

## CHAPTER IV

### A N A L Y S I S

#### IV.1. PRESENTATION OF THE ACCOMPLISHED DATA

As mentioned in chapter I (methodology) the techniques that are primarily used to obtain data are Observation and Elicitation.

The observation was held when the KKN Program was in progress. It was directly conducted as soon as the phenomenon was identified without any preliminary because the invention of the phenomenon is accidental. At that time the elicitation was not applied yet. The observation includes the investigation done secretly towards some conversations taking places at various places such as coffee shop, crowds, mosque, and so on. Some time several questions dealing with the phenomenon are asked to them in such a way so the responses indicate the matter analysed. After then any results of the observation are recorded in written materials. Accordingly the data that are successfully obtained are not representative yet in number. The words showing the elision are less than ten items when the observation was applied at that time. Besides that, the observation was not designed properly yet so at that time the number of the data was limited.

The elicitation was held in May 1995 during one week. About six persons representing the population of desa

Semampir as whole are elicited. Since the occurrence of the elision is optional and the people as whole most frequently are not willing to admit it, a group of sentences are designed in such a way to enable their responses that show the real condition of the phenomenon. Occasionally they are elicited repeatedly in informal situations without showing the action of elicitation is taking place. It is due to the fact that some time they do elision and at other time they do not. Besides that, it is also due to the fact that they generally refuse to recognize that it is the elision of [m].

Accordingly dealing with the fact mentioned above, according to Samarin (1988 :180) the elicitation is used to apply in the society of desa Semampir is Hidden Elicitation (Analytic Elicitation). Here he mentioned that the researcher will feel productive to stimulate his informants in the way that are structurally less formative than those of what have been revealed before. The researcher obtained the type of utterances of what he wants to elicitate (by questions). A researcher immediately record the responses while examining.

The data is much bigger during the elicitation takes place. The elicitation has spent two pieces of cassettes. The tape recorder was used to record their responses when they they are elicited as well as to record their daily conversations without showing it. During one week of

elicitation, the tape recorder is not fully turned on. It is turned on when it is necessary to use. If during the observation the data obtained is no more than ten items, there are more than forty items of data during the elicitation is intensively applied. The elicitation may be conducted in the morning, or at night depending on the situations. It is never conducted at daylight because they all go for work.

The following is a list of data which are successfully collected from both observation and elicitation :

- males	[ maɫəs ]	- melok	[ melok ]
- mangan	[ maŋan ]	- muring	[ moriŋ ]
- maneh	[ maneh ]	- mateng	[ matəŋ ]
- mantep	[ mantap ]	- masak	[ masak ]
- menek	[ menek ]	- menggok	[ meŋgok ]
- mikir	[ mikir ]	- mingkem	[ miŋkəm ]
- mingkep	[ miŋkəp ]	- mudun	[ modon ]
- macak	[ maɕak ]	- mancik	[ maŋɕik ]
- malih	[ maɫih ]	- manak	[ manak ]
- milih	[ milih ]	- minggir	[ miŋgir ]
- mandeg	[ maŋdək ]	- menih	[ məni ]
- minggat	[ miŋgat ]	- mulih	[ mole ]
- macet	[ maɕət ]	- mancur	[ maŋɕur ]
- merem	[ mərəm ]	- mules	[ muləs ]
- melek	[ məlek ]	- menclok	[ məŋɫok ]
- mungguh	[ muŋgəh ]	- mancep	[ maŋɕəp ]
- mancing	[ maŋɕiŋ ]	- mendem	[ məŋdəm ]
- melas	[ məɫas ]	- milih	[ mili ]
- maca	[ maɕə ]	- mendem	[ məŋdəm ]
- mumbul	[ mombol ]	- muncrat	[ muŋɕrat ]
- molor	[ molor ]	- muntah	[ muntah ]

After examining the data above, they immediately indicate that those words are generally derived from two main categories. First, that is the word functioning to clarify situation, or condition, or trait which is then called *Adjective*. Second, the word serves to do some thing or activity which is well known as *Verb*.

Some of those which are clearly classified into adjectives are males, mateng, muring, maneh, mantep, etc. While the followings are some verbs : melok, mangan, masak, menek, etc. From the collected data, other categories such as adverb, noun, pronoun are not found.

