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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II

July 5-6, 2012



Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah

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Editors:

Agus Subyanto

Mualimin

Prihantoro



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Editors' Note

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift II is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in July 2011. We do hope that the seminar with this theme can become a yearly program of the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University, as we see that this topic still needs our serious attention due to the inevitable impact of globalization on the life of indigenous languages.

We would like to thank the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the head and secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists all the papers presented at the seminar. The first five papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Prof. Dr. Hanna (Balai Bahasa Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia), Dr. Sugiyono (Language Center, Indonesia), Peter Suwarno, Ph.D (Arizona State University), and Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D (Diponegoro University).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 33 papers on language maintenance, 24 papers on language learning, 19 paper on sociolinguistics, 15 paper on pragmatics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 paper on morphology, 2 papers on syntax, 2 papers on translation, 1 papers on psycholinguistics, 1 papers on phonology, and 1 papers on semantics.



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International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II			
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
07.30 - 08.20 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.20 - 08.45 WIB	OPENING		PAKOEBUWONO
08.45 - 10.45 WIB	PLENARY 1		PAKOEBUWONO
	Hanna	BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA	
	Sugiyono	PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN	
10.45 - 11.00 WIB	COFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 A		ROOM A
	Asih Prihandini, Deny Nugraha	REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN	
	Deni Karsana	MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI	
	Dwi Wulandari	THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE	
	Zubaedah Wiji Lestari & Muhamad Qushoy	PERSON DEIXIS IN SUNDANESSE JOKES (THE ANALYSIS OF CANGEHGAR IN "BASASINA" AND "ASAL-USUL" EPISODES)	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 B		ROOM B
	I Dewa Putu Wijana	PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA	
	Indah Arvianti	KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE	
	Hendarto Supatra	LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSESSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS)	
	M.Oktavia Vidiyanti	PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 C		ROOM C
	Muhammad	SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING	
	Ngadiso	MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA	
	M. Suryadi	KERAPUHAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN	
	Yune Andryani Pinem	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 D		ROOM D
	Rukni Setyawati	ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPERIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Swany Chiakrawati	MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING THE PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE (THE PROBLEM IN MAINTAINING 'FUKIEN (HOKKIEN)' AND 'HAKKA' DIALECTS AS INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE AMONG OVERSEAS CHINESE SOCIETY IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA)	
	Teguh Sarosa	THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY	
	Prihantoro	ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING	
12.30 - 13.30 WIB	BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO

International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Aan Setyawan	PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY; STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE	ROOM A
	Abadi Supriatin	PENGGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL	
	Agnes Widyaningrum	PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE	
	Andi Rizki Fauzi	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Anggi Riris Pawesty	THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS	ROOM A
	Anik Widyastuti	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES	
	Barans Irawan Palangan	INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MANTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM	
	Bening Angga Dita	USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Casiyah	THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	ROOM B
	Dewi Puspitasari	LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN	
	Didit Kurniadi	TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH	
	Euis Kurniasih	RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA "NGEUYEUK SEUREUH"	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Fider Saputra T	LANGUAGE POLITENESS	ROOM C
	Hamza Aabeed .K.	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT	
	Hazairin Eko Prasetyo	PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THORUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY	
	I. Maria Hendrarti	NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY'S <i>THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER</i>	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Hetty Catur Ellyawati, Muhammad Arief Budiman	WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS	ROOM D
	Ignatius Maryoto	THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON "NO FLYING ZONE" IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS	
	Ikha Adhi Wijaya	TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ?	
	Indriani Triandjojo	LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY	
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	Johanes Sutomo	INTRODUCING JAVANESE WEBLOGS ENHANCES PARTICIPATION TOWARDS JAVANESE DISCOURSE	
	Khairi Zaglom	USE OF COHESIVE FEATURES IN ESL STUDENTS' E-MAIL AND WORD-PROCESSED TEXTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	
	Kharisma Puspita Sari	SPEECH LEVEL PATTERN AND REFERENCE/ DEIXIS BASED ON SOCIAL STATUS CLASSIFICATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USING (A STUDY ABOUT TRADITION AS INFLUENCE IN ISLAMIC ANCIENT BOARDING SCHOOL/PONDOK PESANTREN SALAFI LANGUAGE STYLE)	

