JAVANESE ADJECTIVE INTENSIFIER DIPHTHONG IN PONOROGO:

GENERATIVE TRANSFORMATIONAL PHONOLOGY STUDY

DIFTONG PENYANGAT AJEKTIF BAHASA JAWA DI PONOROGO:

KAJIAN FONOLOGI TRANSFORMASI GENERATIF

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| Permalink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24036/ld.v11i2.xxxx> | DOI: 10.24036/ld.v11i1.xxxx |
| Submitted: 08-11-20xx | Accepted: 28-12-20xx | Published: 30-12-20xx |

Abstract

This study aims to examine the diphthong pattern of the adjective intensifier in Javanese in Ponorogo. The pattern was examined using the Transformational Generative Phonology by Oden (2005) to describe the phonological rules of adjective intensifers. Data collection techniques used was random sampling by taking 35 informants from five districts in Ponorogo. The literature and note-taking technique functions to document the speech of the speaker, while to analyze the data the distributional method is used. The results of the study found that the patterns of diphtong sound are [ua], [uə], [ue], [uɛ], [uo], [uɔ], [ui] and [ɔu]. The diftongs are divided into three types based on the classification of basic vocal sounds that undergo phonological changes, namely ascending, centering and descending. Number of the data was 65 of the most commonly used adjective words. The vowel phoneme /u/ becomes the underlying to express the 'intensifying' nature into all the vowels afterwards, while the allophonic vowel [ɔ] is more accepted as variations of the phoneme /u/ to 'intensify' when appearing before the sound [u] because they have the distinctive features [α back] and [β round]. Regressive assimilation occurs in phonemes /u/ and allophones [ɔ] when appering before vowels. This sound pronunciation is done with high emphasis and accompanied by phonological elongation so that the intensifying phoneme /u/ becomes the peak of the syllable. Progressive assimilation occurs in vowels after phonemes with the general rule of [+ voice] when appearing after vowels, sounds in basic syllables or sounds after phonemes become [-voice] or experiences reduced voicing with weaker speech.

*Keywords: Javanese Language, transformational generative, diphtong, adjektive*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pola diftong penyangat ajektif dalam bahasa Jawa di Ponorogo. Pola tersebut dikaji menggunakan Fonologi Transformasi Generatif oleh Oden (2005) untuk mendeskripsikan kaidah-kaidah fonologis penyangat ajektif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan berupa *random sampling* yang mengambil 35 informan dari lima kecamatan di Ponorogo. Teknik pustaka dan simak catat berfungsi untuk mendokumentasikan tuturan penutur, sedangkan untuk menganalisis data digunakan metode padan distribusional. Hasil penelitian menemukan pola bunyi berdiftong [ua], [uə], [ue], [uɛ], [uo], [uɔ], [ui] dan [ɔu]. Diftong tersebut terbagi menjadi tiga jenis berdasarkan klasifikasi bunyi vokal dasar yang mengalami perubahan fonologis, yakni naik, memusat dan turun. Data berjumlah 65 kata ajektif yang paling umum dituturkan. Fonem bunyi vokal /u/ menjadi underlying untuk mengungkapkan sifat yang ‘menyangatkan’ ke dalam semua bunyi vokal setelahnya, sedangkan alofon vokal [ɔ] lebih berterima sebagai variasi dari fonem /u/ untuk ‘menyangatkan’ ketika bertemu sebelum bunyi [u] karena sama-sama memiliki ciri distingtif [α back] dan [β round]. Asimilasi regresif terjadi pada fonem /u/ dan alofon [ɔ] ketika bertemu sebelum bunyi vokal. Pengucapan bunyi ini dengan penekanan tinggi yang diiringi pemanjangan fonologisnya sehingga fonem penyangat /u/ menjadi puncak silabel. Asimilasi progresif terjadi pada bunyi vokal setelah fonem dengan kaidah umum bahwa bunyi vokal [+voice] ketika bertemu setelah bunyi vokal [+voice], bunyi pada suku kata dasar atau bunyi setelah fonem menjadi [-voice] atau mengalami pengurangan *voicing* dengan penuturan lebih lemah.

