

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of The Study

Indonesia consists of many ethnic groups with their own cultures and languages. Research in the field of language is also stock taking of the culture that exist. Because, without learning language of an ethnic, it will be difficult to understand the culture of that ethnic.

Language has a role in our daily life. Human being can express his ideas, thought and feeling by language. All of our activities need language, because language is means of connecting and identifying of each individual to interact to each other. Language can also be used to indicate the background of some one. Dialects may show people's original region.

Language is a means of communication. Language is a sound symbol that consists of segmental and

suprasegmental phonemes. Segmental phonemes are divided into vowels and consonants. Suprasegmental phonemes are divided into stress, tone, and pitch. And the smallest unit of language is a phone.

Javanese is used by a great number of people in Java (Central Java, East Java except Madura and along the North Western coast of Java). Javanese consists of several different dialects and each dialect has certain characteristics. Javanese, specially the Krama level is used for ethnic ceremonial and formal occasions.

Nganjuk Javanese dialect is used by villagers in Kabupaten Nganjuk (all people in Kabupaten Nganjuk except in Kecamatan Kota). People in Kabupaten Nganjuk use this Nganjuk Javanese dialects as a means of communication in daily life. But in formal and non ethnic meeting people in Kabupaten Nganjuk use Indonesian.

Telecommunication sophisticated technology effects the youngsters' speaking in Nganjuk. The youngsters in Nganjuk begin to leave Nganjuk Javanese dialect when they communicate among themselves. If this condition continues, it is not impossible if Nganjuk Javanese dialect will disappear.

Nganjuk Javanese dialect is almost similar with other dialects of Javanese. Nganjuk Javanese dialect is a border dialect between Surakarta and Surabayan dialect.

Although Nganjuk is in East Java, the dialect that is used in this region tend to Surakarta than Surabayan dialect. But Nganjuk Javanese dialect is not as refined as Surakarta dialect.

There are phenomena that can indicate the characteristic of Nganjuk Javanese dialect. For some words that should be ended by [n] sound, some people sometimes end those words with [ŋ] sound. For example, in saying 'lapangan' (court), people can say [lapanŋ] or [lapanan]. In Nganjuk Javanese dialect there are also alveolar [r] and uvular [R]. There are words [rɔk] that means skirt and [Rɔken] that means ask some one to shake the tree.

Using another language or dialect cause culture interference. Culture interference can effect the existence of Nganjuk Javanese dialect among Nganjuk people. If this condition is neglected, after a long time, finally Nganjuk Javanese dialect may be extinct. So, this problem must be solved. As for as the writer know, no research on Nganjuk Javanese dialect, specifically its phonology has been conducted. This research is expected to be one of the ways to solve the problem above.

### **1.2. Statement of The Problem**

The problem that will be solved is this research are :

1. How are phonetic and phonemic description of consonants of Nganjuk Javanese dialect ?
2. Are the [n] and [ŋ] ending of certain words of Nganjuk Javanese dialect free variations or allophones or do they need other explanation ?
3. Are alveolar [r] and uvular [R] on Nganjuk Javanese dialect one phoneme or different phonemes ?

### **1.3. Objectives of The Study**

The objective of this study is to explain phonetics and phonemics description of Nganjuk Javanese dialect.

Phonetic description includes :

1. phone data
2. phone map
3. illustration of contoids in sentences

Phonemic description includes :

1. Suspicious consonant phonemes pairs
2. Consonant phonemes and its allophone
3. Consonant Phoneme distribution
4. The clusters of Nganjuk Javanese dialect.

#### **1.4. Significance of The Study**

The aim of this research is to give an information about phonetic and phonemic description of consonant phonemes of Nganjuk Javanese dialect. The writer hopes that this paper gives contribution to the reader who want to learn Javanese especially the Nganjuk dialect. Because this study is closely related to the study of linguistics, it can extend and broader our knowledge on linguistics, specially phonology.

Finally, this study is also done and submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana degree of the English Department, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Airlangga University.

#### **1.5. Scope and Limitation**

This studi is closely related to phonology. In doing this research the writer limits the study, so the analysis could be more specific. In this study the writer just analyzes segmental phonemes specially consonant phonemes on Nganjuk Javanese dialect, without considering suprasegmental ones.

#### **1.6. Theoretical Framework**

Language has always held a central place in the affairs of man, in his education, his art and his

science. Language is among the very first form of behaviour that we learn as children. To learn other skill and acquire other knowledge, we need the medium of language. Only man can receive explanation. Whether in oratory, in singing, or in written form, language has been an important medium of artistic expression for all people. Language is also used in science. Quiet possibly our ability to reason, to argue logically, and to think is part of language use. Certainly it is language as much or more than any other human traits that sets us off as unique within the animal kingdom.

All languages use the same channel for sending and receiving; the vibration of the atmosphere (Bolinger, 1982:45). All of the vibrations going in the same way, by the activity of the speech organs and all organize the vibrations in essentially the same way, into small units of sound that can be combined and recombined in distinctive ways.

Bolinger in his book 'Aspect of Language' also says that language is sound in the same sense that a given house is wood. It means that we can conceive of other materials, but it is as if the only tools we had were woodworking ones. If we learn a language we must learn to produce sound. We are unable to use any other medium except as in incidental help (1982:16).

Language is a sound symbol that is used by human being to communicate with others (Lopaliwa, 1988:1). Gorrys Keraf says that language is a means of communication among the members of society in the form of sound symbols that are produced by the human articulator. On the other hand Samsuri, in his Analisa Bahasa says, sound sign of human being are only sign that are produced by the articulator of human being. Finally, this sign is called language (1985:11).

