

## CHAPTER IV

### PRESENTATION and ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

According to the limitation of the study that the author has stated in the introduction, the author is going to discuss this phenomenon in terms of morphological and morphophonemic perspective.

The author has collected and categorized the verbs of Surabaya Javanese dialect in five groups of pattern syllables of vowels by which the author can analyze its patterns of bound morpheme reduplication based on morphophonemic interpretation.

The preceding data give us the fact that there is a similar expression of verb reduplication which has a different meaning, for examples :

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a. tlonyar + tlonyor | b. mloka + mlaku |
| tlonyor + tlonyor    | mlaku + Mlaku    |

Syntactically these two expressions differ in sense or meaning. The first expression reveals an action which is done continuously at the same time or same place as found in the expression bellow :

"Koen iku loh gak gelem kerjo isine mloka-mlaku to ae" (You are only walking around without doing anything)

This expression involves an emotional feeling of the speaker which is mostly dominated by irritation (Uhlenbeck, 1982).

Sometimes, a sequence of bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect does not constitute an action which is done continuously or at the same time, but also it can be done in space of time (there is a space of time between one action and another). For instance,

"Koen iku loh tlonyar-tlonyor gak tau kondo karo wong omah" (You always go without permission).

"Bapak iku ojok clepat-cleput ae roko" (dad, please don't take this cigarette continuously).

The second expression reveals an action which is done in terms of unseriously action (Suwadi, 1986 : 77).

"ayo rek mlaku-mlaku nang tunjungan ..."

(come on boys let's take a walk)

"kono loh mangan-mangan sing enak"

(come in please, have a nice lunch)

To show the contrast of meaning of the first pair of expression with the second pair expression, we can look at the sentence or utterance below.

"lek ngantok iku turu-turu kono ojok mloka-mlaku ae nang ngarepan"

(If you are sleepy, you can sleep instead of walking up and down)

In this paragraph the author will provide a sequence of verbs which can be reduplicated as the two expressions that the author mentioned formerly,

- a. mlaku (walk) mloka-mlaku  
mlaku-mlaku
- b. cleput (take something) clepat-cleput  
cleput-cleput
- c. moring (angry) morang-moring  
moring-moring
- d. nggeloso (lay on the floor) nggelosa-nggeloso  
nggeloso-nggeloso
- e. ngeloyor (go out) ngeloyar-ngeloyor  
ngeloyor-ngeloyor
- f. sambat (complain) sombat-sambat  
sambat-sambat
- g. nyangap (say something) nyongap-nyangap  
nyangap-nyangap
- h. nggedabrus (say bullshit) nggedobras-nggedabrus  
nggedabrus-nggedabrus
- i. kloyong (go) kloyang-kloyong  
kloyong-kloyong

j. tlonyor (go without permission) tlonyar-tlonyor  
 tlonyor-tlonyor

k. glethek (lay something carelessly) glethak-glethek  
 glethek-glethek

The author can generalize that the bound morpheme reduplication or the stem is preceding the stem. This is abundantly illustrated by the preceding data in which most of bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect appear in such construction.

The form 'mloka' is said to be bound morpheme since this morpheme never occurs in isolation, it is not regularly uttered alone in normal discourse (have no meaning if it stand by itself). Henceforth the author calls this form bound morpheme reduplication since 'mloka' is always attached to 'mlaku' which is a free morpheme.

#### IV.1. Analysis on Internal Composition of Morphemes

According to the theory, morphemes consist of (1) Segmental phonemes; (2) Supra segmental phonemes; and (3) Combination between Suprasegmental and Segmental phonemes. Segmental phonemes are phonemes which follow on another consecutively in stream of speech, they are vowels and consonants. Suprasegmental phonemes are pho-

nemes likes pitch, stress, juncture...diacritic markers which are synchronous with one or more successive segmental phonemes. This phonemes deals with morphemic unit of intonational patterns.

Many morphemes are composed by segmental phonemes, they are comprised in phonemic form of vowels and consonants which follow one another consecutively in this stream of speech. For instances, bound morphemes reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect like 'mloka-mlaku' is also composed of segmental phonemes. They are collated by a sequence of vowels and consonants.

Option I :  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{mloka} \\ \text{tura} \\ \text{tlonyar} \end{array} \right]$  Segmental phonemes

As the alternative forms, sometimes, some of the bound morphemes reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect a composed by combination of Segmental and Supra-segmental phonemes by lengthening and stressing the vowel of final syllable.

Option II :  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{mloká.} \\ \text{tlonyá.r} \\ \text{clepá.t} \end{array} \right]$  Segmental and Suprasegmental phonemes

\* Diacritic marks of stressed and lengthened vowel is (V̄.)

The speakers utters both the expression without raising a different meaning because these two expressions are just alternatives.

