THE COMPLEXITY OF PLURAL FORMS OF NOUNS IN GERMAN
by Sulis Triyono
Yogyakarta State University

This article is an introduction to understanding the basic complexity of plural forms of nouns in German and their pluralization. The rule of pluralization of nouns in German is categorized into two types: (1) general – pluralization based on morphophonemic processes, derivation and (2) special – pluralization merely based on unique forms of nouns in German that do not exist in Indonesian language.

With regard to the scrutiny, two conclusions are made. Pluralization of nouns in German can be formed through morphophonemic process, e.g. affixs {-en} in noun Studentin 'female student’ becomes Studentinen, {-n} in noun Treppe 'ladder’ becomes Treppen, {-e} in noun Tag 'day’ becomes Tage, {-er} in noun Kind 'child’ becomes Kinder, {-es} in Komplex ‘location, complexity’ becomes Komplexes, {-s} in noun Kino cinema’ becomes Kinos, and {-θ} in noun Lehrer ‘teacher’ becomes Lehrer. Besides, pluralization can be formed through unique processes as an exception of plural forms in German. This unique form can be generalized to other nouns which are not productif, e.g. der Zank ‘dispute’ becomes die Zänkereien, die Pein ‘suffering’ becomes die Qualen, das Alter ‘age’ becomes die Alterstufen. This unique form in german is categorized as plural nouns which are very complex.

Kata kunci: plural noun