



**THE PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS OF THE SUFFIX /-i/ IN
THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE:
A GENERATIVE PHONOLOGY APPROACH**

A FINAL PROJECT

In Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements

For The Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistic in English Department

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

Submitted by:

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**FACULTY OF HUMANITY
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that he complies this thesis by himself and without taking any results from other researcher in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that he does not quote any material from publications or someone's paper other than from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 3 March 2017

Ulin Nuha Al Haris

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

No disaster strikes except by permission of Allah. And whoever believes in Allah - He will guide his heart . And Allah is Knowing of all this.

-QURAN (64:11)

If you're serious about maximizing your potential and becoming all that you can be, devote yourself to becoming a lifelong learner.

-Matt Mayberry

*This paper is dedicated to
My beloved Mom, Dad, and
to everyone who supported me accomplishing this paper.*

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Semarang, March 2017

Ulin Nuha Al Haris

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai distribusi bunyi Bahasa Jawa, perubahan yang diakibatkan imbuhan /-i/, dan fonologis yang terjadi akibat perubahan bentuk kata dasar yang berimbuhan -i. Data yang digunakan berasal dari ucapan penutur Bahasa Jawa asli daerah Semarang, Kendal, serta Solo yang semuanya adalah mahasiswa. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa distribusi terbagi menjadi dua berdasarkan posisinya. Selain itu, imbuhan /-i/ dalam Bahasa Jawa mempunyai fungsi, yaitu sebagai (1) mengubah kelas kata, (2) menunjukkan perintah pasif, (3) menunjukkan perintah berulang. Hasil analisis juga menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua proses fonologis yang diakibatkan oleh kata yang berimbuhan -i, yaitu penambahan konsonan dan pengenduran vokal

Keyword: Phonological Process, suffix /-i/, Javanese

This research explains the Javanese sound distribution, the sound change that is caused by the suffix /-i/, and the phonological process of the base word that is attached by the suffix /-i/. The data used in this study are from the utterances of Javanese native college students from Semarang, Kendal, and Solo. The result shows that the distribution is divided into two based on the position. Besides, in Javanese, the suffix /-i/ has the functions, which are (1) to change the part of speech, (2) to show the passive verb, (3) to show the repetitive action. The result also shows that there are two phonological processes that are caused by the suffix /-i/. They are addition of the /n/ consonant and the vowel weakening.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is a system of arbitrary symbols that are used by the public as a device to connect, collaborate, interact and to know each other, (Kridalaksana, 2001: 21). Javanese is one of many local languages in Indonesia which has the biggest number of users. From the spreading area, the Javanese language is one of the local languages that are widely used in Indonesia, it allows the use of prominent differences and trigger a variety of geographical dialects (Sudaryanto, 1992: 3).

Javanese has words and sentence structure which is similar to Indonesian. In Javanese, there are many affixes. According to Tofani (2004), *Tembung* (word) consists of two, one is *Tembung Lingga* (base word) and second is *Tembung Andhahan* (affix). *Tembung Andhahan* is divided into 5 types, those are *Ater-ater* (affix), *Panambang* (suffix), *Seselan* (infix), *Rangkep* (simulfix), and *Camboran* (plural word). *Panambang* (suffix) consists of [-ku], [-mu], [-e], [-an], [-i], [-a], [-na], [-ana], [-en], [-ake], [-ne], [-ing]. Based on those, the suffix /-i/ that has the function to (1) change the part of speech into verb, (2) show the passive command, and (3) show the repetitive action. (Rusydi dkk., 1985). The addition of the suffix /-i/ at the end of a word can trigger a phonological process.

Because of this phenomenon, the writer uses generative phonology theory to analyse the phonological process. This theory is chosen because it is considered

as the most suitable theory to analyze the process or the transformation of sound changes that occur as a result of the words that added with suffix /-i/.

Nowadays, many Javanese people that are able to speak Javanese all their time could not be able to describe how every Javanese sound is produced. It is also difficult for others who are not be able to speak Javanese fluently to learn Javanese sound. By knowing the distribution of Javanese vowel and consonant and also by knowing the analysis of suffix /-i/ phenomenon, the readers could understand how they should placed the sounds well and the readers who want to learn and teach Javanese, they would be able to understand more about Javanese sounds and able to teach the other.

1.2. Research Problems

In this research, there are three problems that the writer wants to analyse, those are:

- (1). What is the distribution of vowels and consonants in Javanese?
- (2). What are the changes that are caused by the suffix /-i/?
- (3). How is the phonological process of suffix /-i/ in Javanese explained in Generative Phonology?

1.3. Objectives

Based on the research problems, there are several objective that have to be fulfilled, such as:

- (1). To describe the distribution of vowels and consonants in Javanese.
- (2). To describe what changes that caused by the suffix /-i/.
- (3). To analyse the phonological process of –i suffix in Javanese explained in Generative Phonology.

1.4. Scope of Study

In this study, the researcher focuses on the distribution of vowels and consonants of Javanese and also the suffix /-i/ of Javanese. The researcher also limits the topic of discussion only on the phonological process.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Previous Studies

There are previous studies that have the similar topic or theory. To develop this research, the previous studies are needed. Those are:

“*Proses Fonologi Bahasa Jawa: Kajian Teori Optimalitas*” by Subiyanto (2010). This research describes the phonological process of Javanese which focuses on phonology and syntax using optimality theory. The result shows that optimality theory is relevant to explain the Javanese phonological process such as deletion of voiceless obstruents, a deletion of weak vowel /ə/, an addition of weak vowel /ə/, and an insertion of nasal.

The next research is from Almos (2012) “*Fonologi Bahasa Minangkabau: Kajian Transformasi Generatif*”. The research tells the realisation of segments and phonological changes that exist on Minangkabau Language using generative phonology

The third research is “*Proses Fonologi Bahasa Kaur yang Dipicu Faktor Eksternal Linguistik*” by Hadi (2011). This research describes what affect Kaur language from phonological view. The research focuses on describing it and this is the first research of external linguistic factor that affect Kaur Language.

Those researches focus on the phonological process that happens on the local language. Based on those, there is no specific analysis of the suffix /-i/ in Javanese. Most of them focuses on every phonological process that occurs.

2.2. Theoretical Framework

In discussing the topic and research about Phonological Process, I used Phonology Generative from Schane (1973).

Generative Phonology is used to analyze the phonological process of the suffix /-i/. The concept of Generative Phonology is that the relationship between basic linguistic aspects is connected by mediator. By using the theory above, the mediators and the rules that grouped the mediators could be found (Lass, 1991).

In order to show the relationship of segments, listing explicitly the properties of features for each segment is indeed important. To fulfill it, the ideal features require 3 functions. The first is they are capable of describing the systematic phonetics—a phonetic function. The second, they serve to differentiate lexical item—a phonemic function. They also define natural classes, that is, those segments which as a group undergo similar phonological processes.

When morphemes are combined to form word, the segments of neighboring become juxtaposed and sometimes undergo changes.

According to Schane, there are six types of segmental features, but only five types that are used to distinguished the phenomenon in this research (Schane, 1973).

In Javanese, vowel and consonant can be analyzed using SPE (Sound Pattern in English) system of distinctive features. It is needed to describe the segments characterization. Those distinctive features based on Schane (1973) are,

1. Major class features : Syllabic (Syll), sonorant (Son), and consonantal (Cons)
2. Manner features : Continuant (Cont), delayed release, strident (Stri), nasal (Nas), and lateral (Lat)
3. Place of articulation features : Anterior (Ant), coronal (Cor)
4. Body of tongue features : High, low, back, and round
5. Subsidiary features : Tense (Tens), voiced (Voic), aspirated, and glottalized (Glott)

On the tabel below, (+) is given to the segments that have the features, otherwise (-) mark is for segments which don't have the features.

[Tabel 1 Segments characterisation] (Schane, 1973)

	a	i	u	e	ɛ	ə	o	ɔ	y	w	p	b	m	t	d	ʈ	ɖ	f	v	n	r	s	z	c	j	k	g	ŋ	ŋ̥	ʔ	h	l	
Syll	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Son	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	
Cns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Cnt	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	
Stri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	
Lat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
Ant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Cor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Hig	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Low	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-

of rules : feature changing rules, rules for deletion & insertion, rules for permutation & coalescence, and rules with variables. Based on the data, there are only two rules that occur, those are nasal /n/ consonant addition on deletion & insertion rules and vowel weakening on feature changing rules. Before discussing the data, the description of Javanese sound distribution should be showed and followed by the description of the suffix /-i/.occurs.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher uses the data from the Javanese dictionary and the daily conversation of Javanese in Semarang, Kendal, and Solo. The dictionary used is Kosa Kata Bahasa Jawa created by Rusydi, Mulyanto, Sutadi, Suranto, Supardiman, Bengat. Besides, In addition to the dictionary, the researcher also uses the data from the participants. They are three college students at the age 20-23 years old from Semarang, Kendal, and Solo. They had been stayed at their hometown for at least 13 years and then moved to Semarang.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. The Distribution of Vowels and Consonants in Javanese

According to the data, the distribution of Javanese sounds are divided into two, those that can distribute to the front, middle, and end of a word and those which only distribute to the front and middle of a word.

The sounds that can distribute to the front, middle, and end of a word are all Javanese vowels and some consonants, the consonants are /p/, /m/, /t/, /f/, /v/, /n/, /r/, /s/, /z/, /ŋ/, /h/, /l/, /ʔ/ e.g:

/i/	<i>irung</i> /iɾoŋ/ (nose)	<i>meri</i> /mɛri/ (jealous)	<i>tangi</i> /taŋi/ (wake up)
/p/	<i>potol</i> /pɔtɔl/ (break)	<i>copot</i> /cɔpɔt/ (release)	<i>kelelep</i> /kələləp/ (sink)
/m/	<i>mangan</i> /maŋan/ (eat)	<i>kumambang</i> /kumambaŋ/ (float)	<i>pelem</i> /pələm/ (mango)
/r/	<i>resik</i> /rəsiq/ (clean)	<i>ngeres</i> /ŋərəs/ (dirty)	<i>bar</i> /bar/ (after/finish)

In addition, the Javanese consonants that distribute to every place on a word, there are others that only distribute to certain places. The data below show how the /y/, /w/, /b/, /d/, /k/, /t/, /d̥/, /c/, /j/, /g/, /ŋ/ distribute to the Javanese word, which is placed on the front and middle of the word.

/y/	<i>yuyu</i> /yuyu/ (crab)	<i>uyah</i> /uyah/ (salt)
/k/	<i>keli</i> /kɛli/ (float off)	<i>suket</i> /sukət/ (grass)
/ŋ/	<i>nyekel</i> /ŋəkəl/ (hold)	<i>penyet</i> /pəŋɛt/ (being flatten)

4.2. The Suffix /-i/

In Javanese, there are many suffixes. One of them is suffix /-i/ which has several functions. Based on the data that has been collected, this suffix can indicate that the word added by the suffix /-i/ will change its part of speech into verb. The other function is to show the passive command, and the third function is to show the repetitive action. Here are the examples of suffix /-i/ that affect the word.

4.2.1. Change the Part of Speech

Based on the data, the Javanese word that is added by the suffix /-i/ affects the part of speech of a word. It will changes the part of speech into verb. We can see it on the data below.

kanca /kanca/ (n) (friend) ➔ *kancani* /kancani/ (v) (accompany)

tali /tali/ (n) (rope) ➔ *taleni* /talɛni/ (v) (rope)

paku /paku/ (n) (nail) ➔ *pakoni* /pakɔni/ (v) (nail)

mati /mati/ (adj) (dead) ➔ *mateni* /matɛni/ (v) (kill)

sudo /sudɔ/ (adj) (minus) ➔ *sudoni* /sudɔni/ (v) (reduce)

nesu /nɛsu/ (adj) (sad) ➔ *nesoni* /nɛsɔni/ (v) (be sad)

pirsa /pirsa/ (v) (see) ➔ *pirsani* /pirsani/ (v) (look)

gawe /gawe/ (v) (make) ➔ *gaweni* /gaweni/ (v) (make)

4.2.2. Show the Passive command

The Javanese word that has the suffix /-i/ inside it, will become a verb. If we look out on the data, almost every verb that is produced from a word that is attached by the suffix /-i/ become passive command. Despite, there is word that will not become pasive command after being added by the suffix /-i/ although that word remains a verb.

conto /conto/ (n) (example) ➔ *contoni* /contoni/ (v) (give example)

e.g. *Mbok adikmu dicontoni sing apik!*

Please give a good example to your little sister!

bumbu /bumbu/ (n) (flavor) ➔ *bumboni* /bumbɔni/ (v) (season it)

e.g. *Sayur e dibumboni nganggo uyah!*

Season the soup with the salt!

jero /jəro/ (adj) (deep) ➔ *jeroni* /jəroni/ (v) (make it deeper)

e.g. *Sumur e tulung dijeroni sitik!*

Please make the well deeper a little bit!

nesu /nəsu/ (adj) (sad) ➔ *nesoni* /nəsoni/ (v) (be sad)

e.g. *Ojo nesoni cah kae! Uwong e ora nakal.*

Don't be sad with him! He is not naughty.

pepe /pepe/ (v) (hang) ➔ *pepeni* /pepeni/ (v) (hang)

e.g. *Nduk, kumbahane di pepeni ya!*

Honey, please hang the washes!

bali /bali/ (v) (go home) ➔ *baleni* /baleni/ (v) (restart)

e.g. *Wah, dolanan e baleni wae ben adil!*

Ouch! Restart the game, so it can be fair!

mati /mati/ (adj) (dead) ➔ *mateni* /matɛni/ (v) (kill)

e.g. *Ulo weling mateni tikus-tikus nang sawah mau bengi.*

The weling snake killed the rats on the rice field last night.

For the word *mati*, if it is added by the suffix */-i/*, it will not become a passive verb based on the example above. The word *mateni* becomes a verb in a reported sentence instead of an order verb in the sentence. Yet, if the first consonant */m/* on the word *mateni* is changed into */p/*, then it will be a passive command verb.

e.g. *Kelabang e dipateni wae, marakke aku was was!*

Kill the centipede, it makes me anxious!

4.2.3. Show Repetitive Action

Some verbs on the data above show the repetitive action. It can only be seen from the context of the words. In other word, it has no particular pattern for which word that can show the repetitive action when it is attached by the suffix */-i/*. Here are some examples.

ombe /ombe/ (n) (drink) ➡ ombeni /ombeni/ (v) (drink)

e.g. *Obat e diombeni ben ndang mari!*

Drink the (every) medicine so you can be better soon!

In this data, the word *diombeni* indicates that you have to drink every medicine that has been prepared for you to make you healthy. If the speaker only suggests to drink one of the medicines, the speaker will use *diombe* instead of *diombeni*.

tali /tali/ (n) (rope) ➡ taleni /talɛni/ (v) (rope)

e.g. Kain e tulung ditaleni sing kenceng!

Please rope the clothes tight!

There are two words of *tali* that have the function as the passive verb, first is *ditali* and *ditaleni*. In this example, the word *ditaleni* indicates that you have to rope each cloth without grouping them to make them tidy. Whereas, the word *ditali* means that you have to rope the whole clothes into one group.

pepe /pepe/ (v) (hang) ➡ *pepeni* /pepeni/ (v) (hang)

e.g. *Nduk, kumbahane dipepeni ya!*

Honey, please hang the washes!