*Kata kunci: bahasa Jawa, transformasi generatif, diftong, ajektif*

1. INTRODUCTION

Javanese language has developed based on the progress of time and can be distinguished from various regions to form their respective characteristics. Based on its users, Javanese has a very complex level system. The vocabulary used may change based on situations and conditions, social status, kinship and even gender. This change makes Javanese very rich in words to express the shape of objects or other things with the same meaning and reference. In addition, the level of language becomes a determinant of a person's social status in interacting (Koentjaraningrat, 2004: 23).

The spread of Javanese into various regions makes this language divided into various dialects. Javanese culture of people who live in the Serayu River Basin originating from the Dieng-Sindoro Sumbing Mountains area, flows to the southwest using Banyumas language. People who live between Mount Merapi, Merbabu, and Lawu, use the Central Javanese, Solo and Yogya dialects in communication, while the northern communities use Coastal Javanese dialects. Although many people in East Java are influenced by the Solo and Yogya languages, they have different characteristics that are affected by the Surabayan dialect. Javanese language can look very minimal and almost out of the structure of its rules when used by the people of West Java. This happens because of the influence of Sundanese and Banten languages that dominate the region (Koentjaraningrat, 2004: 24)

The diversity of Javanese allows interesting differences when Javanese speakers express intersifier. If the Javanese speakers Solo and Yogya say the word *abang* ‘red’ in the form of intensifier becomes *abing* 'very red', the word *puteh* 'white' becomes *putih* 'very white' and the word *ewoh* 'uncomfortable to people/feel bad' becomes iwuh 'very uncomfortable to people', it will be very different when spoken by the speaker Java which is in another area. This diversity is characteristic of each region to express their feelings so that they form a particular regional dialect (Soepomo, 1981: 31).

The description in the section makes the researcher interested in conducting a deeper study of linguistic phenomena, specifically the response of Javanese ‘intensifier’ expression in the Ponorogo region. The geographical location of this city connects the provinces of East Java with Central Java in the south. This region is handled by the Mataram dialect and East Javanese dialect, but the its culture is different so that different variations are created. Many reports that the people of Ponorogo do vocal sounds in diphthongs. This diphthong sound occurs as excessive emotional reaction

Diphthong studies belong to the area of phonology, namely as a language study that focus on the sounds of language produced by human speech devices. According to Verhaar, phonology is the science that investigates minimum differences between utterances that are always contained in words as constituents (Verhaar, 1996: 36), for example *bue* and *pueɁ* (*bue* = *swing* and *pueɁ* = make). The pair of words have two different sounds namely [b] and [p]. Phonology can also be said to be a row of matrices of each consonant and vowels that form words as human expression. The field of phonological study is the sound of language as the smallest unit of speech with a combination of sounds that form syllables. Odden (2005: 2) argues that:

*A fundamental part of the structure of a word. And certainly, the principles of pronunciation in a language are subject to change over time. So, phonology has a relation to numerous domains of linguistics.*

Phonological origin consists of 2 (two) parts, namely phonetic and phonemic. Phonetics focus how the phonemic sounds of a language are realized or pronounced. Phonetics also focus the workings of human organs, especially those related to language use and pronunciation. Phonetics is a part of phonology that studies how to produce language sounds or how a language sound is produced by human speech devices while phonemic is a phonological part that focuses on speech sounds according to their function as distinguishing meanings

A phoneme is also called the smallest language sound that can distinguish meaning (Hayes, Kirchner, & Steriade, 2004: 24). As the smallest linguistic form that distinguishes meaning, a phoneme form is not only in the form of segmental sounds (both vowels and consonants), but also in the form of suprasegmental elements (pressure, tone, duration and pause). The study of phonemes is called phonemic. Phonemic is part of phonology. Thomas (1995: 5) argues that:

*The central concept in phonology is the phoneme, which is a distinctive category of sounds that all the native speakers of a language or dialect perceive as more or less the same.*

Bloomfield & Barnhart (1961: 79) said the phoneme sound is a distinguishing function from other sounds. For example, we have to compare the Indonesian linguistic forms of the form [pa.laŋ] 'cross'. This form can be separated into five smaller linguistic forms, namely [p], [a], [l], [a], and [ŋ]. These each five forms of linguistics have no meaning. If one of the smallest linguistic forms, for example [p], is replaced by another smallest linguistic form, for example replaced by [k], [t], [j], [m], [d], or [g], then the meaning of the form the greater linguistics [pa.laŋ] will change which consists of two syllables.

A syllable is a word-forming unit composed of one phoneme or phoneme sequence. Oral language units consist of one or more vowels and consonants. A syllable that ends with a consonant sound is a closed syllable, while a syllable that ends with a vowel is called an open syllable (Schane, 1992: 15). For example, word *kaki* ‘foot’ is derived from the syllable *ka*- and -*ki*, the word *tangan* ‘hand’comes from the syllable *ta-* and *-ngan.*

A syllable can be seen from three points of view in the linguistic dictionary, namely the angles of physiology, articulation, and phonology (Kridalaksana, 2008: 230). First, from a physiological point of view, a syllable is utterance that occurs in a beat that is in a muscular affirmation at the time of blowing air from the lungs. Second, from the point of articulation, a syllable is stretching utterance that occurs from a peak of loudness between two non-loudness elements. Third, from the point of phonology, a syllable is a structure that occurs from one phoneme or phoneme sequence along with other features such as length or pressure. The explanation can be taken as a common thread that the syllable is the smallest rhythmic unit. It means that the unit has the loudness peak which is usually occupied by vowel sounds.

Marsono (2008) defines diphthongs with a brief opinion, namely vocal double sounds: *landai, aurat, boikot*, etc. The definition can actually be made clear that diphthongs are vocal double sounds that are said continuously in one breath. The diphthong sound can be produced if the sound of one vocal glides rapidly to another vocal following it. Vocal double phrases can also be interpreted as not diphthongs, as in the words *dimulai* ‘started’*, disukai* ‘liked’*, dihargai* ‘honored’, etc. The vowel [ua] in the word *suara* ‘sound’ is a double vowel or vowel series. The vowel [a] in the coupling [ua] is the suffix [a]. Therefore, the sound that joins [u] with [a] in the final syllable of the words is not diphthong [ua]. If written into the phonetic symbol, it is [su.a.ra].

Sudaryanto (1991: 53-54) divides diphthongs in two, namely ascending and descending diphthongs, for example: *uelek* 'very bad', *uenteng* 'very light', *sueneng* 'very happy', *puanas* 'very hot', *uapik* 'very good' ', *uombo'* is very wide '. Comparative form in Javanese is characterized by a morphological process in the form of changing the basic form that causes a change in new meaning, namely 'intensifier'. Diphthong studies in Javanese were reviewed by Soepomo (1981), Sudaryanto (1991), Subroto (1985), Subroto et al. (1991) and Koentjaraningrat (2004). The four diphthong studies in Javanese used structuralism. The differentiator in this research is that the researcher uses the transformational generative phonology in studying the Javanese adjective intensifying diphthong by Ponorogo speakers.

Above opinion and previous studies become the basis of researchers in finding formulations to be studied. The research problem is formulated in the form of the following questions which are limited to the adjective words, namely (1) how the process of Javanese adjective intensifier diphthong by Ponorogo speakers; and (2) what rules occur in the Javanese adjective intensifier diphthong by Ponorogo speakers.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This present research is descriptive qualitative research which aims to reveal various qualitative information by describing phenomena carefully and fully describing carefully the properties of a thing, situation, symptoms or phenomena. The source of the data used came from javanese adjective intensifier expression used by the people in Ponorogo. The researcher selected 35 informants from five different districts. This is intended to obtain a generalization of javanese adjective intensifier of Ponorogo speakers (Samarin, 1988: 41).

The data collection technique used was random sampling, between library techniques and note taking. Meanwhile, to analyze the data, the distribution method is used (Sudaryanto, 2015: 42). This method serves to see the behavior of language and its influence in the use of language itself. Then the expansion technique is used to see the effect of one sound with another sound between right and left.

**C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Ferdinand de Saussure has become the main reference of modern linguistics because he has found the beginning of the popularity of structural theories in the realm of linguistics (Chomsky & Halle, 1968: 71). The basic rationale of *parole* and *language* is an interesting debate that breaks up between synchronic and diachronic linguistics. The theory developed by Noan Choamsky is one of the inspirations of structural theory, known as generative theory. Generative Functions become a theory that develops the distinguishing function of sounds with one another at the phonological level. This theory was developed by Chomsky and Halle (Oden, 2005: 19).

Distinctive features that are introduced make the sound of the smallest phonological unit into distinguishing features from one another. Furthermore, this theory becomes the main basis for distinguishing the sound characteristics that influence one another in Javanese Ponorogo dialect in expressing exaggerated adjunct expressions (intensifier).

