CHAPTER   I

INTRODUCTION

I.1   Background of the study

Some linguists often consider that Javanese comunity is a very complex ethnic community with various cultural habits, regional dialects and many social aspects. Varieties of the language are easily attested throughout the island of Java. It is true then that Javanese language is a very rich dan fruitful scope for both sociolingistics and pure linguistic researches.

On pure linguistic perspective, Javanese language provides some interesting phenomena to investigate, such as those of its phonetics, phonemics, morphemic systems, and also its semantics dan syntaxis. Those linguistic aspects are interesting to discuss in as much as Javanese language is divided into three main levels (Clifford Geertz, 1972), i.e Krama Inggil (high level), Krama Madya (middle level) dan Basa Ngoko (low level). This division inevitably elicitates differences on varieties of lingistic aspects as mentioned previously. Basa Ngoko is the level in which the writer is interested in. This due to the fact and reason that this level is used by Javanese at most, as a daily

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means of communication. Nevertheless, Basa Ngoko is also spoken in various different dialects. This agrees with the statement of William N. Francis, that every language is a collection of many dialects, all more or less mutually intellegible and sharing a common core of structure, but differing to each other in many ways. Each dialect is adapted to the needs and interests of the speech-community that uses it, while at the same time making use of the main feature of structure that constitutes the common language (*The Structure of American English*, 1958).

One of the dialects of Javanese language is 'Suroboyoan dialect'. It is used by citizens of Surabaya, especially its native and people living in its nearby regions. This dialect provides some interesting phenomena. One of them which happens to be the object of this study is the variety in the use of adjective intensifiers. An example out of some variants of adjective intensifiers used in 'Suroboyoan dialect' is the phrase of 'panas sekali' (very hot) which in Javanese language Basa Ngoko Suroboyoan dialect may be expressed in several ways, i.e panas nemen/temen, panas pol. puanas and etcetera.

This is an interesting phenomenon which arose the curiousity of the writer. The writer was wondering whether there are different degrees of intensification or specific function -assigned to those adjective intensifiers in

relation with -their function to intensify adjectives. If there is, the writer wants to know which intensifiers have function to intensify adjectives of Javanese language more strongly, and vice versa. Based on the usage, the writer is suspicious that a certain grade of intensification does exist.

One of the most appropriate ways to investigate this phenomenon is by analysing it through morphological approach. This is due to the reason that those intensifiers are in the level of morphology because all of them are morphemes. And as we know morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangement in forming word (Eugene A. Nida, 1970). The word 'morpheme' is derived from the Greek word *morphe* meaning *form*. The definition of morpheme which is most widely accepted and most practicals in application is the one stated by Leonard Bloomfield. that is *Morpheme is a linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic-semantic resemblance to any other form* (Eugene A. Nida, 1970)

There are two kinds of morpheme. those are bound morpheme and free morpheme. Some variants of adjective intensifiers are free morpheme, for instance nemen/temen, pol, banget. And there is an adjective intensifier which is bound morpheme, that is sound-maker /u/. Bound morphemes have to be attached to other morphemes (in this case

adjectives) to obtain meaning. If they are in isolation, they are meaningless. Some adjective intensifiers which are categorized as bound morpheme obviously are meaningless when they are in isolation. The analyses on those intensifier occurrences and patterns are very significant for the problem solving. Maybe any morphological change shows the change of intensification.

Although those adjective intensifier morphemes have different forms, yet generally they have the same function or a common semantic distinctiveness. Their various forms are not discussed any further because they may have something to do with complicated socio-cultural history of 'Suroboyoan' dialect itself. Data accomplished during the field research show that those variants truly function as intensifiers. The discussion of those matters will not do any good for this thesis. The most important thing here is to find out the possibility of different degrees of intensification among those-forms.

I.2 Statement of the problems

Based on the background of the study above, the writer will try to find out possible explanations for the two following questions :

a. How are the patterns of adjective intensifiers used in 'Suroboyoan' dialect ?

b. Is there a different degree of intensification assigned
   among those various intensifiers ?

I.3 Objective of the study

Through this study the writer intends to give or
provide vivid elaborations concerning specific functions
and patterns of adjective intensifier morphemes analysed
through morphological analyses, in relation with the usage
of its various forms in 'Suroboyoan' dialect.

I.4 Significance of the study

This thesis hopefully makes the readers have a better
understanding toward the patterns of various adjective
intensifier morphemes in 'Suroboyoan' dialect and
comprehend some specific function assigned to some
intensifiers.

This is also meant to enrich scientific writings
pertaining with aspects of language, especially Javanese
language of 'Suroboyoan' dialect.

I.5 Scope and limitation

The research took place in some places within the area
of Surabaya city. And, the writer focused the scope of the
study on the analyses of adjective intensifiers used in
informal situation due to the reason that it is hardly

possible to find formal situation in which Basa Ngoko 'Suroboyoan' dialect is used as means of communication. Another limitation, this study is meant to conduct research on spoken discourse rather than the written one.

In some certain situations, some forms of adjective intensifiers may have different meanings. Such biases or changes of meaning which is due to the application of those forms beyond their function as adjective intensififer are not discussed any further in this study.

I.6 Theoretical Background

In this study, the writer applies some theories of morphology which are suitable with the topic, and are used to develop the analyses toward adjective intensifier morphemes in 'Suroboyoan' dialect.

Nida stated that morpheme differs in the types of phonemes which comprise them. and the relationship of the parts of morphemes to each other,and the manner in which morphemes are formally connected with each other. The analysis on how to differentiate morphemes here is divided into (1) the internal composition of morphemes and (2) the formal relationships of morphemes to each other (*Morphology : The Descriptive Analysis of Words*, 1970)

They are significant for the analysis of morphemic patterns and to reveal the similarity or difference of

morphemes. In this study they are used for the analysis of adjective intensifier morphemes. And those analyses can be used to reveal any possibility of different degree of intensification among the intensifiers.

The internal composition of morphemes may be treated in terms of :

(1) the type of phonemes which compose morphemes, i.e :

    a. segmental phonemes

    b. suprasegmental phonemes

    c. combination of segmental and suprasegmental phonemes

(2) the different phonemic shapes and sizes of morphemes

    i.e, canonical form.

(3) the formal relationships of the parts of morphemes to each other, i.e morphemes usually occur in either continuous sequence or superimposed sequence

The formal relationships of morphemes to each other are structural and positional.

(1) Structural relationships of morphemes to each other.

    a. Additive

    b. Replacive

    c. Subtractive

(2) Positional relationships of morphemes to each other

    a. Included

    b. Succesive

    c. Simultaneous

By knowing all of those terms and applying them to analyze various forms of adjective intensifiers, hopefully the problems can be solved as vivid as possible.

I.7 Method of the Study

The writer uses qualitative research for this study. According to Bogdan and Biklen, there are five typical characteristics of qualitative research, i.e : (a) natural setting as a direct data source and the researcher as key instrumen (b) descriptive (c) process is more important than result (d) data is analysed inductively, and (e) meaning is the main attention (*Penelitian kualitatif dalam bidang bahasa dan sastra*, 1990:27-30).

In qualitative research, inquiry has to be done in natural setting because the phenomena which are being studied show meanings in natural setting. Qualitative. research begins with assumption that nothing is trivial in the world. that every sympton is potensial as a door key for the comprehension of what is being studied.

It should be affirmed that qualitative research is not some kind of antiquantitative. It means within qualitative research there are good chances to apply quantitative data. If it happens. the researcher tends to emphasize qualitative data, whereas quantitative data serve as supplement (Drs. Aminuddin, MPd. 1990)

Qualitative research needs representative methods or techniques to acquire corpus of data. According to Baal. the most representative methods for this type of research are participant observation and indepth interview. Yet. it is also possible to use other method as long as the corpus of data can be obtain maximally (*Penelitian kualitatif dalam bidang bahasa dan sastra*, 1990).

In this study, the writer uses two techniques for data collecting, those are elicitation and observation. These two techniques are very representative to collect corpus pertaining with adjective intensifier morphemes. The inside out of these technique will be elaborated in chapter III.

Sampling

Glaser and Strause proposes that sampling involved seeking out people and situation which are likely to be particularly revealing or fruitful with respect to the phenomena in which one is interested.

The process of elicitation and observation mostly takes place in campus of FISIP and Psychology UNAIR. Surabaya, particularly its parking lots where the writer mingles with groups of student-college who are chatting to one another. Everyday there are several people in this parking lot. including some staffs of this institution. They are used to chatting about everything, from sports to

politics. It is worthy note that they come from different parts of Surabaya. Some of them live in North Surabaya, others live in West or any other parts of this city, and they always use basa ngoko 'Suroboyoan' dialect as a means of communication. This situation yields many interesting and worthwhile data, in the sense that they use different forms of adjective intensifiers. For instance, some of them use 'temen', some other people use 'pol', 'banget' and etcetera.