If morphemes consist of segmental and suprasegmental phonemes, the latter will occur in super-imposed positions. But if all the morphemes are segmental, they usually occur in continuous sequences in terms of formal relationship of the parts of morphemes. The phonemes of bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect as 'mloka' is composed of vowels and consonants or in combination with stress and lengthening. The segmental phonemes of this bound morpheme will occur in continuous sequence and the suprasegmental of this bound morpheme will occur in super-imposed. If the speaker utters 'mloka-mlaku' (walk continuously) as in the first option, the segmental phonemes of the bound morpheme will occur in continuous sequence since the speaker repeats quickly the free morpheme without lengthening the vowel of bound morpheme. But if the speaker involves vowel lengthening and stressing in uttering 'mloka' as /mɔkǎ/, the suprasegmental phonemes will occur in super-imposed position.

Option I :  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{mloka} \\ \text{tlonyar} \\ \text{clepat} \end{array} \right]$  continuous sequence

Option II :  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{mloká.} \\ \text{tlonyá.r} \\ \text{clepá.t} \end{array} \right]$  Super-imposed

#### IV.2. Analysis on Formal Relation of Morphemes to Each Other

The formal relationship of morphemes to each other are structural relationship of morphemes have three different morphemic types namely (1) Additive; (2) replacive; and (3) Subtractive. Additive morphemes include root, prefixes, suffixes, infixes, suprafixes, and reduplication. Whereas a Replacive morpheme is a phoneme which replaces another morpheme. A subtractive morpheme to signify some different meaning.

Bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect as 'mloka-mlaku' is classified into the reduplication which consists of the repetition of all or a part of the stem. Theoretically the reduplication is devised in two parts namely :

- a. The entire stem is repeated
- b. the stem is repeated partially

In 'mloka-mlaku' apart of the stem is, repeated whereas in 'mlaku-mlaku' the entire stem is repeated.

The following forms are the example of the phenomena :

Entire stems are repeated

A part of stems're repeated

mlaku tlongyor cleput	+	mlaku tlongyor cleput	[	mloka tlongyar clepat	]	mlaku tlongyor cleput	
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Suwadji Said that the reduplication of bound morpheme of Surabaya Javanese dialect can be categorized as a reduplication process under the title of 'Dwi lingga salin suara' (phonemic changing reduplication). The same idea has been proposed by Uhlenbeck in his book 'kajian morfologi bahasa jawa'.

Some people said that bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect is not a partial reduplication because in partial reduplication, only the final syllable of the stem is repeated as is found in the Madurese language.

'kanak' (child) is partially repeated as 'nak-kanak' this reduplication occurs in final syllable. They tend to call 'mloka' a morpheme to replace 'mlaku' according to Nida's theory. But the author firmly rejects that opinion because, the replacive morpheme still has a meaning which is demonstrated by English past tense of 'go' that is 'went', the past tense form has own meaning but 'mloka' has no meaning if it stands by itself without being attached to other stems.



In terms of positional relationship of morphemes to each other, the bound morphemes reduplication and its stem occur in succession. The bound morpheme reduplication precedes its stem.

#### IV.3. Morphophonemic Analysis

Morphophonemic is a morphological process which involves a phonological phenomenon. Bloomfield, introduced some important theory dealing with morphophonemic, which is the 'Underlying Form' (basic alternant and derives the other from it by rule (Lass, Roger 1988 : 59). Bloomfield, then proposed two fundamentally important nations namely (a) Mutation rule, rule that converts onething into another; (b) Rule order, the process to get a good result.

The author begins his study by applying the Mutation rule by which the process of mutation is as follows :

Rule (a) : If the vowels of the stem are  $\begin{bmatrix} u \\ i \\ e \\ \partial \\ \varepsilon \\ o' \\ \text{ } \end{bmatrix}$  the vowels

are then converted into / ǎ / in the bound

morpheme redu plication.

Rule (b) : If the vowel of the stem is /ə/, the vowel then is converted in to /ɔ/ in the bound morpheme reduplication.

The analysis of this bound morpheme reduplication is also related to the theory of syllable in which its phonological change occur within syllable. According to Uhlenbeck, Javanese language recognized six patterns of syllable in every morpheme, namely, (Kajian morfologi bahasa jawa : 413).

- V = 'u' morpheme of adjective intensifier
- Cv = 'turu' (CV-CV) meaning 'sleeping'
- VC = 'isok' (VC-VC) meaning 'able'
- CVC = 'cleput' (CCV-CVC) meaning 'take'
- CCV = 'cleput' (CCV-CVC) meaning 'take'
- CCVC = 'tlonyor' (CCVC-CVC) meaning 'go without permission'

From the mutation rule author attempts to postulate a reasonable pattern by using a rule order and by grouping the data gained into five groups.