There are two passive verb forms of *pepe*, they are *dipepe* and *dipepeni*. The word *dipepe* is usually be used to indicate that the wash or the cloth is only one, but the word *dipepeni* is almost used to indicate that the washes or the clothes are more than one.

tuku /tuku/ (v) (buy) ➡ *tukoni* /tukoni/ (v) (buy)

e.g. *Mesakke ibuk e, tulung ditukoni kabeh jajananne!*

I feel pity to her, please buy every of her snacks!

The word *tuku* has the same function as the word *pepe*. If *tuku*, there are *dituku* and *ditukoni* as the passive verb form. The word *dituku* indicates that you are ordered to buy only one kind from all of the snack that has been served, while

the word *ditukoni* means that you have to buy more than one snack or maybe you have to buy the whole snacks.

4.3. The Rule of Sound Changes

Based on the data that have been collected, the researcher has found out that in the suffix /-i/ of Javanese, there are two kinds of phonological processes. They are the addition of /n/ consonant and vowel weakening. The addition of consonant happens to all words that end with vowel and meet the -i suffix, while vowel weakening happens to the words that end with certain vowels followed by the suffix /-i/.

The result below explains in detail how those two phonological changes happen.

4.3.1. The Addition of /n/ Consonant

If there are Javanese words that end with vowel followed by the suffix /-i/, the nasal sound /n/ will appear as the connector morpheme of those two vowels.

The data below show about how a word that ends by the /ɔ/ sound meets the -i suffix and produces the additional nasal sound /n/

/sudaɔ/ → /sudaɔ + an + i/ → /sudaɔan + i/ → /sudaɔn + i/ → /sudaɔni/

(/adj/)

(/n/ + /-i/)

(/v/)

(reduced)

In Javanese, the nasal sound /n/ acts as the connector between two vowels which the first vowel comes from the end of a base word and the other vowel comes from the suffix /-i/. The nasal /n/ consonant actually comes from the suffix /-an/ that got contracted with the base word. According to the Uhlenbeck (in Soenarjati, 1982) the suffix /-an/ appears to connect the base form and the suffix /-i/, although it is still an assumption. The Javanese researchers believe that the suffix /-an/ is an important suffix, because it can be applied to every Javanese word.

On the example above, the word /*sudoni*/ has the base form /*sudo*/. Before it meet the suffix /-i/, there is nasal /-n/ sound as the connector morpheme between them. The nasal /-n/ sound comes from the suffix /-an/, so the word /*sudɔ*/ become /*sudɔan*/, and the word /*sudɔan*/ is contracted into /*sudɔn*/. After the base word /*sudɔ*/ become /*sudɔn*/, the suffix /-i/ appears in the word so it becomes /*sudɔni*/. Because of the nasal /n/ consonant sound that comes from the contraction of the suffix /-an/ into the suffix /-n/, the Javanese speaker will also be easier to speak the utterance because the Javanese speakers tend to give the pressure in almost every syllables they use, even that pressure is vary depend on the region. The addition of the nasal sound /n/ between those two vowels will give the space for Javanese speaker to make a pressure in the next syllable.

Here are the example of the words that are added by the suffix /-i/:

kanca /*kanca*/ (n) (friend) → ***kancan*** /*kancan*/ (n) (friendship)

→ **kancani** /kancani/ (v) (accompany/be friend)

tali /tali/ (n) (rope) → **talen** /talɛn/ (n) (knot)

→ **taleni** /talɛni/ (v) (rope)

paku /paku/ (n) (nail) → **pakon** /pakɔn/ (n) (the place/thing that is nailed)

→ **pakoni** /pakɔni/ (v) (nail)

mati /mati/ (adj) (dead) → **maten** /matɛn/ (n)