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	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Mas Sulis Setiyono	HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS	ROOM C
	Meka Nitrit Kawasari	'NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA' MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA	
	Milad Ali Milad Addusamee	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING APPROACH, A CASE OF STUDY IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS REFERS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MULTIPLE-LANGUAGE IN TEACHING METHOD	
	Nurul Adhalina	JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Peni kustiati	LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA	ROOM D
	Ratih Kusumaningsari	KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK "AH...TENANE")	
	Rayda Ary Ana	THE IMPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL THEORY IN TEACHING READING A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FOR MIDDLE AGE STUDENTS (FUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING)	
	Rezqan Noor Farid	BAHASA BANJAR: ITS VARIETIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (A CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION OF BAHASA BANJAR IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS POIN OF VIEW)	
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	Saidatun Nafisah	THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING <i>KITAB KUNING</i> AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
	Sari Kusumaningrum	ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM	
	Setiawan Bayu Nugroho	DESIGNING SPEAKING TEST BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TEST AND IMITATIVE TEST FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY COMPETENCE	
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	Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI	
	Suharyo	POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG	
	Tri Pramesti	TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION <i>TUILET'</i> : A PARODY	
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	Uniwati	LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita	THE IMPLICATION ON TEACHING EFL (ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE) READING FUN TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS	
	Wiwik Wijayanti	ANALISIS KONTRASTIF MONOLINGUAL BAHASA INDONESIA	

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	Yessi Aprilia Waluyo	PRESERVING AND PROTECTING JAVANESE LANGUAGES BY APPLYING CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN CLASSROOM (SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF PRAGMATICS)	
	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011 – 2012	
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	Arapa Efendi	AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY)	
	Isry Laila Syathroh	TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Juanda, Nungki Heriyati	BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN	
	Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo	THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT	
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	Lalu Ari Irawan	ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER'S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE	
	Naniek Kuswardhani, Retno Budi Wahyuni	ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM	
	Sonezza Ladyanna	SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA	
	Sri Murtiningsih	BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION	
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	Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, Joko Sutopo	CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS.	
	Syaifur Rochman	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS BASED ON THE STUDENT'S CULTURAL VALUES (A SURVEY OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS EXPERIENCED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY)	
	Luita Aribowo	AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK	
	Dahlya Indra Nurwanti	ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2D		ROOM D
	Ajeng Dianing Kartika	ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM	
	Daniel Ginting	THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS' REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM	
	Muhamad Ahsanu	THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Agus Hari Wibowo	PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN)	
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	Prima Hariyanto	KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Surono	UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES	
	Yusup Irawan	AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA	
	Maryanti E. Mokoagouw	WACANA MOB PAPUA: KAJIAN EKOLINGUISTIK DIALEKTIKAL	
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	Deli Nirmala	EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Hyunisa Rahmanadia	KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES	
	Rizki Hidayatullah, Septi Mustika Sari	KONSEP WANGI DALAM <i>JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT</i> : KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR	
	Chusni Hadiati	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES	
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	Oktiva herry Chandra	JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF DRESS	
	Mytha Candria	A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH"	
	Yovita M. Hartarini	PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL	
	Nurhayati	FROM <i>MARTO</i> TO <i>MARFELINO</i> , A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE	
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	Syihabul Irfan	MENDADAK "BAHASA INDONESIA": DAYA ILOKUSIONER DALAM TUTURAN M. TABRANI IHWAL USULAN NAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN	
	Mualimin	REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE	
	M. Abdul Khak	PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF	
	Hidayatul Astar	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL	
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07.30 - 08.00 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4 A		ROOM A
	Agus Sudono	POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI)	
	Devina Christania, Pradipta Wulan Utami	CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM "ALI ONCOM" PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS	
	Evynurul Laily Zen	SISTEM PANGGILAN KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI CERMIN BUDAYA DAN POLA PIKIR MASYARAKAT JAWA: DULU DAN KINI	
	Sudirman Wilian	THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK	

