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ADJECTIVE INTENSIFIER OF JAVANESE DIPHTHONG IN PONOROGO: A STUDY OF TRANSFORMATIONAL GENERATIVE PHONOLOGY

PENYANGAT AJEKTIVA DIFTONG BAHASA JAWA DI PONOROGO: KAJIAN FONOLOGI TRANSFORMASI GENERATIF

Invandri Kusuma, Moh Khoirul Anam
Master Program in Linguistics, Faculty of Cultural Studies
Diponegoro University
Jl. Prof.H.Soedarto S.H, Tembalang, Semarang City, Central Java, Indonesia
invandri.k@gmail.com, moh.khoirul465@gmail.com

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Abstract

Intensifying words commonly use word like *very, absolutely, etc.* However, Javanese people not only use the words but also change the sound of the word. 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 to describe the phonological rules of adjective intensifiers. The number of the data was 65 of the most commonly used adjective words. When collecting data, the techniques used were 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 diphthong sound are [ua], [uə], [ue], [uɛ], [uo], [uɔ], [ui] and [ɔu]. The diphthongs are divided into three types based on the classification of basic vocal sounds that undergo phonological changes, namely ascending, centering and descending. 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]. This study also revealed that sound insertion happened only in the first syllable of a word.

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

Abstrak

Menyangatkan sebuah kata umumnya menggunakan kata ‘sangat’, ‘benar-benar’ dll. Namun, orang Jawa selain menggunakan kata-kata tersebut, mereka juga merubah bunyi yang terdapat di dalam kata yang diberi penyangat. 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. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa sisipan bunyi vokal hanya terjadi di silabel pertama.

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

A. INTRODUCTION

Javanese language has developed based on the progress of time and can be distinguished from various regions to form their respective characteristics. 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 intensifier. 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 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 an excessive emotional reaction. Therefore, 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.

Studies focusing on the language intensifier are very scare. Most of which focus on the use of intensifier in a speech act. Ito and Tagliamonte (2003) investigated the use of *very* and *really.* It reveals that the use of intensifier like *very* and *really* are used by different age of people. It also shows that intensifier is a strong indicator of shifting norm in a community. Sex also affects the use of intensifier. Females tend to use more intensifier than the males do (Sadabi). Those results are supported by Brown & Cortés-Torres (2013). In their study besides age and sex, speaker and adjective quality also affect the use of Puerto Rican intensifier *Bien/Muy*. The same research object is also in a study conducted by Kanwit, Elias and Clay (2017) in the context of the use of *Bien/Muy* variation in Spain and Mexico. Result shows that Mexican students tend to select *Bien* more than Spanish, in a context of when staying abroad. Besides those factors, some other factors also affect such as dialect, register, vocabulary conceptualization, and pragmatic and grammatical factors (Csonka, 2016).

Some other studies only focus on standard language – none of which is vernacular language. Pintarić & Frleta (2014) reveals that three languages English, German and Croatian use upward intensifier in their language system based on morphosyntactic and semantic aspect. Other languages like Polish and Slovak are also become object of the study. In the study conducted Sojda (2019), it is acceptable that the intensifier is combined with either positive or negative lexeme cross the languages. Those studies above are mainly in the field of sociolinguistics or even semantics. None of which investigates intensifiers viewed from generative aspect. Therefore, the present study used the transformational generative phonology in studying the Javanese adjective intensifying diphthong by Ponorogo speakers. This research is important to study the distinguishing features that occur in adjective intensifier phrases by inserting allophones [u] or [ɔ] in certain words.