→ **mateni** /matɛni/ (v) (kill)

sudo /sudɔ/ (adj) (minus) → **sudon** /sudɔn/ (n) (something that reduce)

→ **sudoni** /sudɔni/ (v) (reduce)

nesu /nɛsu/ (adj) (sad) → **neson** /nɛsɔn/ (n) (something that make sad)

→ **nesoni** /nɛsɔni/ (v) (be sad)

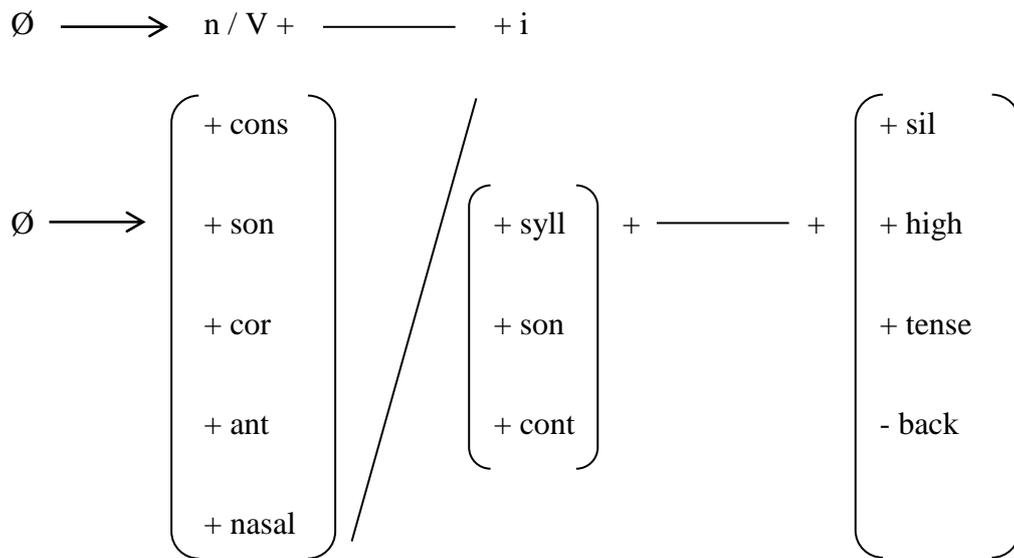
pirsa /pirsa/ (v) (see) → **pirsan** /pirsan/ (n)

(something that can be seen/scenery) → **pirsani** /pirsani/ (v) (look)

gawe /gawe/ (v) (make) → **gawen** /gawen/ (n) (job)

→ **gaweni** /gaweni/ (v) (make)

Below is the phonological rule for the /n/ nasal consonant addition based on the data above.



The result of analysis above shows that in Javanese, the suffix /-i/ that meet the vowel from end of a word makes /n/ nasal sound appears between them. From every nasal that is available, the /n/ sound was chosen by the Javanese speaker as the connector sound from the two vowels, the first is from the end of a word and the other is from the suffix /-i/. It because of the nasal sound /n/ that comes from the contraction of the suffix /-an/.

The base Javanese word that is added by the suffix /-i/ should be added by the suffix /-an/ at the first part, then it contracted into /-n/. It is important to connect the vowel sound and the suffix /-i/ sound because the suffix /-i/ can not come adjacent after the base word. The suffix /-an/ is necessary because it can come right after the base word without any condition needed.

4.3.2. Vowel Weakening

Some vowels that exist on Javanese are being weakened in certain conditions. In this condition, the vowels that are weakened are /i/ and /u/ in the condition if it is followed by the suffix /-an/ before the suffix /-i/. The suffix /-an/ is weakened and mutated with the vowel from the end of a base word into /ɛ/ and the sound /u/ is mutated into /ɔ/.

The data below shows how those sounds are mutated. From /i/ sound into /ɛ/ and /u/ sound into /ɔ/.