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	Khristianto, Widya Nirmalawati	MAKING USE THE RECORDED LANGUAGE RELICS IN HUMOR PIECES	
	Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzeli Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh	KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA	
	Sri Mulatsih	SPEECH PLANNINGS ON THE STUDENTS' CONVERSATION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)	
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4C		ROOM C
	Taufik Mulyadin	INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN <i>BASA SUNDA</i>	
	Veria Septianingtias	ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI	
	Yuni Ferawaty	INTERFERENSI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA ISTILAH PENAMBANGAN TIMAH BANGKA	
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	Yuliarni	KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI	
	Frans I Made Brata	LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION	
	Retno Purwani Sari	DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA	
09.30 - 09.45 WIB	CEFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO
09.45 - 11.00 WIB	PLENARY 2		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE	
11.00 - 11.15 WIB	CLOSING		PAKOEBUWONO

UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES

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Abstract

There are universal aspects in language. Phonology, as the most universal language component, has many universal aspects including nasal assimilation. Nasal assimilation is the systematic appearance of certain nasals instead of other nasals based on the context in monomorphemic or polymorphemic words. The nasal /n/ occurs successively with alveolar consonants, the nasal /m/ with labials, the nasal /ŋ/ with velars, and the nasal /ɲ/ with palatals. Nasal assimilation mostly occurs regressively. Regressively, nasal assimilation tends to occur in monomorphemic and polymorphemic words. In progressive assimilation, it tends to occur in a specific phrase structure. This phenomenon can happen across languages.

Keywords: *nasal, assimilation, universal, monomorphemic, polymorphemic*

INTRODUCTION

A language branches in two ways, internally and externally. Internally, a language branches into phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics; externally a language branches into sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, applied linguistics, ethnolinguistics, etc. This topic of discussion belongs to the internal branch of language particularly phonology. According to Ratzsch, 2001:3),

phonology is the study of sound patterns, where *sound* refers to the auditory effect of articulations made by the vocal apparatus during speech, and *patterns*, to abstract structures that correlate to –they “attract our notice, they grab our attention, they seem in varying degrees to somehow *fit* human processes of cognition, to be sense making, to bear intelligibility”

It can be understood from the quotation that language sounds have patterns in their combination in speech. The patterns can also be seen in the assimilation of nasals.

Language is firstly spoken, written language is secondary. This implies that speaking the language is not as important as writing the language. Speaking is a natural process, that is, the speakers do not find it difficult to produce the sounds of their language. The process of speaking (producing the sounds) runs smoothly, although the process is actually very complex and complicated. This phenomenon indicates the existence of many types of processes in language sound production one of which is assimilation.

Assimilation is the process of adjusting a phoneme to the adjacent phoneme either progressively or regressively to make the two phonemes run smoothly in speech, and thus get the speakers to produce them more easily. A phoneme is like a human being as a social creature. When in context a phoneme has to adjust to the environment in terms of the features it has. In the assimilation process, because of the meeting of two phonemes, a new phoneme may appear (as in *long + -er* → *longer*), a phoneme may change (as in *stop + ed* → *stopped*), and a phoneme may drop (as in *kept + pulling* → *kept pulling*), The adjustment occurs to make the speakers produce the combination of consonants or consonant clusters more easily and smoothly.

The assimilation concerning the nasal consonants, commonly called nasal assimilation, is another phenomenon. This kind of assimilation involves nasals as the sounds which bear the variations. Nasals are the consonants which are produced through the nasal cavity as opposed to oral consonants which are produced through the mouth cavity. Different languages have phonemically different number of nasals. However, it is possible that although a language has no certain nasals phonemically, phonetically the nasals may be found in the language. This occurs because nasals may assimilate to different kinds of consonants. Nasal assimilation enables the nasals to appear phonemically (phonemic assimilation) and phonetically (phonetic assimilation) based on the adjacent consonants having homorganic characteristics.