Not all sounds that are produced by the articulator of human being is language sign. Sneezing for example, is also produced by human being's articulation, but is not included in language sign. Because it doesn't represent anything, except the sneezing it self. On the other hand, cough or screaming can be included in language sign, if it conventionally has a meaning among the society. Although the function is not exactly the same. From those explanations Samsuri concludes that language is sound sign system (1985:11). Based on its medium, verbal communications orally is the main one, so sending the news through the sound is the most easy thing that can be done by normal human being. Besides, based on human civilization history, oral language is used by human beings to communicate for the first time. As stated by Lopaliwa ..... since there is a human being, there is

oral language, whereas writing system has been developed since five thousand years ago (1988:3).

### 1.7. Method of Study

In doing this research the writer uses the descriptive method, because the writer describes Phonological aspects of Nganjuk Javanese dialect. A descriptive research is a research of which the purpose is describing situations or actions.

Because this research uses the descriptive technique, it is based on observation for a certain relatively short time (Andrie, 1987 : 41). It does not observe historical time from the past until now.

#### 1.7.1. Location and Population

The location of this research is in Kabupaten Nganjuk. From the twenty kecamatans in Kabupaten Nganjuk except Kecamatan Kota, the writer chooses three of them. They are Kecamatan Loceret, Kecamatan Rejoso, and Kecamatan Sukomoro. Kecamatan Loceret is located on the South side of Kecamatan Kota, Kecamatan Rejoso is on the North side and Kecamatan Sukomoro is on the East side.

The population of this research are the people from the three chosen kecamatans above.



### 1.7.2. Sampling

Sampling is necessary for a research, because it is a method in which an individual is selected in order to get a representative sample (Koentjoroningrat 1986:89). So we have a certain feature of samples that can describe the real situation from all population.

There are so many people in three chosen kecamatan in kabupaten Nganjuk. Two villages are taken from each of the three kecamatans. And from each village is taken two informants. But in this case the writer finds difficulties to choose them. Therefore the writer uses purposive sampling technique. It means all individuals that meet the criteria that has been stated of this population has the same chance to be chosen as informants (Lexy J. Moleong, 1994:165). The informant should be :

- native speaker of Nganjuk Javanese dialect
- between 30 - 60 years old
- has a good articulatory and health
- has at least graduated from SD or the same level
- can speak Indonesian
- never speaks another language and has not used Nganjuk Javanese dialect for a long time
- has enough time to give the necessary information.

### 1.7.3. Technique of Data Collection

A technique of data collection is a process in which primary data are obtained for the research purpose. The technique of data collection that is used in this research is observation, interview, and elicitation.

Observation is done to check the using Nganjuk Javanese dialect among Nganjuk people. Interview is done to interview ethnic or public leader who fluently speak Nganjuk Javanese dialect. This interview is done to get solid data.

Elicitation is done by :

- translating from Indonesian into Nganjuk Javanese dialect .
- asking some questions .
- informant being asked to tell a story.
- correcting some words/sentences that are pronounced incorrectly by the researcher

All data were recorded on the tape recorder.

### 1.7.4. Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer starts with analysis. The analysis of collected data is a technique of theoretic descriptive analysis. Based on the aim of this research, the descriptive table is used to simplify the data.

When all the data are obtained, analysis is done according the following procedure :

1. Data are transcribed phonetically.
2. Make phonetics map from the phones that occur.
3. Phonetically similar sound pairs are listed.

Because the status of some of those sound pairs are doubted, its allophonic and phonemic feature need to be proven.

4. The sounds/phones that are not listed in number 3 are considered as different phonemes.
5. To prove the status of the sound that are listed in number three use :
  - a. Minimal pairs : if those minimal pairs have different meaning, they are considered as different phonemes.
  - b. Complementary distribution, if the sound are complementary distribution, they are considered as allophone.
  - c. Analogical environment, if two sounds have analogic environment, those two sounds will be analyzed further.
6. All sounds that have been qualified as phoneme are listed.
7. All phonemes are described
8. Series of possibility and combination between the

consonant phonemes (cluster) also described.

9. deviations are given a note.

### 1.8. Definition of Keyterms

Allophone is a phonetic realization of a phoneme in a particular environment.

Phoneme is a minimum unit of distinctive sound feature.

Contoid group is strictly delineated by the articulatory and acoustic nature of sounds, without reference to phonemic contextual function.

Consonant group is category of sounds, not as determined by their own phonetic nature, but according to their grouping in specific syllable contextual functions.

### 1.9. Organization of The Paper

The chapters of this thesis exhibit a structurally important sequence. This thesis begins with chapter I, Introduction, that consists of eight sub-chapters. The first is the background of The Study in which reason of making this thesis and all aspect of phenomenon discussed in this thesis are mentioned in general. Proceeding The Background of The Study is The Statement of The Problem. The Problemsolving is going to be found in the chapter of analysis. The Objective and Significance of The Study give sort of description concerning with this thesis. Point 1.6. is Theoretical Framework which exhibits

theories of Phonology applied in this thesis. Then The Method of The Study explains the type of research conducted by the writer, and methods as techniques of data collection and data analysis.

In chapter II, General description of the object of this research is described. Data and findings acquired during the research are analyzed in chapter III by using theories elaborated in Theoretical Framework in chapter I. Chapter III is the most crucial part of this thesis. The results of this analysis will be concluded in the last chapter, that is chapter IV.

**CHAPTER II**

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**