

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This introduction presents some units which are included background of the study, statement of research problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of Study

Every language has its own characteristics. The most fundamental is in terms of sounds. In the speech sound, the speaker should produce sound precisely to make the listeners understand what the speaker mean. Phonology is aimed to analyze and discuss the sequence sound of the language. One of the main aspects of phonology is the study and discovery of phonological rules. Rules are the way people predict how a speech sound will change depending on its position in various speech environments. One of the phonological rules is inserting of phoneme within the word (epenthesis), which functions to make words easier to pronounce or more salient to the listener.

Concerning with the phonological rules, especially in epenthesis, there is a case in which the people sometimes are confused to identify the words that they uttered or heard, why the words pronounce like that occur in their minds, because the written and pronunciation of the words is different. Thus, people have to be able to recognize and identify sound in a language, for example: Speakers of some varieties of English often insert an epenthetic schwa [ə] between the final consonant

(Crowley, 1997) of the word [film] to be produce [filəm] and the word *arm* to be pronounce [a.rəm.] In the two examples, there are two consonants or consonant clusters within the words, to pronounce the languages there is a schwa [ə] vowel to breaks up the consonant clusters.

Epenthesis is an insertion of a sound to facilitate the language in order to make the languages easy in articulation, appropriate with their phonological pattern. The phenomenon of epenthesis is also borrowing word. For instance, in Madurese, when the speaker adopts the language from Indonesian, Such as in /bɾlɛndɛr/ from /blendər/ that is inserting vowel /e/ between consonant /b/ and /l/. Then, in /dhuwâ/ from /doa/, there is also an insertion of consonant /w/ between /u/ and /a/. The words are borrowed from the first language and incorporated in the second language, with speakers attempting to maintain a phonological pronunciation that is characteristic of the first language.

The insertion of language also occurs in Madurese native. Many of Madurese have epenthetic sound. Commonly the insertion is consonant, the epenthetic consonant occurs between two vowels, to breaks up the vowel sequence. Besides, the occurring of epenthetic consonant is based on morphological considerations (Deghan & Kambuziyya, 2012). There are two examples that the writer taken from the comedian utterance “Sukur CS”. One of the examples is *eonjana* to be pronouncing [ejɔŋjɛna] ‘be swang’. This word becomes epenthetic sound because there is an insertion of glide [j] between two vowels. Another example is *kabadaan* becomes [kabɔdɔʔɛn], because this word

also has the insertion within the word, especially between two vowels. The two of words are from suffixation.

The insertion of sound into a word is one of the phenomenon in linguistic that common in every languages. It is proven by many researchers who conducted the same issue. In Shona, Mudzingwa, 2007; Sinhala, Smith, 2001; Japanese, Kawahara, 2002; Polish, Rubach, 1984; Staroverov, 2014; Persian, Deghan & Kambuziya, 2012; Pakistani, Jabeen, et.al, 2012; English and Arabic, Hadeel & Hasan, (2011); French, Iyiola (2015); Zygis, (2015) were the researchers who also conducted study of epenthesis in linguistic domain but none of them study of epenthesis in Madurese. Madurese is chosen to be the subject of this study, because many words of Madurese contain of epenthetic sound. Thus, this analysis focused on the epenthesis of a segment in words that spoken by Madurese comedians on “Sukur CS” show.

“Sukur CS” is from Probolinggo, one of the regencies of East Java Province, Indonesia. This regency is not located in Madura, but this regency is also use Madurese in their communication. It is used by Madurese migrants and still keeps contact with their mother land.

Comedy is an act that can make other people laugh, while comedians are those who entertain the audience (Ariyanto, 2009), especially in making the audience laughs in a various ways. The trick also varies, depending on the comedian and it is usually adjusted to the conditions of people who want to be made to laugh. “Sukur CS” is a group of Madurese comedy which is found by Sukur in 1976 and developed until today (Fitriani, 2015). Typically, this group is

accompanied by OM. Putra Buana, an orchestra coming from Surabaya, but sometimes “Sukur CS” group is also not using accompaniment of OM. Putra Buana, depending on the event organizers.

The group of comedian “Sukur CS” is chosen to be the subject of the study, because the comedians use Madurese when present the comedy. The comedians also produced many words that contain of epenthetic sound. The epenthetic words occur in Madurese native and borrowing word to facilitate the language in articulation. For the reason that epenthesis is in connection to facilitate the language in order to make easy in articulation. So, this comedy group is suitable to be the source of the data. Therefore, the writer decided to study of epenthesis in “Sukur CS” published on April, 22nd 2016.

1.2 Statement of Research Problems

Based on the explanation above the writer intends to analyze the Madurese phonological process, especially epenthetic sound found in “Sukur CS” comedy. In this case, the writer attempts to answer these questions:

1. What are types of epenthesis uttered by Madurese comedians in “Sukur CS” show?
2. What are the factors that cause the epenthesis of a segment in words?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In accordance in the research problem above the objectives of the study can be stated as follows:

1. To explain the types of epenthesis uttered by Madurese comedians utterance in “Sukur CS” show.
2. To explain the factors those cause the epenthesis of a segment in words.

1.4 Significances of the Study

The significances of this study are to give contributions both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to give understanding about phonological process, especially epenthesis. The writer also hopes the readers can understand further explanation about the term of epenthesis and to help other students who plan or look for references about epenthesis.

Practically, the purpose of this study is to help people in interpreting the phonological rules in epenthetic sound in words that many occur in Madurese. This study also can become an alternative for the readers in understanding Madurese comedy in *Sukur CS* show, that published in you tube. The results of this study are expected to be contributed of grammar book in Madurese, especially in epenthesis, because there is no grammar book of Madurese that described in detail of epenthesis.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is phonological process. This study deals to the theory related to phonetics and phonology in which both of two disciplines focus on sound production. Besides, the writer limits the data from the utterances that contain of epenthesis sounds uttered by comedians in “Sukur CS” comedy.