***Result***

1. **Adjective Intensifier Classification**

Diphthong sounds are found in many languages, one of which is Javanese. The process of making a diphthong sound depends on the tongue because the tongue will make two vowels at once without pausing. The diphthong sound [au] will be pronounced as it is by the tongue with an [au] sound, not the sounds of [a] and [u]. Pronunciation of the tongue in sequence starting from the vowel [a] to the sound of [u] without any fragmentation of time between the two sounds. This sound makes the tongue when sounding the first sound immediately contracted to the second sound.

In structural school, if there are two rows of vowels spoken together in one syllable, they are called diphthongs. The state of the position of the tongue changes immediately from bottom to top or vice versa, even in modern linguistics, in the middle. Therefore, there are three kinds of diphthongs known, namely ascending diphthongs, descending diphthongs, and centering diphthongs. However, not all people who view asceding and descending diphthongs from the tongue position, but from the sonority. If the second vocal is higher, then it is called ascending diphthong. Vice versa, if the sonority is lower, then it is called ascending diphthong. The sonority is the loudness of sound, as vocal sounds have a higher priority than consonants in a syllable.

As stated by Sudaryanto (1991: 25-28) that there are three types diphthongs in Javanese that we can find, namely ascending, descending and centering diphtongs (not up or down). When it is classified based on the type of diphthongs, there are two distinguishing features, namely the sound [u] and [ɔ]. the vowel sound [u] has a distinctive up-close-behind distinction, while the vowel [ɔ] has a distinctive feature center-open-back distinction.

 Based on the classification of basic vowel sounds after the intensifying sound in the adjective there are three types of vocal sound characteristics which are side by side with the sound effects of intenisifying sounds [u] and [ɔ] namely [i] and [u] with the following classification and distinguishing features.

* 1. Rise-Close-Front [ui]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **diftong** |  |
| 1 | ireng ‘black’ | [i.rəŋ] | [űːi̥.rəŋ] | ‘really black’ |
| 2 | Isin ‘shy’ | [i.sɪn] | [űːi̥.sɪn] | ‘really shy’ |
| 3 | Titis ‘accurate' | [ti.tɪs] | [tűːi̥.tɪs] | ‘really accurate’ |
| 4 | rikuh ‘feel bad’ | [ri.kʊh] | [rűːi̥.kʊh] | ‘really feel bad’ |
| 5 | ringkes ‘simple’ | [riŋ.kəs] | [rűːi̥ŋ.kəs] | ‘really simple’ |

* 1. Fall-Close-Back [ɔu]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **diftong**  |  |
| 6 | urik ‘fraudulent’ | [u.rɪk] | [ɔ̋ːu̥.rɪk] | ‘really fraudulent’ |
| 7 | Bunga ‘happy’ | [bu.ŋah] | [bɔ̋ːu̥.ŋah] | ‘really happy’ |
| 8 | Dumeh ‘arrogant’ | [ðu.mɛh] | [ðɔ̋ːu̥.mɛh] | ‘really arrohgant |
| 9 | jujur ‘honest’ | [ju.jʊr] | [jɔ̋ːu̥.jʊr] | ‘really honest’ |

The vowel sounds [i] and [u] have the same characteristics as the tongue up position. When we pronounce the sound [i] on a syllable, the position of the tongue stem lifts towards the alveolar so that the oral position narrows, the air that comes out cannot be free. The diphthong classification is based on the basic vowel after intensifier sound [u], which is a vowel sound that has centralized characteristics, such as [e], [ɛ], [ə], [o] and [ɔ]. Following are the findings of data in Javanese of Ponorogo speakers.

* 1. Centere-Close-Front [ue]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **diftong** |  |
| 10 | enak ‘delicious’ | [e.nak] | [űːe̥.nak] | ‘really delicious |
| 11 | ewoh ‘feel bad’ | [e.woh] | [űːe̥.woh] | ‘really feel bad’ |
| 12 | tresna ‘love’ | [tres.nɔ] | [trűːe̥s.nɔ] | ‘really love’ |

* 1. Centre-Open-Front [uɛ]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **diftong** |  |
| 13 | esuk ‘morning’ | [ɛ.sʊk] | [űːɛ̥.sʊk] | ‘really morning’ |
| 14 | edan ‘crazy’ | [e.ðan] | [űːɛ̥.ðan] | ‘really crazy’ |
| 15 | srei ‘envious’ | [srɛ.i] | [srűːɛ̥.i] | ‘really envious’ |

