

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Morphophonemic is viewed as the main part of linguistic study related to phonology and morphology. The linguistic study particularly concerned with the investigation of the phonological variations within morpheme (Katamba, 1993). It includes phonological process within morphemes and how these factors affect each other in order to form a word (Nida, 1949). It is also examined in how speakers pronounce the sounds that affect the pronunciation of morphemes or how morphological factors affect the appearance of phonemes. In addition, the study deals with morphological process and phonological processes related to the phonetic form of language use. It investigates how the process of language production in the brain and how it's structuring used in the society. One of the linguists, William Labov establishes how certain factors in society may influence language form and how the language use contributed in society (Labov, 1972). Speakers attend to use the local variety of language to show the identification of their locality. On the other hand, Speakers propose to social acceptability and hence in their speech they move towards the standard of their area. Thus, Morphophonemic study plays an important role through the morphological process and phonological processes.

Proper pronunciation of every word is important to build a successful communication. First, the appropriate pronunciation of the words leads

appropriate understanding through the listeners. Otherwise, incorrect pronunciation of the morphemes or phonetic forms will give unexpected understanding through the meaning of the words. According to the language acquisition theory, the user of the language unconsciously tends to imitate their former language user in order to acquire the rules of the phonological forms. In some languages, particularly vernacular or regional languages, which are used formally was not learned in educational institution for the teaching of the students. Yet, the correct pronunciation of words and sound change are not taught formally in the institution. It is still needed to avoid confusion amongst the language users. In Gresik town, Javanese language as regional language is implemented in school curriculum. But, the syllabus is not implemented the phonology and morphology of the language as part of teaching and learning process itself. For Example, Javanese speakers tend to modify Indonesian words such as “*pe-kerja-an*” and “*per-nikah-an*” into “*kerjo-an*” and “*kawin-an*” by deleting “pe” in the initial of the words. Thus, the major differences between the phonemic transcription and the visual representation of speech sounds caused confusion and misunderstanding between native speakers and non-native speakers. Regard to the representation of morpheme and phoneme is composed, Morphophonemic essentially can help the population have a better understanding related to the speech sounds.

Javanese language as the agglutinative language has its own phonological rules and its relationship with the society that is used language as the main verbal and non-verbal communication to interact with the others. The constructed

phonetic form that examined speech sounds in its environment. It is related to the varying characteristic ways of the language. It specifically relates to feature of a language which refers to particular meaning in a society. It is used as a tag for classifying a speaker's speech. Speakers may have different pronunciation, word order, etc. It investigates the varying differences in the social characteristics of speakers who are using the language and the linguistic constraints promote certain language structures. It continued an important issue at the heart of the morphophonemic field. How the sound changes determined leads someone to have some ways in understanding how language use through the society.

Due to the morphophonemic analysis, the researcher interested to discuss the phonological forms which are constructed by Javanese speakers. One of the reasons related to the speech production in human relations. Speech production on the process of communication refers to how speakers differently interpreted the messages (Jaber & Hussein, 2011). Native speakers significantly use the language forms to deliver their meanings and purposes. The language forms may contain constructed forms. On the one hand, the social interacts could be accepted among native speakers who have the same background of the language. On the other hand, non-native speakers who have a different background will get difficulties to perceive the speech production in its communicative context such as the phonological process.

According to the respect, the cognitive analysis of the morphophonemic research in Gresik speakers has not been widely conducted, whether the speech production was to be understood as individual, or to be examined in its connection

on the certain community of speakers. The unexplored phonological process cannot allow non-native speakers recognize the language use and its structure of native speakers, find out about how language and society interacts influence the manner in which people speak. It specifically is also used to show social situations and look how these general phonetic principles are produced or perceived. In addition, the wider contexts in which how such relevant social phenomena as politeness are expressed in different languages.

At particular occasions, one of the phonological process especially insertion influence sound structure, whether analyzed at a phonetic or phonemic level, is still need to be understood in terms of language production into surface forms is used and learned. The different meaning among native and non-native speakers in processing, interpreting, selecting and organizing information between native speakers and non-native speakers can cause miscommunications, disagreements, social conflicts, stereotypes, judgments, projections, and the other problems. For example, according to the phonological form of Javanese language, it can be exemplified by the word *gresik*. The phoneme of the word /gərsek/ is uttered [ŋgərsek] by native speakers. But, non-native speakers sometimes uttered the word [gərsik] and [grəsik]. Thus, the current study attempts to contribute the socio-phonetic study to give some insights through the importance of language production research (for instance, the success communication through the pronunciation between the speakers). In this case, the researcher finds out the phonological process through Gresik's speakers within morpheme that influence

the sound structure in social interaction related to the insertion of [uw] in performing Javanese utterances.

Dealing with the lack of data relevant on Javanese morphophonemic research, it is demonstrated to help our understanding in the realization of the phonological variations and explore in work on Javanese language. Furthermore, how language forms in pronunciation interact examines the study that can be complement each other and inform the occurrences of Javanese phonetic variables to the non-native speakers.

The current study directly implies the view of morphophonemic as a theoretical tool providing the understanding of the language production in its speech sounds. Due to the various lexical forms modified in Javanese language production, the study attempt to analyze the phonological process within morpheme as the main core of the discussion, particularly insertion of [uw] to deliver a new understanding of morphophonemic study in Javanese language for either native speakers or non-native speakers. It concerns several areas of the study that serve the context of the experiment: the syllable structure of the insertion and how the insertion organized in Gresik dialect.

1.2 Statement of research problem

Regarding to the vowel and consonant identification performed by Gresik speakers, this thesis seeks to address the following questions:

1. What are the types of insertion [uw] occurred in Javanese words?
2. How does the morphological process affect the pronunciation of Javanese

words?

1.3 Objective of the study

1. To identify the types of insertion [uw] occurred in Javanese words.
2. To describe how the morphological process affect the pronunciation of Javanese words does.

1.4 Significance of the study

This research has two significances. First, it theoretically represents the occurrences of the vowel and consonant insertion in Javanese language. The identification of the speakers as evidences of linguistic data in demonstrating the phonological process gain broader understanding in the realization of phonetic forms and explore in work on Javanese language which the speakers are not aware of. Second, it practically supposes language speakers to utter the pronunciation of the words based on Gresik dialect. It shows a new light on the phonological process is pronounced correctly. How language form in pronunciation examined in this study can be complement each other and inform the occurrences of Javanese phonetic variables to the non-native speakers. It is the beginning point for further studies to be conducted with more powerful cues.

1.5 Scope and limitation of the study

It is beyond the scope of the study to demonstrate the phonological process that take place in morphemes into surface form that is heard in fact. The study is based on the identification of [uw] related to representations of morphemes are composed. Those specifically concerns the occurrences of the productions based

on Javanese language as the first language in Gresik. There are several areas of the study that serve the context of the experiment: the syllable structure of the insertion and how the utterances are produced.

Gresik town is a small town of the province of East java. It is about 25 km to the northwest of Surabaya. As of the 2010 census, most inhabitants speak a dialect of Javanese. Related to the dialects of modern Javanese, Gresik inhabitants intend to use Gresik dialect. *Gresik* dialect as one of eastern Javanese dialects is commonly used in Gresik. So that's why this study intends to use eastern Javanese vocabularies as the source of the data of the study in its language production.