Besides that, only those words whose following is a vowel undergo [m] dropping. While other words where the sound just after the [m] sound is a consonant (here, *retroflex*) do not undergo such [m] elision. This view can be simplified more obviously by the following examples :

- mlaku [ mlaku ] never pronounced as laku [ laku ]
- mrantak [ mrantak ] never pronounced as rantak [ rantak ]

Actually the sound [m] here is nothing more than a kind of short abbreviation of the Javanese prefix *m-*. For casual speech, most Javanese speakers including the people of Semampir frequently pronounce some utterances more rapidly. If its [m] sound is dropped, the initial meaning of the word with the prefix *m-* will change to another

meaning. In other words, the category of initial word will become another category (for instance, verb to noun).

Names of things, persons, and places do not undergo [m] dropping. This will be more obvious by some examples below.

#### Name of things

- masjid [masʃɪt ] the sound [m] is never dropped.
- meja [meʃɔ ] the sound [m] is never dropped.
- maling [malɛŋ ] the sound [m] is never dropped.

#### Name of Persons

- Miskan [miskan ] the sound [m] is never dropped.
- Muslikan [muslikan] the sound [m] is never dropped.
- Machmud [makmut] the sound [m] is never dropped.

#### Name of Places

- Menganti [məŋanti ] the sound [m] is never dropped.
- Malang [malɛŋ ] the sound [m] is never dropped.
- Manyar [manɛar ] the sound [m] is never dropped.

#### IV.2.1. What Kinds of Sound Elision Occur in the Dialect Under Investigation

The analysis here should start the discussion about the nature of sound [m] and the manner of how the sound [m] is phonologically dropped. It is well noted almost in

all parts of this thesis that the letter m here which refers to the elision itself, should be put between square bracket ([ ]). It means that this mark is assigned to a given sound, while a phoneme should be put between slashes (/ /). The principle differences in meaning between sound and phoneme has already been discussed in chapter III.

The m is a speech sound. Men are capable of producing various speech sounds. Some of them are nasals (m, n, ng). According to the Manner of Articulation, m can be characterized as stop. In addition, according to Place of Articulation m is also characterized as labial sound. So like other nasal sounds, a speech sound of [m] specifically can be represented with.

$$[m] = \begin{bmatrix} + \text{voiced} \\ + \text{labial} \\ + \text{nasal} \end{bmatrix}$$

Actually there are some features to characterize a speech sound as nasal. However, at least two features are capable of distinguishing [m] from the other nasals [n], and [ng]. Those features are [+labial] and the other features whose nasals belong to. It is given a feature of 'voiced' because when producing it the vocal cords are vibrating. As a labial sound, the most dominant articulatory tools are lips, both upper and lower. In the

case of nasal, the air stream passing through the lungs escapes the nasal cavity.

In the case of most collected data are begun with the sound [m] which is then deleted, as discussed earlier in the previous chapter, this deletion or elision can be categorized as Aphaeresis. The other two types of deletion that is Apocope and Syncope are excluded from this analysis because this elision is initial sound dropping. Similarly, the other manners of sound [m] deletion that possibly occur at different phonetic environment are also not taken into account. In more detail this elision is classified as Aphaeresis due to the reasons mentioned before that only its initial sound, in this case sound [m], is subjected to be dropped, not other sounds.

The dropping of sound [m] that is classified as Aphaeresis

- males	[males]	becomes	- ales	[ales]
- melok	[melok]	becomes	- elok	[elok]
- muring	[muring]	becomes	- uring	[uring]
- mangan	[mangan]	becomes	- angan	[angan]

And so is the rest of the data collected

The dropping of other sounds can be also classified as Aphaeresis as long as the sound that will be dropped is in initial position within a sequence of sounds. The previous chapter has shown some examples of Aphaeresis in English.

In the case of [m] elision, vowels and their nature may not be separately apart from the discussion of elision because such sounds can be used to indicate the existence of first syllable of words at where the elision generally takes place. It is due to the fact that the presence of vowels indicate the presence of syllable. In the case of syllable, the word collected as data are mostly structured of two syllables. The first syllable is one where the dropping of initial sound [m] occurs. In field research, the data whose syllables are more than two are not found. From this point, by the occurrence of the dropping of initial sound at the first syllable, is the nature of that syllable changed or not in term of its number ? Let us examine those data carefully. Those words which are categorized into Adjective are the following :

- |         |          |          |
|---------|----------|----------|
| - males | - muring | - mateng |
| - macet | - mantep | - mandeg |
| - merem | - mancur | - mules  |
| - melek | - molor  | - mabuk  |
| - melas | - mancep |          |

Since those words are stems with no afix or sufix following, it is easy to devide them into syllables. Thus, they obviously consists of two syllables with the following details :

- |          |       |     |     |      |
|----------|-------|-----|-----|------|
| - males  | _____ | ma  | and | les  |
| - muring | _____ | mu  | and | ring |
| - mateng | _____ | ma  | and | teng |
| - molor  | _____ | mo  | and | lor  |
| - mantep | _____ | man | and | tep  |



- mandeg\_\_\_\_\_ man and deg
- macet\_\_\_\_\_ ma and cet
- merem\_\_\_\_\_ me and rem
- mancur\_\_\_\_\_ man and cur
- mules\_\_\_\_\_ mu and les
- melek\_\_\_\_\_ me and lek
- mabuk\_\_\_\_\_ ma and buk
- melas\_\_\_\_\_ me and las

The rest of the data collected are verbs.

- mangan\_\_\_\_\_ ma and ngan
- masak\_\_\_\_\_ ma and sak
- melok\_\_\_\_\_ me and lok
- menek\_\_\_\_\_ me and nek
- mulih\_\_\_\_\_ mu and lih

And the rest.

Like adjectives, those verbs also consist of two syllables. It obviously can be viewed from their morphological forms. Some of them are verbs that are formed by the combination of prefix {m} and stem such as in mangan, mikir, menek, mikir, minggir, while the rest are naturally stems.

But, as its initial sound of those words above is going to be dropped, the question whether the number of syllables is still the same as those before the sound [m] is dropped. So they all become :

- ales [aləs ]                      - elok [ɛlok ]
- uring [orɪŋ ]                      - angan [aŋan ]
- enek [ɛnek ]                      - ules [uləs ]

And so do the rest.

Those words that are already deleted still have two syllables as exactly like before the sound is dropped such in *ma* and *les*. It is due to the characteristic of vowel as a nucleus of syllable. It will be different case if its vowel is dropped. In other words, there will be no syllable if a vowel does not exist in a syllable except those that act as syllabic consonants as obviously seen in English. The Javanese itself does not recognize the syllabic consonants like English.

In conclusion, in this phenomenon with or without the presence of a consonant, a vowel still represents the existence of syllable as shown by the words experiencing [m] elision.

Such a case will be different if its vowel is dropped, such as :

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| - males_____ mles | - melok_____ mlok |
| - macet_____ mcet | - menek_____ mnek |

The words above clearly indicate how bad they are constructed due to its morphological aspects. Besides that, semantically they are also meaningless. The Javanese speaker will meet some difficulties in appreciating its meaning and in deviding its syllables. But, there may be a possiblity for some words whose second syllable - begins with retroflex sounds like [l] and [r] to be misappreciated with those Javanese words that are formed with the combination of prefix {m} plus stem. This is due

the casual and rapid speech.

- melok \_\_\_\_\_ may be pronounced 'mlok'
- males \_\_\_\_\_ may be pronounced 'mles'
- mulih \_\_\_\_\_ may be pronounced 'mlih'
- merem \_\_\_\_\_ may be pronounced 'mrem'
- muring \_\_\_\_\_ may be pronounced 'mring'

Due to the casual and rapid speech, those pronounciations are most likely to occur. Some times people of desa Semampir speak thatway as most Javanese speakers in general usually do. Thus,

- melek \_\_\_\_\_ likely to be pronounced as 'mlek'
- merika \_\_\_\_\_ likely to be pronounced as 'mrika'

Besides that, such a possiblity is more likely to occur because the productive roles of prefix {m} in Javanese. See below,

- laku (noun) \_\_\_\_\_ mlaku (verb)

As has been described earlier, in this study of sound elision the relationship between sound [m] as an initial sound that is dropped, and the vowels as the following sound thus should be necessarily regarded. From this point of view, then appears a question wheter the occurence of sound [m] elision is affected by the distribution or types of vowels.

