

**DERIVATION OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE
IN THREE INDONESIAN TEXTS**

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ABSTRACT

This paper tries to analyze the derivational process in three Indonesian texts. The method of the research and data collection of this research is synchronic descriptive in which the data are collected and described naturally. The data of the research are taken from three Indonesian texts “Semarang Metro” newspaper published on January 7th 2012. The writer uses substitution or *agih* method in analyzing the data. The result shows that there are 6 derivation affixes found in three Indonesian texts such as prefixes peN- and ber-, suffixes –an and –kan and also circumfix peN-an and ke-an. And the most derivation words found in three Indonesian texts are the derivational process by the addition of suffix –an.

Keywords: *Derivation; Derivation affixes*

INTRODUCTION

A morphological process is mostly known as a means of changing a stem to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational contact (Matthews, 1991). Moreover, Lieber stated (2010) stated that morphological process is a process in linguistics which results a new lexeme (p. 61). That means a morphological process is a linguistic process that creates words form. It may occur in all existing languages in the world including Indonesian.

Related to morphological process, there are some ways in forming words. Ramlan mentioned (2001) that word formation may happen through the process of affixation, reduplication, compounding and zero changing (p. 52-53). It is clear that morphological process deals with affixation, reduplication, compounding and zero changing. Specifically, Manning and Schutze (1999) classified three major of morphological process such as inflection, derivation and compounding. It is obvious that morphological process consists of inflection, compounding and also derivation.

The process of word formation through affixation which results new lexeme is called derivation. Haspelmath and Sims confirmed (2010) that derivation formation change the word-class of the base (p. 96-97). Derivation is actually the process of attaching the base with prefixes or suffixes which forms new lexeme (Lieber, 2010, p. 33). In other words, derivation deals with the process of a new word on the basis of an existing word. This process, for example, happens to the word *actor*. The affix *-er* in “*actor*” attaches to

the free morpheme “*act*”. The affix *-er* which is attached to the word “*actor*” changes the lexeme both class of word and the meaning. The word “*act*” is a verb which means ‘to do something for a particular purpose or to behave in the stated way’. After the base is added with an affix *-er*, the class of word becomes noun “*actor*” which means ‘someone who pretends to be someone else while performing in a film, or television, or radio program.

In Indonesian, this process occurs in the word *kebaikan*. The affix *ke-an* in the word “*kebaikan*” is attached to the free morpheme “*baik*”. The affix *ke-an* which is attached to the word “*kebaikan*” changes the lexeme both class of word and also the meaning. The base word “*baik*” is an adjective which means ‘generous, helpful and thinking about other people’s feeling’. After the base form of word is added with affix *ke-an*, it becomes a noun ‘*kebaikan*’ which means ‘the quality of being kind’. This example shows derivation can also be found in Indonesian as one type of Indonesian morphological processes.

This paper aims at describing one of the morphological processes, which is derivation in Indonesian. In specific, this paper will describe the grammatical class of word and meaning which are resulted from derivational process.

UNDERLYING THEORIES

Derivation

Derivation deals with new lexeme formation through affixation. Derivation acts to change the semantic meaning of a root and/or the class of

the word (i.e. noun to verb) (Bauer, 2003; Katamba, 1993). Moreover, Haspelmath and Sims clarified (2010) that derivation formation change the word-class of the base (p. 96-97). It is clear that the process of derivation is either changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached or changing the word-class that a base belongs to. The changing of word-class can be *noun to verb*, *verb to noun* or *adjective to noun*.

Derivation is typically occurred by addition of an affix. In other words, affix is the tool of word formation in derivational process. Crystal (1980) mentioned that “An affix is a bound morpheme that is joined before, after or within a root or stem” (p. 17). Then, Ramlan also stated (2001) that affix is a bound grammatical unit which is not categorized as a word, but it can attach to other units to form a word or a new word (p. 55). That means that an affix is a word element – a bound morpheme in the form of prefix, suffix or infix – that can be attached to a root or stem to form a new word.

