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CAPTURING MORPHOPHONEMIC PROCESSES IN THE SHORT MOVIE ENTITLED "FOOL'S DAY"

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Abstract

A movie is a form of literature that contains linguistic features in its script. The script of a movie uttered by the actors has many interesting linguistic aspects that can be studied. Hence, this study aims to identify the morphophonemic processes in the movie "Fool's Day". The data of this study was obtained from the movie script, and a descriptive qualitative method was employed to analyze it. This study showed that morphophonemic processes frequently occurred in the script and involved the more basic processes. The findings indicate four types of the morphophonemic process throughout the movie script: schwa, voicing assimilation, vowel lengthening, and vowel changing. It was found that vowel changing processes are most frequent in the movie "Fool's Day" script.

Keywords: Morphophonemic processes, short movie, vowel

INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the subdiscipline concerned with word forms such as lexemes, inflections, and derivations (Booij, 2005). Morphology affects word construction and comprehension (Akbulut, 2017). In a similar vein, Kridalaksana (1988) asserted that morphology is the study of morphemes and their configurations in word creation. Additionally, morphology is the study of word forms (Yule 2010). Morphemes are the building blocks of word formations. A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning or grammatical function (Yule, 2010). Plag (2002) also describes morphemes as minimum language entities with lexical or grammatical value. The only function of morphemes is to improve and supplement the current meaning with grammatical information (Halawa, Raflis, & Reni, 2017). This unit may consist of a single word or many words. Morphological processes are spelling-dependent, morphologically-conditioned modifications in written English (O'Grady & Dobrovolsky 1997). Additionally, the morphological process involves the production of words, or, more accurately, morphemes. Morphological processes enable the formation of new words (Kolanchery, 2015). Therefore, it could be morphemic or phonemic.

Morphophonemics is a branch of linguistics concerned with the analysis and classification of the phonological factors that influence the appearance of morphemes or, conversely, of the grammatical factors that influence the appearance of phonemes (Crystal, 2008). Richards & Schmidt (2012) define morphophonemics as the variation in morpheme form due to phonetic factors or the study of this variation. The process of morphophonemics determines the shape of phonemes. Consequently, morphophonemic means influencing phonological conditions operate via morphemes and morpheme sequences (Jensen, 1990). The morphophonemic process, which is the phonological realization of a morpheme, is included among the morphological processes (Nopriansah, 2016).

Throughout the process, morphophonemic rules serve as the basis for analysis. The research conducted by Ampa et al. (2019) demonstrated that the phonological rule controls

the morphophonemic rule. However, it is limited to a specific morphological environment. In the morphophonemic process, certain rules assign the phonetic form, which is organized by morphology and phonology. However, morphophonemic regulations only apply to a limited class. Morphophonemic refers to the relationship between morphology and phonology (Ampa et al. 2019). It is concerned with morphological and phonetic processes. The most difficult aspect of morphological analysis is identifying the morphemes that compose words. The outcome of the study will be a focus on the sound changes associated with distinguishing word-forming morphemes. Allomorph refers to a morpheme that is placed as its variant. Frequently, the allomorph of a specific word is arranged in morphophonemics. In addition, the morpheme contains additional sub-variants, including affixes, prefixes, and suffixes. Since morphophonemic is closely associated with the change in sound resulting from the relationship between morphological and phonetic processes by analyzing the variant of morpheme, the morphophonemic process can be observed in numerous literary works, including movies.

Movies are a form of literature because they are based on written scripts and can be analyzed and interpreted. By examining morphophonemic processes, it is possible to analyze the movie script as spoken by the actors. Dobrovolsky and Aronoff (1997) argued that morphophonemic rules account for allomorphic alternations, also known as morphophonemic alternations. This study attempts to identify the morphophonemic process based on its types (schwa (S), voicing assimilation (VA), rule PL, vowel lengthening (VL), and vowel changing (VC)) and to examine the morphophonemic rules that only apply to a specific class in the short movie. Fool's Day (2013) is a dark comedy short movie about a fourth-grade class whose April Fool's joke on their teacher ends up killing her. The movie is a literary and movie genre whose script contains many words. The movie script utilized daily language that is strongly related to linguistics and beneficial to the study of morphophonemic processes.

Since the language in a movie lends itself to the study of its linguistic features, some scholars have used movies as their source of research data. For instance, Aniuranti and Suwartono (2020) have examined the “Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets” movie script in order to get a sufficient understanding of allomorphs. As with the Harry Potter movies, the dialogue in Fool's Day is intriguing and worthy of study. In order to understand the morphophonemic process in the movie Fool's Day, it is required to examine the conversation uttered by the actors. In addition, the inclusion of a research study assessing this movie would contribute to a discussion that would be beneficial to scholars and other parties, such as those in the English language education and applied linguistics domains. Therefore, linguists or English learners who are studying corpus linguistics, particularly morphophonemics, can benefit from this study. According to the research context, this study aims to answer the following research questions:

1. What types of the morphophonemic process are found in the movie script titled Fool’s Day?
2. What is the most frequent morphophonemic process which happened throughout the movie's script?

METHOD

According to Sugiyono (2011), the research method is a scientific approach to collecting data for specified reasons. Since the data and analysis are in the form of sentences and descriptions, this study employs a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Winartha

(2006), the descriptive qualitative technique entails analyzing, describing, and summarizing diverse contexts and scenarios based on data acquired from interviews or field observations pertaining to the topics under investigation. A qualitative descriptive research approach is also employed by researchers to discover research-related knowledge or theories at a certain period (Mukhtar, 2013). In the meanwhile, the use of numbers in qualitative research is permissible because they are solely used as a supplement and to help analysis. Qualitative research is a process of understanding inquiry based on many methodological investigations researching, analyzing, and documenting specific problem circumstances (Creswell, 2003).

In this present research, the primary data is the complete transcript of the short film Fool's Day. Therefore, to analyze the film entitled Fool's Day, researchers must first watch and listen carefully to the dialogue spoken by each character. However, this film could be found in streaming platform such as YouTube. The next step is to record the entire manuscript in written form. Due to the absence of subtitles in the film's official sources, multiple watches are required when documenting the script. All data obtained in textual form was then examined using qualitative data analysis steps adapted from Bingham and Witkowsky (2022). First, the researcher organized the data collected by carefully grouping character transcripts in each scene, so that the data was easier to analyze further. The second step is to sort the data into categories that are more specific and relevant to the research questions, namely morphophonemic processes. Therefore, data that are not relevant in this step are removed. Third, researchers try to understand the data by paying attention and carrying out a comprehensive analysis of how each morphophonemic process is created. The next step is to interpret the data or create a finding statement. In this step, the analyzed data is then measured in percentage and tabulated. The final step is to present the data by explaining each morphophonemic process discovered and placing the findings in the literature.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Out of a total of 1665 words in the movie script named Fool's Day, the investigation showed 41 occurrences of morphophonemic processes. These are the schwa process, voicing assimilation, vowel lengthening, and vowel change. The generated representation of morphophonemic process is shown in the table below:

Table 1. Morphophonemic Process in Fool's Day Movie Script

No	Types of Morphophonemic Process	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Schwa	1	2.44%
2.	Voicing Assimilation	1	2,44%
3.	Rule PL	0	0,0%
4.	Vowel Lengthening	15	36,58%
5.	Vowel Changing	24	58,54%
	Total	41	100%

Those are the morphophonemic processes that the research discovered as a general. For a detailed description and analysis for each process, some explanation and discussion are provided below:

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1. Schwa (S)

The schwa is referred to by Van Bergem (1995) as a vowel without target since it totally blends with its phonemic context. In addition, he describes a schwa as an articulatory path that is "straight" between two consonants. While Ramelan (1999) distinguished between the usual schwa sound and the lowered schwa while articulating the schwa sound. First, normal schwa is an unrounded half-open to half-close central vowel (same as /ə:/, so normal /ə/) and second, lowered schwa /ə/ is an unrounded half-open central vowel. In morphophonemic processes, this schwa process happens when a schwa appears after a stem that ends in a strident consonant such as /s, z, ʃ, z, tʃ, dʒ/ so that a new syllable is created. For example, the word match /mætʃ/ becomes matches /mætʃIz/. There is only one schwa process found in the script of Fool's Day movie, described below.

- ***Dose /dəʊs/ becomes doses /dəʊsəz/***

The phonetic transcription for the word 'dose' is /dəʊs/ and the word 'doses' is /dəʊsəz/. The word "doses" is found in the script of the Fool's Day movie with one appearance. It is categorized as schwa process since the schwa /ə/ is invented after a strident consonant /s/. "Doses" is derived from the word *dose* that involves conditioning the allomorph for plural in English (-s/-es) with /z/ allomorph as the basic. The word *dose* needs to be set up for its underlying form (UF) before going to determine the phonetic form (PF). The underlying form (UR) refers to the speakers' abstract conceptions of their phonemes (language sounds), whereas the phonetic form (PF) refers to the actual phonemes generated. The underlying form for *dose* is /dəʊs -z/. As the word *dose* ends with sound /s/ which is one of strident consonants, the schwa process becomes /dəʊs -əz/. So, the plural form of *dose* is *doses* with its phonetic form turns to be /dəʊsəz/. As the result, the phonetic transcription for the word 'dose' is /dəʊs/ then it becomes 'doses' /dəʊsəz/ after the schwa process.

2. Voicing Assimilation (VA)

Every human language regularly experiences assimilation, which is especially prevalent for nasal sounds (McMahon, 2002). In morphophonological process, it appears after a stem that ends in a voiceless consonant such as /ch, h, f, k, p, s, sh, t, th/. For example, the word book /buk/ becomes books /buks/. There is also only one voicing assimilation found in the script of Fool's Day movie, described below.

- ***Week /wiːk/ becomes weeks /wiːks/***

The phonetic transcription for the word 'week' is /wiːk/ and the word 'weeks' is /wiːks/. Throughout the script of Fool's Day movie, it is only found one of voicing assimilation process. *Weeks* is categorized as voicing assimilation (VA) process since its plural form (*week*) has a stem that ends in /k/ sound or a voiceless consonant which means the vocal chord is not moving when pronounce it. As other morphophonemic process, it has to set up the underlying form (UF) for that word. The word *week* has underlying form /wiːk -z/ because /z/ allomorph is a basic. And then voicing assimilation (VA) of week is /wiːk -s/ so that the phonetic form (PF) becomes /wiːks/.

3. Rule PL

Only a small group of terms in the English language alternate the /f/ and /v/ sounds in their plural forms, such as "wife" and "wives," "thief" and "thieves," and "knife" and "knives." Thus, this Rule PL process is happened when consonant /f/ changed to /v/, such as /θiːf/ in the word thief becomes /θiːvz/ in thieves. But the researcher did not find any of this process in the Fool's Day movie script.

4. Vowel Lengthening (VL)

Vowels are spoken sounds that are produced without any airstream blockage in the mouth cavity, according to Nurhadi (1997). This vowel lengthening procedure is fairly straightforward because it combines one vowel with another, and most of the time they are sharply contrasted. Take the words "Bid" and "Bead," for instance, which are sharply opposed to one another and can be used in a variety of contexts without creating any ambiguity. Then there's the more advanced types of vowel lengthening such as "Lead" (/liːd/) and "Lead" (/ˈled/), they can be used in the same context and might need further understanding of the vowel lengthening process. Here are some examples of how the researcher analyze the movie "Fool's Day" and show that language development even in native conditions still goes through the normal learning/acquiring stages.

- ***Use /juːz/***

Vowel lengthening process in this particular word lengthens the vowel U. The U in this lengthening process becomes more of a "OO" pronunciation where the U is not like the usual "UH" sound found in the word "Us". Use (/juːz/) is different from the word "Us" which use (/əs/)

- ***Find /faɪnd/***

In this particular word the vowel I is pronounced as a long I, another example of the usage is the word "Bind" (/baɪnd/). An example of a word that has the opposite, that is a short vowel is the word "Bin" (/bɪn/).

- ***Sweet /swiːt/***

This example shows the usage of the long vowel "EE" combined making (/swiːt/). The contrast to this is probably the word "Sweat" where it is pronounced as (/swet/).

- ***Mean /miːn/***

Mean here is pronounced as (/miːn/). "EA" here is pronounced as a long "i:" rather than for example the word "Min" where it is pronounced as a short vowel "i" (/mɪn/).

- ***These /ðiːz/***

This one is very common in use in everyday situations. "These" (/ðiːz/) and it's contrast "This" (/ðɪs/). "These" is pronounced with a long "I" whereas the word "This" is pronounced with a short "I". "These" is also the plural word for "This" so it's more like "Thesis" and "Theses".

- ***Jamie /ˈʤeɪmi/ and James /ʤeɪmz/***

The name Jamie is a long vowel version of James, even though the name Jamie is the short version of James. Jamie uses a long vowel pronounced "Jaymie" while James uses the short vowel "A".

5. Vowel Changing (VC)

According to Jones (1972), a different expert, a vowel is a voiced sound that is formed when air emits continuously via the mouth and throat without blockage or narrowing. When a

vowel comes before a voiced consonant, it is a morphophonemic process that lengthens the word. In morphophonological process, vowel changing process happens when the vowel is changed such as /u:/ is changed to /i:/, etc. For example, tooth /tuːθ/ becomes teeth /tiːθ/. Here are some examples of vowel changing process found in the script of Fool's Day movie.

- ***Do /duː/ becomes done /dʌn/***

As one of morphophonemic rules that apply to a limited class, vowel changing is a process that changes the vowel sound of particular words. The word "done" is found in the script of the Fool's Day movie and the number of occurrences is twice. "Done" derived from the word *do* that involves conditioning the allomorph for past in English and /d/ allomorph as the basic. Underlying form (UF) of the word *do* is /duː -d/ and /d/ allomorph is omitted to be /duː/. So, the vowel changing for the past form of *do* is /dʌn/ as well as its phonetic form (PF). As comparison, the phonetic transcription for the word 'do' is /duː/ and it changes to be the word 'done' /dʌn/ after vowel changing process.

- ***Feed /fiːd/ becomes fed /fed/***

The appearance of the word "fed" is once throughout the movie's script. "Fed" derived from the word *feed* as its present form. This derivation involves conditioning the allomorph for past tense in English with /d/ allomorph is used as the basis. As the procedure in morphophonemic process, it should be set up for underlying form (UF) before going to determine the phonetic form. From the word *feed*, its underlying form is /fiːd -d/ and then /d/ allomorph is omitted to be /fiːd/. The process of vowel changing changes the underlying form to /fed/ and becomes its phonetic form for the past form of *do*. So, the phonetic transcription for the word 'feed' is /fiːd/ and the word 'fed' is /fed/.

- ***Tell /tel/ becomes told /təʊld/***

The phonetic transcription for the word 'tell' is /tel/ and its past form (told) is /təʊld/. The word "told" is found in the script of the Fool's Day movie with a total of four appearances. "Told" is derived from the word "tell" that involves conditioning the allomorph for the past in English with /d/ allomorph as the chosen basic. Underlying form (UF) of the word *tell* is /tel -d/ and /d/ allomorph is omitted to be /tel/. The vowel changing (VC) for the past form of *tell* is /təʊld/ as well as its phonetic form (PF).

- ***Do /duː/ becomes did /dɪd/***

The word "did" is found in the script of the Fool's Day movie a total of four times. "Did" derived from the word *do* that involves conditioning the allomorph for past tense in English with /d/ allomorph as the chosen basic. Underlying form (UF) of the word *do* is /duː -d/ and /d/ allomorph is omitted to be /duː/. So, the vowel changing for the past form of do is /dɪd/ as well as its phonetic form (PF). As the result, the phonetic transcription for the word 'do' is /duː/ and it changes to be the word 'did' /dɪd/ after vowel changing process.

- ***Take /teɪk/ becomes took /tʊk/***

The phonetic transcription for the word 'take' is /teɪk/ and becomes 'took' /tʊk/ after vowel changing process. The appearance of the word "took" is once throughout the movie's script. "Took" derived from the word *take* as its present form. This change involves conditioning the allomorph for past tense in English with /d/ allomorph is used as the basis. Underlying form (UF) From the word take is /teɪk -d/ and then /d/ allomorph is omitted to be /teɪk/. The process of vowel changing changes underlying form to be *took* /tʊk/ and becomes its phonetic form for the past form of *take*.

- ***Give /gɪv/ becomes gave /geɪv/***

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The word "gave" appears once all through the script of the Fool's Day movie. "Gave" derived from the word *give* as its present form. It involves conditioning the allomorph for past tense in English with /d/ allomorph is used as the basis. As in morphophonemic process, it should be set up for Underlying form (UF). From the word *give*, its underlying form is /gɪv -d/ and then /d/ allomorph is omitted to be /gɪv/. The process of vowel changing changes underlying form /gɪv/ to /geɪv/ and becomes its phonetic form for the past form of *give*. So, the phonetic transcription for the word 'give' is /gɪv/ and the word 'gave' is /geɪv/.

- ***Know /nəʊ/ becomes knew /nuː/***

The phonetic transcription for the word 'know' is /nəʊ/ and the word 'knew' is /nuː/. The occurrence of the word "knew" is only once in the movie's script. "Knew" derived from the word *known* as its present form. Thus, its derivation involves conditioning the allomorph for past tense in English with /d/ allomorph is used as the chosen basis. As the procedure in morphophonemic process, it should be set up for underlying form (UF) before going to decide the phonetic form. From the word *know*, its underlying form is /nəʊ -d/ and then /d/ allomorph is omitted to be /nəʊ/. The process of vowel changing changes the underlying form /nəʊ/ to /nuː/ and also becomes its phonetic form for the past form of *give*. So, phonetic transcription for the word 'know' is /nəʊ/ and the word 'knew' is /nuː/.

- ***Get /get/ becomes got /gɒt/***

All through the movie script of Fool's Day, the vowel changing presence on the word *got* is the most that is about ten times. "Got" derived from the word *get* for its present form that requires conditioning the allomorph for past tense in English with /d/ allomorph as the chosen basic. Underlying form (UF) of the word *get* is /get -d/ and /d/ allomorph is omitted to be /get/. So, for the vowel changing for the past form of *get* is /gɒt/ as well as its phonetic form (PF). As the result, the phonetic transcription for the word 'get' is /get/ and becomes 'got' /gɒt/ after vowel changing process.

CONCLUSION

As presented in the findings, the morphophonemic process that found in Fool's Day movie script are schwa (S) with 1 appearance and 2,44 % of percentage, voicing assimilation (VA) also with 1 appearance and 2,44 % of percentage, vowel lengthening (VL) with 15 appearances and 36,58 % of percentage, and vowel changing (VC) with 24 appearances and 58,54 % of percentage. Those morphophonemic process divided into two kinds that are conditioning the allomorph for plural -s/-es is English and conditioning the allomorph for past in English. The schwa process occurs when a stem of particular word ends in one of strident consonants that are [s, z, ʃ, tʃ, ʒ, dʒ]. /s/ sound as an example is found in the word *axis* /ˈæksɪs/ that ends in /s/. As the result of this process is able to create a new syllable. Voicing assimilation (VA) happens when a stem of a word ends with voiceless consonant sound [p, t, k, f, θ, s, ʃ, ʧ]. For example, in the word *dwarf* /dwɔːrf/ that ends in /f/ sound (voiceless consonant). From this process turns ending sound to /s/ sound. Vowel lengthening (VL) results the changing of short vowel sound into long vowel sound such as in the word *thesis* /ˈθiːsis/ that changes *theses* /ˈθiːsiːz/) for its plural form. The last morphophonemic process that found is vowel changing (VC) that changes the sound for vowel. For instance, in the word *foot* /fʊt/ becomes *feet* /fiːt/ for the plural form. The types of morphophonemic process namely Rule PL shows no appearance in the whole script so that it presents 0 appearance and 0,0 % of percentage. Meanwhile, vowel changing (VC) has the highest occurrence with

twenty-four (24) appearances also has the highest percentage (58,54 %) of morphophonemic process found as seen in the table above. In conclusion, the authors hope this simple finding can help readers understand more deeply about morphophonemic processes, especially on its types and its examples. Thus, further research in order to cover out the ambiguities and questions that might arise from this research article.

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