* 1. Centre-Close-Middle [uə]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **diftong** |  |
| 16 | beja ‘lucky’ | [bə.jɔ] | [bűːə̥.jɔ] | ‘really lucky’ |
| 17 | melas ‘pity’ | [mə.las] | [műːə̥.las] | ‘really pity’ |
| 18 | Tengik ‘rancid’ | [tə.ngɪk] | [tűːə̥.ngɪk] | ‘really rancid’ |

* 1. Cnetre-Close-Back [uo]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **diftong** |  |
| 19 | okeh ‘many/much’ | [o.kɛh] | [űːo̥.kɛh] | ‘really many’ |
|  20 | lomo ‘generous’ | [lo.mɔ] | [lűːo̥.mɔ] | ‘sangat dermawan’ |

* 1. Memusat-Membuka-Belakang [uɔ]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **diftong** |  |
| 21 | dhoyong ‘inclined’ | [dɔ.yɔŋ] | [dűːɔ̥.yɔŋ] | ‘really inclined’ |
| 22 | goblog ‘stupid’ | [gɔ.blɔk] | [gűːɔ̥.blɔk] | ‘really stupid’ |

The concept of diphthongs is based on the basic vowel sound after the above intensifying vocal sound is based on the location of the tongue in the middle, meaning that the tongue does not fall or rise. This centering characteristic is owned by the sounds of [ə], [e], [ɛ], [o], and [ɔ] where the tongue is relaxed. In this vowel, the speaker does not experience obstacles in the centering position, the emphasis occurs accompanied by the sound of elongation in the centered vowel. Classification of vowels after the addition of the last vowel [u] found in the data of the Javanese adjective intensifier of Ponorogo speakers as follows.

* 1. Turun-Membuka-Depan [ua]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **diftong** |  |
| 22 | abang ‘red’ | [a.baŋ] | [űːḁ.baŋ] | ‘really red’ |
| 23 | abot ‘heavy’ | [a.bɔt] | [űːḁ.bɔt] | ‘really heavy’ |
| 24 | padhang ‘bright’ | [pa.daŋ] | [pűːḁ.daŋ] | ‘really bright’ |
| 25 | bladus ‘faded’ | [bla.dʊs] | [blűːḁ.dʊs] | ‘really faded’ |
| 26 | mantep ‘steady’ | [man.təp] | [műːḁn.təp] | ‘really steady’ |

Vocal sound [a] is included in the pronunciation of the sound with the tongue down, and open. The pattern forms the mouth in a wide-open state to make sounds with the air that blows from loose articulation without any obstruction. Therefore, the sound [ḁ] is attenuated due to the addition of the sound intensifier [űː].

1. **Phoneme**

The theoretical approach is followed based on Generative theory, so the choice of the most accurate phonological form as a phoneme is /u/, not [ɔ]. Many considerations for setting allophones [u] to phonemes. First, each allophon can be seen from the number of distribution variations. Then the classification of the distribution is broken down to see the variations of each sound that follows it, and the number of variations that becomes the most phonemes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [u] / #-[a] #-[e] #-[i] #-[o] #-[ə] #-[ɛ] #-[ɔ] [l]-[a] [g]-[ɔ] [r]-[ɛ] *elswhere* | [ɔ] / #-[u] [b]-[u] [ð]-[u] [j]-[u] V [- [u]] |  /u/ *Underlying Form*  [u] [ɔ] allophone |

The determination of the vowel sound [u] as the most acceptable phoneme is because the vowel sound [ɔ] is a very weak form in the representation of its phonological distribution. The vowel sound [u] has a characteristic that is the position of phonological sound has a varied sound around it. The vowel sound [ɔ] can only be found before the vowel sound [u]. So that the vowel sound [ɔ] is the allophone of the phoneme [u].

1. **Distinctive Features**

The Javanese adjective intensifier of Ponorogo dialect was greatly influenced by the assimilation process. The process of assimilation here is meant by a morphological process with affixation or morphological addition. The adjective intensifier of the language is classified into two, namely: (1) prefix and (2) infix. The addition of sounds at the beginning of the word before the stem is called prefix, while infix is the affix process that is inserted in the middle between the sounds in the first or second syllables. The affixation process allows the phonological process of the surrounding sound. In addition, the location of the affixation process also appears varied based on the number of syllables and the location of the vowels in the basic words. Signs that arise can be stressed or divoiced in the vocal sounds that follow.