This situation may be hardly found if the writer decided to conduct research on a particular settlement or kampoong because people living in one particular area tend to exhibit uniformity in aspects of speaking. So the decision of using campus as location of research agrees with the statement of Glaser and Strause above.

Besides, the observation also takes place in public places and certain public transportation by which the writer leaves for school or works and comes home everyday. This is quite important so as to cross-check the validity of data.

I.8 Definition of Key terms

Since the most representative way to analyze this phenomenon is from morphological analysis, especially the distribution of the adjective intensifiers, some terms of

morphology are assigned to this study. This is important so as to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretating. Those terms are :

Adjective intensifiers :morphemes used for adjective intensification.

Phoneme :a phoneme is a group of phone-types (allophones) which are phonetically similar and show certain characteristics patterns of distribution in the language or dialect under consideration (Nelson Francis. 1958).

Segmental phoneme :phonemes which follow one another consecutively in the stream of speech: the vowels and consonants (Nelson Francis, 1958)

Suprasegmental phoneme :A phoneme (as of pitch, stress or juncture) which is synchronous with one or more succesive segmental phonemes (Nelson Francis, 1958).

Morpheme :a grammatical unit that is an arbitrary union of a sound and a meaning and that can not be further analysed. (Victoria Fromkin, 1983).

The organization of morphs (minimal meaningful unit) into family groups (Nelson Francis, 1958).

Bound morphemes : the types of morphemes as determined by their distribution which never occur in isolation, that is not regularly uttered alone in normal discourse. Such bound forms include prefixes, suffixes, suprafixes, infixes, replacives, subtractives, and some roots (Nida, 1970)

Free morpheme : the types of morphemes which may be uttered in isolation. They always consist of a root (Nida, 1970).

Continuous sequence : the parts of morpheme usually occur in continuous sequence if all of them are segmental (Nida, 1970).

Superimposed : if parts of morpheme include segmental and suprasegmental phonemes (Nida, 1970)

Javanese language : a language which is spoken mostly in the island of Java and which can be divided into three main levels, namely Krama Inggil, Krama Madya,

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and Basa Ngoko (Clifford Geertz, 1972).

Dialect : the variety of language spoken by the members of a singular homogenuous speech-community (Nelson Francis, 1958)

'Suroboyoan' dialect : a variety of language which is spoken by native people of Surabaya and its nearby regions.

Informal situation : may be understood as occasions which are attended by the participants spontaneously or accidently (in the sense that participants have no planned purposes), and there will be no relatively such cultural norms governing their behaviour (Goffman, 1964)

I.9 Organization of the thesis

The chapters of this thesis exhibit a structurally important sequence. This thesis begins with chapter I, Introduction, which consists of 9 sub-chapters. The first is Background of the study in which reasons of making this thesis and all aspects of a phenomenon discussed in this

thesis are mentioned in general. Proceeding the background of the study is the Statement of the problems. The problem-solving is going to be found in chapter of analyses. The Objective and Significance of the study give sort of descriptions concerning this thesis, including its purposes. Point I.6 is Theoretical background which exhibits theories of morphology applied in this thesis in general. Then, Method of the study explains type of research conducted by the writer, and methods as tehniques of data-collecting. In Definition of key-terms, several technical terms applied in this study are presented altogether with their definitions. These definitions are very important to avoid misunderstanding in interpretating this thesis.

In chapter II, the theories of the study are elaborated more vividly so as to provide adequate basis to understand the analyses of data and findings in chapter IV. The internal composition and formal relationships of morphemes to each other and all of its terms are explained in details. Then, they are used to analyze forms of adjective intensifier morphemes. The results of this analyses can be seen in data and interpretation of findings.

Chapter III consists of further depictions of methods used in this study. Efforts of the writer in obtaining some

data through the application of both methods are described in this chapter.

Data and findings acquired during the research are analysed in chapter IV by using theories elaborated in Theoretical background and chapter II. Chapter IV is the most crucial part of the thesis. The results of this analyses will be concluded in the last chapter, that is chapter V, Conclusion.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK