



THE SOUND CHANGE OF ADDING MORPHEME IN THE WORD 'THERE' AND 'WHERE' IN CAMBRIDGE ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY (THIRD EDITION): A PHONOLOGY STUDY

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Abstract

This research is aimed to identify the sound change of adding morpheme in the word 'there' and 'where'. It is showed by analyzing the base words that create new words and the sound change in creating new words. This study was conducted by qualitative descriptive method to describe and analyze the data. The data of this research are taken from cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition). The result of the analysis showed that the word there and where are attached by another morpheme. The word there is attached by *about, after, by, fore, in* and *of*. The conclusion of those attaching in phonetic transcription is that if the word there is attached by the morpheme that begins with vocal, the sound vocal in the beginning is moved being unite with the sound ^rand if the word there is attached by the morpheme that begins with consonant, the sound ^r in the middle (in base, it is the end) is lost or unsound. It is also happened in the word 'where' that is attached by *about, as, by, fore, in, over, upon* and *ever*.

Keywords: Phonology study, Phonetic, Symbol, Dictionary

1. INTRODUCTION

Language as a tool of human communication has some characteristics; first, language is a social tool. Second, language must be learned. Third, the relationship between the sound of a language and their meaning is arbitrary and dual. Fourth, language also has rules. Fifth, language allows human to be creative. From the first point, it can be seen that language is a social tool. That is why language is always changed based on the social factors because language is used to communicate by the human that is social creation. One of these changes exists in the sound. Here, the study of sound change is at phonology.

Fromkin (226) says that phonology is the sound patterns of language. So it is the science of speech sound including especially the history and theory of sound change in a language or in two or more related languages. The sound change that will be analyzed here is the basic words 'where' and 'there' that the sound patterns are changed by adding another word to create a new word exists in the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition). Thus, it can be compared between two words basically pronounced and a new word pronounced that is created from two base words. It actually comes from the case of pronunciation of morphemes. From the case above, it can be concluded that this research is going to study *The Sound Change of Adding Morpheme in The Word 'There' and 'Where' in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition)*.



2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study is formulated to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the base words that create new words in the data?
2. What is the sound change exist in the data?

3. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Phonology and Phonetic as a Background of Research

Phonology is a branch of linguistic that studies about sound structure of language. It is as line as what Fromkin (227) says that the study of how speech sounds form patterns is phonology. From its definition we can conclude that phonology is the science of speech sound including especially the history and theory of sound change in a language or in two or more related languages. When we talk about phonology, it is necessary to know about the phonetic that actually they are on the relation. While phonetics are the sounds of language. The sounds of all languages fall into two classes: consonants and vowels. Consonants are produced with some restriction or closure in the vocal tract that impedes the flow of air from the lungs. In phonetics, the terms consonant and vowel refer to types of sounds, not to the letters that represent them. In speaking of the alphabet, we may call “a” a vowel and “c” a consonant, but that means only that we use the letter “a” to represent vowel sounds and the letter “c” to represent consonant sounds.

Phonology is often distinguished from *phonetics*. While phonetics concerns the physical production, acoustic transmission and perception of the sounds of speech, phonology describes the way sounds function within a given language or across languages to encode meaning. Fromkin (189) makes sense of this case by saying “when you know a language you know the sounds of that language, and you know how to combine those sounds into words”. ‘When you know a language you know the sounds of that language’, this citation means phonetic while the sounds of that language is a study of phonetic. ‘And you know how to combine those sounds into words’ is the study of phonology. So, it can be concluded that phonology and phonetic are on the relation.

Abigail C. Cohn in his journal argues that the relationship between phonology and phonetics can be as follows:

phonology = discrete, categorical
≠
phonetics = continuous, gradient

It is widely assumed that phonology and phonetics are distinct and that phonology is the domain of discrete and categorical entities, while phonetics is the domain of the continuous and gradient.

The difference is also found in the citation of what Clemente (2012:20) says that the phonological history of English describes changing phonology of the English language over time, starting from its roots to diverse changes in different sounds of English. It means that the phonology always changes based on its roots to diverse changes in different sounds. It is based on many factors that change the speech sound. It is as line as what Abigail C. Cohn cites as follows:

“Language”

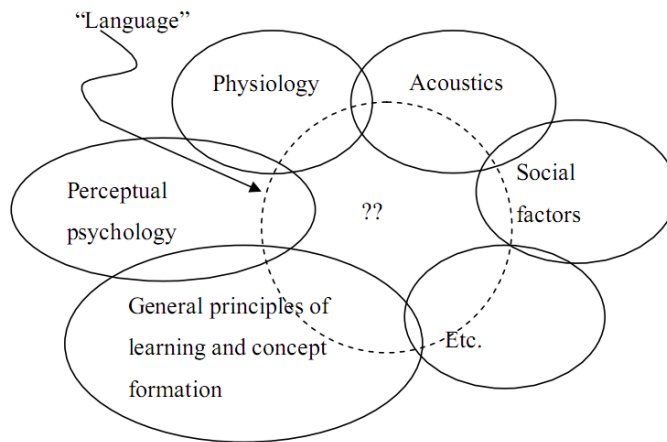


Figure 1: Following Anderson (1981, Figure 1, p. 494)



From its figure, it can be concluded that language is always changed based on many factors surrounded its language. It is actually the sources of naturalness in phonology. Because phonology is naturally pronounce.

Dictionary

A dictionary is a collection of words in one or more specific languages, often listed alphabetically (or by radical and stroke for ideographic languages), with usage of information, definitions, etymologies, phonetics, pronunciations, translation, and other information. According to Booij (2004:222) a dictionary is conservative by nature, and hence it will contain words from the past that nobody uses any more. Each new edition of a printed dictionary will contain new entries, but will also have deleted a number of words from the previous edition that have become obsolete. New words (neologisms) are coined continuously, and dictionaries always lag behind. Moreover, the editors of dictionaries use a threshold for the listing of words: a new word must have a certain degree of morphology and mind permanence in the language use of more than one speaker before it gets an entry in a dictionary. It means that the words always be added, and it is influenced by nature. It is also happened in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition). While Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary 3rd Edition is a program that offers you clear definitions and prominent guidewords help so you find the meaning you want quickly and easily. It includes maps, illustrations, photos and the 'Let's Talk' section which focuses specifically on spoken English.

4. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

4.1. The word 'where'

a. Whereabout

The base words are *where* and *about*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

Where :/weə^r/

About :/ə'baʊt/

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /'weə.rə.baʊts/. the vocal in the beginning is changed from /weə^r//ə'baʊt/ being /'weə.rə.baʊts/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

b. Whereas

The base words are *where* and *as*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

Where :/weə^r/

As :/əz/



When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /weə' ræz/. The vocal in the beginning is changed from /weə^r//əz/ being /weə' ræz/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

c. Whereby

The base words are *where* and *by*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

Where : /weə^r /

by : /baɪ /

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /weə' baɪ /. The consonant ^r is being lost (unsound) and it is changed from weə^rbaɪ being weə' baɪ. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

d. wherefores

The base words are *where* and *fore*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

Where : /weə^r /

fore : /fɔ:^r /

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /'weə.fɔ:z/. The consonant ^r is being lost (unsound) and it is changed from /weə^r//fɔ:^r/ being /'weə.fɔ:z/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

e. Wherein

The base words are *where* and *in*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

Where : /weə^r /

In : /ɪn/

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /weə' rɪn/. The vocal in the beginning is changed from /weə^r//ɪn/ being /weə' rɪn/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

f. Whereover

The base words are *where* and *over*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

Where : /weə^r /

Over : /'əʊ.və r/

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /weə.səʊ'ev.ə r /. The vocal in the beginning is changed from /weə^r//'əʊ.və r / being /weə.səʊ'ev.ə r /. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

g. Whereupon

The base words are *where* and *upon*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

Where : /weə^r /

Upon : /ə' pʊn/



When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /weə.rə'pɒn/. The vocal in the beginning is changed from /weə^r/ /ə'pɒn/ being /weə.rə'pɒn/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

h. Wherever

The base words are *where* and *ever*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

Where : /weə^r/

Ever : /'ev.ə^r/

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /weə'rev.ə^r/. The vocal in the beginning is changed from /weə^r/ /'ev.ə^r/ being /weə'rev.ə^r/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

4.2. The word 'there'

a. Thereabout

The base words are *there* and *about*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

There: /ðeə^r/

About : /ə'baʊt/

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /'ðeə.rə.baʊt/. The vocal in the beginning is changed from /ðeə^r/ /ə'baʊt/ being /'ðeə.rə.baʊt/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

b. Thereafter

The base words are *there* and *after*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

There: /ðeə^r/

After : /'ɑ:f.tə^r/

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /ðeə'ra:f.tə^r/. The vocal in the beginning is changed from /ðeə^r/ /'ɑ:f.tə^r/ being /ðeə'ra:f.tə^r/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

c. Thereby

The base words are *there* and *by*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

There: /ðeə^r/

By : /baɪ/

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /ðeə'baɪ/. The consonant ^r is being lost (unsound) and it is changed from /ðeə^r/ /baɪ/ being /ðeə'baɪ/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

d. Therefore

The base words are *there* and *fore*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

There: /ðeə^r/



fore : /fɔːʳ/

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /ðeə.fɔːʳ/. The consonant ʳ is being lost (unsound) and it is changed from /ðeəʳ/ /fɔːʳ/ being /ðeə.fɔːʳ/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

e. Therein

The base words are *there* and *in*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

There: /ðeəʳ/

In : /ɪn/

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /ðeə'ɪn/. The vocal in the beginning is changed from /ðeəʳ//ɪn/ being /ðeə'ɪn/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

f. Thereof

The base words are *there* and *of*. But here, it is being a word that is recognized consists in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) as one word. The phonetic transcriptions in base words are:

There: /ðeəʳ/

Of : /əv/

When it is changed to be one word, the phonetic transcription is /ðeə'rɒv/. The vocal in the beginning is changed from /ðeəʳ/ /əv/ being /ðeə'rɒv/. The pronunciation unites as the words unite being one word.

5. CONCLUSION

From the discussion above, the word *there* and *where* are attached by another morpheme. The word *there* is attached by *about*, *after*, *by*, *fore*, *in* and *of*. The conclusion of those attaching in phonetic transcription is that if the word *there* is attached by the morpheme that begins with vocal, the sound vocal in the beginning is moved being unite with the sound ʳ and if the word *there* is attached by the morpheme that begins with consonant, the sound ʳ in the middle (in base, it is the end) is lost or unsound. It is also happened in the word 'where' that is attached by *about*, *as*, *by*, *fore*, *in*, *over*, *upon* and *ever*.

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