CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

II.1. Related Theories

Morphology is the study of morpheme and their arrangement in forming words. Morphemes are the minimal meaningful units which may constitute words or parts of words such as re-,-de,and etc.

In the finding process of such morpheme mentioned above in certain language,the linguist essentially does some identification morphemes for any subsequent analysis without this the author can not predict the ways in which morphemes are combined. There are six principles which may apply in the isolation and identification morphemes, but pertaining to the topic the author deals with,the author assumes that bound morphemes reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect is argued under second principle of identifying morpheme (Nida, 1970:14).

The second principle of identification or morphemes, states "Forms which have common semantic distinctiveness but which differ in phonemic forms (i.e. the phonemes or order of the phonemes) may constitute a morpheme provided the distribution of formal differences is phonologically definable". It means that when we meet

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forms with some common semantic distinctiveness but with different phonemes or arrangement of phonemes,we can still put this various forms together as single morpheme provided, we can discover phonological condition which governs the occurrence of such phonologically different forms. So we infer that the similar morphemes which differ in phonemes arrangement can constitute a single morpheme (similar morpheme). For instances, in bound morphemes reduplication of Surabaaya Javanese dialect, one bound morpheme reduplication that reveals an action which is done continuously at the same time and in the same place has more than single forms. Compared ´mloka-mlaku´ and ´tiba-tibo´, ´tura-turu´ and ´nongas-nangis´, and etc. The underlined phonemes (vowels) which constitute the differences in phonemes arrangement can show us a partial phonetic resemblance to their stems in which their occurrence are determined by the type of vowel of the stem. That is the reason why they cannot be considered as free morpheme.

Morphemes differ in type phonemes which comprise them,the relationships of the part of morphemes to each other and the manner in which morphemes are formally connected with each other (Nida,Eugene. Morphology). Our discussion is divided between (1) The internal composition morphemes and (2) The formal relationships of mor-

phemes to each other.

The internal composition of morphemes may be treated in terms of (1) The types of phonemes which compose morphemes;(2) The different phonemic shapes and sizes of morphemes and (3) The formal relationships of the parts of morphemes. According to the types of pho- nemes which compose morphemes, morphemes may be composed of (1) segmental phonemes,(2) supra-segmental phonemes, (3) combination between segmental and supra-segmental phonemes. Morphemes consisting of segmental phonemes consists of sequences of phonemes. The instance of these morphemes are : book,er,it,re-,etc. Morphemes consisting supra-segmental phonemes are composed of the morphemic units of intonational patterns,for examples,in English, the sentence final glide which follows the into national- ly stressed syllables constitute morphemes, while the glide goes up or down from anyone of four intonational levels to another or is sustained on anyone of these level is meaningful (Keneth L. Pike,The intonation of American English). Morphemes which consist wholly of suprasegmental phonemes are relatively rare. In a number of sudanic language there are many morphemes which con- sist of suprasegmental phonemes (Nida,Eugene. Morphology : 63).

Morphemes which consist of segmental and suprasegmental phonemes are composed not only by the sequences of phonemes but also use morphemic units of intonational patterns such as stress,juncture,tones,pitch and etc. We can easily find the sequences of morphemes in the English language,e.g. the words boy,girl,Hi do not only consist of segmental phonemes but they also include the stress.

Theoretically,there is no restriction on the shape and size of morpheme but we start to list and number the types of morphemes. We find that there are three major types of syllables in the English language, namely,C,V and CVC (in the formula CVC,C stand for either a consonant or a consonant cluster).

The Javanese morphemes may consist of the following combination of segmental phonemes V,VC,CV,CVC, CCV and CCVC (Kajian morfologi bahasa jawa, Uhlenbeck :413).

The structural relationships of morphemes are three different morphemic types: (1) additive,(2) replacive,(3) subtractive. These represents three basic morphological process : addition,replacement and subtraction. Additive morphemes include roots,prefixes,suffixes, infixes,suprafixes,and reduplication. Roots constitute the basic core of most words. Prefixes are bound element

(i.e. they never occur in isolation) which precedes the root. Suffixes are bound elements which follow root. Infixes occur within the root. Suprafixes are morphemes which consist wholly of suprasegmental phonemes and added to the root or stem. Reduplication consist of the repetition of all or of part of a root or stem. If the entire stem is repeated we generally treat such a structure as a repetitive compound. Where only a part of the root or stem is repeated,the repeated portion maybe called 'reduplicative'.

Reduplication includes the repetition of stem which differ in phonological sequences. In the other words,the reduplicative element bears partial resemblences to their stem,for example,the formation of the Greek perfect forms such as leluka (loose),bebouleka (consider),dedoka (give),teteka (place). It soon revealed that le,be,de,te,are partially reduplicated from aforementioned stems in which they differ in phonological sequences of first syllable. These forms happen due to the reason that the first consonant of the repeated stem is repeated and followed by /e/, consonant /d/ of word doka is repeated and added by /e/ as /de/+doka = dedoka. Such reduplicative may occur proposed,interposed,and postposed to the root or stem. Replacive morpheme is a certain morpheme replaces parts of stem.

These are structurally different from the
additive morphemes,which are added to the stem. replacive
may consist of any phonemic form ; that is to say,this
may be vowels,consonant,tones,nasalization or combination
of such segmental and supra-segmental features. For
example,in English, replacive morphemes is abundantly
illustrated in the verb which undergo a change of syllab-
ic in the past tense, i.e. the word ´go´ (present tense)
is replaced by the word ´went´ (past tense). Phonemes may
be subtracted from stems as well added to them to signify
some differences in meaning. They usually result from
historical process of sound change which become morpho-
logically meaningful, i.e. the data from French in which
the word grande / gᴿ ə̇d/ (faminine form) the phone /e/ is
subtracted into masculine form ´grand´ / gᴿ ə̇ /.

In terms of positional relationships of mor-
phemes to each other,morphemes have the following posi-
tional types of occurrences : (1) successive,(2) includ-
ed, and (3) simultaneous. Most morphemes occur in succe-
sion. Some morphemes occur included positions,either
partial or complete. For example,in Tzetal language,the
morpheme -hay- ´be nefective´ and -pa- ´present tense´
may occur in the sequence -hapya-. It is noted that the
consonant /p/ is inserted to morpheme -hay-. (Nida,Eu-
gene. 1970:76)

Suprasegmental morphemes always have simultaneous occurrence with some segmental unit. In some intances a morpheme consisting of segmental phonemes may have a partial or complete simultaneous occurrence. For example,in English,the sentence ´meet you´ have two variants /miɣɬɣuw/ or /miɣč uw/, in the second variant, the phoneme /č/ actually is a part of two morphemes in which phoneme /t/ and phoneme /y/ is coalesced in to one phoneme / č /.

Bloomfield pioneered the analysis of morphophonemic in a rather different way,compared to the other linguistic. Bloomfield´s procedure was this : Wherever possible takes one alternant as a basic and derive the other by its rule. So,in ´knife´,he takes the phonemic shape /n aɩ ʃ/ as the basic alternant or underlying form. After that the underlying singular form [ʃ , θ , ς] is subtracted by [v , z , ɣ] before the bound form (plural) is added.

Based on the above explanation,it seem that Bloomfield will formulate the concepts above by using two processes,namely: (1) Change the voiceless final to voiced (2) Attach the appropiate alternant of plural suffix. Bloomfield,then,introduced two important notions, namely (a) A Mutation Rule,rule that changes one thing into another or replaces one into another ; (b) Process

or **Rule Order,**processed must be applied in particular sequences to get the correct results.

The rule that determined the phonetic form of the plural morphemes aforementioned,has been called a Morphophonemic rule. In that its application is deter-mined by both the morphology and phonology.

Suppose,for example,the plural of morpheme has phonological form /z/ with a meaning ´plural´. The regu-lar ´plural´ can be stated in simple way as a Mutation Rule as follows :

Rule (A). Insert and (ə) before the plural ending when a

regular noun ends in a sibilant (/s/,/z/,/ʃ/,

/ʒ/,/tʃ/,/dʒ/).

Rule (B). Change the voiced /z/ to voiceless /s/ when it

is preceded by voiceless sound.

By knowing mutation rule we can now formulate the **Rule Order** of the above case as follows :

	Bus + plural
Phonemic representation./	bʌs + z /
Mutation rule A :	ə
Mutation rule B :	NA
Result :	/bʌs əz/

* NA means not applicable

Its seems that the theory of morphophonemic,

introduced by Bloomfield is quite reasonable to use,in
doing a study of one morphemes reduplication of Surabaya
Javanese dialect. The process of morphophonemic given,
can bring a brief description on how to formulate the
phenomenon of ´mloka-mlaku´, ´tlonyar-tlonyor´, and etc.
as a phonological phenomenon,resulting from the process
of morphology.

For instance,Bloomfield stated the two notion
namely (1) Mutation rule, and (2) the process or Rule
order. The form or the basic alternant is ´mlaku´/mlaku/.
The peculiarity of this form is,the vowel [ə] is replaced
by [ɔ] as the morpheme or stem is reduplicated. So, the
Mutation rule is (A) vowels [ə] is replaced by vowel [ɔ]
as the morpheme or stem is reduplicated. (B) Vowel [u,
i,e,ə,ɛ,o,ɔ] are replaced by vowel [ə].

The Rule order is predicted,according to the
theory given,and stated is follows :

                          mlaku + reduplication

Phonemic representation : /   +   /   /

Mutation rule (A) :   ɔ

Mutation rule (B) :   ə

Result   : /   mloka - mlaku.

The author analyzes the bound morphemes redu-

plication of Surabaya Javanese dialect in terms of the patterns of vowel change. This dialect is part of the Javanese language which has eight different vowel namely (Last, 1988 : 145)

$$\begin{array}{cc} i & u \\ e & o \\ \varepsilon & \partial \quad \mathfrak{c} \\ & \partial \end{array}$$

II.2. Description of Surabaya Javanese dialect

The language,used by people in Surabaya, is Surabaya Javanese dialect which has significant characteristics,that is rather different compared with other Javanese dialect (Jawa Lugu). But its differences do not raise any difficulties in communicating with other Javanese people who speak bahasa Jawa Lugu. It means that other Javanese people can understand Surabaya Javanese dialect. Whereas, Surabaya people can also understand Bahasa Jawa Lugu.

The Surabaya Javanese language,which has significant characteristics and is used in certain area, is still understandable to other speaker of Jawa lugu, is called ´dialect´ (Ayatrohaedi;1976:1). Based on that criterion, the Surabaya Javanese language can be, considered as a dialect.

The use of the Surabaya Javanese dialect is

spread out widely through Gresik,Sidoarjo and Surabaya. Surabaya,as a center of Surabaya Javanese dialect,is a gate to enter Java island for the Madurese who speak the Madurese language. Sumenep people,up to now,still pass over Surabaya as a nearby region to reach other districts of Java. Considering to the historical process,Surabaya is inhabited by Surabaya people and Madurese,nowdays, emerges a bilingualism among the inhabitant of Surabaya. Surabaya people can understand and use Madurese language on special occasion. Where the Madurese can also speak the Javanese language.

This situation persisted for a long time and made the local language (Javanese language) mix with Madurese language,in which its mixing included intonation,vocabularies and morphology.

Surabaya Javanese dialect has a different intonation with other Javanese dialect because Surabaya Javanese dialect has been influenced by the intonation of Madurese language which has high intonation. In a daily conversation Surabaya people tend to speak loudly to one another since they used Madurese intonation in speaking Javanese language. This phenomenon appeared due to the big population of Madurese people who lived in Surabaya. The Javanese language was easily influenced by the Madurese language.

Surabaya Javanese dialect is considered as a rude language, compared with ´Bahasa Jawa Lugu´ (others Javanese dialect), because there are so many taboo words or rude words in ´Bahasa Jawa Lugu´, which are used in Surabaya Javanese dialect as an ordinary words. For instances, ´jancok´, ´dobol´, ´culu´ and etc. These words are well-known as ´bahasa pisuhan´ (taboo words). These taboo words are often used to indicate a close relationship among the speakers in communication.

II.3. Other Related Studies

The previous study of Javanese morpheme was done by Suwadji in his book morfosintaksis bahasa jawa. He focused his study on the verbs of Javanese language in terms of morphosyntax analysis. Suwadji explained the function of Javanese verbs reduplication. He devided the verbs reduplication on two different reduplication in which they had different meaning.

The other thesis, that was connected with the morphological analysis, was done by Hery Ratno Bagio, in which he explained ´u´ morpheme as the adjective intensifier morpheme of Surabaya Javanese dialect. He explained this ´u´ morpheme by applying the theory of morphologi of Nida.

CHAPTER III

METHODS