CHAPTER III
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Refering to the theoretical framework as writen in chapter I, this chapter also includes some significant theories about speech sounds and how sounds are described phonologically. This is due to the topic which is concerned with sound elision.

Phonology is defined as the study of the sounds system of language (Hyman, 1973:v). As a matter of fact, every phonological analysis is dependent on theory. However, only those theories which are considered to be the most suitable will be adopted for the purpose of the following analysis.

The study of phonetics and of phonology is essentially similar in the object attested, that is about speech sounds. However, they differ in the way to approach their study. Phonetics emphasizes its study on the production of speech sounds, while phonology is the study of how speech sounds structure and function related to aspect of meaning. In short, the goal of phonetics is to understand the physical properties of speech sounds, while the goal of phonology is to understand the ways these sounds function in language (Hyman,1973:6).

There are two levels of sound representations that must be distinguished . First, phonological representation

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the explanations of phonetic properties will be seen beside the explanations about phonological matters.

The study of phonology involves speech sounds produced by human articulation and speech sounds which serve to convey meaning. That is why, it is absolutely impossible to separate 'sound' from 'phoneme'. Sound is a phonetic unit or segment, while phoneme itself may consists of one or more sounds. Therefore, phoneme is a minimal unit of sound capable of making a meaning different (Hyman, 1973:62).

If two sounds which are phonetically similar occur in thesama phonetic environment, and if the substitution of one sound for the other results in a difference in a meaning then these sounds are assigned to different phonemes (Hyman, 1973:60). The followings should be payyed attention carefully.

- A phoneme that consists of one sound : /b/, /d/, /g/, /m/, /s/, /n/.

- A phoneme that consists of more than one sound :

/p/ ⌐→ [p]
    ⌊→ [pʰ]

/t/ ⌐→ [t]
    ⌊→ [tʰ]

/k/ ⌐→ [k]
    ⌊→ [kʰ]

/a/ ⌐→ [a]
    ⌊→ [ã]

/e/ ⌐→ [e]
    ⌊→ [ẽ]

/u/ ⌐→ [u]
    ⌊→ [ũ]

In this thesis a speech sound which is deleted is a speech sound [m].

From the above examples we have seen that a single phoneme may be phonetically realized or pronounced as two or more phones/sounds. The different phones derived from one phoneme are called the *Allophones* of that phoneme.

A phoneme may have different phonetic reprsentations. The relationship between the phonemic representation of words or utterances and the phonetic representation (the pronounciation of these utterances) is determined by general phonological rules (Fromklin, 1978:132). The writer thinks this is true since the phonemes are not the actual phonetic sounds, but are abstract mental construct which are realised as sounds by the operations of rules such as those described above in the examples of data.

It is well understood that there are both various nature and characteristics of phonological analysis made phonologists according to their own basic assumptions about the nature of phonology itself. In addition, it is well known that is in phonology appears three schools due three different views of the phonemes. First, some linguists (particularly in the 1940s and 1950s) attempted to assign sounds to phonemes on the basis of their distributional properties. Second, there are other linguists (particularly those of the Prague School in Europe in the 1930s) assigned sounds to phonemes on the basis of their functioning within a system of oppositions.

And third, there is a group of linguists who view the phonemes as a psychological sound unit (Hyman, 1973:60).

Dealing with the study of sound elision, the phonological analysis that will be held later is on the basis that sounds could be assigned to phonological units (phonemes). Therefore, given to this statement the writer will emphasize the analysis rather on the first view or school of those mentioned above - assigning sounds to phoneme on the basis of their distributional properties - than the other two views. In more detail, however not all of distributional properties proposed by that view will be taken into account, only thoese which are considered to be the most appropriate approaches. In this case, minimal pairs and some phonological rules will be further applied intensively.

In terms of adequacy, *Chomsky* said there are *two* levels of phonological analysis that must be distinguished. They are *Observationally Adequate* (meaning it accurately transcribe thedata only, nothing more) and *Descriptively Adquate* (meaning besides transcribing thedata, it accounts for the knowledge of the native speakers) (Hyman, 1973:74). In this study the writer hasdecided to set the analysis on the level of *Descriptively Adquate* because the phenomenon of this sound elision requires the data that have to be explained by utilizing some phonological theories.