Schane (1992) accounts for seven features of distincitve features: (1) Binary features – + (plus) and - (minus) are used to show the owning features of such sound, (2) major class features – syllabic, sonorant and consonantal, (3) manner features – continuant, delayed release, strident, nasal and lateral, (4) place of articulation features – anterior and coronal, (5) body of tongue features – high, low and lip shape feature: round, (6) subsudiary features – tense, voiced, aspirated, glottalized, (7) prosodic features – tone feature. Meanwhile, there are five rules of generative phonology (Nafisah, 2017): Assimilation, deletion, insertion, coallition, and metathesis. Those rules majorly have four patterns: (a) insertion: A → Ø / B __ C, (b) deletion: Ø → A / B __ C, (c) coallition: [xy] → z / # __, (d) assimilation: example patterns [+sil] → [+nas] / ___ [+nas].

One example case of above phonological rules is diphtong. Diphthong studies belong to the area of phonology, namely as a language study that focuses on the sounds of language produced by human speech devices. Verhaar (199·36) says phonology is the science that investigates minimum differences between utterances that are always contained in words as constituents, for example, *bue* and *pueʔ* (*bue* = *swing* and *pueʔ* = 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 focuses on how the phonemic sounds of a language are realized or pronounced. Phonetics also focuses on 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 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 closed, 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.

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 by registering 65 adjective words that are often used daily. The word is asked back to the informant by agreeing or not agreeing to get the facts of the data obtained. The researchers selected 35 informants from five different districts. This is intended to obtain a generalization of the Javanese adjective intensifier of Ponorogo speakers (Samarin, 1988: 41).

The researchers used a random sampling technique by collecting Javanese adjective words from the Bausastra Jawa (Tim, 2019), listening and taking note of the informant's agreement. Meanwhile, to analyze the data the researchers used articulatory phonetic of *padan* method while the determinants is speech organs devices for language sounds (Sudaryanto, 2015: 42). In doing the analysis, the data got from the informants were transcribed into IPA. The transcribed data is then grouped based on the diphthong variations. Of the grouped data, the researchers looked for the underlying form of the sound so phoneme and the allophone were listed. Of the phoneme, the factors influenced the sound variation of the diphthong are analyzed, then they were analyzed with distinctive features. This method serves to see the behavior of language and its influence on 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

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 ascending and descending diphthongs from the tongue position, but 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 of diphthongs in Javanese that we can find, namely ascending, descending and centering diphthongs (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 intensifying sounds [u] and [ɔ] namely [i] and [u] with the following classification and distinguishing features.

1.1. Rise-Close-Front [ui]

			diphthong	
1	ireng ‘black’	[i.rəŋ]	[ű:i̯.rəŋ]	‘really black’
2	Isin ‘shy’	[i.sɪn]	[ű:i̯.sɪn]	‘really shy’
3	Titis ‘accurate'	[ti.tɪs]	[tű:i̯.tɪs]	‘really accurate’
4	rikuh ‘feel bad’	[ri.kʊh]	[rű:i̯.kʊh]	‘really feel bad’
5	ringkes ‘simple’	[riŋ.kəs]	[rű:i̯ŋ.kəs]	‘really simple’

1.2. Fall-Close-Back [ɔu]

			diphthong	
1	urik ‘fraudulent’	[u.rɪk]	[ő:u̯.rɪk]	‘really fraudulent’
2	Bunga ‘happy’	[bu.ŋah]	[bő:u̯.ŋah]	‘really happy’
3	Dumeh ‘arrogant’	[ðu.mɛh]	[ðő:u̯.mɛh]	‘really arrohgant
4	jujur ‘honest’	[ju.jʊr]	[jő:u̯.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]. The following are the findings of data in Javanese of Ponorogo speakers.