Nasals commonly appear as a phoneme in monomorphemic words. In this appearance, the nasals are chosen in terms of the following adjacent consonants which are typified homorganically based on the point of articulation. The different kinds of nasals imply the different kinds of consonants, e.g. the nasal /m/ requires the labial consonants especially bilabials /p, b/ to make them be smoothly pronounced or produced. This indicates nasal assimilation to happen. The same is true for other nasals. This phenomenon can be seen across languages in the world. How do nasals actually assimilate to the following adjacent consonants in monomorphemic words?

In polymorphemic words, nasals appear as a part of affix, usually prefix, to denote negative senses, e.g. in- and un-. The nasal /n/ in the prefix changes depending on the following adjacent consonants in the initial consonants of the stems. The bound morpheme (prefix) containing the nasal /n/ assimilates to the first consonant of the stem forming polymorphemic words. Polymorphemic words are the words having more than one morpheme comprising one free morpheme and one or more bound morphemes. In this case, nasal assimilation is a matter of choice of nasals. It happens naturally in many languages in the world. How do nasals in the bound morpheme actually assimilate to the initial consonant of the stem in polymorphemic words?

The phenomena of nasal assimilation can be seen across languages in the world. Nasal assimilation is universal, that is, it occurs similarly in many languages. It so happens because human beings as the speakers of the languages share the same speech organs or speech apparatus. Those humans' speech organs work with the same operation and mechanism. This system facilitates the speakers to produce their and others' language sounds similarly, to guess the production of other language sounds, and to analyze the language sounds more easily. That the nasal /m/ appears before labials (bilabials) in monomorphemic words can be understood in languages in the world such as *comb* and *plump* (English), *lembar* and *lempar* (Indonesian), *nyambi* and *nyampur* (Javanese), etc. Does it happen to other nasals. This paper is written to answer those problems. However, the discussion of this topic is still a kind of preliminary study. A more profound analysis is still required to complete this discussion.

DISCUSSION

A. Universals in Phonology

A language is internally branched into phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Among these branches or components, phonology is said to be the most universal language component because it is related to human neurobiology (Dardjowidjojo, 2003:238). Phonology is (1) a branch of linguistics which studies the sound systems of languages, (2) the study of speech sounds and sound patterns, and (3) the study of how sounds structure and function in languages (how the sounds of a language are used to convey meanings). Meanwhile, McMahon (2002:2) explains "phonology is the language-specific selection and organization of sounds to signal meanings".

Before discussing the assimilatory problems related to nasals, it is better to understand the universals in phonology in order that readers can find the fact that there are phonological aspects which are shared by the languages in the world. The universals are related to individual phonemes and phonemes in combination forming syllables. This understanding can support the idea that nasal assimilation is universal, that is, it occurs in languages in the world. Universal aspects of language can be used to predict a great many things about the sound systems of languages not previously observed or described by linguists. They can also be used to limit phonological inventories, the order of sounds in sequence, and the phonological processes.

All languages in the world have consonants and vowels. The consonants and vowels are combined into a larger unit, namely syllable (Howe: 2003:4-5). Related to consonant, the minimal consonantal system of language consists of oral (bilabial and dental) and nasal consonants, while concerning the vowel, the minimal vocalic system consists of /a/, /u/, and /i/. Then, among the syllables which exist in languages, the syllable composed of a single consonant followed by a single vowel (CV) is the most universal. These facts of language universal serve as the supporting evidence of the existence of universal nasal assimilation.

B. Assimilation and Morphophonemic Changes

Individual sounds (phonemes) have their own features distinguishing them from others. Each of the distinctive features represents a simultaneous activity in the vocal tract during production. When the phonemes combine into larger units to form syllables or words, the phonemes tend to adapt to their surrounding phonemes so as to make the sequence of the phonemes smooth to produce by the speakers.