A minimal pairs is two words which differ only by one sound. Those two words have the same phonetic segments in all environments except in one position.

In other words, those two words are exactly alike phonetically except for one feature and this feature is distinct since it results in a meaning different from the other. Let us see the following examples from the data collected :

- males   [maləs   ]   and   - bales   [baləs]
- merem   [mərəm]   and   - kerem   [kərəm]
- mangan   [maŋan]   and   - tangan   [taŋan]
- macet   [mačət]   and   - pacet   [pačət]

The difference in meaning between 'males' and 'bales' and so on is only due to the difference in nasality between [b] and [m]. [b] and [m] are identical in all features except for the fact that [b] is oral ([-nasal]) and [m] is nasal ([+nasal]). Similarl;y, this also occurs to other words taken from data. Since this study concerns sound [m] elision, the distinctive feature making one meaning different from the other is nasality.

Some phonological rules are universal in all languages and some are specific in a given language. Itcan be easily demonstrated that the phonological rules thatserve to convert or even to distinguish phonemic transcription to phonetic transcription, are related to phonetic feature. In this world the application of phonetic features may be distinctive from one another, but

in some cases they are similar in function (universal). For instance, the feature of nasality can be applied to all languages around the world. Nevertheles, the aspirated sound [ʰ] will result in meaning difference when applied to *Thai* language.

Phonological rules are implemented to reveal linguistically significant generalisations in phonology converting phonological representations into phonetic ones (Hyman, 1973:12). In addition, Hyman said (1973 : 14) that *some phonological rules are obligatory, and some are optional.* It means that in some cases, in a given language the prsence of a given phonological rule may or may be not required depending on the speaker to pronounce it. Therefore, this case is called *Optional* meaning could be no or could be yes. Take an example, that *schwa* [ə] may be deleted (that is, become zero or 0) when it is used in French, the preceding consonant is in turn preceded by a vowel, like in [la fən:tr] *the window* which then can be converted to [la fn :tr].

However, in othercases the presence of a given phonological rule can be applied to almost all languages in the world. That is why, it is called *Obligatory* . The nasalised vowels, for instance, is one of the obligatory phonological rules existing in almost all languages in the world. Almost all languages will nasalize vowels if the vowels occur before nasals.

Given to this explanation, the study of sound [m] elision will be subjected to the phonological rules of segment in which based on the observations in field, the presence of such rule can be classified into *Optional* since the using of sound [m] elision is restricted only in desa Semampir. Javanese speakers in otherregions may or may not drop the sound [m] like the people of Semampir do.

The followings is the different kinds of operation that phonological rules can perform :

- Phonological rules can change segments.

- Phonological rules can delete segments.

- Phonological rules can insert segments.

- Phonological rules can coalesce segments.

- In occasional cases phonological rules can permute or interchange segments.

Relating to some functions that phonological rules can perform, the subsequent analysis will account for the nature of sound elision (or deletion) especially dealing with the nasal sound [m].

The nature of *Elision* may be stated quite simply : *Under certain circumstances sounds disappear. One might express this in more technical languages bysaying that in certain circumstances a phoneme may be realised as zero, or have zero realisation. As with assimilation, elision is typical of rapid, casual speech* (Carr, 1993 :21).

The standard format for deletion rules is the mirror image of that for epenthesis, i.e.

$$X \quad = \quad \emptyset$$

In fact, according to Roger Lass (1984 :187) there are some terminologies of epenthesis (or elision, or deletion) which are more specific traditional.

APHAERESIS is initial deletion. Take an example, as in English :

I am ------ I'm

I have ------ I've

Or the historical loss of initial /k/ before /n/ in English *knight , knife.*

The elision or deletion of sound [m] found in desaSemampir resemble with this case. Therefore itcan be classified as Aphaeresis.

SYNCOPE (SYNCOPATION) is formative-internal deletion : the term is more frequently used for vowels loss, but some writers extend it to consonants as well. We can see the result of syncopation in comparasions of American and British forms of certain words :

- secretary /sɛkrɪtɛri/ vs /sɛkrɪtrɪ/

- dictionary /dɪkʃənɛri/ vs /dɪkʃnrɪ/

- APOCOPE (APOCOPATION) is loss of final element. Apocope of consonants is also quite common in many varieties of English for instance, as in :

- last time [læstʰ aɪm]

final /t/ deletes before a word beginning with another consonant.

From the fact of many cases where words tend to loss that occur almost in all languages in the world, it easily points out that deletions are frequently the last stages of lenitions (similar to weakening) : *the weaker a segment is - in general the more prone it is to deletion.* (Lass, 1984:177). The following examples in English will clarify this more obviously :

- Loss of weak vowel after p,t,k. in word like :

  'potato', 'tomato', 'canary', 'perhaps', 'today'.

  In those word the vowel in the first syllable may disappear.

- Weak vowel + n,l, or r becames syllable cansonant.

  Examples : 'tonight'   [tnaɪt]

              'police'   [pliːs]

              'corect'   [krekt]

It seems that the nature of the sound [m] elision found in desa Semampir is a contradiction to the nature of deletion which occurs on general scoupe all over the world. That is why, the writer call it as specific and unique phenomenon since the similar case is hardly found so far in any places.

II.2. REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

A study which is specialized particularly in duscussing the sound [m] elision in Javanese words that has similar characteristics with the phenomenon found in desa Semampir has actually never been held so far either by foreign linguistists or Indonesian linguists. All that what the writer tried to get any needed references is by menas of those studies investigating the phonolgoical aspects in general scoupes. So far they never have attempts to reveal the fact or linguistic phenomenon of sound elision in Javanese words.

It is so difficult to find out some references or books whose studies are really focused on investigating only to the sound [m] elision that is identical to what happens in desa Semampir. To cope with this problem, then the alternative way to get the relevant theories for the need of the subsequent analysis is by adopting the theories which are mostly considered to be suitable with the phenomenon. Besides that, some books which investigate linguistic aspects out of phonology of the Javanese language are also implemented. But not all the theories as well as the statements of those linguists will be applied in that way except those thatare considered to be the most related ones with the study should be used in further analysis. Then, the following is some studies focusing their analysis on the Javanese ones that are

partially implemented in terms of references for the analysis later :

(a) Tata Bahasa Deskriptif Bahasa Jawa

This book contains of various views about the Javanese phonological aspects. The main discussion is partially about phoneme, vowels, consonants, and the likes. Some of linguists'views are included in this book. Only parts of those views are taken as a reference in which some are about consonants, vowels, and glottal.

(b) Kajian Morfologi Bahasa Jawa

This book is a monograph outline of Javanese morphology. This book also provide significant informations about certain principles aspects of Javanese phonetics for the purpose of achieving an understanding about the close relationship between morphology and morphonology. This book rather emphasize the discussion on the aspects of forming the Javanese words. Chapter II discusses wordcategory of the Javanese. However, the main discussion of Chapter II is dealt with Adjective which parts of those are taken as an useful input in analysing the phenomenon of sound [m] elision that the occurence is restricted to Verb and Adjective. Chapter VII contains of discussion about the Javanese Verb.

(c) Geografi Dialek Bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Surabaya

This book contains of some informations which are very worthwile for this thesis since the informations provided

constitute the derivations of the Javanese Gresaik Dialect. Chapter II in this thesis is arranged by utilizing such informations especially any respects relating to linguistic descriptions.

(d) Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Jawa

It seems this book is a realisation of coorperated efforts between the government apparatus and the linguists to have responsbility to develope the Javanese language. This book discusses every linguistic aspects particularly morphology and syntax. Since the occurence of the elision is restricted to verb and adjective, so any characteristics of categorizing words into a certain category must be taken into account for the need of identifying words. In the following analysis any informations which are mainly related to the discussion of verb and adjective later will be implemented.