

Dwiyani. 2019. *Analisis Fonologi Bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Tuban*. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Pembimbing I: Khusnul Khotimah, S.S., M.Pd. dan pembimbing II: Ahmad Jami'ul Amil, S.Pd., M.Pd.

ABSTRAK

Tuturan penduduk di Kabupaten Tuban mempunyai kemenarikan menyangkut kekhasan pengujaran bunyi [ɛ] dan [ɔ] yang berada di posisi ultima diakhiri dengan konsonan /h/, seperti kata [putɛh], [mulɛh], [abɔh], [butɔh], [səpulɔh]. Apabila dibandingkan dengan pengujaran bunyi bahasa Jawa pada dialek Standar jelas terdapat perbedaan. Dengan demikian, kekhasan pengujaran bunyi bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Tuban dapat dikaji menggunakan ilmu fonologi. Fonologi adalah cabang linguistik berfungsi untuk mengkaji bunyi-bunyi ujar yang diproduksi oleh alat ucap manusia. Dalam penelitian ini, analisis fonologi pada bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Tuban bertujuan untuk menjelaskan vokal dan konsonan serta distribusinya, juga perubahan bunyi berjenis harmoni vokal dan kontraksi terhadap tuturan masyarakat di Kabupaten Tuban. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik simak dan cakap yang berbantuan 800 daftar tanya guna menjangkau data secara pupuan lapangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bunyi segmental bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Tuban berjumlah 31, terdiri dari 10 vokoid dan 21 kontoid. Vokoid itu, meliputi [a], [i], [I], [u], [U], [e], [ə], [ɛ], [o], [ɔ]; kontoidnya, meliputi [p], [b], [t], [d], [tʰ], [dʰ], [c], [j], [k], [g], [h], [s], [m], [n], [ŋ], [ɲ], [l], [r], [w], [y], [ʔ]. Berdasarkan analisis fonemis, ditemukan vokal bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Tuban yang berjumlah 8, meliputi /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /ə/, /ɛ/, /o/, /ɔ/. Bunyi [I] dan [U] tidak termasuk fonem karena berdistribusi komplementer dengan bunyi [i] dan [u] sehingga keduanya adalah alofon. Seluruh vokal tersebut dapat berdistribusi sempurna, kecuali vokal /ə/ yang hanya berdistribusi di awal dan tengah kata. Vokal /i/ beralofon [I] dan vokal /u/ beralofon [U] hanya berdistribusi di tengah kata. Kemudian, konsonan berjumlah 21, meliputi /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /tʰ/, /dʰ/, /c/, /j/, /k/, /g/, /h/, /s/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ɲ/, /l/, /r/, /w/, /y/, /ʔ/. Seluruh konsonan berdistribusi lengkap, kecuali /tʰ/, /dʰ/, /c/, /j/, /ŋ/, /ɲ/, /w/, /y/ yang berdistribusi di awal dan tengah kata, serta /ʔ/ tidak berdistribusi di awal kata. Harmoni vokal terjadi pada fonem /ɔ/ → /a/, /u/ → /ɔ/, /i/ → /ɛ/, /e/ → /ɛ/. Kontraksi ditemukan pelepasan [Ø] di awal, tengah, dan akhir kata.

Kata kunci: Fonologi, Vokal, Konsonan, Distribusi, Harmoni Vokal, Kontraksi.

Dwiyani. 2019. *Phonological Analysis of Javanese Language in Tuban Regency*. Thesis, Indonesian Literature and Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Education, University of Trunojoyo Madura. Advisor I: Khusnul Khotimah, S.S., M.Pd. and advisor II: Ahmad Jami'ul Amil, S.Pd., M.Pd.

ABSTRACT

The society's speech of Tuban regency has an interested that concern with the characteristics of sounds [ɛ] and [ɔ] which is in the ultima position and ends with a consonant /h/, such us from the word [putɛh], [mulɛh], [abɔh], [butɔh], [səpulɔh]. When it is compared with the sound of Javanese language in Standar dialect it clearly showed the differences. Therefore, the characteristics of Javanese language sounds in Tuban regency can be investigates by using phonology. Phonology is a branch of linguistics that has function to investigate the speech sounds which is produced by human's utensils. In this study, phonological analysis of Javanese language in Tuban regency is aimed to explain the vowel and consonant with their distribution, also sound type changes vowels harmony and contraction toward society's speech in Tuban regency. Data collection techniques used simak and cakap by assisting 800 lists of question in order to catch up the data in the field. The result of this study shows that segmental sound of Javanese language in Tuban regency amount 31, consist of 10 vocoid and 21 contoid. Vocoid, include [a], [i], [I], [u], [U], [e], [ə], [ɛ], [o], [ɔ] for contoid including [p], [b], [t], [d], [t^h], [d^h], [c], [j], [k], [g], [h], [s], [m], [n], [ŋ], [ñ], [l], [r], [w], [y], [ʔ]. Based on the phonemic analysis, it was found vowel of Javanese language in Tuban regency amount 8, including /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /ə/, /ɛ/, /o/, /ɔ/. The sounds of [I] and [U] are not belong to phoneme, because the complementary distribution with the sounds of [i] and [u], so that both of them are allophone. All of these vowels can be distributed perfectly, besides vowel /ə/ in which it can be distributed in the beginning and in the middle of words. Vowel /i/ has allophone [I] and vowel /u/ has allophone [U] which can be distributed in the middle of words. Then, consonants which has amount of 21, including /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /t^h/, /d^h/, /c/, /j/, /k/, /g/, /h/, /s/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ñ/, /l/, /r/, /w/, /y/, /ʔ/. All of these consonants can be distributed completely, besides /t^h/, /d^h/, /c/, /j/, /ŋ/, /ñ/, /w/, /y/, which can be distributed in the beginning and in the middle of word, also /ʔ/ cannot be distributed in the beginning of word. Vowel harmonies occur to the phoneme /ɔ/ → /a/, /u/ → /ɔ/, /i/ → /ɛ/, /e/ → /ɛ/. In contraction are found deletion [Ø] in the beginning, in the middle, and in the end of word.

Keywords: Phonology, Vowel, Consonant, Distribution, Vowel Harmonies, Contraction.