This implies that a phoneme assimilates to another phoneme when they interact in syllable or word structures.

Assimilation is a common phonological process by which one sound becomes more like an adjacent sound. It can be stated further that assimilation is the process of sound (phoneme) change to make it similar or the same as another sound (phoneme) adjacent to it. This can occur either within a word or between words. In rapid speech, for example, "handbag" is often pronounced [ˈhambag]. When it occurs in one morpheme or word, especially when the two sounds adapting to one another are actually variants of one phoneme, the process is commonly called similitude or coarticulation where one segment influences another to produce an allophonic variation, e.g. in the word **behind**, the voiceless /h/ becomes voiced because it occurs intervocally or between a vowel and a diphthong. The true assimilation is understood as a process in which one phoneme is replaced by another phoneme as a result of combining one morpheme with another morpheme. For example, the phoneme /n/ in the prefix "in-" changes to the phoneme /m/ when the prefix is attached to the word "possible" to form "impossible".

The above phenomenon indicates the morphophonemic changes. Morphophonemics studies the interaction between morphological and phonological processes. Its chief focus is the sound changes that take place in morphemes when they combine to form words. The following are the phenomena of morphophonemic changes.

- a. Loss / elision / omission, e.g. He is → He's, last night.
- b. Addition, e.g. solemn [solɔm] → solemnity [solɔmnɪtɪ], hymn [hɪm] → hymnal [hɪmnəl].
- c. Vowel change, e.g. apply → application, prefer → preference.
- d. Shift of stress, e.g. prefer → preference, prepare → preparation.
- e. Synthesis (blend), e.g. act [ækt] + ion [jɔn] → action [ækjɔn].
- f. Suppletion (irregularity): ox → oxen, bad → worse, go → went.

C. Nasal Assimilation

Nasal is one of the resonant consonants in the production of which the vocal cords vibrate as a result of carrying greater air from the lungs. In addition, nasal is an occlusive consonant produced with a lowered velum, allowing air to escape freely through the nose. It is produced similarly to stop consonants in terms of its way of production. Both nasals and stops are produced with a complete closure in the mouth cavity. In English, the underlying nasals are /m/ and /n/. Unlike them, [ŋ] does not exist as an independent segment. Rather it is derived from a sequence of nasal and velar obstruent by the so-called Nasal Assimilation.

Nasal assimilation, also called nasal place assimilation (Marriet, 2001:64), is a phonological process by which a nasal becomes more like the following consonant. In lairs.utexas.edu/phonology/catalan/cat_clusters2 (downloaded at June 10, 2012), it is stated that "nasal place assimilation occurs when a nasal phoneme assimilates the place features of another consonant in its environment". In this case, nasal assimilation is like nasal choice based on the environment. Whether it is /m/ or /n/ or /ŋ/ to appear in words much depends on the following adjacent consonant. Nasal assimilation mostly occurs regressively.

1. Nasal Assimilation in Monomorphemic Words

Monomorphemic words are the words having one morpheme, that is, they are the stem words. In this part, it will be described the stem words containing nasals in which nasal assimilation occurs.

a. Nasal Assimilation with Labials

Labials are divided into bilabials and labiodentals. When nasals occur in sequence with labials, there are two possibilities related to the nasal appearance or choice in terms of the two kinds of labials. It is the nasal /m/ which appears in the stem words when the following consonants are bilabials /b/ and /p/. Exception to this phenomenon may happen. This phenomenon can be seen in the following examples:

- (1) English : combine, embark, ambulance, membrane, compress, compound, ampere, ample, etc.
- (2) Indonesian : *kembali, lambat, umbar, kembang, kampung, timpa, tampil*, etc. (exception: *tanpa*)
- (3) Javanese : *ambung, terbang, imbuh, rampung, ampuh, ampil*, etc.

Meanwhile, when the nasals occur in sequence with labiodentals /f/ dan /v/, it is the nasal /n/ which appears in the stem words, although, in certain cases, the quality of the /n/ decreases when it is compared with alveolar as the adjacent consonant of nasal. This phenomenon can be seen in the following examples in English: *confirm, conform, inform, canvas, envy, envelop*, etc. Because Indonesian and

Javanese do not commonly use labiodentals in clusters or in sequence with other consonants, it is difficult to find the examples of words containing nasal plus labiodentals in sequence or in clusters.

b. Nasal Assimilation with Alveolars

Alveolar consonants are produced at the alveolar ridge. Different languages have different number of alveolar consonants. The English alveolar consist of /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, /r/, and the nasal /n/. In Indonesian, /t/ tends to be categorized as dental for it is produced on teeth. In addition, Javanese has the alveolars <th> and <dh> and the dentals /t/ and /d./ However, they have the same environment as alveolar in this context. This suggests that when nasals occur with alveolar consonants as clusters or sequence, it is the nasal /n/ which is chosen as it occurs at the same place of articulation. However, the sequence between nasal and alveolar is more constant when the alveolar is specified in alveolar stops /t/ and /d/. The other alveolar consonants can be flexible, meaning that the nasal which is chosen may not be /n/. In another case, in certain languages, the nasal /n/ may also assimilate to other kinds of consonants. This phenomenon can be seen from the following examples:

- (1) English : induce, and, candid, canteen, fantasy, answer, cancel, enzyme, etc.
- (2) Indonesian : *tendang, banding, indah, tantang, pintar, lansir, hansip*, lancar, hancur, pancing, etc.
(cf. *angsur, langsung*)
- (3) Javanese : *tandang, tandur, mlandhing, kandang, entuk, ontang-anting, lantip, lancip*, etc.

c. Nasal Assimilation with Velars

Velar consonants are produced at the soft palate or velum. Different languages may also have different number of velar consonants. English velars consist of /k/, /g/ and the nasal /ŋ/. This indicates that it is the nasal /ŋ/ which appears in sequence with velars as they are produced at the same place of articulation. In other words, they are homorganic. However, exceptions may occur. In Indonesian and Javanese, the nasal /ŋ/ is hardly found in sequence with the velar /k/. if it is found in the words, they are usually borrowing words. The following are the examples for this phenomenon.

- (1) English : bank, thing, think, long, tongue, finger, twinkle, sing, uncle, syncope, etc.
- (2) Indonesian : *bang, sang, angkut, pangkat, tarung, hidung, bank*, etc.
- (3) Javanese : *kang, lanang, ngantuk, iring, tembung, ilang, abang*, etc.

d. Nasal Assimilation with Palatals

Since English only has three nasals, namely /m/, /n/, and /ŋ/, it is difficult to find the phenomenon of nasal assimilation with palatals in English. A specific phenomenon related to it can be understood from the word **new** especially in British English. For British English speakers, not American English Speakers, the word is phonetically assumed to contain the sequence of the nasal consonant /n/ and the palatal /j/, so they pronounce the word **new** as /nju:/ which contains nasal palatal. This only occurs in the surface level. In contrast, Indonesian and Javanese possess such a nasal palatal /ɲ/ which is richly used in words. For examples:

- (1) Indonesian : *nyonya, tanya, nyanyi, sunyi, banyak, bunyi*, etc.
- (2) Javanese : *ganyang, ganyong, kenya, banyol, anyang*, etc.

2. Nasal Assimilation in Polymorphemic Words

Polymorphemic words are the words which have more than one morpheme at least two morphemes. The two or more morphemes usually comprise one free or stem morpheme and one or more bound morphemes. Polymorphemic words can also refer to the compound words. In this assimilation, the nasals and the other consonants to which the nasals assimilate are separated in different morphemes. Speaking generally, they may be separated in different free morphemes. In this context, the nasal is in bound morpheme (prefix) and the other consonant is in the free or stem morpheme.

