

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five subchapters. They are background of the study, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scopes and limitation of the study. Those subchapters are important to be explained since they describe this study generally.

1.1. Background of the Study

Madurese language is one of regional languages of Indonesia, spoken in Madura island and some smaller islands nearby. The use of Madurese language also spreads outside Madura to the neighbouring island of Java, particularly to the northern part of the island, an area specifically known as the Tapal Kuda (*“Horseshoe”*) region consisting of Pasuruan, Surabaya, Malang to Banyuwangi (*“Madurese language – Wikipedia.org”* 2016). Madurese language is also used in other parts of the country such as Kalimantan and Sulawesi since Madurese ethnic people take part in transmigration programs, tradings, and cross cultural marriages.

Madurese language has its own characteristics that differentiate it with other regional languages such as Javanese and Sundanese. One of the most noticeable characteristics of Madurese language is the occurrence of gemination. Gemination occurs when there is a sequence of two identical consonants. In Madurese language, gemination occurs in the syllable pattern in which the first consonant occupies a syllable coda and the second consonant occupies the onset

of the following syllable (Sofyan, 2007: 235). For instance, in the word *matta* which means ‘raw’ in English, the consonant *t* is geminated in which the first consonant of *t* occupies the syllable coda of /mat/ and the second consonant of *t* occupies the onset of the following syllable /ta/. Almost all of the words in Madurese language contain gemination, either in the base form (the root) or in some words resulting from suffixation.

Because of this prominent phenomena of gemination, the native speakers of Madurese language would like to pronounce the alphabet b [be], c [ce], and d [de], as [ə**b**be], [ə**c**ce] , and [ə**d**de] (Sofyan, 2007: 235), with the letters being underlined are geminated and pronounced longer. This makes such a unique pronunciation of Madurese language that makes the speakers are recognized to be Madurese or comes from Madura island. There are some examples of consonant gemination which occurs in the base form such as *dimma* [dimma] ‘where,’ *brätta* [brætta] ‘everywhere,’ *eccèt* [əccèt] ‘paint,’ *loppa* [lɒppa] ‘forget,’ and *matta* [matta] ‘raw’.

Consonant gemination in Madurese language mostly occurs in the base word (the root) in which there is the vowel e /ə/ being involved (Davies, 2010: 42). For instances, these following words that are taken from Pawitra’s Madurese – Indonesian dictionary, where the vowel e /ə/ presents always induce gemination:

eccèt	[əccèt]	‘paint’
pèppa’	[pɛppaʔ]	‘flat’
ressep	[rəssəp]	‘absorb’
tennon	[tənnɒn]	‘weave’

These consonants gemination in the Madurese language of the base words are different with another language with the same double consonants spelling, for example, English, the words *annalist*, *hoss*, and *dudder* are not treated as gemination phenomena as those words are pronounced as single consonants.

Not only in the base form of the words, consonants gemination can also occur as the result of word formation process, namely suffixation (Sofyan, 2007: 235). For example, when the causative suffix *-aghi* is inflected to the base form *pokol* which means *hit* in English, the result is the causative verb *pokollaghi*. The consonant *l* in the word *pokollaghi* is geminated in which the first phoneme of /l/ becomes the final syllable of the previous syllable *pokol* and the second phoneme of /l/ becomes the first syllable in the subsequent syllable *laghi*. This type of consonant doubling also occurs in the spelling of English words as the result of suffix *-ing* such as *putting*, *spitting*, and *cutting*. However, they are not treated as gemination as that in Madurese's because those words are pronounced as single consonants. Thus, a study of consonant gemination especially in Madurese language is very interesting to be conducted.

Furthermore, the study of gemination that has been conducted by previous researchers mostly analyzed the phonological aspects of gemination, rather than the morphophonemic processes such as what have been done by Ridouane (2010) and Oh & Redford (2012). Those two previous studies are concerned with the duration or length between geminates and their singletons counterparts while this present study is focused on geminations which occur as the result of morphophonemic process namely suffixation.

Because of this unique phenomena of gemination in Madurese language and there are no studies of gemination that has been conducted by English Study Program students of Trunojoyo Madura University, the writer is interested in conducting a study about gemination in Madurese language, focusing on the morphophonemic process, which is gemination resulting from suffixation. The writer takes the data from one of Madurese magazines, the so-called *Pakem Maddhu*. *Pakem Maddhu* magazine is published by *Pakem Maddhu* organization in Pamekasan. This magazine is under the auspices of the Pamekasan government.

Pakem Maddhu magazine is chosen as the source of the data because this magazine has a special feature which is complemented by orthographic symbols, so it helps the readers to pronounce the words correctly. Here is the example of the data found in the *Pakem Maddhu* magazine:

Abdhina anyo'ona odi' palèmannā duare bâdâ kaparlowan.
(Excuse me, **may I leave** for two days because I have something to do).

(taken from *Pakem Maddhu* magazine 46th edition)

The example above shows that consonant gemination occurs in the word *palèmannā* which is indicated by the sequence of two identical consonants of **n**. Based on the example above, consonant gemination occurs as the result of suffixation in the word *palèmannā* which means 'may leave' in English. The word *palèmannā* is derived from the base word *palèman* which means 'leave' in English. The irrealis suffix *-a* which attaches to the base word *palèman* triggers consonant gemination of **n** resulting in the word *palèmannā*. The writer is also interested in analyzing *Pakem Maddhu* magazine as the source of the data since the data can easily be found in this magazine.

1.2. Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study that has been described above, the writer comes up with the following problems:

1. What are the types of gemination as the result of suffixation found in *Pakem Maddhu* magazine?
2. What are the syllabic structures that caused the occurrence of suffixation geminates found in *Pakem Maddhu* magazine?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Related to the statement of the problems above, this study aims to:

1. To explain the types of gemination as the result of suffixation found in *Pakem Maddhu* magazine.
2. To explain the syllabic structures that caused the occurrence of suffixation geminates found in *Pakem Maddhu* magazine.

1.4. Significances of the Study

The result of this study is expected to give both theoretical and practical benefits in morphophonemic process of Madurese language. Theoretically, this study is hoped to give better understanding for the readers, particularly the students of English Study Program of University of Trunojoyo Madura in understanding Madurese language in general, and in understanding the phenomena of gemination in particular.

Practically, this study is also expected to help the readers improve their knowledge about consonants gemination as a unique phenomenon in Madurese

language. This study is important for those who are interested in conducting similar studies in gemination, especially in the case of consonants gemination in Madurese language since the study of gemination is still limited.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on gemination, particularly in the realm of morphophonemic process of gemination in Madurese language as the result of suffixation. The scope of this study is the theory proposed by Davies (2010) and Sofyan (2007) about types of gemination as the result of suffixation. Furthermore, the writer also examines Madurese syllable structures theory proposed by Oka (1988) that caused the occurrence of gemination as the result of suffixation. The writer then limits the study on gemination words that appear as the result of suffixation found in *Pakem Maddhu* magazine.