In terms of vowels, unfortunately some Javanese linguists have not agree yet about its number. For the purpose of examining vowel distribution relating to the

occurrence of sound [m] elision, the statement of Uhlenbeck (1978 : 24) is considered. He claimed that the Javanese has six vowels [A], [O], [U], [E], [I], [ɛ]. and 21 consonants.

It is well known that the feature of high-middle-low vowels depend on the position and the parts of the tongue as an articulator. On the other hand, the feature of front-back-middle depend on which part of the tongue is raised or lowered. Surprisingly not all Javanese vowels proposed by Uhlenbeck are influential factors to the degree of the occurrence of elision. It means that the dropping of sound [m] is not determined by the types or features of the vowel whose phonemic environment is just after the sound [m]. In short, the elision of this study does not regard the type or the feature of vowel to occur, as can be indicated by the collected data below :

VOWEL [A]

- males	[maləs ]	- mangan	[magan ]
- maneh	[manɛh ]	- mateng	[matəŋ ]
- masak	[masak ]	- mantep	[mantəp ]
- mandeg	[mandək ]	- macet	[maçət ]
- mancur	[mançur ]	- macak	[maçək ]
- mancep	[mançəp ]	- malih	[malih ]
- mancik	[mançik ]	- mancing	[mançin ]
- mabuk	[mabok ]		

VOWEL [ɛ]

- melok	[mɛŋgok ]	- menclok	[mɛnçlok ]
- menggok	[mɛngok ]	- menek	[menɛk ]

VOWEL [I]

- mikir	[ mɪkɪr ]	- minggir	[ mɪŋgɪr ]
- minggat	[ mɪŋgət ]	- mingkem	[ mɪŋkəm ]
- milih	[ mɪlɪh ]	- mingkep	[ mɪŋkɛp ]

VOWEL [U]

- mules	[ mʊləs ]	- mungguh	[ mʊŋgʊh ]
- muncrat	[ mʊnɛrət ]	- muntah	[ mʊntəh ]

VOWEL [O]

- muring	[ mʊrɪŋ ]	- mulih	[ mʊlɪh ]
- mudun	[ mʊdʊn ]	- mumbul	[ mʊmbʊl ]
- moco	[ mʊɔ ]	- molor	[ mʊlɔr ]

VOWEL [E]

- meni	[ mənɪh ]	- merem	[ mərəm ]
- melek	[ mələk ]	- mendem	[ mɛndəm ]
- melas	[ mələs ]		

The sound [m] is dropped by the society of desaSemampir no matter the type or the feature of the following vowels. Take a note that the vowel [A] has the highest frequency in terms of distribution of occurrence the other vowels. And the other vowels proposed by Uhlenbeck can be said to act as vowel [A]. Surprisingly, the collected data do not show the role of the vowel [E] in this occurrence, as can be seen at the above examples. In fact, as the collected data show, the vowel schwa [ə] which is not mentioned in the classification of Uhlenbeck's vowels, really occur in the production of sound [m] elision.

The collected data are then examined as well as identified based on their category. By observing their linguistic behaviours, the classification or word category

for the collected data is already identified as follows :

Data that are categorized as Verb

- melok	[ mɛlok ]	in English	it means	'to come with'
- mangan	[ maŋan ]	in English	it means	'to eat'
- masak	[ maʃak ]	in English	it means	'tocook'
- menek	[ mɛnek ]	in English	it means	'to climb'
- menggok	[ mɛnggok ]	in English	it means	'to turn'
- mikir	[ miʃir ]	in English	it means	'to think'
- minggir	[ miŋgir ]	in English	it means	'to stand aside'
- minggat	[ miŋgat ]	in English	it means	'to run away'
- mulih	[ moʃih ]	in English	it means	'to return'
- mudun	[ moɖun ]	in English	it means	'to go down'
- macak	[ maʃak ]	in English	it means	'to make up'
- mancik	[ maŋʃik ]	in English	it means	'to step on'
- milih	[ miʃih ]	in English	iy means	'to choose'
- munggah	[ miŋgah ]	in English	it means	'to go up'
- mancing	[ maŋʃiŋ ]	in English	it means	'to fish'
- mendem	[ maŋdam ]	in English	it means	'to plant'
- moco	[ moʃo ]	in English	it means	'to read'
- mingkem	[ miŋkɛm ]	in English	it means	'to shut mouth'

Words of data that are categorized as Adjective

- males	[ maʃas ]	in English	it means	'lazy'
- mateng	[ maʃaŋ ]	in English	it means	'ripen'
- mantep	[ maŋtɛp ]	in English	it means	'stable'
- malih	[ maʃih ]	in English	it means	'changed'
- merem	[ maʃaram ]	in English	it means	'closed eyes'
- melek	[ maʃɛk ]	in English	it means	'opened eyes'
- mingkep	[ miŋkɛp ]	in English	it means	'closed'
- molor	[ moʃɔr ]	in English	it means	'flexible'
- mancep	[ maŋʃɛp ]	in English	it means	'stucked'
- mabuk	[ maʃok ]	in English	it means	'drunken'
- melas	[ maʃas ]	in English	it means	'sorry'
- mili	[ miʃi ]	in English	it means	'irigated'
- mingkem	[ miŋkɛm ]	in English	it means	'closed mouth'
- muncrat	[ muŋʃrat ]	in English	it means	'blew out'
- mandeg	[ maŋɖak ]	in English	it means	'stop'
- macet	[ maʃɛt ]	in English	it means	'not work'
- mancur	[ maŋʃur ]	in English	it means	'showering'
- merem	[ maʃaram ]	in English	it means	'closed eyes'
- mules	[ muʃas ]	in English	it means	'stomach-ache'
- muring	[ moʃiŋ ]	in English	it means	'up set'

Words of data that are categorized as Adverb

- maneh	[ maŋɛh ]	in English	it means	'again/more'
- meni	[ maŋɛh ]	in English	it means	'tomorrow'

The complete characteristics of verb can be identified through the following three indications, namely (1) morphological forms, (2) syntactic behavior, and (3) semantic behavior, all of them taking place in sentence. First, by examining the morphological forms, then appears that verb consists of some combinations of morphemes. It could be affix plus stem, or morpheme of reduplication plus stem, or the combinations of affix and and morpheme of reduplication plus stem.

A certain morpheme will indicate that the words which are created are verbs, as can be seen from the data. Some of words taken from data can be categorized as verb because from its morphological form we know that it is formed with stem plus prefix, here prefix {m} serves as a supplement affix for the previous noun.

- mangan \_\_\_\_\_ derived from stem 'pangan' plus prefix {m}. Prefix {m} here serves to convert noun into verb. Similar case also occurs to : menek, mikir, minggir.

On the other hand, some verbs taken from the collected data can be identified through its syntactic behavior taking place in sentence. In the case of syntactic behavior, the identification of verb can be relied heavily on the grammatical function of the words; in this case it is referred to as predicate. Note also the

following instances :

- melok      - masak      - menggok      - minggat      -mulih

Those words mentioned above are generally utilized as predicate in Javanese grammatical structure altogether with other constituents such as Subject, Object and the likes. Let us check them used in sentence with some common Javanese expressions.

- Adik melok Ibu menyang pasar
- Ibu masak gule
- Montor iku menggok ngiwa
- Wingi bengi adikku minggatsaka omah
- Paman durung mulih saka kantor sore iki.

The Javanese will speak thatway but      may be in some various dialects. However, most Javanese speakers agree to classify those words into predicate. Indeed, The Javanese verbs generally serve as predicates. In other words, predicate is a primarily and dominant function of Javanese verbs.

The remaining words are adjectives. The characteristic of Javanese adjectives can be known from this manners or behaviors which are similar with those of the Javanese verb, that is commonly used as predicate.

#### IV.2.2. HOW IS PHONOLOGICALLY DESCRIBED

The discussion of the glottal sound, nasal [m], and some types of vowel can be inseparable. As an introductory



view, some sounds, in this case, vowels are identified as the center of weak syllables and some are being the center of strong syllables. Strong or weak syllables relatively depend on the terms of stress. In other words, stress is a major factor in determining whether a syllable will be strong or weak. Weak syllable contains weak vowel. Strong syllable contains strong vowel. In other words, strong syllable are stressed and weak syllables unstressed. Besides that, the classification of weak or strong relies on the way the speakers pronounce. However, the most noticeable feature between weak and strong is that the vowel in a weak syllable is found to be shorter, of lower intensity and different in quality.

