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A STUDY OF SOUND (M) ELISION IN JAVANESE WORDS USED BY PEOPLE OF DESA SEMAMPIR, CERME KABUPATEN GRESIK
- A PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS -

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

This study is no more than just a case study. it is a linguistic phenomenon found accidentally in Desa Semampir,Gresik when the writerwas spending the course of KKN Program. It is considered to approach the case by means of pure linguistic theories. Therefore the analysis that will be held should be descriptive utilizing some phonological theories. Then the theories are selectively determined on the basis of relevancy in order to describe two main problems of the study : (1) What kinds of sound elision occur under investigation, and (2) How is such an elision phonologically described.

This study attempts to reveal the nature and the way on how the sound [m] elision occur in Javanese words which are ussually spoken by the society of Desa Semampir. Techniques of data analysis used here is descriptive since the data that were succesfully collected constitute the words whose initial sound is [m]. Besides that, it is due. to the theories which are mostly a pure linguistic ones. In such case, the most appropriate approach to deal with is by means of description to the phenomenon found.

Some of phonological theories which are used to be addopted in analysis (see chapter IV) are those which are most related and solutable to the phenomenon. In fact, by means of analysis the new findings are created, that is the formulation of new rules designed to meet the need of relevancy to the study. Another new findings of this study is the appearance of glottal sound (called 'glotalization') in the first sound of the first syllable after the sound [m] is dropped. Surprisingly, such an elision is unchangable in terms of its meaning.