

## CHAPTER IV

## ANALYSIS

## IV.1. Presentasion of acquired data

By means of elicitation and observation, the writer acquired worthwhile data just as acquired. The writer obtained data partly by asking his informants certain questions on how they intensify the given adjectives. Then, the writer tried to stimulate them as so to create certain situation in which adjective intensifiers were used unconsciously, in the sense that it was used as a part of conversation. They were not aware of being interviewed, although the result was not always as the writer expected. Yet, several efforts produced some required data satisfactorily, that is when some of the informants exposed adjective intensifiers in the middle of our chatting. This is a real data in which intensifiers are used as a part of speech rather than as individual or isolated expressions as those the writer accomplished in the first mode of elicitation (asking certain questions).

It is good thing that the results of both models of elicitation showed resemblances or supported one another so that accuracy is confirmed.

An interesting experience of the writer occurred when the writer conducted observation in which passengers of public transportation which the writer uses everyday were put as the object. There the writer had to listen carefully to informal chatting which emerged among passengers, and the writer obtained or came across some adjective intensifiers morphemes, including typical intensifiers of 'Suroboyoan' dialect, that is the morpheme /-u-/. For instance :

"Iya mas...uadhem, wis tak pokoke gak tau aku kadhemen koyok ngunu sakdurunge." (It's very cold. I tell you, I have never felt cold like that before)

There are also other examples such as :

"Pancene koen iku guoblok!" (You are very stupid).  
or

"Untung koen budhal isuk, udane dueres!" (It is a good thing you left early, it's downpour)

Those examples combined with the result of elicitation showed the writer the fact that speakers of Basa Ngoko 'Suroboyoan' dialect use various adjective intensifiers morphemes. So far the writer succeeded in listing those varieties i.e. nemen [nəməŋ], temen [təməŋ], banget [bəŋət], pol [pəl], seru [səru], and bound morpheme /-u-/. As the writer has mentioned earlier, in his

preliminary research. the writer gave his informants various adjectives and asked them to intensify those adjectives according to the given questions. In order to figure out the occurrence of free morpheme intensifiers (nemen, temen, banget, seru, pol) and bound morpheme intensifiers ( /-u-/ ), the writer provided various Javanese adjectives either vowel-initialed or consonant-initialed adjectives. Some examples of those adjectives are :

akeh, adhem, anyep, anget, abang, bodho, cilik, ndableg, edan, gedhe, jeru, jembar, mayak, nakal, pedhes, pendhek, rame, sedih, seneng, teler, etc.

The result of this technique gave the writer tentative answers that different degrees of intensification really exists. Let us see the varieties :

akeh, cilik, panas (adjectives) +

nemen
temen
pol
banget
seru
-u-

That is the result of question such as :  
 Bagaimana...adjectives + sekali, henceforth the writer  
 calls such variants of intensifiers as *first degree  
 intensifiers*.

Whereas the question such as : Lalu,  
 bagaimana...sangat + adjectives + sekali (it violates  
 grammar, yet it is required for the need of the writer),  
 meant something unbearable, unthinkable, unforgettable,  
 unreachable, etc show us only a single pattern, that of  
 affixation of morpheme /-u-/ preceding vowel of the first  
 syllable. For example:

panas + /-u-/ -- p<sup>h</sup>anas : apik + -u- -- uapik :

ireng + /-u-/ -- uireng : akal - -u- -- uakal

Henceforth the writer calls this particular pattern as  
*second degree intensifiers*. Let us take a look at some  
 examples in underneath table :

adjectives	intensified by 2nd in.	transcription
akeh	u <sup>h</sup> akeh	[ u:ʷakeh ]
anget	u <sup>h</sup> anget	[ u:ʷangət ]
bodho	bu <sup>h</sup> odho	[ bu:ʷodho ]
ndableg	n <sup>h</sup> u <sup>h</sup> ableg	[ ndu:ʷableg ]
gedhe	gu <sup>h</sup> edhe	[ gu:ʷedhe ]

panas

p<sup>u</sup>anas[ pu<sup>u</sup>anas ]

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note : The usage of morpheme -u- as intensifier usually accompanied by stress on environment to which /-u-/ is affixed, and stress causes vowel lengthening. Therefore, the writer assigns ( ' ) as stress mark and ( : ) as a mark indicating vowel lengthening.

The only difference between /-u-/ found in the first degree and /-u-/ in second degree lies on the intensity of stress. /-u-/ which is used for excessive intensification is given a stronger stress, and it also undergoes vowel lengthening.

So, different with intensifiers on the first degree, the result of elicitation on second degree intensifiers showed the fact that all informants applied this particular intensifier toward the provided adjectives. Supported by the writer's observation, apparently there is a uniformity in the usage of second condition intensifiers.

In addition, the usage of morpheme /-u-/ for second degree intensifier is occasionally followed by some first degree intensifiers i.e. nemen, temen, pol, banget, and seru. This phenomenon was shown by some informants and persons under observation. Nevertheless, further study indicates that it is optional rather than obligatory. The writer noticed that speakers applying variants of first degree intensifiers for higher level of intensification sometimes left behind those markers. The

following table shows this pattern.

adjective	intensified adjective	
	first degree intensifiers	
	panas + $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{nemen} \\ \text{temen} \\ \text{pol} \\ \text{banget} \\ \text{seru} \\ \text{/ -u - /} \end{array} \right]$	intensifiers in the square bracket are obligatory

adjective	intensified adjective	
	second degree intensifiers	
panas	p <sup>u</sup> anas + $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{nemen} \\ \text{temen} \\ \text{pol} \\ \text{banget} \\ \text{seru} \end{array} \right]$	intensifiers in the square bracket are optional, whereas intensifier /-u-/ is obligatory

Among these intensifier forms, morpheme /-u-/ seems to be placed distinctively. There may be certain reason for

this phenomenon, in the sense that how come intensifier -u- is sort of distinctive than the others.

