

CHAPTER I

I N T R O D U C T I O N

I.1. Background of The Study

Analyzing a language in context of social life might be interesting for one who enjoys a lot about linguistic. For if we learn certain language means we learn the culture of a certain nation that use this language. The development of certain nation can be seen through the manuscript which was left by this nation. Therefore, the position of the language can not be separated from the community for language is the medium of communication among people.

Talking about language and culture, we consider that Javanese people have a very sophisticated communities as well as culture. If we are talking about Javanese language, probably we will find a variety of Javanese dialects through out central Java till east Java, since one Javanese language in one certain place will differ from the one spoken in another place. Every region boundaries have their own characteristics in term of, dialect. That's why this language truly attracts the curiosity of the author to find the code switching, code mixing that

might appear within language variation.

Although the Javanese language give an interesting phenomena towards sociolinguistic study, it doesn't mean that the pure linguists are not attracted with this language to research to. Javanese language also gives an interested phenomena a pure linguistic study such as the aspect of phonology, morphology, syntax and etc, because the Javanese language have its own structure that might differ from another language.

The Javanese language, that the author will deal with, is Surabaya Javanese dialect which provides many interesting phenomena such as taboo word, etc. One of the phenomena in which the author is interested is the vowel patterns of bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect, e.g. the phrase 'mlaku terus' (walk continuously) can be expressed as 'mloka-mlaku', kloyongan terus (go continuously) can be expressed as 'kloyang-kloyong'.

The phenomenon explained above raises the curiosity of the author to investigate, and the author is wondering whether there is a specific pattern toward those expressions in reduplicating morphemes. The author tries to postulate the vowel change of bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect.

In order to get a good result, the author used the theory of morphology by Nida and supported by the theory of morphophonemics introduced by Bloomfield by which to the author hope to be able to postulate the pattern of this phenomenon.

I.2. Statement of The Problem

Based on the background of the study, the author will try to explain to following questions :

- a. What type of morphemes does this bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect belongs to ?
- b. What are the patterns of vowel change of bound morphemes reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect ?

I.3. Objective of The Study

Through this study the author intends to give a brief explanation pertaining with the type of morpheme of bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect and its pattern of vowel change.

I.4. Significance of The Study

This paper hopefully makes the reader understands toward the patterns of vowel change of bound morphemes reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect, especially for non native speakers of Surabaya Javanese language who learn about Surabaya Javanese language. This study will guide a student who learns Surabaya dialect to understand toward bound morpheme.

I.5. Theoretical Framework

Considering the linguistic phenomenon, which is explained above, the author uses pure linguistic approach to deal with the problem. The author applies some theory of morphophology proposed by Nida, by which the author intends to improve a further analysis on this bound morpheme.

The author also applies some theory of morphophonemics which is introduced by Bloomfield. The author considers that this theory is suitable with the topic in terms of patterns of vowel change of bound morpheme reduplication.

Morphophonemics is concern with morphophonemic process which involves phonological phenomena (Lass, 1988:57)). The phenomenon, we deal with, is about the

process of morpheme reduplication that is followed by phonological change into its vowels.

I.6. Scope and Limitation

The author focuses his study on Surabaya Javanese dialect. The author limits the data specifically on Surabaya Javanese verbs and in the analysis, then, they will be grouped into five groups. The author focuses his study on bound morpheme reduplication of the Surabaya Javanese dialect in terms of morphology and morphophonemics study.

I.7. Method of Study

In this study the author uses qualitative research in gaining the data. The author has chosen this qualitative research because of its significant characteristics which can be adapted to the author study.

The author just wants to prove that bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect really exists in Surabaya society. The author conducts field research by applying some of techniques data collection, namely, Interviewing, Observation and Recording.

I.7.1. Observation

This is a technique of corpus collecting in which the researcher is hardly involved. This technique

is established by listening secretly and selectively towards the corpus activity. The aim is to record what any people utter to his/her companion without the involvement of the researcher. Because listening secretly is a very effective technique for collecting lots of samples pertaining with any linguistic element (Nida, 1952-1953).

I.7.2. Interviewing

Interviewing is a special technique for collecting corpus in which the researcher does some effort to elicitate various required data from informant by asking some question. (Samarin, 1988:181 - 1883)

I.7.3. Recording

To record some corpus by using tape recorder is the effective technique to give natural data. Recording can be done together with Interviewing or Observation technique. We must place carefully the tape recorder in order to be unknown by the informant.

Samples and Populations

Glaser and Strauss (1976) proposed that sampling involves seeking out people and situation which are likely to be particularly revealing as fruitful with respect to the phenomena in which one is interested. (Glaser, BG and Strauss, 1980).

Based on this statement the author is doing some effort to attempt the required data the by collecting corpus under the couhol and natural situation. In applying Observation the author didn't specify his informant because the Observation was established in public places such as soccer games,market,street,public transportation and etc.

Interviewing was established by choosing the author neighborhood in Banyu Urip.Wetan, a campoong area, which is mostly inhabited by the Surabaya Javanese people that use Surabaya Javanese dialect in their daily life.

I.8. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid unnecessary mis-interpretation,the author provides some of terms and their explanations which used in the author study. This crucial terms will help the readers to understand the gist of this study.

- Free morpheme is a morpheme that doesn't attach to the another morpheme or those which may be uttered in isolation. The opposite of free morpheme is Bound morpheme, bound morpheme is the type of morpheme that is never occur in isolation and on not regularly uttered alone in formal discourse (Nida, 1970:81).

- Reduplication morpheme is a repetition of all or of part a root or stem. (Nida, 1970:69)

Phonemes is a group of phone-types which are phonetically similar and either in complementary distribution or free variation. Segmental Phonemes are phonemes which follow one another consecutively in the stream of speech, they are vowels and consonants. Suprasegmental phonemes are phonemes which is synchronous with one or more successive segmental phonemes (Nida, Eugene. 1970:65).

Qualitative research is the traditional procedure of social science on which their technical process fundamentally depends on direct observation towards human in their environment (Kirk and Miller, 1986:9).

Bahasa Jawa Lugu is a Javanese dialect which can be found in central of Java such as Yogyakarta, Solo, Madiun, and etc. This dialect is different with Surabaya Javanese dialect (Soetoko, 1984).

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK