

ANALYSIS OF PHONEME BETWEEN RANTAU PANDAN DIALECT AND RANTAU DUKU DIALECT

Vera Magria

Fakultas Bahasa, Universitas Muara Bungo

email:vee_machria@ymail.com

Abstract

This research aims to identify the similarities and differences between phoneme of Rantau Pandan and Rantau Duku dialect.

The data collection was done by using observation technique. Furthermore, the writer applied basic technique, continuing technique, record technique and writing technique. In gaining the data, the writer uses 200 words taken from Swadesh basic vocabularies, part of bodies, verb, noun and word order

The result of this study indicates that there are similarities and differences of phoneme between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect. Out of 200 words, 120 are pronounced similarly in both dialects. The similarities may occur because both dialects have one root, i.e. Rantau Pandan Language . Meanwhile, there are 80 words which are uttered differently in both dialects. The differences are happened in phonemic change and phonemic deletion. The phonemic changes include the alteration of vowel and consonant sounds. In Meanwhile, the phonemic deletion includes the omission of vowel, consonant, and syllable.

Key Words: *Phonemes, Rantau Pandan, Rantau Duku, Dialect*

1. INTRODUCTION

The set of linguistic features that defines a person's speech is a variety. Linguistic variants can be separated geographically by isogloss. According to Richard, *et.al.*(1985:30) dialect is a variety of a language, spoken in one part of a country, or by people belonging to a particular social class, there are different in some words, grammar, and or pronunciation from other forms at the same language.

Muara Bungo is a regency of Jambi Province that have many varieties of language in every area, because of that many dialects also occurs as the cause of language varieties. In this research the writer would like to analyze the Phoneme between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

There are six dialects in Rantau Pandan that consist of Leban dialect, Lubuk kayu aro dialect, Lubuk Mayan dialect, Rantau Duku dialect, Rantau Pandan dialect and Talang Sungai Bungo dialect, These dialects are named according to village name in Rantau Pandan area. They are neighboring villages, in daily communication, people from those speak in Rantau Pandan language, however, it seem the language that they speak have similarities and differences because those village have their own dialect; Rantau Pandan and Rantau duku dialect.

The similarities of phoneme in both dialects can be seen from the following example:

1. The word of “*Kemana*” (Where) is pronounced “*kano*” in Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.
2. The word of “*Satu*” (One) is pronounced “*suah*” in Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.
3. The word of “*Jatuh*” (Fall) is pronounced “*gugua*” in Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.
4. The word of “*Sepakbola*” (Football) is pronounced “*bal*” in Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.
5. The word of “*Mata*” (Eye) is pronounced “*mato*” in Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

The difference of phoneme can be seen in their vowels and consonants in several position of phoneme such as initial and medial, for instance :

1. Vowel /e/ in initial position in Muara tebo pandak dialect corresponds to vowel /a/ in Renah Sungai ipuh dialect. The change can be seen in the following example :

Tabel 1

No	Rantau Pandan dialect	Rantau Duku dialect	Word
1	<i>Deak</i>	<i>Daak</i>	No

2. Consonant /n/ in final position in Rantau Pandan dialect substitute to consonant /t/ in Rantau Duku dialect. The change of consonant be seen in the following example :

Tabel 2

No	Rantau Pandan dialect	Rantau Duku dialect	Word
1.	<i>Makan</i>	<i>Makat</i>	Eat
2.	<i>Nakan</i>	<i>Nakat</i>	Cousin
3.	<i>Tangan</i>	<i>Tangat</i>	Hand

From example above, the writer interested to analyze about the similarities and differences the change phoneme between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The writer uses descriptive methods, According to Sudaryanto (1993:63) descriptive method is an explanation of the fact that exists in the form of actual description. The main data that writer uses as the source the writer used Swadesh list, especially word to root word swadesh as the source of the data for this research. There were 200 words to be used.

The data collection was done by using observation technique. Furthermore, the writer applied basic technique, continuing technique, record technique and writing technique. Then to analyzed the data, the writer used proportional method Sudaryanto (1993:13) consist of referential, fonetis articulator and orthographies. There are two methods in presenting result of the data analysis, formal and informal method. Sudaryanto (1993:145). The writer uses both of informal and formal method, The Informal method is result of the data analysis respresented clearly and the formal method is taken from source of sign, symbol and abbreviation.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1. The Similarities of Phoneme in Rantau Pandan and Rantau Duku dialect

Out of 200 words, there are 120 words that are pronounced similarity in Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect. For example, the word “*Kemano*” is pronounced “*Kano*” in those dialects. Those 120 words are completely listed in Table 1 below.

Table 3. The phonemic similarities between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

No.	Word	Ranytau Pandan Dialect	Rantau Duku Dialect	(Meaning in English)
1.	Anak	<i>Anak</i>	<i>Anak</i>	child
2.	Apa	<i>Soa</i>	<i>Soa</i>	What
3.	Asap	<i>Asab</i>	<i>Asab</i>	Smoke
4.	Ayah	<i>opak</i>	<i>Opak</i>	father
5.	Baik	<i>Iluk</i>	<i>Iluk</i>	Good
6.	Banyak	<i>Nyeak</i>	<i>Nyeak</i>	many
7.	Tiga	<i>Tigo</i>	<i>Tigo</i>	Three

8.	Baru	<i>Baghu</i>	<i>Baghu</i>	New
9.	Beberapa	<i>Bapo</i>	<i>Bapo</i>	Some
10.	Berat	<i>Beghat</i>	<i>beghat</i>	weight
11.	Dekat	<i>dekaet</i>	<i>dekaet</i>	near
12.	di mana	<i>Diano</i>	<i>Diano</i>	where
13.	di situ	<i>Sanok</i>	<i>sanok</i>	There

3.2. The differences of Phoneme in Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

Phoneme is the different sound within a language. The set of phoneme consist of two categories. Vowel sound and consonant sound, Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect have several different phonemes. The differences were occurred due to the change of vowel sound, consonant sound and deletion. Out of 200 words, there are 80 words involved in the change and deletion. The deletion includes vowel deletion, consonant deletion and syllabic deletion.

3.2.1. The Change of Vowel sound in Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

Vowel is a sound in which there is no obstruction to the flow of air as it presses from the larynx to the lips. Vowel sound can be changed in there phonemic position, such as initial, middle and final position.

The change of vowel sound between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect include.

- a. Vowel /e/ in Rantau Pandan dialect is altered into vowel /a/ in Rantau Duku dialect
- b. Vowel /o/ in Rantau Pandan dialect is altered into vowel /a/ in Rantau Duku dialect.
- c. Vowel /ea/ in Rantau Pandan dialect is altered into vowel /i/ in Rantau Duku dialect

3.2.2. The Alteration of Consonant sound between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

Consonant is a speech sound where the airstreams from the lungs is either completely blocked (stop) partially blocked (lateral) or where the opening is so narrow that the air escapes with audible friction (fricative).

In Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect, the alteration of consonant sound /t/ into /d/ is only found in word *hantam* (*hit*). Consonant /s/ in Rantau Pandan dialect which is altered into consonant /h/ in Rantau Duku dialect is only found in word *sendok* (spoon). Those alterations take place in initial position. Table 7 describes the alteration in both consonant sounds

Table 4. The change of consonant sound /s/t/ into consonant sound /h/d/.

No	Word	Rantau Pandan dialect	Rantau duku dialect	Position
1.	Eat	<i>Makan</i>	<i>Makat</i>	Final
2	Money	<i>Sen</i>	<i>Set</i>	Final

3.2.3. The Phonemic Deletion between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect also have phonemic deletion. The deletion is occurred in vowel and consonant. There are 20 words which their vowel are deleted between both dialects. Meanwhile, there are 12 words which their consonant are omitted between both dialects.

Vowel deletion is occurred in 5 categories. Those categories are:

- a. Vowel /u/ is deleted. The deletion is occurred in word *Rokok* (ukok)

- b. Vowel /e/ is deleted. The deletion is occurred in word
- c. Vowel /o/ is omitted. The omission is only found in word *Bulu* (fur).
- d. Vowel /i/ is omitted. The omission is occurred in word *Jahit* (sewing).
- e. Vowel /u/ is deletion. The deletion is occurred in 2 words. The words are *Dekat* (Near) and *pusar* (navel).

The complete description of consonant omission between Muara Tebo Pandak dialect and Renah Sungai The complete description of vowel deletion between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5. The vowel deletion between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

No	Word	Rantau Pandan dialect	Rantau Duku dialect	Position
1.	Cigarette	<i>Kok</i>	<i>Ukok</i>	Initial

Consonant deletion is occurred in 7 categories. Those categories are:

- a. Consonant /b/ is omitted. The omission is only found in word *Bunga* (flower)
- b. Consonant /d/ is deleted. It is only found in word *Dingin* (cool)
- c. Consonant /k/ dan /n/ is omitted. It si only in word *Makan* (eat)

Table 6. The consonant omission between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