1.3. Centere-Close-Front [ue]

			diphthong	
1	enak ‘delicious’	[e.nak]	[ű:e̯.nak]	‘really delicious
2	ewoh ‘feel bad’	[e.woh]	[ű:e̯.woh]	‘really feel bad’
3	tresna ‘love’	[tres.nɔ]	[trű:e̯s.nɔ]	‘really love’

1.4. Centre-Open-Front [uɛ]

			diphthong	
1	esuk ‘morning’	[ɛ.sʊk]	[ű:ɛ̯.sʊk]	‘really morning’
2	edan ‘crazy’	[e.ðan]	[ű:ɛ̯.ðan]	‘really crazy’
3	srei ‘envious’	[srɛ.i]	[srű:ɛ̯.i]	‘really envious’

1.5. Centre-Close-Middle [uə]

			diphthong	
1	beja ‘lucky’	[bə.jɔ]	[bű:ə̯.jɔ]	‘really lucky’
2	melas ‘pity’	[mə.las]	[mű:ə̯.las]	‘really pity’
3	Tengik ‘rancid’	[tə.ngɪk]	[tű:ə̯.ngɪk]	‘really rancid’

1.6. Centre-Close-Back [uo]

			diphthong	
1	okeh ‘many/much’	[o.kɛh]	[ű:o̯.kɛh]	‘really many’
2	lomo ‘generous’	[lo.mɔ]	[lű:o̯.mɔ]	‘sangat dermawan’

1.7. Centre-Open-Back [uɔ]

			diphthong	
1	dhoyong ‘inclined’	[dɔ.yɔŋ]	[dŭːo̯.yɔŋ]	‘really inclined’
2	goblog ‘stupid’	[gɔ.blɔk]	[gŭːo̯.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.

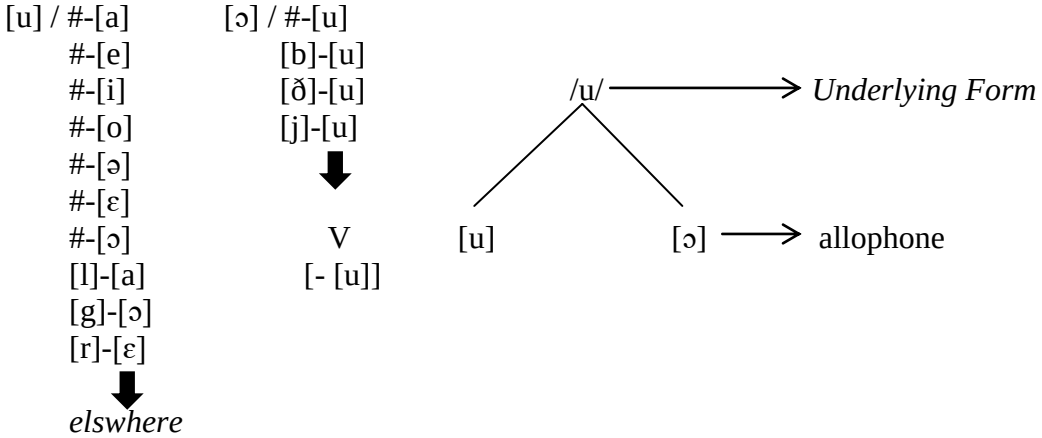
1.8. Fall-Open-Front [ua]

			diphthong	
1	abang ‘red’	[a.baŋ]	[ŭːa̯.baŋ]	‘really red’
2	abot ‘heavy’	[a.bɔt]	[ŭːa̯.bɔt]	‘really heavy’
3	padhang ‘bright’	[pa.daŋ]	[pŭːa̯.daŋ]	‘really bright’
4	bladus ‘faded’	[bla.dʊs]	[blŭːa̯.dʊs]	‘really faded’
5	mantep ‘steady’	[man.təp]	[mŭːa̯n.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 [a̯] is attenuated due to the addition of the sound intensifier [ŭː].

2. 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 allophone 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.



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].

3. Distinctive Features

The Javanese adjective intensifier of the 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 affixing 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.

3.1. 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 the first syllable.

Pattern:

/u/ ⟶ [ɔ] / - [u]

Distinctive Feture:

$$\begin{bmatrix} +\text{ syl} \\ +\text{ high} \\ +\text{ back} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +\text{ syl} \\ -\text{ high} \\ -\text{ low} \\ +\text{ back} \end{bmatrix} \Big/ - \begin{bmatrix} +\text{ syl} \\ +\text{ high} \\ +\text{ back} \end{bmatrix}$$

The rule explains that the phoneme /u/ turns into allophone [ɔ] because it is influenced by the sound afterward. 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].

3.2. Progressive Assimilation

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 several numbers of vowels above which are voiced undertake devoiced 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:

$$V \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{- syl} \\ \text{- voiced} \end{bmatrix} / \quad /u/ \text{ -}$$

Distinctive Feture:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{+ syl} \\ \text{+ voiced} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{- syl} \\ \text{- voiced} \end{bmatrix} / \begin{bmatrix} \text{+ syl} \\ \text{+ high} \\ \text{+ back} \\ \text{+ round} \\ \text{+ voiced} \end{bmatrix} \_$$

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.

Pattern :

$$[u] \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{- syl} \\ \text{- voiced} \end{bmatrix} / [ɔ] \text{ -}$$

Distintive Feature:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{+ syl} \\ \text{+ voiced} \\ \alpha \text{ back} \\ \beta \text{ round} \\ \text{+ high} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{- syl} \\ \text{- voiced} \end{bmatrix} / \begin{bmatrix} \text{+ syl} \\ \text{+ voiced} \\ \alpha \text{ back} \\ \beta \text{ round} \\ \text{- high} \end{bmatrix} \_$$

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 an 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.mű:ạ.ki], *nelangsa* ‘miserable’

becomes *neluangsa* [nə.lű:ᵚŋ.sə] 'very miserable', and *medeni* ‘scray’ being *medueni* [mə.ðű:ᵚ.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 occur 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 research found a morphophonemic process from phoneme /u/ as an intensifier form of the Javanese in Ponorogo. From the findings, it elucidates that the variation of the intensifier is not only the change of the target sound such as what Soepomo (1991: 31) describes. In addition, the findings also complete the study conducted by Sudaryanto (1991: 53-54). He only gives an explanation that diphthong intensifiers are formed by phoneme /u/ pattern insertion with variations of allophone [u]The findings of the present show that Javanese adjective intensifier in Ponorogo are phonemes /u/ with variations of allophone [u] before the phones [a, e, i, o, ə, ɛ, ɔ] and allophone [ɔ] before the phone [u]. 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 *tuitis,* ie the *rikuh* is the stem of 'ruikuh' and the *ringkes* is the stem of the 'ruingkes'.

Researchers found the formation patterns of diphthongs as expressions of Javanese language intensifier in Ponorogo by the process of voice afterward. This happens because the vowel intensifier sounds become an extra high voice by extending the vocal sound. Therefore, the sounds that follow after the diphthongs [ua], [uə], [ue], [uɛ], [uo], [uɔ], [ui] and [ɔu] are the second vowel sounds of the diphthong and not the peak of a syllable.

Javanese adjective intensifier of Ponorogo adds different sounds to form diphthongs in the form of allophone [u]. Sudaryanto (1991) does not explain in his book. The researchers found if the case in the sound data [u] in one syllable cannot be juxtaposed with the same sound [u] to form diphthong, then it becomes [u:]. It must use another sound that is sound [ɔu]. The distinctive feature of the sound [u] has the characteristic [+ high] while the sound [ɔ] has the characteristic [-high -low].

D. 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]. This finding supports some previous studies which also focused on intensifiers. The present study also provides new variation of Javanese intensifier in the respect of adjective. Nevertheless, the variation list of vowel insertion can be longer when the data is more in number and the informants are more various. 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 numb offer of words three syllables, e.g *kemaki* ‘arrogant’ /kəmaki/ becomes *kemuaki /*kəmuaki/ ‘really arrogant’The position of the insertion is not in the first syllable. Besides, the study focusing on the intensifier of verb also can be done, like the word *mlayu* /mlaju/ ‘run’ becomes *mluayu* /mluaju/ ‘run really fast’. This study is worth developing.

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