The words that end by /i/ through /-an/

Aji /aji/ /aji + an/ → /ajɛn + i/ /ajɛni/ (bless)

Bati /bati/ /bati + an/ → /batɛn + i/ /batɛni/ (give profit)

Rabi /rabi/ /rabi + an/ → /rabɛn + i/ /rabɛni/ (marry)

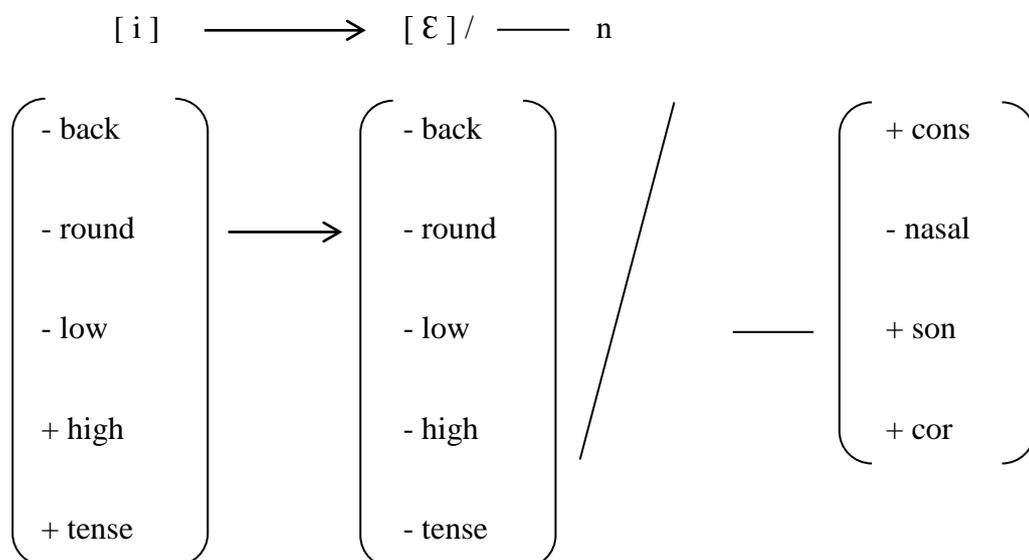
The words that end by /u/ through /-an/

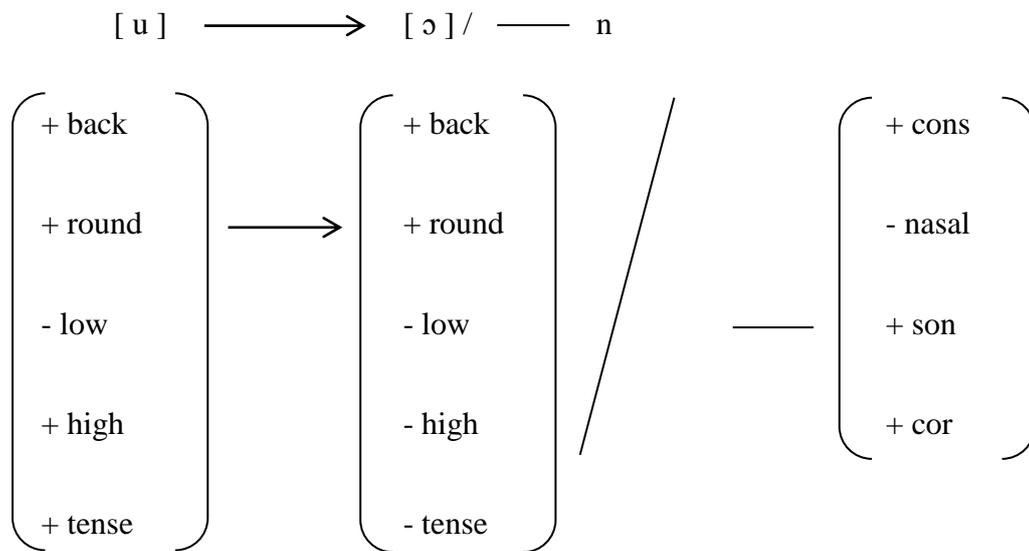
Bumbu /bumbu/ /bumbu + an/ → /bumbɔn + i/ /bumbɔni/ (seasoning)