A knowledge of characteristics of each form of intensifiers i.e. their composition of phonemes, shapes and sizes, relationships to each other, etc can help us understand the differences and resemblances of those forms, and answer the phenomenon above as well.

Therefore, here are the analyses of those adjective intensifier morphemes through internal composition of morpheme and formal relationship of morphemes to each other.

#### IV.2. Analysis on types of phonemes which compose adjective intensifier morphemes

According to Nida, morphemes may be composed of (1) segmental phonemes (2) suprasegmental phonemes (3) combination between segmental and suprasegmental phonemes. And morphemes consisting of suprasegmental phonemes (juncture, stress and pitch) may be indicating certain functions (*Morphology : The Descriptive Analysis of Words*, 1970).

Based on this theory, the variants of Javanese adjective intensifiers are analysed as follow : the adjective intensifiers *nemen*, *tomen*, *pol*, *banget* and *seru* resemble one another, that is they are composed only of

segmental phoneme, whereas adjective intensifier /-u-/ consists of segmental and suprasegmental phonemes because its affixation to an adjective is accompanied by stress on the part of adjective to which the morpheme /-u-/ is added.

$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{nemen} \\ \text{temen} \\ \text{pol} \\ \text{banget} \\ \text{seru} \end{array} \right]$	segmental phonemes	/ -ú - /	segmental
			and supra-
			segmental
			phonemes

#### IV.3. Analysis on the different shapes and sizes of adjective intensifier morphemes

Theoretically, there is no restrictions on the shape and size of morphemes. The first degree intensifiers but /-u-/ show resemblance to one another i.e. they merely consist of segmental phonemes with similar patterns, that is CVCVC for nemen, temen and banget; CVCV for seru and CVC for pol (in the formula CVC-, C stands for either a consonant or a consonant cluster). Whereas intensifier form /-u-/ has a rather distinctive pattern, i.e. V and accompanied with stress. The various types of morphemes may be referred to as *canonical form*. Herewith the canonical forms of Javanese adjective intensifiers of 'Suroboyoan' dialect are CVCVC, CVCV, CVC and V.



#### IV.4. Analysis on the formal relationships of parts of adjective intensifier morphemes to each other

The parts of morphemes usually occur in continuous sequence if all of them are segmental and they are superimposed if they include segmental and suprasegmental phonemes.

Therefore, *nemen*, *temen*, *pol*, *banget*, *seru* are considered as morphemes occurring in continuous sequence because all parts of these intensifier morphemes are segmental phonemes. Whereas, the intensifier */-u-/* is composed of segmental and suprasegmental phoneme. It always undergoes vowel lengthening and stress.

So */-u-/* is considered as morpheme which occurs in superimposed sequence. For instance :

'panas' + */-u-/* ---> puanas [ pu:<sup>u</sup>anas ]

'nakal' + */-u-/* ---> nuakal [ nu:<sup>u</sup>akal ]

*/-u-/* inserted in adjective 'panas' and 'nakal' include segmental and suprasegmental phonemes.

nemen	} occur in continuous sequence
temen	
pol	
banget	
seru	

/-u-/ the stress is superimposed on the vowel which is lengthened at the same time whenever it is affixed to the adjective.

#### IV.5. Analysis on structural relationships of adjective intensifier morphemes to each other

According to structural relationships of morphemes, morpheme /-u-/ is a prefix or infix. It serves as prefix in a vowel-initialed word, and serves as infix in a consonant-initialed word.

Examples :      akeh + /-u-/      ---> úakeh [ u:wakeh ]  
                  panas + /-u-/      ---> púanas [ pu:ʷanas ]

Speaking of adjective intensifier occurrences, five adjective intensifier forms (nemen, temen, pol, banget, seru) indicate similarities in the manner that they precede or follow adjectives. If they are applied by preceding it to adjectives, adjectives to which they are attached are added with final sound [e], so the pattern is :

intensifier + adj. + [e]

For example 'pol adhome' [pol adhome], whereas when adding it to adjective nothing should be added to adjectives being intensified. The pattern is :

adjective + intensifier

For example 'adhem pol' [  $\wedge$ dhəm pəl ]

nemen	}	precede/follow adjectives. /-u-/ is affixed to adjectives
temen		
pol		
banget		
seru		

#### IV.6. Analysis on positional relationships of adjective intensifier morphemes to each other

Among forms of adjective intensifiers of Javanese language of 'Suroboyoan' dialect, /-u-/ is the distinctive form and analysable in this part of analysis.

According to this term, intensifier /-u-/ occurs in included position because it is also an infix. Eugene A. Nida stated that infixes are completely included within other morphemes (*Morphology : The Descriptive Analysis of Words*, 1970:76).

For examples : 'panas' + /-u-/ → puanas [ pu:<sup>w</sup>anas ]  
'medit' + /-u-/ → muedit [ mu:<sup>w</sup>edit ]

## **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSSION**