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PHONOLOGICAL RULES APPLIED IN “MADURESE”

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Abstract

Madurese is a mother tongue of the society in Madura island. The language has a unique pronunciation system. The aim of this research to understand three types of phonological rules applies in the language and types of phonological rules in a language and describe the phonological rules Sampang people. This research focus on phonological rules of Madurese in Desa Rohayu, Kecamatan Kedudung, Madura (Sampang). Employing a descriptive qualitative method and using purposive technique sampling, this research involves the people of Rohayu. The study is using direct interview by recording and transcribing to obtain data. The results of this study suggest that the phenomena of phonological rules are highly found in three of the three types proposes with the highest number of occurrence arises in deletion. In assimilation, a phoneme can undergo one feature alteration, e.g. velarization of nasal consonant /ŋ/, frication of stop alveolar consonant /tʃ or (c)/, velarization of stop consonant /g/, frication of stop labial /b/ and /p/, nasalization of alveolar /t/ and /d/, liquidating of glottal consonant /h/, and voicing of voiceless alveolar /s/, in both regressive and progressive assimilation. Dissimilation occurs in solely /n/ and /b/ recurrence and always arises in the coda of a syllable either stressed or unstressed one. Meanwhile, in the deletion process, it might happen in the initial phoneme of a word, elision of weak vowels before syllabic consonants, and elision of consonant clusters.

Keywords: phonological rules, pronunciation, Madurese.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a medium to pass on men's knowledge to other and to the next generation. It is a means of communication among the people. As means of communication, the language can express thought, feeling, emotion, and idea. By using the language, one will understand what other people mean. The language can be produced by oral or written. Human can use the language to speak with other people. Speaking is an expressive and productive skill of language aimed to transmit message through articulation. In articulation, speakers should produce the accurate sounds of words in order to be well grasped by the listeners. Speakers need to notice and follow the phonetic transcription formulated in the dictionaries of language they deal with.

Indonesia has for about 726 local languages, and only 456 languages that can be analyzed and others are still undetected and almost extinct. (<http://www.republika.co.id/berita/pendidikan/education> download on 25th of december 2017). One of them is Madurese.

Madurese is a subsidiary branch of the Austronesian Malayo-Polynesian branch, so that

has similarities with other local languages in Indonesia. Madurese language has a unique pronunciation system. It is so unique that people outside Madura island who try learn experiencing difficulties, particularly in terms of pronunciation earlier. Madurese is a local

language that has the fourth most speaker number in Indonesia (Davies, 2010:1). Early, it is a mother tongue of the society in Madura island. Most of them are fishermen and traders. So, their mobility is so high by sailing to surrounding islands, even to neighboring countries. It makes the distribution of the Madurese society widely. The distribution of people also makes the distribution of the Madurese speech area, among others to Java Island, especially to Tapal Kuda area of the Eastern Java island, and to Madura island also.

Madura Island is an island located in the north-eastern coast of Java. The island comprises an area of approximately 4,078.67 km^2 (administratively 5,168 km^2 including various smaller islands to the east and north). The number of the society is about 3,630,000 people in 2012 (<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/madura>).

There are 3 parts in Madura Island; West Madurese (Bawean and Bangkalan); Central Madurese (Pamekasan and Sampang); East Madurese (Sumenep and Sapudi). The study is focused on Sampang, because the area is uses a rural dialect; It is located in a village in Kecamatan Kedungdung. Kabupaten Sampang which has 18 (eighteen) villages. Those are Bajrasokah, Banjar, Banyukapah, Batuporo Barat, Batuporo Timur, Daleman, Gunung Eleh, Kedungdung, Komis, Kramat, Muktesareh, Nyeloh, Ombul, Pajeruan, Palenggiyan, Pasarenan, Rabasan, and Rohayu (www.nomor.net_kodepos/prov=kedudung downloaded on 25th of december 2017).

In this study focused to observe the language used in Desa Rohayu. In village is still purely using the original Madurese because of it is located in the east area. This study examines assimilation, dissimilation, and deletion, while the previous studies dealt with mostly assimilation only, one of them also took dissimilation. The previous studies focused on finding particular types of phonological rules in the language and objects investigated as well as speech perception on the rules. Meanwhile, this study focuses on investigating three types of phonological rules in a language and describe the phonological rules Sampang people.