No	Word	Rantau Pandan dialect	Rantau Duku dialect	Position
1.	Flower	Ngo	Bngo	Initial
2.	Cool	<i>Ngin</i>	<i>Dngin</i>	Initial
3	Throw	<i>Capak</i>	<i>Capa</i>	Final
.4	Makan	<i>Makan</i>	<i>Maka</i>	Final

3.2.4. The Syllabic deletion Between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

Beside the phonemic deletion, there are several syllabic deletion found in both dialects. The syllabic deletion is found in 20 words. The syllabic deletion is in 12 categories. The categories are:

Syllabic /be/ is deleted. The deletion is occurred in 2 words. Those word are *Bersih* (clean) and Syllabic /ti/ is deleted. The deletion is occurred in word *tipis* (thin).

Table 7. The syllabic deletion between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect.

No	Word	Rantau Pandan dialect	Rantau Duku dialect	Position
1.	Clean	<i>Beseih</i>	<i>seih</i>	Initial
2.	Thin	<i>tipih</i>	<i>pih</i>	Initial

4. Conclusion

The result of this study indicates that there are similarities and differences of phoneme between Rantau Pandan dialect and Rantau Duku dialect. Out of 200 words, 120 are pronounced similarly in both dialects. The similarities may occur because both dialects have one root, i.e. Rantau Pandan Language . Meanwhile, there are 80 words which are uttered differently in both dialects. The differences are happened in phonemic change and phonemic deletion. The phonemic changes include the alteration of vowel and consonant sounds. In Meanwhile, the phonemic deletion includes the omission of vowel, consonant, and syllable.

REFERENCES

Fromkin, V and Rodman, R. (1977) *An introduction to language*. Fort worth Chicago San Francisco.

- Hartman, R.R.K and Strok, F.C. (1973). *Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. London. Longman group.
- Kaharuddin dan Rahim. (2011). *Jurnal Melayu* (7) 2011: 287 – 302. Available online at: <http://Journalarticle.ukm.my>
- Lass, Roger. (1984) *Phonology: Sebuah Pengantar Untuk Referensi Konsep Dasar*. Cambridge University Press.
- Richard, J, Keit, A and Jhon, W. (1985). *Logman Dictionary of Applied Linguistic Filed*. London. Longman group (FE) Ltd.
- Rashel, Mostafa. (2011) *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, [online] Manufactured in Finland. doi:10.4304/tpls.1.9.1051-1061. Available at: <http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/ijl/article/.../pdf - United States> (Access on July 03 2012)
- Parker. (1986) *Linguistic For Non-linguists*. Little Brown And Company. Boston Tronto. San Diego.s
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisa Bahasa : Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan secara Linguistis*. Duta Wacana Universitas Press.
- Wardhaugh. (1977). *Introduction to Linguistics*. New York : Mc. Graw-Hill inc.
- Yaari, Sadeq. (2012) *International Journal of Linguistics*. Dept. of English, College of Arts, King Saud University (KSU)Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Available online at : <http://www.macrothink.org/ijl> (Access on July 06 2012)
- Keraf, Gorys. 1984. *Linguistik Bandingan Historis* . Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Keraf, Gorys. 1990. *Linguistik Bandingan Tipologis*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 2011. *Kamus Linguistik*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Mahsun. 2005. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo.
- Mahsun. 1995. *Kajian Dialektologi Diakronis: Sebuah Pengantar*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press. .
- Nadra. 2001. *Penelitian Bahasa: Hubungannya Dengan Sastra, Sejarah, dan Filsafat* makalah dalam Puitika Jurnal Humaniora Edisi 8 Universitas Andalas
- Nadra dan Reniwati. 2009. *Dialektologi: Teori dan Metode*. Yogyakarta: Elmaterra Publishing.
- Husin, Nurzuir, Zailoet,M.Atar Semi, Isma Nasrul Karim, Desmawati Rajab, Djurip. 1985. *Struktur Bahasa Melayu Jambi*. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan
- Pike, L.Kenneth. 1976. *Phonemics: A Technique for Reducing Languages to Writing*. Ann Harbor: The University of Michigan Press

Robins, R.H.1967. *A Short History of Linguistics*. Oxford: LongMans

Schendl, Herbert. 2001. *Historical Linguistics*. Oxford University Press

Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan secara Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.

Sudaryanto. 1990. *Aneka Konsep Kedataan Lingual dalam Lingustik*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.

Sudirman. dkk. 2005. *Hubungan Kekerabatan Bahasa Melayu dan Bahasa Lampung*. Laporan Penelitian dalam Jurnal Humaniora Volume 17.

Tim Penyusun. 2005. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia

\