* 1. Regressive Assimilation

The first change occurs in the phoneme /u/ when undergoing the process of assimilation. The phoneme /u/ changes to [ɔ] when the sound is before the vocal sound [u]. This sound change is called regressive assimilation, ie changes occur in the sound that is located in front of the sound that affects it.

|  |
| --- |
| Pattern: /u/ [ɔ] / - [u] Distinctive Feture: + syl + syl \_ + syl + high - high + high + back - low + back  + back  |

The rule explains that the phoneme /u/ turns into allophone [ɔ] because it is influenced by the sound afterwards. In the concept of formation of diphthongs that adjacent sounds are different from the sounds of their formation. So, it can't be if the phoneme /u/ is close to the vocal sound [u] forming the sound [uu]. The above rules reveal the process of regressive assimilation of the vocal sound [u] which has distinguishing features [+ syl + high + back] cannot coexist with the same sound characteristic. The sounds of phoneme will change to allophones [ɔ] which have distinguishing features [+ syl –high –low + back].

* 1. Progressive Assimiliation

Syllable vowels that function as syllables undergo interesting phonological changes. The vowel sounds [a], [ə], [e], [ɛ], [o], [ɔ] and [i] previously function as syllable peaks that have voiced characteristics. However, with the addition of the same phoneme /u/, a number of vowels above which are voiced undertake divoiced or decreased voicing. The following is the distinctive feature of the sound above which functions as a distinguishing feature of the vocal voice to be reduced because of the influence of the phoneme /u/.

|  |
| --- |
| Pattern:  V - syl /u/ - - voicedDistinctive Feture: + syl - syl + syl + voiced - voiced + high \_ + back  + round + voiced |

The above rule shows that vowel sounds that have distinctive features [+ syl + voiced] experience weakening of vocal sound [-voiced] when meeting with after vowel sounds [u [+ voiced]] which have distinctive features [+ syl + high + back + round + voiced]. So, divoicing occurs in vocal sounds [a], [ə], [e], [ɛ], [o], [ɔ] and [i] due to the influence of phoneme /u/ being a progressive assimilation process in the form of diphthongs. In addition, the vowel sound is no longer the peak of the syllable as happened before the affixation process. The peak of the syllable now switches to the phoneme /u/ which experiences extra high with a longer pronunciation. The sound [u] is divoiced when meeting with the sound of [ɔ] an intensifier to form diphthongs in data 6, 7, 8, and 9. Sound changes occur because of the effect of the vowel intensifier that is added at the beginning before the stem and is inserted in a syllable.

|  |
| --- |
| Kaidah : [u] - syl [ɔ] - - voicedFitur Distingtif : + syl - syl + syl + voiced - voiced + voiced \_  α back α back  β round β round + high - high |

The rule above shows that sounds [u] experience a reduction in voicing when meeting the sound [ɔ]. The sound [u] has a distinctive feature [+ syl + back + round + high] while the sound [ɔ] has the distinctive feature [+ syl + back + round-high]. In addition, the syllable peak also moves from sound [u] to the property of [ɔ] because this sound experiences high emphasis and prolongation of pronunciation. The distinctive feature of the sound is that the sound [u] has a [+ high] feature while [ɔ] is [-high]. The use of α and β to explain that both sounds have the same characteristic features.

It is slightly different in the case of data consisting of three syllables of the adjective to express excessive sense of Javanese used by speakers of Ponorogo. If the affixation of the formation of the intensifier above lies in the first syllable, the word which consists of three syllables occurs in the second syllable, for example: *kemaki* which has the meaning of *belagu* ‘act affected’ to express excessively by the process of becoming disgusting, sounding in phonetics in the form of [kə.műːḁ.ki], *nelangsa* ‘miserable’ becomes *neluangsa* [nə.lűːɔ̥ŋ.sɔ] 'very miserable', and *medeni* ‘scray’ being *medueni* [mə.ðűːɛ̥.ni] 'very scary'. The similarity of phonological change patterns in sound intensifier occurs in the distinctive features of diphthong formation. No difference was seen in the process of pronouncing the diphthong of intensifier with the analysis of affixation data that occurr in words consisting of two syllables. The previous syllable transfer process in the first syllable does not apply to three syllables, but this process occurs in the second syllable