Furthermore, the speakers frequently find a situation in which they feel awkward and blocked to articulate sounds of words or phrases due to the different place of articulation of two encountering phonemes. In consonant /t/ or /d/ such as in word Atdep [ntdɔp] can be pronounced [nddɔp]. These ways of modifying sound of a word are called phonological rules.

Hayes (2009 :74) describes phonological rules as generalizations about the different ways a particular sound can be pronounced in different environments. They are the neighbouring phonemes. Thus, phonological rules deal with the alteration of sound in a syllable of word or phrase caused by the preceding or following phoneme., jukoentadhak, for instance is actually pronounced as [juko'əntndhəʔ] but is alternated into [juko'əntnddəʔ] as the phoneme /d/ faces /h/ it will sound /dd/.

Phonological rules, in other term, are also called phonological processes. The term phonological processes refer to Lass's (1984) theory. He classified phonological processes into some types in all over the language. There are several types of phonological rules in all over the world grounded in Lass' (1984) theory. Three majors of the types frequently found in Madurese are assimilation, dissimilation, and deletion.

1. Assimilation

Lass (1998:171) wrote that „assimilation is one segment becomes more like (or identical to) another (or two become more like each other). It is a process when a phoneme alters to produce another more similar to or even the same as the neighbouring phoneme. That page, for instance, is not pronounced [taŋhiq] but [tɲŋ(h)]. Assimilation has two kinds, regressive and progressive assimilation.

a. Regressive Assimilation

Regressive assimilation occurs when the final phoneme of the preceding word or syllable becomes similar to, or the same as the initial phoneme of the following word or syllables (Lass, 1998). The alteration of phoneme /st/ becomes /tt/, for instance, in that page [təstəs] become [təttəs]. The final phoneme of that is influenced by the initial phoneme of page so that both become the same (Djarjowidjojo, 2009).

b. Progressive Assimilation

Progressive assimilation is the reverse of regressive assimilation (Lass, 1998). It occurs when the initial phoneme of the second word or syllable becomes similar to, or the same as, the final phoneme of the preceding word or syllable (Djarjowidjojo, 2009). For example, tanghiq is not pronounced [tɪŋh(h)] but [tɪŋh(h)]. The sound /ŋ/ of him alters to /h/ as the preceding word is ended with /ŋ/.

2. Dissimilation

Dissimilation is the reverse of process of assimilation (Lass, 1998). It means that a phoneme avoids taking the feature of the neighbouring phonemes.

Darjowidjojo (2009) also stated that dissimilation is the process of omitting or altering a sound due to awkward repetition of the sounds within a word. It can be remarked that the essence of dissimilation is to avoid lending the feature of the preceding and following phonemes by omitting the awkward one. The case of the word surprise, for example, is not pronounced /bənnər/ but /bəndər/. Phoneme /n/ within syllable [bən] is omitted since sound /n/ exists in the next syllable [dər].

3. Deletion

Deletion, also called elision, is the merger of a phoneme with another (Lass, 1998). It means this process results one phoneme in articulation. Birjandi (2005) simplifies understanding of deletion by the process of eliding a sound or syllable of a word. The word Potato, for instance, is not pronounced /bəɾəmpnh/ but /brəmpnh/.

Madura is divided by four regencies. They are Sumenep, Pamekasan, Sampang, and Bangkalan. Each regency has its own speech level engaged to social dialect.

Sampang regency has less polite language compared to the other regencies. They use *Enja'/Iya* for their daily communication including talking to their parents. It is suspected because they live in a maritime area. However, Sampang people use Enggi/Bunten level of speech when they are talking to the teacher or those who are considered as the educated people.

METHODOLOGY

The approach employed in this study is descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive method is a research to describe the phenomenon in the society. This study uses a descriptive method to know the types of phonological rules applied in Madurese of Sampang Region.

The qualitative method is suitable to use in this study because it describes the data that have been gained from the informants. This study uses the qualitative method because its focus is on the explanation on the sentences not accounting the numeral data to describe the phonological rules in Sampang people.

Population of the object of the research. A population is defined as all members of any way defined class people, event or object (Ary 1979:127). In this study, the writer took the population in Madura that is represented by Sampang.

The Sample of this research is using purposive technique sampling. The sample is chosen for completing the data and it can represent the data. The sample of the data are words given by informants that is based on data of Rohayu Society in Sampang. The informant is coming from the society of Desa Rohayu, Kampung Batu Raja.