Tuku /tuku/ /tuku + an/ → /tukɔn + i/ /tukɔni/ (buy)

Maju /maju/ /maju + an/ → /majɔn + i/ /majɔni/ (forwarding)

In the data above, the sound /i/ in the word /tali/ turned into /ɛ/ in the condition that the base word meets the suffix /-an/ that comes before the suffix /-i/. If we pay attention to the sequence of sounds, those vowels are not actually meet. Between the sounds /i/ from the end of word /tali/ and the sound /i/ from the -i suffix there is /n/ sound that appears as the result of suffix /-an/ that is contracted into /-n/. Actually, the suffix /-i/ has the same phonological change with the vowel weakening. It because the existence of the suffix /-i/ triggers the suffix /-an/ to appear and make the phonological change. The environment where the phonological change happens only between the vowel on the end of a base word and the suffix /-an/. It makes the word /tali/ changes into /talɛn/ because there is the suffix /-an/ that takes part and mutating the base word. After the condition to appear the suffix /-i/ has been fulfilled, the suffix /-i/ comes after the suffix /-an/ that has been mutated, so the word /talɛn/ changes into /talɛni/. The foregoing also applies to the sound /u/ which is weaken into /ɔ/.





The figure above shows that the vocal weakening only happens in a high vowels, such as /i/ and /u/ into /ɛ/ and /ɔ/.

On the left side of figure, where the /i/ and /u/ features are shown, it appears that the place of articulation of that two sounds are high, and also tense, (+ high, + tense). From those two sounds, /i/ and /u/, the vowel weakening that occurs are from (+ high) to (-High) and also from (+ tense) into (-tense). Although the vocal weakening that occurs is from (+ high) into (-high), it does not indicate that the vowels are weaken into a low sound because the features of /ɛ/ and /ɔ/ in the middle of the figure does not mention that the features are changed into low (+ low) but those still (-low). So, the weakening is neither in high or low (-high, - Low). The sounds that are produced from this weakening are medium sounds, they are /e/, /ɛ/, /o/ and /ɔ/. From those sounds that are eligible to this change is the (-high) and (-tense) sound. So, the most suitable sounds are /ɛ/ and /ɔ/.

5. CONCLUSION

There are three conclusions from the analysis about the phonological process of the suffix /-i/.

The first conclusion is that all Javanese vowels and the consonants (/p/, /m/, /t/, /f/, /v/, /n/, /r/, /s/, /ŋ/, /h/, /l/, /ʔ/) could distribute to every place in a word, whether it is on the front, middle, or the end of word, beside the other consonants, (/y/, /w/, /b/, /d/, /k/, /t̪/, /d̪/, /c/, /j/, /g/, /ŋ/) could only distribute in the front and middle of a word.

The second conclusion is that in Javanese, the suffix /-i/ that is applied to the base word has the functions (1) to change the part of speech into verb, (2) to show the passive command, and (3) to show the repetitive action.

The third conclusion of the analysis is that the suffix /-i/ could trigger two rules of the phonological processes. The first is nasal /n/ consonant addition, that every vowels from the end of Javanese words which meet the /i/ vowel from the suffix /-i/ produces nasal sound /-n/ from the suffix /-an/ that is contracted. It is used as the connector of those two vowels. Another change that occur is that some of the vowels from the end of word in Javanese which meet the nasal /n/ from the previous phonological process triggers the vowel weakening. Those weaken vowels that are /i/ and /u/. Because of this weaken caused by the suffix /-an/ as the connector for the suffix /-i/, the sound /i/ is weaken into /ɛ/ and sound /u/ is weaken into /ɔ/.

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