Prefix, as a bound morpheme, is an affix which is attached to initial part of the stem. When attached to the stem, the prefix /in-/ will interact with the stem. The interaction especially occurs between the final sound of the prefix, namely the nasal /n/ and the initial sound of the stem. This is what is referred to as assimilation. The nasal assimilation in polymorphemic words is not so different from that in monomorphemic words. What is clearly different here is that the nasal and the other consonants adjacent to it are in different morphemes, while in monomorphemic words they are in one morpheme. In Indonesian, the nasal takes the form of archiphoneme !N! to mediate the real prefix and the stem, while in Javanese nasal is treated as one of the prefixes.

The changes or the choice of the nasal can be more various than in monomorphemic words for it is possible that complete assimilation occurs which does not usually occur in monomorphemic words. Another specification for this case is that the nasal in the prefix /in-/ is already certain, namely /n/. In the assimilation process in polymorphemic words, the nasal /n/ may not change when it is followed by alveolars or dentals or affricates. This phenomenon can be seen in the following examples:

- (1) English : in- + dependent → independent,
 + definite → indefinite,
 + tangible → intangible, etc.
- (2) Indonesian : meN- + *dengar* → *mendengar*,
 + *didik* → *mendidik*,
 + *tari* → *menari* (/t/ is deleted), etc.
- (3) Javanese : N- + *dhangir* → *ndhangir*,
 + *damu* → *ndamu*,
 + *tandur* → *nandur* (/t/ is deleted), etc.

In another context, the nasal /n/ may change to /m/ when it is followed by especially bilabials. This can be seen in the following examples:

- (1) English : in- + possible → impossible,
 + balance → imbalance, etc.
- (2) Indonesian : meN- + *bongkar* → *membongkar*,
 + *pakai* → *memakai* (/p/ is deleted), etc.
- (3) Javanese : N- + *babu* → *mbabu*,
 + *paku* → *maku* (/p/ is deleted), etc.

When the consonant that follows the nasal is velar, the nasal /n/ may change to /ŋ/ based on the context as seen in the following examples:

- (1) English : in- + complete → i [ŋk]omplete ,
 + growing → i [ŋg]rowing, etc.
- (2) Indonesian : meN- + *gambar* → *me [ŋ]gambar*,
 + *kutuk* → *me [ŋ]utuk* (/k/ is deleted), etc.
- (3) Javanese : N- + *garu* → [ŋ]garu,
 + *kukur* → [ŋ]ukur (/k/ is deleted), etc.

The phenomena involving the change of /n/ to /ŋ/ occur in Indonesian and Javanese in such examples as *menyapu* and *menyita* in Indonesian and *nyapu* and *nyokot* in Javanese. The other kinds of consonants, e.g. labiodentals, variously and flexibly follow one of the phenomena described above. Complete nasal assimilation can be seen in such examples as illegal, irregular, etc.

CONCLUSION

Many discussions can be done related to phonology, but it is impossible to have a complete discussion for even a single topic of phonology in a limited space because phonology is a broad topic of study and currently comprises many theories. Phonology, as the most universal language component, has many universal aspects one of which is nasal assimilation. Nasal assimilation is a process of nasal change in terms of the adjacent consonants which can occur in monomorphemic and polymorphemic words. In monomorphemic and polymorphemic words, the appearance of nasals against other consonants is systematic. In monomorphemic words, the nasal assimilation is a matter of nasal choice based on the following adjacent consonants. The nasal and the adjacent consonant are in a stem or free morpheme. Meanwhile, in polymorphemic words, nasal assimilation is a matter of adjusting the nasal /n/ to itself or other nasals based on the context. The nasal /n/ is in the bound morpheme, namely prefix and the adjacent consonant is the initial one of the stem. Nasal assimilation mostly occurs regressively. Regressively, nasal assimilation tends to occur in monomorphemic and polymorphemic words. This phenomenon can happen across languages, e.g. English, Indonesian, Javanese, and other languages. This indicates that nasal assimilation is a universal phenomenon. Because of the limited space, the discussion of nasal assimilation in this paper is still in the stage of preliminary study.

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