This research uses direct interview with the informants to get the primary data. In this technique, the interview is done by giving the simulation to the informant in order to get the suitable data (Sudaryono, 2001:138). The simulation is can be a picture, a question or gesture. To get the data from direct interview, it uses the following techniques; they are direct recording and transcribing. Noting in this research is doing phonetics transcription to one spoken from it the informants.. Direct recording is needed to get the related information to complete the primary data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Here is the three major of phonological rules found in Madurese, which are, assimilation, dissimilation, and deletion. This research is according to the research of Madurese in Desa Rohayu, Kampung Batu Raja, Kecamatan Kedungdung, Sampang Region by using interview method.

After observing very attentively to the speech produced in Madurese, in exploring phenomena of phonological rules, the findings concerned with both research questions are obtained. The first research question of this study is dealing with the types of phonological rules applied in “Madurese” among three types proposed, assimilation, dissimilation, and deletion. The data are provided separately based upon each of the types.

1) Assimilation

Assimilation process is found to occur in 8 words. 5 words applies with regressive assimilation, 3 words are progressive assimilation. For the respective data, the identified words are analyzed based upon their types.

a. Regressive Assimilation

This type of assimilation process applies for 5 words and with phoneme alterations. The followings are the samples of words with each of their phoneme alterations.

Table 1. Words Segment with Regressive Assimilation

No	Words	Phonetically transcribed	The speech produced	Phoneme alterations	Meaning
1.	Testes	[təstəs]	[təttəs]	*-st- > -tt- ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ (+)(-) (-)(-)	hatch
2.	Tuhtuh	# [-alveolar] [təhtə]	[+ alveolar] / [+alveolar] _C \$ [təttə]	*-ht- > -tt- ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ (+)(-) (-)(-)	pound
3.	Taptap	# [-alveolar] [tnptnp]	[+ alveolar] / [+alveolar] _C \$ [tnttnp]	*-pt- > -tt- ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	smack

4.	Cahcah	# [-alveolar] → [cnhcn]	[+ alveolar] / [+alveolar] _C \$ [cnccn]	(-)(+) (+)(+) * -hc- > -cc-	cut
				↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	
5.	Cupcup	# [-afrcatives] → [cəpcəp]	[+afrcatives] / [+afrcatives] _C \$ [cəccəp]	(-)(+) (+)(+) * -pc- > -cc-	Suck up
				↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	

# [-afrcatives] →	[+ afrcatives] / [+ afrcatives] _C \$
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In the table above, the regressive assimilation process is first, identified with the alteration of glottal /h/ into alveolar /t/. /h/ is converted into /t/ as followed by alveolar /t/, as shown in abort procedure and get moving. These onewords are faithfully pronounced and phonetically transcribed as [təhtə] respectively. However, the speakers modify them æ[təttə]. In this way, there is an alteration of /h/ into /t/

b. Progressive Assimilation

Progressive assimilation applies for 3 words with 3 phoneme alterations in the language. This process is presented in each sample of the phoneme alteration below:

Table 2. Words Segment with Progressive Assimilation

No	Words	Phonetically	The speech	Phoneme	Meaning
1.	Tangih	[tnŋhiq]	[tnŋŋ(h)]	* -ŋh- > -ŋŋ- ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	Get up
2.	Degiq	[dəghiʔ]	[dəggʔ]	(+)(-) (+)(+) # [+ velar] → [-velar] / _ [+velar] C \$ * -gh- > -gg- ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	Later
3.	Gepber	/gəpbər/	[gəppər]	(+)(-) (+)(+) # [+ velar] → [-velar] / _ [+velar] C \$ * -pb- > -pp- ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	Butterflies
				(+)(-) (+)(+) # [+bilabial] → [+bilabial] / _ [+bilabial] C \$	

In the table above, the alteration of phoneme signifying the progressive assimilation is, first, voiced /ŋ/ into voiced flapping /h/. /ŋ/ is converted into /h/ as preceded by velar stop /ŋ/ and /h/, which are flapped. It is found in the phrases shut them and did that. These phrases are phonetically transcribed and faithfully pronounced as /tŋhiq/ respectively. Nevertheless, the speaker modifies them as /tŋhŋ(h)/.

2) Dissimilation

Dissimilation process occurs in Madurese amounts for 3 words only. The data are compiled below:

Table 3. Words Segment with Dissimilation

No	Words	Previous speech	Nowadays speech	Phoneme alterations	Meaning
1.	bener	[bənnər]	[bəŋgər]	*-nn- > -ŋg- <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div> ↓ (+)(+) </div> <div> ↓ (+)(-) </div> </div> # [+nasal] → [-nasal] / _ [-nasal] C \$	Correct
2.	kerbaw	[kəbb ^h uj]	[kərb ^h ury]	*-bb ^h - > -rb ^h - <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div> ↓ (-)(-) </div> <div> ↓ (+)(-) </div> </div> # [+bilabial] → [-bilabial] / _ [+bilabial] C \$	Buffalo
3.	gerbeh	[gərbbəh]	[gərb ^h əy]	*-bb- > -rb ^h - <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div> ↓ (-)(-) </div> <div> ↓ (+)(-) </div> </div> # [+bilabial] → [-bilabial] / _ [+bilabial] C \$	Clean

Dissimilation process always arises in the coda of a syllable either stressed or unstressed. However, for the rule of stressed syllables, /b/ is omitted after long vowels and in the last phoneme add consonant /y/, as in [kəbbəw][kərryb^hu], whereas for unstressed syllables, /n/ is omitted after short and weak vowel, such as the schwa in the word bənnər/bəŋgər/

Deletion

Deletion process arises in 10 words. The followings are the samples of words takes for identification.

Table 4. Words with Segment with Deletion

No	Words	Phonetically	The speech	Phoneme(s) delete	Meaning
1.	Berempah	/bərəmpnh/	/brəmpnh/	/ə/	How many
2.	Celana	/cəlnnnh/	/clnnnh/	/ə/	Pants
3.	Ceremet	/cərəmət/	/crəmət/	/ə/	Annoyed
4.	Copelak	/cəpəlŋk/	/cəplŋk/	/ə/	Loose
5.	Derigen	/dərgsn/	/drgsn/	/ə/	Place of oil
6.	Kalambih	/klŋlmbih/	/klŋmbih/	/n/	Clothes

7.	Kalero	/knlrɔh/	/klrɔh/	/n/	Wrong
8.	Karopok	/knrɔpɔʔ/	/krɔpɔʔ/	/n/	Crackers
9.	Palapa	/pnlɲpn/	/plɲpn/	/n/	Spices
10.	Sakaleh	/snknls/	/sknls/	/n/	Once

Table 4. Shows several words in which the initial phoneme or phonemes are not pronounced in Madurese. The loss of these phonemes in the words above are found in the criteria of deletion, that is vowel in the initial phoneme that is linked to another consonant. The loss of vowels, /n/ and /ə/ occurs in the word Sakale that is pronounced as /snknls/ while phonetically transcribed as [sknls].

CONCLUSION

This study is set out to explore Lass's (1984) theory about phonological rules in Madurese. It addresses two primary objectives of the study: to understand types of phonological rules in a language and describe the phonological rules of Sampang people. The findings suggested that the phenomena of phonological rules in Madurese are highly found in three types proposed with the highest number of occurrence arises in deletion. The loss of vowels, /n/ and /ə/ occurs in the word Sakale that is pronounced as [snknls] while phonetically transcribed as [sknls].

In extends case, assimilation and deletion arise under the phonological environments in which particular segments alter as influenced by the neighbouring segments or phonemes. Meanwhile, dissimilation occurs under different influence of phonological environment that it is due to the phoneme recurrence. The recurrence is not occurring in an encounter as neighbouring segments, but different syllables of words with no contact of articulation. As well as phonological environment, the rapidity of speech is also considered as a factor provoking the phonological rules to occur. The rapidity might be influenced by the emotional conditions of the speakers.

Dealing with assimilation, this process is always applied by altering a phoneme's place of articulation, manner of articulation, and voicing. A phoneme can undergo one feature or two features alteration at the same time. One feature alteration is identified in velarization of nasal consonant /ŋ/, frication of stop alveolar consonant /ʃ/ or (c)/, velarization of stop consonant /g/, frication of stop labial /b/ and /p/, nasalization of alveolar /t/ and /d/, liquidating of glottal consonant /h/, and voicing of voiceless alveolar /s/, in both regressive and progressive assimilation.

Dissimilation as the converse of assimilation occurs in solely /n/ and /b/ recurrence. It always arises in the coda of a syllable either stressed or unstressed. For the rule of stressed syllables, it is omitted after consonants, whereas for unstressed syllables. The words patterned in recurred phonemes are surprisingly rare to exist. However, when existing in words, the speech tends to be featured with dissimilation process. The last to conclude is the deletion process. The process might happen in the initial phoneme of a word, elision of weak vowels before syllabic consonants, and elision of consonant clusters.

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