 121]
- in-cluding. [page 4, line 123]
- am-munition. [page 4, line 126]
- re-tired. [page 4, line 141]
- na-tion. [page 4, line 152]
- ammuni-tion. [page 4, line 163]
- person-nel. [page 4, line 166]
- es-pionage. [page 4, line 172]
- se-crecy. [page 4, line 178]
- presi-dent. [page 4:190]
- plum-eted. [page 4, line 192]
- dwin-dling. [page 4, line 203]
- engi-neer. [page 4, line 212]
- en-gineer. [page 4, line 217]
- cur-rently. [page 4, line 220]
- engi-neer. [page 4, line 221]
- so-cial. [page 4, line 258]
- mini-mal. [page 4, line 285]
- destabi-lize. [page 4, line 287]
- destabi-lize. [page 4, line 298]
- alli-ance. [page 4, line 301]

- de-mand. [page 4, line 307]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- organiza-tion. [page 4, line 17]
- after-noon. [page 4, line 55]
- bath-room. [page 4, line 81]
- anti-graft. [page 4, line 101]
- employ-ee. [page 4, line 116]
- gaug-ing. [page 4, line 131]
- attach-ment. [page 4, line 151]
- produc-ing. [page 4, line 158]
- ag-ing. [page 4, line 225]
- work-er. [page 4, line 259]
- work-er. [page 4, line 271]
- work-er. [page 4, line 276]
- expect-ed. [page 4, line 277]
- organiza-tion. [page 4, line 279]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 282]
- govern-ment. [page 4, line 295]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- proj-ect. [page 4, line 63]
- man-ufacturer. [page 4, line 182]
- eas-ily. [page 4, line 208]
- guar-antee. [page 4, line 263]

**d. Proper Name**

- Malay-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 14]
- An-gelina (name of people). [page 4, line 31]
- Nasrul-lah (name of people). [page 4, line 37]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 54]

**19. Thursday May 3, 2012****a. Phonetic Approach**

- of-fense. [page 4, line 29]
- af-fair. [page 4, line 55]
- minis-ter. [page 4, line 56]
- foun-dation. [page 4, line 65]
- im-pact. [page 4, line 90]
- con-suming. [page 4, line 96]
- ex-pressed. [page 4, line 99]
- nucle-ar. [page 4, line 102]
- insti-tute. [page 4, line 104]
- wednes-day. [page 4, line 114]
- re-ward. [page 4, line 116]
- de-tained. [page 4, line 117]
- in-volved. [page 4, line 119]
- collabo-rate. [page 4, line 135]
- de-pend. [page 4, line 172]

- re-warding. [page 4, line 175]
- bar-gain. [page 4, line 176]
- sec-retary. [page 4, line 178]
- de-tention. [page 4, line 180]
- ar-gued. [page 4, line 181]
- in-stitution. [page 4, line 184]
- chal-lenged. [page 4, line 187]
- un-derway. [page 4, line 193]
- testi-mony. [page 4, line 202]
- asso-ciation. [page 4, line 209]
- stipu-late. [page 4, line 216]
- perpetra-tor. [page 4, line 221]
- in-vestigator. [page 4, line 225]
- en-forcement. [page 4, line 229]
- tradi-tional. [page 4, line 244]
- ex-isting. [page 4, line 249]
- medi-cine. [page 4, line 253]
- clini-cal. [page 4, line 256]
- cho-lesterol. [page 4, line 258]
- clini-cally. [page 4, line 266]
- stan-dardized. [page 4, line 270]
- acu-pressure. [page 4, line 280]
- sci-entification. [page 4, line 289]

- ran-domized. [page 4, line 293]
- insuffi-cient. [page 4, line 301]
- in-cluding. [page 4, line 313]
- tradi-tional. [page 4, line 314]
- infec-tious. [page 4, line 317]
- tra-ditional. [page 4, line 331]
- medi-cine. [page 4, line 336]
- direc-tor. [page 4, line 345]
- con-sume. [page 4, line 352]
- hy-pertension. [page 4, line 358]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- person-ally. [page 4, line 27]
- allega-tion. [page 4, line 147]
- ac-tor. [page 4, line 160]
- in-consistent. [page 4, line 201]
- master-mind. [page 4, line 222]
- medica-tion. [page 4, line 233]
- tradition-al. [page 4, line 238]
- be-fore. [page 4, line 248]
- standard-ized. [page 4, line 251]
- treat-ment. [page 4, line 257]
- hyper-baric. [page 4, line 281]
- develop-ment. [page 4, line 291]

- observa-tion. [page 4, line 297]
- result-ing. [page 4, line 306]
- exist-ing. [page 4, line 342]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- en-ergy. [page 4, line 44]
- re-sponded. [page 4, line 67]
- pow-er. [page 4, line 92]
- confer-ence. [page 4, line 194]
- prod-uct. [page 4, line 327]

**d. Proper Name**

- Ja-pan (name of country). [page 4, line 72]
- In-donesia (name of country). [page 4, line 98]
- Ange-lina (name of people). [page 4, line 140]
- An-gelina (name of people). [page 4, line 188]
- Wid-owati (name of people). [page 4, line 288]
- Chi-nese (name of country). [page 4, line 320]
- Bam-bang (name of people). [page 4, line 330]

**20. Tuesday June 12, 2012**

**a. Phonetic Approach**

- messen-ger. [page 4, line 17]
- pro-tecton. [page 4, line 33]
- pro-duction. [page 4, line 41]
- com-edy. [page 4, line 44]

- con-sumer. [page 4, line 56]
- an-nounce. [page 4, line 65]
- state-ment. [page 4, line 89]
- state-ment. [page 4, line 96]
- re-leased. [page 4, line 102]
- fraudu-lent. [page 4, line 120]
- ap-point. [page 4, line 130]
- de-fendant. [page 4, line 133]
- sum-mon. [page 4, line 139]
- ade-quate. [page 4, line 140]
- fre-quently. [page 4, line 143]
- con-ference. [page 4, line 149]
- ano-nymity. [page 4, line 160]
- tem-porarily. [page 4, line 169]
- con-ficted. [page 4, line 171]
- de-tention. [page 4, line 186]
- de-clined. [page 4, line 302]
- physi-cian. [page 4, line 304]
- sys-tem. [page 4, line 308]
- ma-jority. [page 4, line 314]
- tele-vision. [page 4, line 325]
- ana-log. [page 4, line 345]
- coun-tries. [page 4, line 347]

- in-frastructure. [page 4, line 355]
- minis-try. [page 4, line 358]
- mil-lion. [page 4, line 360]
- ana-log. [page 4, line 365]
- pro-gram. [page 4, line 372]
- sepa-rated. [page 4, line 373]
- sub-scriber. [page 4, line 378]
- commu-nity. [page 4, line 380]
- tele-phone. [page 4, line 406]
- adminis-tration. [page 4, line 427]
- ma-jority. [page 4, line 447]
- fre-quency. [page 4, line 460]
- prem-ises. [page 4, line 472]
- vio-lence. [page 4, line 475]
- reli-gious. [page 4, line 479]
- disenfran-chised. [page 4, line 483]
- re-gime. [page 4, line 484]
- com-plex. [page 4, line 487]
- ide-ology. [page 4, line 500]
- in-cident. [page 4, line 510]

**b. Morphological Approach**

- trade-mark. [page 4, line 47]
- look-alike. [page 4, line 51]



- face-book. [page 4, line 88]
- special-ist. [page 4, line 136]
- implementa-tion. [page 4, line 350]
- require-ment. [page 4, line 399]
- includ-ing. [page 4, line 400]
- account-ed. [page 4, line 455]
- popula-tion. [page 4, line 456]
- Christian-ization. [page 4, line 494]
- western-ization. [page 4, line 495]
- re-place. [page 4, line 517]

**c. Not Based on Either**

- noth-ing. [page 4, line 93]
- plac-es. [page 4, line 386]

**d. Proper Name**

- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 111]
- Si-dipratomo (name of people). [page 4, line 124]
- Nasrul-lah (name of people). [page 4, line 95]
- Ange-lina (name of people). [page 4, line 298]
- Sem-biring (name of people). [page 4, line 310]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 4, line 434]
- Indone-sia (name of country). [page 4, line 468]
- Indo-nesia (name of country). [page 4, line 482]
- Wijaya-putra (name of people). [page 4, line 504]

**B. The Analysis of Word Split at the End of Line on The Jakarta Post Editorial Based on its Approach and Frequency**

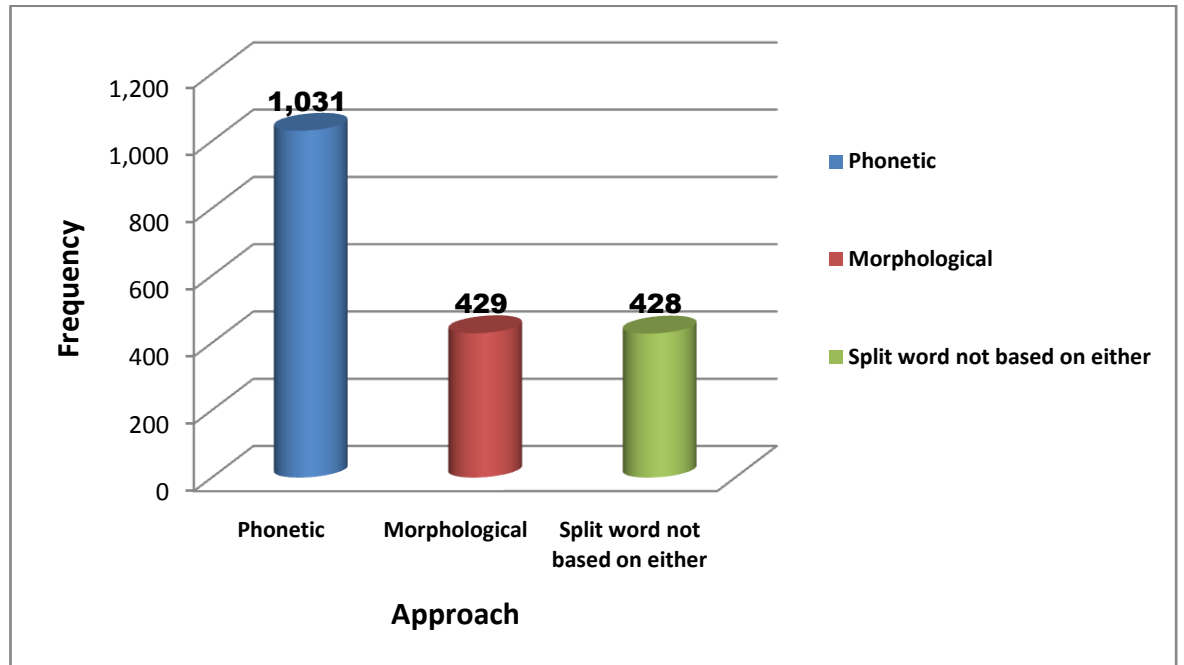
The writer has completed the research and found there are 1.031 words at the end of line are split in phonetic approach, 429 words at the end of line are split in morphological approach and 428 words including proper names are split at the end of line not based on either (phonetic and morphological).

Table 1.1 Frequency of word split at the end of line based on its approach

<b>APPROACH</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>
Phonetic	1.031
Morphological	429
Split words not based on either	428

The result is also described in the chart below:

Chart 1.1



## CHAPTER IV

### CLOSURE

#### f. Conclusion

Based on the result of the research toward the analysis of word split at the end of line on The Jakarta Post editorial, there are three important conclusions that can be presented by the writer as follow:

1. After the writer identified the national column on The Jakarta Post editorial, the writer found that actually the words at the end of line are split in a proper way. It uses hyphen (-) in splitting the words and applies a proper approach, but the writer found there are some words including proper names are split at the end of line not based on either (phonetic and morphological) while it is better not to divide a proper name at the end of line.
2. The Jakarta Post editorial applies two approaches in splitting the words at the end of line, they are phonetic and morphological. Phonetic is dividing the word in term of syllable structure while morphological is dividing the word in term of word structure.
3. In national column of 20 editions of The Jakarta Post editorial there are 1.031 words at the end of line are split in phonetic approach, 429 words at the end of line are split in morphological approach and 428 words including proper names at the end of line are split not based on either.

**g. Suggestion**

1. The writer suggests English learners to read various kinds of literary work especially that has teach value like newspaper to examine the writing system and grammatical structure in the reading without leaving the joy of reading.
2. The writer suggests English teachers and instructors to motivate English learners to have free reading instead of instructed reading to meet their interest and motivation in reading authentic resources.