Dealing with the collected data there are some words whose initial syllable is weak, and some have strong syllable. However, in practice people of desa Semampir unexceptionally remain give such elision over those words. It doesn't matter whether the vowel as the center of first syllable is weak or not, kind of glotalization will apparently appears preceding a vowel sound.

After the sound [m] is dropped, then the following vowel automatically becomes the initial sound which generally may be realised with the glottal sound. Glottal and glotalised are different. Glottal is [ʔ], while glotalised is the sound [ʔ] that follows consonants that are possibly followed, such as in Javanese [k]\_\_\_\_\_ [kʔ].

Glottal is primary place of articulation, while glotalised is secondary place of articulation.

The glottal sound is produced by completely closed position of the vocal bands. The primary function of the vocal bands is the tight pressing towards the air pressure from the lungs. The closed position of the glottis occurs frequently in speech and is of great importance in some languages, including the Javanese. In term of glottal sound, there are glottal stop [ʔ], voiceless glottal fricative [h], and voiced fricative glottal [ɦ]. In particular, the glotalization that subsequently appears within the elision in desa Semampir refers to the sound of glottal stop [ʔ].

Actually a study of glotalization assigned to explain the case if Semampir's elision is supported by the most common fact that in Javanese the glottal stop sound more frequently occurs before initially the vowel, as exactly said by Samsuri with his following examples (1987) :

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| - apa [ʔapa]   | - otak [ʔotak] |
| - enak [ʔenak] | - utuh [ʔutih] |

More than that, in more detailed examples of daily communications, the voiceless glottal fricative [h] will be realised as zero [no realisation] when it begins some words. As a result, some words that begins with such glottal will be realised with its vowel sound only. See

the following examples :

- hutang \_\_\_\_\_ most frequently pronounced as utang
- handuk \_\_\_\_\_ most frequently pronounced as anduk
- hasil \_\_\_\_\_ most frequently pronounced as asil

As indicated by some previous examples, both glottal sound and the vowels in some cases may be realised as zero. In short, if the beginning of words is a vowel, it may be realised with the glottal sound (a kind of glotalization). On the other hand, if a fricative glottal begins a word, it may be realised as zero (no realisation of glottal fricative).

While so many operations phonological rules can perform, the elision of sound [m] done by the people of desa Semampir also can be explained by utilizing a given phonological rule. This rule is a rule that deletes segments. It is due the nature of phenomenon in which the initial sound is deleted in such a way that a certain phonological rule is used to account for. Thus, here is the formulation of phonological rule :

$$[m] \longrightarrow \emptyset / \# - v$$

This rule states that the sound [m] may be deleted (that is, becomes zero) when the following sound is vowel. Note and compare the formulation of the rule above with the following words :

$$\begin{array}{l} /ma\lambda s / \longrightarrow /a\lambda s / \\ /m\epsilon l\lambda k / \longrightarrow /\epsilon l\lambda k / \end{array}$$

/ m o r ŋ /      →      / o r ŋ /  
 / m a ŋ a n /      →      / a ŋ a n /

Then, after the initial sound is dropped, the remaining sound (in this case, a vowel) will be realised with a glottal sound. See and compare the formulation of the phonological rule below with the words :

$\emptyset$       →      [ ʔ ] / # [V] —  
 / a l ə s      /      →      [ ʔ a l ə s ]  
 / ɛ l o k      /      →      [ ʔ ɛ l o k ]  
 / o r ŋ      /      →      [ ʔ o r ŋ ]  
 / a ŋ a n      /      →      [ ʔ a ŋ a n ]

The rules above are optional since the native speakers of the Javanese do not always delete the sound [m] in the beginning of words when they mean to say them. Besides that, the society of desa Semampir occasionally delete it. It means that at other times they remain pronouncing them without the deletion of sound [m].

The scheme of the rule above says that the segment to the left of the arrow, in this case is the initial sound [m] of the words taken from the data, is to be read as the input to be changed by the rule. The segment to the right of the arrow represents the change; in this case the sound [m] becomes zero (meaning it is dropped, or no realisation at all). The additional informations to the right of the

slash (/) indicates the grammatical or phonemic context in which the rule takes place.