***Discussion***

This morphophonemic process has an influence on the phoneme /u/ as a form of Javanese adjective intensifier in Ponorogo. Phonological processes occur in phoneme /u/ which meets before the vowel sound [u] such as those that occur in data 6-9. The phonological process that occurs in the phoneme is called regressive assimilation. Data 1-5 shows that the assimilation process supports the phoneme /u/ syllable before the syllable [i] in the first syllable. The phoneme /u/ becomes a prefix when the process is before the stem with the initial stem sounds like *uireng* and *uisin*. While the infix process occurs when the syllable of the first syllable is after a consonant sound like poetic, ie the *rikuh* is the stem of 'ruikuh' and the *ringkes* is the stem of the 'ruingkes'.

Phonological processes occur in the vowel sounds [i] that follow. The addition of the intensifying morpheme causes vocal [i] to divoiced or decreased voicing. In addition, the peak of the syllable on phoneme /u/ which functions as an intensifier. Prolongation of sound with high pressure is also experienced by the phoneme. The process experienced by the second vowel after the intensifying phoneme is called progressive assimilation.

Diftong influences the sound afterwards by applying high pressure then extends the additional sound to progressive assimilation. So, the basic vowels that were previously syllable from basic syllables become non-syllable. The difference with the diphthong variation in vowels [a], [ə], [e], [ɛ], [o], [ɔ] and [i] that to form diphthongs in the sound [u] the intensifier does not use the same sound ie [u], but changes to the sound [ɔ] like the analysis of the regressive assimilation process beforehand.

Intensifying speech in this language by adding different sounds to form diphthongs. If the case in the sound data [u] in one syllable cannot be juxtaposed with the same sound [u] to form diphthong so that it becomes [uu]. It must use another sound which is sound [ɔu]. The distinguishing feature of the sound is from the distinctive feature that is [u] has the characteristic [+ high] while the sound [ɔ] has the characteristic [-high -low].

The diphthong study can be found that the pattern of diphthong formation as an expression of Javanese intensifier in Ponorogo by the process of -*voiced* on afterward sound. This happens because the vowel intensifier sounds experience extra high voicing by extending the vocal sound. Therefore, the sounds that follow after the diphthong [ua], [uə], [ue], [uɛ], [uo], [uɔ], [ui] and [ɔu] are the second vowel sounds of the diphthong and not the peak of syllable.

1. **CONCLUSION**

The addition of vowels to unfold the intensifier is mostly found in Javanese in Ponorogo. In the Javanese community, it is found that there are two types of intensifier vowel sounds, namely [u] and [ɔ]. The variations include the addition of sounds before the syllabic stem in the first syllable or called prefix and infix which are divided into two types of syllables, that is, before syllable in the first syllable of two syllables and before the syllable of the second syllable in a number of words three syllables.

The results show the addition of vowels to the adjective words were 65 data in total from words most often used in everyday life. The diphthong classification consists of eight types of diphthongs [ua], [uə], [ue], [uɛ], [uo], [uɔ], [ui] and [ɔu]. The most variations are found in the vowel phonemes /u/ when meeting vowels [a], [ə], [e], [ɛ], [o], [ɔ] and [i]. Whereas the vocal sound allophone [ɔ] only has one type of diphthong classification, namely [u]. It is because the diphthong classification requires two different types of vowel sounds in one pronunciation.

The phoneme /u/ becomes underlying because it has more features to express the 'intensifying' nature into all the vowels afterwards, while the vocal allophonic [ɔ] is more accepted as a variation of the phoneme /u/ to 'intensify' when meeting before the sound [u] because they both have distinctive feature [α back] and [β round].

Phonological processes occurring in both sound form diphthongs. This process occurs because of the influence of the two vowels. A regressive assimilation occurs in phonemes /u/ and allophones [ɔ] when they meet before the vowel sound as a form of ‘intensifying’. This high-pitched sound pronunciation is accompanied by phonological elongation so that the intensifying phoneme /u/ becomes the top of the syllable.

A progressive assimilation occurs in vowel sounds after the phoneme. The distinguishing function in the diphthong of this adjective intensifier has a general rule that the vowel [+ voice] when it appears after the vowel [+ voice], the sound in the basic syllable or the sound after the phoneme becomes [-voice]. The vowel becomes [-voice] meaning that the sound has reduced voicing and weaken due to the influence of the previous sound, as a result the following vowel is no longer the top of the syllable.

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