

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### II.1. Theories used in the analysis

As mentioned in theoretical background, the most representative means to treat this problem is by analysing adjective intensifier morphemes through types of morphemes. The discussion of type of morphemes is divided into :

- a. Internal composition of morphemes.
- b. The formal relationships of morphemes to each other.

##### II.1.1. Internal composition of morphemes

The internal composition of morphemes may be treated in terms of (1) the type of phonemes which compose morphemes, (2) the different phonemic shapes and sizes of morphemes, and (3) the formal relationships of the parts of morphemes to each other.

##### II.1.1.1. The types of phonemes which compose morphemes

Morphemes may be composed of (1) segmental phonemes, (2) suprasegmental phonemes and (3) combination of segmental and suprasegmental phonemes. In this part, adjective intensifiers are analyzed according to the

inventory of phonemes which compose them.

#### II.1.1.1.1. Morphemes consisting of segmental phonemes

Morphemes consisting of segmental phonemes are the most numerous in occurrence.

#### II.1.1.1.2. Morphemes consisting of suprasegmental phonemes

One type of morpheme consisting solely of suprasegmental phonemes is very common. This type is composed of morphemic units of intonational patterns. For example, in English the sentence-final glide which follow the last intonationally stressed syllable constitute morphemes.

Other forms of suprasegmental phonemes are pitch, stress and juncture. Such glide, pitches, stresses and juncture are not the structural property of the particular morpheme or group of morphemes with which they occur; rather, they have an independent structural value, quite separate from the segmental phonemes to which they are added.

#### II.1.1.1.3. Morphemes consisting of segmental and suprasegmental phonemes

In some language which exhibit distinctive stress, this suprasegmental feature serves primarily to distinguish

morphological units.

Morphemes which are structurally significant to the morphology of a language and consists wholly of suprasegmental phonemes are relatively rare.

#### II.1.1.2. Different shapes and sizes of morphemes

In this part, adjective intensifiers are analyzed on the inventory of their segmental phonemes. This will be symbolized by V for vowel(s) and C for consonant(s). Eugene A. Nida gives a vivid example of the various types of morphemes: "The various types of morphemes may be referred to as 'canonical' forms. In all languages there are different classes to such forms, and the principal distinction is usually between roots and affixes. In some languages word classes differ from each other. For example, in Ngbaka the verb roots consist of canonical forms composed entirely of segmental phonemes, but the noun roots have both segmental and suprasegmental phonemes". (*Morphology : The Descriptive Analysis of Words*, 1970). This example may be useful in the analysis of the various forms of adjective intensifiers morphemes.

#### II.1.1.3. Formal relationships of the parts of morphemes

The parts of morphemes usually occur in continuous sequence if all of them are segmental. They are

superimposed if they include segmental and suprasegmental phonemes.

## II.1.2. Formal relationships of morphemes to each other

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

### II.1.2.1. Structural relationships of morphemes to each other

The structural relationships of morphemes are of three different morphemic types, i.e. (1) Additive, (2) Replacive and (3) Subtractive. These represent three basic morphological processes, namely addition, replacement, and subtraction. Among these three morphemic types, only additive type which can be used for the analysis of adjective intensifier because none of them is replacive or subtractive. In their morphological processes none of those intensifiers replaces or subtracts adjectives.

Additive morphemes include roots, prefixes, suffixes, infixes, suprafixes and reduplicatives. Roots constitute the basic core of most words. Prefixes are bound elements which precede the root. Suffixes are bound elements which follow the root. Infixes occur within the root. Suprafixes are morphemes which consist wholly of suprasegmental phonemes and which are added to the root or the stem.

Replacive and subtractive are not elaborated any further because they do not contribute anything toward the analysis of this study.

#### II.1.2.2. Positional relationships of morphemes to each other

Morphemes have the following types of occurrence, namely (1) Successive (2) Included (3) Simultaneous. Some morphemes occur in included positions, either partial or complete. Infixes are completely included within other morphemes.

#### II.2 Related studies of other thesis

As far as the writer knows, thesis or scientific writings which discuss pure linguistic aspects of Basa Ngoko of 'Suroboyoan' dialect are quite rare. Nevertheless, there are some thesis which are somewhat quite closely-related to this thesis. i.e.

a. Perwi Damayanti with her thesis' title *Vowel harmony and variation of phoneme : A study of phonological aspect of Javanese in Surabaya dialect.*(unpublished)

b. Thomas Rijadi with his thesis' title *A Study of bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect.* (unpublished).

### II.3. General description of 'Suroboyoan' dialect

Although administratively Gresik and Surabaya is <sup>an</sup> separable, yet the language used by citizens of both cities is within the same area of dialect. The original language of Gresik and Surabaya is Javanese language which has distinguished characteristics. So there are differences to standard Javanese language. It is also different to Javanese language used in the regencies of Lamongan, Mojokerto, which are located nēreby Gresik and Surabaya (Geografi Dialek Bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Surabaya:2)

Language used in Surabaya is Javanese language with certain characteristics, different from common Javanese. However these characteristics do not cause any problem in communication between standard Javanese and Surabaya Javanese users. Common Javanese users are able to comprehend Surabaya Javanese well, and vice versa.

Language with certain characteristics and used in certain regions, but still can be used well with a language from another region, considered as the users of standard language called dialect (Compared with Ayatrohaedi, 1976:1). With these criteria, Javanese language in Surabaya can be considered as dialect. Language regions of 'Suroboyoan' dialect are Kabupaten Gresik, Kotamadya Surabaya and Kabupaten Sidoarjo. According to these language regions, 'Suroboyoan' dialect is also called

Gresik dialect or Sidoarjo dialect. However the term Sidoarjo is barely heard. Instead, Javanese language of 'Suroboyoan' dialect or Gresik dialect is more commonly used.

With language regions mentioned above, the borders of 'Suroboyoan' dialect are:

- North : Sea of Java
- West : Kabupaten Lamongan and Mojokerto
- South : Kabupaten Pasuruan
- East : Madura Strait

Regarding its boundaries, we can see that western and southern of 'Suroboyoan' dialect are language regions of common Javanese language. Whereas its northern and eastern are bordered on sea and Madura island whose people are users of Madurese language.

Surabaya as the centre of 'Suroboyoan' dialect is the entry of Madurese language users coming to Java island. Up to this present moment, Sumenepian located in the eastern most of Madura island coming to Java through Surabaya, since Surabaya is the closest to Madura island.

Surabaya as the closest to Madura island is not only as the passage for Madurese language users coming to Java, but also there are a great number of Madurese as the users of Madurese language living in that region. Thus, Surabaya is inhabited by two language users, namely Javanese and

Madurese language users. So there is a contact between two languages in that region. As the result of such contact, a great number of the inhabitants in that region are bilingual. Madurese language users are able to speak Javanese language, and vice versa.

This situation lasts for such a long time, and as a result Javanese language in that region is greatly influenced by Madurese language comprising intonation, vocabulary, and morphology. Furthermore, Javanese language which is influenced by Madurese language has its own development that creates today's 'Suroboyoan' dialect.

Bahasa Indonesia's influence toward the development of 'Suroboyoan' dialect is thought to be greater than its influence toward common Javanese since the users of 'Suroboyoan' dialect appear to be losers or not exceedingly bound by their language rules, unlike common Javanese users. (Geografi Dialek Bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Surabaya, Depdikbud, 1990)



## **CHAPTER III**

# **METHODS**