According to Alwi (1998), Indonesian affixes can be classified into four types such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes and circumfixes. Prefixes are the affixes which are placed before the root of words. The examples of Indonesian prefixes are *me-*, *di-*, *ter-*, *ber-*, *ke*, *pe-*, *per-* and *se-*. Suffixes are the affixes which are placed after the root of words. The examples of Indonesian suffixes are *-an*, *-kan* and *-i*. Infixes are the affixes inserted inside the root of words. The examples of Indonesian infixes are *-el-*, *-er-*, *-em-*, and *-di-*. Circumfixes are the affixes attached at the before and after the root of words. The examples of Indonesian circumfixes are *ke-an*, *me-kan* and *di-i*

Not all affixes in Indonesian are derivational affixes. The distribution of word formation from derivational process can be seen in the following table.

The distribution of derivational word formation table

Derivational Affixes	Noun		Verb		Adjective	
	Root	Derivation	Root	Derivation	Root	Derivation
pe-	-	Pemuda	-	-	muda	-
ke-an	-	kebaikan	-	-	baik	-
-kan	-	-	-	muliakan	mulia	-
-an	-	karangan	karang	-	-	-
me-kan	-	-	-	Mengaman kan	aman	-

(Source: *Metalingua*, Vol 7 No. 1, Juni 2009: 73)

From the table above, it is clear that the affixes *pe-*, *ke-an*, *-kan*, *-an* and *me-kan* are derivational affixes because those change the class of word and the meaning of the roots. Besides, it is also obvious that the patterns of Indonesian derivation words are *verb to noun*, *adjective to noun* and *adjective to verb*.

METHODOLOGY

The method which is used in this paper entitled “Derivational process of Indonesian Language in Three Indonesian Text” is *synchronic descriptive*.

According to Djajasudarma (1993), synchronic descriptive is research and

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data collection method in which the data are collected and described naturally (p. 6). That means by using this method, all the data are presented in natural setting. The collected data are then analyzed by using substitution or *agih* method. Sudaryanto explained (1993) that *agih* method is the method of data analysis by means the relevant part of language itself. (p. 15). This research tries to describe derivational process of Indonesian language based on the affixes that influence the changing of words' meaning and form.

The data used in this research are from three Indonesian texts. They are taken from Semarang Metro newspapers published on January 7th 2012. The titles of the texts are: (1) Bolos, Pelajar Mencuri, (2) KNPI Sumbang Anak Yatim, (3) Kios Pembayaran Online Mudahkan Pelanggan.

ANALYSIS

As mentioned in the methodology, there will be three texts of Semarang Metro newspaper will be analyzed in this analysis. So, the analysis of data will be presented for each text.

First Text Analysis

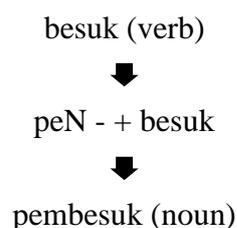
After analyzing the first text (*see appendices*), it is found out that there are 9 derivation words in the text such as *pembesuk*, *pemain*, *curian*, *pencurian*, *kecelakaan*, *kebingungan*, *parkiran*, *penjagaan*, *laporan*. Below is the analysis of each data depending on the affix that determines the changes in derivational process.

a. Prefix *peN-*

Prefix *peN-* is a productive prefix. It has some variation such as *pe-*, *pen-*, *pem-*, *peng-* and *penge-*. The function of this prefix is to create a noun and it is one of derivation affixes. This type of derivation affixes can be seen in two data:

- *Pembesuk*

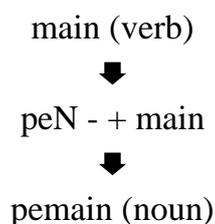
The word *pembesuk* is the result of derivational process. The prefix *peN-* in the word '*pembesuk*' is attached to another morpheme '*besuk*'. The prefix changes both the word class and the meaning of the root. The root of word is a verb '*besuk*' which means 'to go to a place in order to look at it, or to a person in order to spend time with them'. After the root is added with prefix *peN-*, it becomes a noun '*pembesuk*' which means 'someone who visits a person or place'. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



- *Pemain*

The word *pemain* is also the result of derivational process by the addition of prefix *peN-*. The prefix attaches to another morpheme '*main*'. The prefix changes both the word class and the meaning of the root. The root of word is a verb '*main*' which means 'to take a part in a game or other

organized activity'. After the root is added with prefix *peN-*, it becomes a noun '*pemain*' which means 'someone who takes a part in a game'. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



Although the two data above are the results of derivational process by the addition of prefix *peN-*, but they have different variation of prefix *peN-*. *Pem-* is the variation of prefix *peN-* in the first data and variation *pe-* is in the second data.

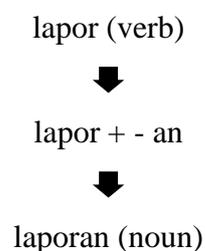
b. Suffix -an

Suffix *-an* is also one of derivation affixes. It functions to create a noun. After analyzing the text, it is found that there are 3 words that are added by this suffix. Below is the analysis:

- Laporan

The word *laporan* is resulted from derivational process by the addition of suffix *-an*. The suffix attaches after the morpheme '*lapor*'. As a result, it changes both the word class and the meaning of the root. The root of word is a verb '*lapor*' which means 'to give a description of something or information about it to someone'. After the root is added with suffix *-an*, it becomes a noun '*laporan*' which means 'a description of an event or

situation'. The process of this derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



The word '*laporan*' is not the only data found in the text which deals with the derivational process by the addition of suffix *-an*. The other words which are similar to the word '*laporan*' are '*curian*' and '*parkiran*'.

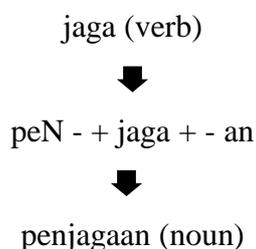
c. Circumfix *PeN-an*

Circumfix *PeN-an* is categorized as derivational affix because if a root of word, especially a verb, is added with this circumfix, the category of root will change into a noun. This type of circumfix has some variation such as *pe-an*, *pem-an*, *pen-an*, *peN-an*, and *peny-an*. In the first text, it is found out that that there are two words which are attached by derivational circumfix *peN-an*. The analysis is in the following:

- Penjagaan

In the word '*penjagaan*', the circumfix *peN-an* is attached to the root of word '*jaga*'. The attachment of derivational affix results a new lexeme that changes both the word class and the meaning of the root. The root of word is a verb '*jaga*' which means 'to make certain something is protected from danger or risk'. After the root is added with a circumfix *peN-an*, it becomes a noun '*penjagaan*' which means 'protection of a person, building,

organization or country from danger or risk'. The process of this derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



Beside the word '*penjagaan*', there is another similar word found in the text which deals with the derivational process by the addition of circumfix *peN-an* that is '*pencurian*'. Both derived form of derivational process have the same variation of circumfix *peN-an*, that is *pen-an*.

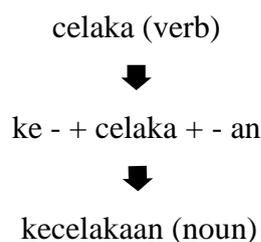
d. Circumfix *Ke-an*

Beside *peN-an*, another circumfix which is included into derivational affix is *ke-an*. It - like prefix *peN-*, suffix *-an* and circumfix *peN-an* - functions to form a noun. When a root, especially a verb, is attached with this circumfix, the root word class will change into a noun. There is only one word found in the first text which deals with the derivational process by the addition of circumfix *ke-an*. The analysis of the data is in the following.

- Kecelakaan

The word '*kecelakaan*' is the derived form of derivational process by the addition of circumfix *ke-an*. The addition of derivational affix to the root of word indeed results a new lexeme that changes both the word class and the meaning of the root. The root of word is a verb '*celaka*' which means 'get problems or troubles'. After the root is added with a circumfix *ke-an*, it

becomes a noun '*kecelakaan*' which means 'something bad is happened that is not expected or intended and which often damages something or injuries someone'. The process of this derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



Second Text Analysis

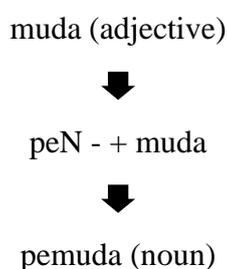
After analyzing the second text (*see appendices*), it is found out that there are 17 derivation words in the text such as *santunan, giliran, asuhan, penyerahan, bantuan, pembinaan, kegiatan, pemuda, kesempatan, utamakan, pendidikan, berguna, peluang, kunjungan, pimpinan, kesehatan, and kepedulian*. Below is the analysis of each data depending on the affix that determines the changes in derivational process.

a. Prefix *peN-*

As mentioned in the previous explanation, prefix *peN-* is one of derivation affixes which functions to create a noun. This prefix has some variation such as *pe-*, *pen-*, *pem-*, *peng-* and *penge-*. In the second text, there are two words deal with the derivational process by the addition of prefix *peN-*. The analysis is in the following:

- Pemuda

The word *pemuda* is derived form of derivational process. The prefix *peN-* in the word *pemuda* is attached to another morpheme '*muda*'. The prefix changes both the word class and the meaning of the root. The root of word is an adjective '*muda*' which means 'having lived or existed for only a short time and not old'. After the root is added with prefix *peN-*, it becomes a noun *pemuda* which means 'the state of being young'. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



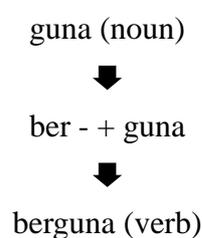
The word '*pemuda*' is not the only data which is found in the second text. Another word which is similar to '*pemuda*' is '*peluang*'. Both data have the same variation of prefix *peN-*, that is *pe-*.

b. Prefix *ber-*

Prefix *ber-* can be considered as both inflection and derivation affix. It is called inflection affix when it is added to the root verb such as *berbelanja*. It also can be added to another category of word such as noun. When it is added to a noun, it results a verb and is considered as a derivation affix. In the second text, there is one word that reflects this affix as a derivation affix. The analysis is in the following:

- Berguna

The word *berguna* is resulted from derivational process. The derivational process happens because there is word category changing after the root is added with prefix *ber-*. The root of word is a noun '*guna*' which means 'a purpose for which something is used'. After the root is added with prefix *ber-*, it becomes a verb '*berguna*' which means 'to put something as a tool, skill or building to a particular purpose'. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



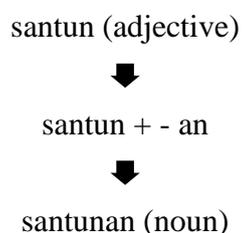
c. Suffix *-an*

Suffix *-an* is a derivation affix which functions to create a noun. When the suffix *-an* is attached to the root verb or root adjective, the category of word changes into a noun. In the second text, there 6 data belong to this. The analysis of the data is as follows:

- Santunan

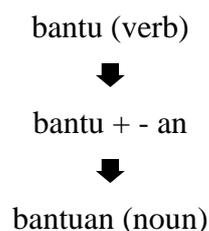
In the word *santunan* above, the suffix *-an* is attached to the root of word. The attachment of derivational suffix to the root of word results a new lexeme that changes both the word class and the meaning of the root. The root of word is an adjective '*santun*' which means 'behaving a way that is that is socially correct and shows understanding of and care for other people's feeling'. After the root is added with a suffix *-an*, it becomes a noun

'*santunan*' which means 'when someone helps another person'. The process of this derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



- Bantuan

The word *bantuan* is resulted from derivational process. The derivational process happens because there is word category changing after the verb root is added with suffix *-an*. The root of word is a verb '*bantu*' which means 'to give something for someone or to take something for yourself'. After the root is added with suffix *-an*, it becomes a noun '*bantuan*' which means 'something or someone that helps'. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



Two data above are the representative of some other data found in the second text that deal with derivational process by the addition of suffix *-an*. Although both data are derived form derivational process, but they have the difference in terms of the pattern of derivation. The derivation pattern of first analysis is adjective-to-noun derivation. The word '*santunan*' is the only

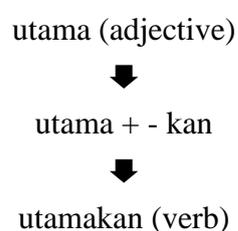
derivation word found in the text that belongs to the pattern. The second analysis pattern is verb-to-noun pattern. There are some other similar words belong to this pattern such as ‘*giliran*’, ‘*asuhan*’, ‘*kunjungan*’, and ‘*pimpinan*’.

d. Suffix *-kan*

Suffix *-kan* is one of derivation affix because when it is added to an adjective, it changes the class of word. There is only one word found in the second text related to derivational process by the addition of suffix *-kan*. Below is the analysis of the word.

- Utamakan.

The word ‘*utamakan*’ is the result of derivation process. In this process, the suffix *-kan* is placed after the root and it changes the category of word. The root of word is an adjective ‘*utama*’ which means ‘main or most important’. After the root is added with suffix *-kan*, it becomes a verb ‘*utamakan*’ which means ‘to tell someone something that will prepare them for a particular situation’. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:

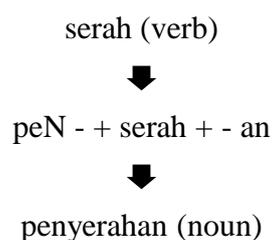


e. Circumfix *peN-an*

Dealing with one of derivation affixes (circumfix *peN-an*), there are three words found in the second text. The analysis of the data is in the following:

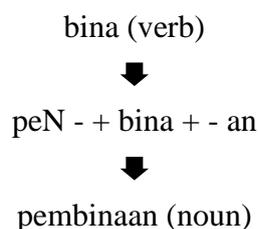
- Penyerahan

The word '*penyerahan*' is the derived form of derivation process. In this process, the circumfix *peN-an* is added to the root and it changes the category of word. The root of word is a verb '*serah*' which means 'to give something as an honor or present'. After the root is added with circumfix *peN-an*, it becomes a noun '*penyerahan*' which means 'the state of giving something'. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



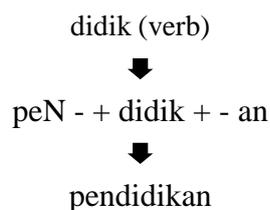
- Pembinaan

The word '*pembinaan*' is the result of derivation process. The derivation process occurs because there is a change of word category after the root is added with circumfix *peN-an*. The root of word is a verb '*bina*' which means 'to create or develop something over a long period of time'. After the root is added with circumfix *peN-an*, it becomes a noun '*pembinaan*' which means 'an increase, especially one that is gradual and steady'. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



- Pendidikan

The word '*pendidikan*' is resulted from derivation process. In this word, the derivational is formed by the addition of circumfix *peN-an* to the root of word. Besides, this indeed changes the category class of word. The root of word is a verb '*didik*' which means 'to teach someone, especially using the formal system of school, collage or university'. After the root is added with circumfix *peN-an*, it becomes a noun '*pendidikan*' which means 'the process of teaching and learning in a school, collage or university'. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



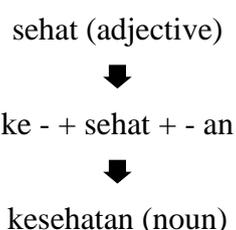
Although the three data above are the results of derivational process by the addition of circumfix *peN-an*, they are different in terms of affix variation. The affix variations of circumfix *peN-an* in the first analysis is *peny-an*, the second analysis is *pem-an*, and the third analysis is *pen-an*.

f. Circumfix *ke-an*

There are four words found in the second text that deal with derivational process by the addition of circumfix *ke-an*. The analysis of the data is presented in the following:

- Kesehatan

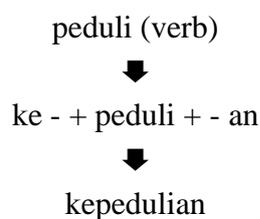
The word *kesehatan* is derived form of derivational process. The circumfix *ke-an* in the word '*kesehatan*' is attached to another morpheme '*sehat*'. The circumfix changes both the word class and the meaning of the root. The root of word is an adjective '*sehat*' which means 'strong and well'. After the root is added with circumfix *ke-an*, it becomes a noun *kesehatan* which means 'the condition of the body and the degree to which it is free from illness, or the state of being well'. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



- Kepedulian

The word '*kepedulian*' is resulted from derivation process. There is an additional of circumfix *ke-an* to the root of word and it results the change of word category class of word. The root of word is a verb '*peduli*' which means 'to look after someone from something'. After the root is added with

circumfix *ke -an*, it becomes a noun ‘*kepedulian*’ which means ‘serious attention’. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



Both analyses above are the results of derivation process by the addition of circumfix *ke-an*. The two analyses above are different in terms derivation pattern. The first analysis pattern is adjective-to noun pattern. Another word belongs to this pattern found in the second text is ‘*kegiatan*’. On the other hand, the second analysis pattern is verb-to-noun derivation. Another word belongs to this pattern which is found in the second text is ‘*kesempatan*’.

Third Text Analysis

In the third text (*see appendices*), there are 6 derivation words such as *pilihan*, *tagihan*, *layanan*, *pembayaran*, *keinginan* and *kecepatan*. Below is the analysis of each data depending on the affix that determines the changes in derivational process.

a. Suffix –an

Suffix *-an* changes the category of word class when it is attached to the verb or adjective. It is caused the suffix *-an* is a derivation affix. There are three data concerning to this. The analysis of the data is in the following:

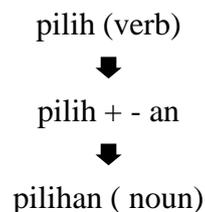
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- Pilihan

The word *pilihan* is resulted from derivational process. The derivational process happens because there is word category changing after the verb root is added with suffix *-an*. The root of word is a verb '*pilih*' which means 'to decide what you want from two or more things or possibilities'. After the root is added with suffix *-an*, it becomes a noun '*pilihan*' which means 'an act or the possibility of choosing'. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



Beside the word '*pilihan*', several similar words that deal with derivational process by the additional of suffix *-an* found in the third text are '*tagihan*' and '*layanan*'.

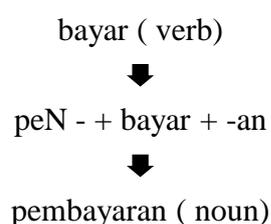
b. Circumfix *peN-an*

Circumfix *peN-an* is a one of derivation affixes that change the word into noun when it is attached to a verb. There is only one word for this found in the third text. The analysis of the word is as below:

- Pembayaran

In the word '*pembayaran*' above, the circumfix *peN-an* is attached to the root of word '*bayar*'. The attachment of derivational affix results a new lexeme that changes both the word class and the meaning of the root. The

root of word is a verb 'bayar' which means 'to give money for someone for something you want to buy or services provided'. After the root is added with a circumfix *peN-an*, it becomes a noun '*pembayaran*' which means 'an amount of money paid'. The process of this derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



The word 'pembayaran' is the only data which is found in the third text that deals with derivational process by the addition of suffix *peN-an*. The affix variation of the data analysis above is *pem-an*.

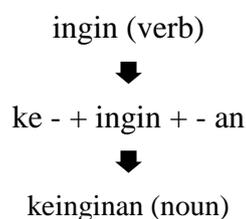
c. Circumfix *ke-an*

Circumfix *ke-an* changes the category of word class when it is added to the root because it is a derivational affix. From the writer analysis of the third text, it is found that there are two words belong to this. The analysis of the data is as follow:

- Keinginan

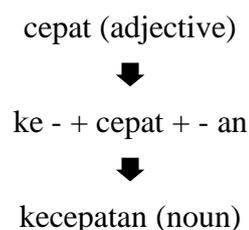
The word *keinginan* is the result of derivational process. The derivational process happens because there is word category changing after the verb root is added with circumfix *ke-an*. The root of word is a verb '*ingin*' which means 'to wish for a particular thing or plan of action'. After the root is added with circumfix *ke-an*, it becomes a noun '*keinginan*' which means 'a

feeling of wanting something'. The process of derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



- Kecepatan

The word '*kecepatan*' is the derived form of derivational process by the addition of circumfix *ke-an*. The addition of derivational affix to the root of word indeed results a new lexeme that changes both the word class and the meaning of the root. The root of word is an adjective '*cepat*' which means 'moving or happening quickly'. After the root is added with a circumfix *ke-an*, it becomes a noun '*kecepatan*' which means 'very fast movement'. The process of this derivation can be seen in the following diagram:



Although the two data above are the results of derivational process by the addition of circumfix *ke-an*, they are different in terms of derivation pattern. The pattern of the first analysis is verb-to-noun derivation and adjective-to-noun derivation for the second analysis data.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis, it can be concluded that:

1. There are 31 derivation words found in three Indonesian texts: 4 words are the result of derivational process by the addition of prefix peN-, 12 words are from the addition of suffix –an, 6 words are from the addition of circumfix PeN-an, 7 words are from the addition of circumfix ke-an, 1 word is from the addition of prefix ber- and 1 word is from the addition of suffix –kan.
2. The derivation by the addition of suffix –an is the most dominant Indonesian derivation words found in three Indonesian articles.

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APPENDIX A: THE TEXTS

First Text

Bolos, Pelajar Mencuri

SEMARANG – Seorang pelajar kelas 1 sebuah SMK Negeri di Semarang, kepergok mencuri helm milik *pembesuk* di halaman parkir fasilitas umum RSUP Dr. Kariadi, Jum'at (6/1) siang ketika sedang membesuk teman sesama *pemain* band yang meninggal.

Pelajar jurusan multimedia yang kedapatan membolos sekolah berinisial DW (16), warga Jalan Mendut Utara 8 RT 01/ RW 05 Manyaran Semarang Barat ini dipergoki petugas parkir rumah sakit setempat saat membawa kabur helm *curian*.

Menurut pengakuan DW, *pencurian* itu dilakukan ketika ia sedang menjenguk teman bandnya yang meninggal dunia akibat *kecelakaan*. “Saya mencuri helm baru kali ini karena tidak punya uang untuk membeli mouse computer dan modem, “ katanya.

Dengan mengendarai motor Honda Astrea 800 H-4515-IY milik ayahnya, pelaku datang ke rumah sakit sekitar pukul 09.00 dan memarkir area parkir di sebelah timur.

Karena belum mengetahui nama teman yang meninggal karena hanya mendapat informasi dari teman sesama band, pelaku *kebingungan* mencari ruangan teman bandnya itu dan akhirnya nongkrong di *parkiran*. Saat itulah timbul niat pelaku untuk mencuri helm milik salah seorang pembesuk.

Setelah dirasa aman, pelaku kemudian mengambil helm warna merah yang digantungkan di spion kendaraan, kemudian kembali ke tempat parkir motornya yang berada di dekat pos *penjagaan*. Petugas yang curiga melihat pelaku kemudian menangkap DW yang setelah diinterogasi mengaku mengambil helm dimotor Honda Vario H-4319-QZ. “Rencananya mau saya jual ke PKL Kokrosono. Dulu saya pernah menjual helm milik sendiri dan laku Rp. 50 ribu” katanya.

Chief security RSUP Dr Kariyadi, Suyitno mengatakan, pihaknya mendapat *laporan* dari petugas parkir, Setiyo curiga melihat gerak-gerik pelaku. Setelah dipantau, ternyata pelaku mencuri helm milik pembesuk.

Untuk mempertanggungjawabkan perbuatannya, pelaku kemudian diserahkan ke Mapolrestabes untuk diproses hukum. (J12. H68-69)(Source: Semarang Metro, published on January 7th 2012 p. 24.)

Second Text

KNPI Sumbang Anak Yatim

KENDAL – Komite nasional Pemuda Indonesia (KNPI) Jawa Tengah kembali melanjutkan program *santunan* yatim piatu. Kemarin *giliran* di Panti *asuhan* Muhammadiyah Kaliwungu.

Penyerahan bantuan berupa *dan pembinaan* dan alat-alat tulis yang diserahkan oleh Wakil Ketua KNPI Jateng Farhan Hilmie didampingi Ketua KNPI Kendal Ali Martin.

“Bakti sosial yang kami selenggarakan merupakan program KNPI peduli. *Kegiatan* ini bertujuan menunjukkan rasa empati dan responsivitas *pemuda* terhadap kondisi sosial supaya terwujud solidaritas yang kuat antarsesama anak bangsa,” kata Farhan Hilmie.

Pada *kesempatan* ini, Farhan mengajak kepada anak yatim piatu yang tinggal di PA Muhammadiyah Kaliwungu untuk *utamakan pendidikan*.

“Pendidikan sangat penting bagi generasi muda. Mari mencintai pendidikan agar anak-anak panti bisa menjadi orang yang *berguna* bagi masyarakat, “tambahnya.

Dia berharap, anak panti asuhan jangan malu dan harus mampu melanjutkan pendidikan hingga menjadi seorang sarjana bahkan doktor. Dia optimis, asalkan giat belajar, *peluang* mendapat beasiswa juga sangat besar.

Apalagi, sekarang anggaran pendidikan telah meningkat 20 persen. Dengan pendidikan yang tinggi, mereka akan mudah melanjutkan cita-citanya.

Semakin tinggi jenjang pendidikan yang ditempuhnya, pihaknya yakin, pekerjaan akan datang dengan sendiri. “Jangan berkecil hati meski sudah ditinggal orang tua. Kalian harus tetap semangat, “tutur dia.

Koordinator panitia, Lukman Hakim menjelaskan, *kunjungan* ke panti asuhan ini dilakukan secara roadshow di sejumlah daerah di Jateng. Selain Kendal, roadshow juga dilakukan di Demak, Pati, Semarang dan Purbalingga. KNPI, lanjut Lukman, dibawah *pimpinan* Novita Wijayanti mempunyai “Program KNPI Peduli”. Selain bakti sosial pendidikan, kami juga menyelenggarakan kegiatan peduli *kesehatan*, olahraga dan seni budaya. Dengan mengedepankan *kepedulian* diharapkan pemuda Jawa Tengah bisa memperkuat kebersamaan dan sinergi antarsesama elemen masyarakat, “ ujar dia. (H36-14)

(Source: Semarang Metro, published on January 7th 2012 p. 25 and 26.)

Third Text

Kios Pembayaran Online Mudahkan Pelanggan

SEMARANG – Alasan mudah dan praktis, sistem pembayaran online saat ini menjadi salah satu *pilihan* masyarakat untuk membayar *tagihan* rumah tangga seperti listrik, air, dan telepon. *Layanan* tersebut koni berkembang pesat dengan membuka *pembayaran* online tagihan rekening air Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (PDAM) Kota Semarang.

Kios pembayaran online (KIPO) yang dikembangkan PT Bangun Usaha Energi Perkasa (PT BUEP) misalnya, mulai 1 Desember lalu menjawab *keinginan* pelanggan dengan menerapkan sistem pembayaran online tagihan rekening air.

Gonang Wahyono dari PT BUEP menuturkan, dengan membayar tagihan rekening PDAM melalui loket KIPO, pelanggan tidak perlu lagi ke kantor PDAM. “Tidak perlu antre, cukup ke loket KIPO terdekat,” ujarnya kemarin.

Mekanisme yang diterapkan menggunakan sistem Payment Point Online Bank (PPOB). Yakni mekanisme pembayaran rekening bekerja sama dengan perbankan. Sistemnya terkoneksi secara online real time, efektif, dan akurat. Sistem tersebut juga bekerja sama dengan PT PLN, PT Telkom, dan PDAM Semarang, sehingga tidak ada permasalahan dalam pelayanan pembayaran rekening.

PT BEUP menerima pelayanan pembayaran transaksi rekening listrik PLN, rekening telepon, tagihan air PDAM, membayar telepon speedy, Flexy, pasca bayar kartu Halo, Matrix, dan berbagai multibiller lainnya. Untuk area pelayanan di Semarang, KIPO dengan logo “Mari Membayar” ini memiliki mitra payment point yang terbesar di beberapa wilayah. Diantaranya Semarang Tengah, Semarang Timur, Semarang Selatan, Tegowanu, Purwodadi, Demak, Boja, Kendal, Weleri dan masih banyak lagi.

“Kami juga menysasar ke pelosok daerah dengan mengoptimalkan sistem komunikasi dan IT serta *kecepatan* akses koneksi ke sejumlah Koperasi Unit Desa (KUD) serta kelurahan, kecamatan, koperasi pegawai, dan loket perorangan,” pungkas Gonang. (K14-87)

(Source: Semarang Metro, published on January 7th 2012 p. 27.)