#### IV.3.1. First group

The first group is a sequence of stems containing vowels  $\begin{bmatrix} u \\ i \\ e \\ ə \\ \varepsilon \\ o \\ \text{ɔ} \end{bmatrix}$  in first and second syllable, the

rule order of this group will be shown as follows :

Stem : turu + reduplication

Phonemic representation : /tura - turu /

Rule (a) :  $\begin{matrix} | \\ \text{ə} \end{matrix}$

Rule (b) : NA

Result : tura-turu

\* NA means Not Applicable

The bound morpheme reduplication precedes its stem and attaches to them. This phonological change can be predicted at the same case if the condition of first group is fulfilled. Therefore, the author can postulate the pattern of first group as follows :

Stem :  $\begin{matrix} \text{1st syl} \\ \left[ \begin{matrix} \text{u} \\ \text{i} \\ \text{e} \\ \text{ə} \\ \text{ɛ} \\ \text{o} \\ \text{ɔ} \end{matrix} \right] \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \text{2nd syl} \\ \left[ \begin{matrix} \text{u} \\ \text{i} \\ \text{e} \\ \text{ə} \\ \text{ɛ} \\ \text{o} \\ \text{ɔ} \end{matrix} \right] \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{BMR}} \begin{matrix} \text{1st} \\ \left[ \begin{matrix} \text{u} \\ \text{i} \\ \text{e} \\ \text{ə} \\ \text{ɛ} \\ \text{o} \\ \text{ɔ} \end{matrix} \right] \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \text{2nd syl} \\ / \text{ə} / \end{matrix}$

\* BMR means Bound Morpheme Reduplication

syl means syllable

$\xrightarrow{\text{BMR}}$  means 'is reduplicated'

The similar expression can also be applied on the stems 'glethek' (lay something carelessly), 'moring' (angry) and etc.

**IV.3.2. Second Group**

The second group is a sequence of stems containing vowel /a/ in first syllable and vowels  $\begin{bmatrix} u \\ i \\ e \\ a \\ \varepsilon \\ o \\ \text{ } \end{bmatrix}$  in

second syllable. The rule order of this group, then, is expressed as follows :

Stem : mlayu + reduplication

Phonemic reduplication : /mlɔya - mlayu

Rule (a) :  $\begin{array}{c} | \\ | \\ a \end{array}$

Rule (b) :  $\begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array}$

Result : mloya-mlayu

This rule is very peculiar for both of the vowels are changed. This situation possibly happen if the condition of Rule (a) and Rule (b) are fulfilled. Then, the pattern of this group can be postulated as follows :

1st <sub>syl</sub>	2nd <sub>syl</sub>		1st <sub>syl</sub>	2nd <sub>syl</sub>
Stem : /a/+	$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ i \\ e \\ a \\ \varepsilon \\ o \\ \text{ } \end{bmatrix}$	→	BMR : /ɔ/	+ /a/

The author can find other stem that are ful fillable for the second group, for instance, 'mlayu' (run), 'adus'

(bathing), and etc.

**IV.3.3. Third Group**

The third group contains vowel /a/ in first and second syllable. The rule order of this group will be shown as follows :

Stem : nyangap + reduplication  
 Phonemic representation : /ñɔ̃ ɣ a ɾ - ñ a ɣ a ɾ /  
 Rule (a) : NA  
 Rule (b) :  
 Result : nyongap-nyangap

The vowel /a/ in first syllable is converted into vowel /ɔ̃/, whereas the vowel /a/ in the second syllable is not change.

The pattern of the above rule order can be postulate as follows :

1st<sub>syl</sub> 2nd<sub>syl</sub> 1st<sub>syl</sub> 2nd<sub>syl</sub>  
 Stem : / a / + / a / —————> BMR : / ɔ̃ / + / a /

The similar expression, can also be applied on the stem 'mangan' (eat), and etc.

**IV.3.4. Fourth Group**

The fourth group contains vowels  $\begin{bmatrix} u \\ i \\ e \\ ə \\ \epsilon \\ o \\ \text{ɔ} \end{bmatrix}$  in first

syllable and vowel /a/ in second syllable. The rule order of this group will be shown as follows :

Stem : minggat + reduplication  
 Phonemic representation : /θ - minggat/  
 Rule (a) : NA  
 Rule (b) : NA  
 Result : no bound morpheme reduplication

The rule order states that there is no bound morpheme reduplication in such case. The reason why there is no bound morpheme reduplication is still obscure. The native speaker cannot create or find this Bound morpheme reduplication in their language acquisition. The author tried to insist by creating new bound morpheme reduplication according to the Mutation rule as 'manggat-minggat' but this kind of morpheme is not familiar to the ear of the native speaker and is unacceptable. The pattern of this rule order can be postulated as follows :

$$\text{Stem : } \begin{array}{c} \text{1st}_{\text{syl}} \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{u} \\ \text{i} \\ \text{e} \\ \text{ə} \\ \text{ɛ} \\ \text{o} \\ \text{ɔ} \end{array} \right] + \text{ / ə / } \longrightarrow \text{BMR : } \emptyset \end{array}$$

#### IV.3.5. Fifth Group

Fifth group is a sequence of stem which con-

tain more than two syllable in which its vowels pattern syllable is similar with four group mentioned previously. The rule order of this fifth group can be stated as follows :

Stem : mecucu + reduplication  
 Phonemic representation : /mɔcucʌ - mɔcucʌ /  
 Rule (a) : a  
 Rule (b) : NA  
 Result : mecuca-mecucu

The author considers that rule order of this group is based on the rule order of four previous group but it is just the last two syllables of the stems are considered. There is another example of Fifth group :

Stem : nggedabrus + reduplication  
 Phonemic representation : /nggɔdɔbras - nggɔdɔbras/  
 rule (s) : a  
 Rule (b) :  
 Result : nggedobras-nggedabrus

## **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSION**