

Phonological variation of Javanese in Kebumen district

Ambar Pujiyatno

Muhammadiyah University Purwokerto

email: ambarpujiyatno1@gmail.com

Abstract – Geographically, Kebumen regency is a border area of Javanese dialect Banyumas (*ngapak*) and Yogyakarta dialect (*bandhek*). Language speakers in this region have their own language phenomenon. The purpose of this research is to describe phonological variation of Javanese language in Kebumen district. These variations include vowel sounds and consonant sounds, as well as other sound variations. To obtain the necessary data, the researcher used interview, record, and introspection techniques. Interviews were based on a gloss list provided to speakers of the language. The researchers recorded the interview. In addition, researchers also directly record the process of speaking of the speakers directly. The technique of introspections was done because researchers are speakers of language in Kebumen district. The analysis was done by comparing the Java language in Kebumen district with the standard Java language. The results obtained from this study showed that based on the residence, speakers and the social groups of Javanese speakers in Kebumen District have variations of vowel phoneme / a /, / i /, / u /, / e /, / o /, and consonant / b /, / d /, / k /, / g /, as well as variations of sound [r], [h], [-əw-], and [-ək]. The result of variation obtained is phoneme / a / pronounced [a], [ɔ], [ə], and [ɛ]. The phoneme / i / is pronounced [i], [I], and [ɛ]. The phoneme / u / is pronounced [u], and [U]. The phoneme / e / is pronounced [e] and [ɛ]. The phoneme / o / is pronounced [o] and [ɔ]. For the phoneme / b /, / d /, / g /, and / k / pronounced fixed as [b], [d], [g], and [k] which in standard Java is pronounced [p], [t], [k], and [ʔ]. The phoneme / r / can be inserted in the word. Phoneme / h / uninstalled. In addition, the sounds [-əw-] and [-ək] respectively as variants of the [-uw-] and [-aʔ] sounds.

Keywords: *variation, phoneme, Javanese language, Kebumen*

1. Introduction

Geographically, Kebumen regency is a border area of Javanese dialect of Banyumas (*ngapak*) and dialect of Yogyakarta (*bandhek*), thus speakers of language in this region have their own language phenomenon. During this time, the assumption that the boundary of dialect between Banyumas and Yogyakarta is in Prembun area which is bounded by a Gebang river flowing from north to south which precisely as limiting Kebumen Regency and Purworejo Regency or as barrier of language area *ngapak* and *bandhek*. However, the phenomenon of Javanese variation occurs in Kebumen district is really unique. Kebumen Regency has 26 districts (1) Ayah, (2) Buayan, (3) Rowokele, (4) Kuwarasan, (5) Gombong, (6) Sempor, (7) Puring, (8) Adimulyo, (9) Karanganyar, (10) Karanggayam, (11) Pejagoan, (12) Petanahan, (13) Klirong, (14) Sruweng, (15), Bulus Pesantren, (16) Ambal, (17) Kebumen, (18) Kutowinangun, (19) Mirit, (20) Prembun, (21) Sadang, (22) Alian, (23) Poncowarno, (24) Karang Sambung, (25) Padureso, and (26) Bonorowo.

The purpose of this research is to describe phonological variation of Java language in Kebumen District (BJKK). Phonological variation is a variation that occurs due to changes in phoneme sound, either vowel or consonant phonemes, influenced by internal or external factors. Phoneme is a smallest unit of sound that can distinguish the meaning of the word (Chaer, 2009). From this definition, it is clear that phonemes are sounds of language that can distinguish meaning, in other words if it does not distinguish meaning, it will not be a phoneme. Phoneme is also the smallest unit of sound that is able to show contrast meaning (Kridalaksana, 2001).

Language variation can be divided into two types, namely internal variation and external variation (Nababan, 1984). Internal variation is a variation caused by factors that exist in the language itself, such as phonological variation, a phoneme as a result of the influence of other phonemes that precede or follow it which is a natural feature of a language, external variation is a variation caused by outside factors language, such as the speaker's home area, the social class of the speaker, the topic of speech, the atmosphere of speech, and others. These variations include vowel sounds and consonant sounds, as well as other sound variation.

2. Method

There are seven Points of Research (TP) which is used as data collection point. The reason for choosing these seven TPs is because the TP has a phenomenon of a noticeable variation of sound compared to other areas. The seven places are presented in the table below.

Table 1 Number of TP, Villaage and TP District

Number of TP	Village Name	TP District.
1	Kebumen	Kebumen
2	Sumberjati	Ambal
3	Kutowinangun	Kutowinangun
4	Kertodeso	Mirit

5	Tlogodepok	Mirit
6	Prembun	Prembun
7	Padureso	Padureso

To obtain the necessary data, the researcher uses interview, record, and introspection techniques. Interviews are based on a gloss list provided to speakers of the language. The researchers recorded the interview. In addition, researchers also directly record the process of speaking speakers directly. The technique of introspection is done because researchers are speakers of language in Kebumen district. While the analysis is done by means of Javanese language comparison in Kebumen district with Standard Java Language (BJB).

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the data obtained from the seven TPs, it can be seen that BJKK have similarities and differences with the BJB. Among the differences described here include the phonological variation. In addition, in BJKK alone the phonological variation between TPs and TPs also has similarities and differences. For more details BJKK description described as follows.

Phonological Variation of BJKK

Based on the phonological mapping that has been made, it can be seen that BJKK has several phonological variations. Phonological variation is a variation in the use of phonetic sound and does not distinguish meaning. Variations are formed because of the location of different native speakers and groups of speakers.

Phonological variation in the use of BJKK also cannot be separated from the above factors. The variations based on the location of different regions include variations of the phoneme / a /, / i /, / u /, / e /, / o /, / b /, / d /, / g /, / k / and the variation of the sound [r], [h], [-əw-], [-ək-], and [a?]. The example variations are as follows.

3.1 Variation of phoneme / a /

(1) / a / pronounced [a] in TP1

Example: / flower / - [flower] 'go' (242)

/ what / - [what] 'what' (14)

/ five / - [five] 'five' (170)

The phoneme / a / is pronounced [a] by all groups of speakers in TP 1, ie a group of highly educated speakers, both old and young, and a group of highly educated speakers, both old and young. The areas that have similarities with TP 1 are located in most areas of Kebumen District, including the subdistrict: (1) Father, (2) Buayan, (3) Rowokele, (4) Kuwarasan, (5) Gombong, (6) Sempor (7) Puring, (8) Adimulyo, (9) Karanganyar, (10) Karanggayam, (11) Pejagoan, (12) Petanahan, (13) Klirong, (14) Sruweng, (15) Bulus Pesantren, (16) Kebumen, (17) Prembun (northern part), (18) Sadang, (19) Alian, (20) Poncowarno), and (21) Karang Sambung.

When compared to the BJB, the // interest /, / what /, and / five / words of this TP are pronounced [luŋɔ], [ɔpɔ], and [limɔ] in BJB. This indicates that BJKK in TP 1 is a dialect different from BJB. The phonem / a / pronunciation is included in the BJ dialect of Banyumas.

(2) / a / pronounced [a], [ɔ], [ɛ], [ə] in TP 2

Example: / flower / - [luŋa], [luŋɔ], [luŋɛ], [luŋə] 'go' (242)

/ what / - [what], [ɔpɔ], [apɛ], [apə], 'what' (14)

/ five / - [five], [limɔ], [lime], [limə] 'five' (170)

Phonem / a / pronounced [a], [ɔ], [ɛ], [ə] by speakers in TP 2, ie highly educated speakers, both old and low and low-educated speakers, both aged or young. The areas that have similarities with TP 2 include the area of Ambal sub-district, especially the villages through which the south-south alternative route is Daendeles and located south of the Luwangan River, among them Sumberjati Village, Kaibon, Ambarresmi, Ambal, Blengorkulon, Blengorwetan, Benerwetan, Benerkulon, Ambalkliwonan, Pasarsenen, Ambalberek, Pucangan, Kenojayan, Kembaran, and Entak.

This TP has four variations of phoneme pronunciation / a /. This indicates that this TP is a dialect transition. In addition to having elements of Banyumas dialect, also get the influence of BJB, namely the entry of the earth [ɔ]. It also has its own characteristics, namely the pronunciation of phonemes / a / being / ɛ / and / ə /. The use of such variations is characteristic of this area, so that when the speakers speak it will sound strange to speakers of other regions. Because it is considered to have a language disorder, speakers from other regions call it the term Ceblek Java language.

(3) / a / pronounced [ɔ] in TP 3,4,5,6

Example: / flower / - [lungɔ] 'go' (242)

/ what / - [ɔpɔ] 'what' (14)

/ five / - [limɔ] 'five' (170)

This variation occurs in four TP 3,4,5,6 and is spoken by all highly educated speakers, both old and young and low educated speakers, both old and young. The areas that have similarities with this TP include Kutowinangun Village, villages throughout Mirit Sub-district, villages in Bonorowo Subdistrict, and parts of Kedungwaru, Tunggalroso, Kembipaten Sembir, and Kedungbulus. The phoneme pronunciation indicates that in this TP it has gained influence from BJB. It is because this area is traversed by provincial road.

(4) / a / pronounced [a], [ɔ] in TP 7

Example: / flower / - [flower], [lungɔ] 'go' (242)

/ what / - [what], [ɔpɔ] 'what' (14)

/ five / - [five], [limɔ] 'five' (170)

This variation only occurs in TP 7. This variation is used by all groups of speakers. Either groups of highly educated, elderly or younger speakers, or groups of low educated speakers of both old and young. The areas that have similarities in TP 7 that includes all villages in District Padureso and some northern Prembun District

such as Mulyosri village, Kabuaran, Pesuningan, and Pecarikan. Geographically this area lies in the border area.

Such variation indicates that in the TP it is also a transitional dialect region, but retention is still strong and has little BJB effect. Its effect is the entry of the sound [ɔ]. Such circumstances are caused by the geographical location of the TP in the mountainous area and away from the city (main highway).

3.2 Variation of phoneme / i /

Variations of phoneme / i / become [i], [I], [ɛ] occur in closed syllable ultima position. The variation of the variation is described as an example below:

(1) / i / is pronounced [i] in TP 1,7

Example: / getih / - [gum] 'blood' (74)

/ gajih / - [gajih] 'fat' (167)

/ white / - [white] 'white' (248)

The phoneme / i / is pronounced [i] by all groups of speakers in TP 1 and TP 7, ie a group of highly educated speakers, both old and young, and a group of low-educated speakers, both old and young. The areas that have similarities with this TP are located in most areas of Kebumen Regency, including the subdistrict: (1) Father, (2) Buayan, (3) Rowokele, (4) Kuwarasan, (5) Gombong, (6) Sempor (7) Puring, (8) Adimulyo, (9) Karanganyar, (10) Karanggayam, (11) Pejagoan, (12) Land, (13) Klirong, (14) Sruweng, (15) Bulus Pesantren, (16) Kebumen, (17) Prembun (northern part), (18) Sadang, (19) Alian, (20) Poncowarno), (21) Karang Sambung, and (22) Padureso.

When compared to BJB, the words [gajih], [getih], and [white] on TP 1, are pronounced [gajIh], [getIh], and [putIh] in BJB. This indicates that BJKK in TP 1 and TP 7 are different dialects with BJB. The phoneme pronunciation is BJ dialect Banyumas.

(2) / i / is pronounced [I] in TP 3,4,5,6

Example: / getih / - [getIh] 'blood' (74)

/ gajih / - [gajIh] 'fat' (167)

/ white / - [putIh] 'white' (248)

This variation occurs in four TP TP 3,4,5,6 and is spoken by all highly educated speakers, both old and young and low educated speakers, both old and young. The areas that have similarities with the TP include Kutowinangun Village, villages throughout Mirit Sub-district, villages in Bonorowo Subdistrict, and some villages in Prembun Sub-district, such as Prembun Village, Kabekelan, Bagung, Kedungwaru, Tunggalroso, Kembipaten Sembir, and Kedungbulus.

The phoneme pronunciation indicates that in this TP it has been influenced by BJB.

(3) / i / is pronounced [i], [I], [ɛ] in TP 2

Example: / getih / - [getih], [getIh], [getɛh] 'blood' (74)

/ gajih / - [laj], [gajIh], [gajɛh] 'fat' (167)

/ white / - [white], [putIh], [putɛh] 'white' (248)

The phoneme / i / is pronounced [i], [I], and [ɛ]. Among the phoneme pronunciation there are differences. The pronunciations / i / as [I] and [ɛ] are used by

all groups of speakers in TP 2, i.e. groups of highly educated speakers, both old and young and low-educated group speakers, both old and young. While the phoneme pronunciation / i / as / ε / is only used by groups of speakers who are high educated and low aged. The use of [ε] by the group of speakers aims for prestige, so that they are regarded as persons of high social standing. The areas that have similarities with the TP 2 covering part of the Ambal District, especially the villages through which the south-south alternative route or the Daendeles Road and located south of the Luwangan River are Sumberjati Village, Kaibon, Ambarresmi, Ambal, Blengorkulon, Blengorwetan, Benerwetan, Benerkulon, Ambalkliwonan, Pasarsenen, Ambalberek, Pucangan, Kenojayan, Kembaran, and Entak.

By having three variations of the phoneme / i /. This indicates that this TP is a dialect transition. In addition to having elements of Banyumas dialect, i.e. [i], also get the influence of BJB, i.e. the entry of sounds [I] and [ε].

3.3 Variation of phoneme / u /

Variations of phoneme / u / being [u], and [U] occur in the closed syllable syllables position. Differences variation is described as an example below:

(1) / u / pronounced [u] in TP 1,7

Example: / bales / - [bales] 'bones' (297)

/ steam / - [steam] 'smoke' (15)

/ watuk / - [watuk] 'cough' (30)

The phoneme / u / is pronounced [u] by all groups of speakers in TP 1 and TP 7, ie a highly educated group, both old and young, and a group of low-educated speakers, both old and young. The areas that have similarities with the TP are located in most areas of Kebumen District, including the sub-district of (1) Ayah, (2) Buayan, (3) Rowokele, (4) Kuwarasan, (5) Gombong, (6) Sempor (7) Puring, (8) Adimulyo, (9) Karanganyar, (10) Karanggayam, (11) Pejagoan, (12) Petanahan, (13) Klirong, (14) Sruweng, (15) Bulus Pesantren, (16) Kebumen, (17) Prembun (northern part), (18) Sadang, (19) Alian, (20) Poncowarno, (21) Karang Sambung, and (22) Padureso.

When compared to BJB, the words [balung], [steamed], and [watuk] on TP 1 and TP 7 are pronounced [balUng], [kukUs], and [watUk] in BJB. This indicates that BJKK in TP 1 and TP 7 are different dialects of BJB. The phoneme pronunciation / u / as [u] is BJ dialect Banyumas.

(2) / u / pronounced [U] in TP 3,4,5,6

Example: / baling / - [balung] 'bone' (297)

/ steam / - [kukUs] 'smoke' (15)

/ watuk / - [watUk] 'cough' (30)

This variation occurs in four TP TP 3,4,5,6 and is spoken by all highly educated speakers, both old and young and low educated speakers, both old and young. The areas that have similarities with the TP include Kutowinangun Village, villages throughout Mirit Sub-district, villages in Bonorowo Subdistrict, and some villages in Prembun Sub-district, such as Prembun Village, Kabekelan, Bagung, Kedungwaru, Tunggalroso, Kembipaten Sembir, and Kedungbulus.

The phoneme pronunciation indicates that in this TP it has gained influence from BJB.

(3) / u / pronounced [u] and [U] in TP 2

Example: / balung / - [balung] and [balUng] 'bone' (297)

/ steamed / - [steamed] and [kukUs] 'smoke' (15)

/ watuk / - [watuk] and [watUk] 'cough' (30)

The phoneme / u / pronounced [u], and [U] .The variation is spoken by all groups of speakers, ie groups of highly educated speakers, both old and young and low-educated speakers, both old and young. . The areas that have similarities with the TP 2 covering part of the Ambal District, especially the villages through which the south-south alternative route or the Daendeles Road and located south of the Luwangan River are Sumberjati Village, Kaibon, Ambarresmi, Ambal, Blengorkulon, Blengorwetan, Benerwetan, Benerkulon, Ambalkliwonan, Pasarsenen, Ambalberek, Pucangan, Kenojayan, Kembaran, and Entak.

Such phoneme variation indicates that this TP is a transitional dialect region. In addition to having elements of the Banyumas dialect, i.e. [i], also gets the influence of BJB, i.e. the inclusion of sound [I].

3.4 Variation of phoneme / e /

The phoneme / e / may vary into [e], [ɛ]. Differences variation is described as an example below:

(1) / e / pronounced [ɛ] in TP 1

Example: / esuk / - [ɛsuk] 'am' (234)

/ bledheg / - [blɛDɛg] 'thunder' (99)

/ ngumbe / - [ngumbɛ] 'to drink' (222)

/ kelek / - [kɛlɛk] 'armpit' (147)

/ afternoon / - [sɔrɛ] 'afternoon' (273)

All groups of speakers of TP 1 always say the phoneme / e / as [e] at the ultima or penultima position, both open and closed syllables. This is so different from the one in the BJB, ie just saying [ɛ] in the closed syllable syllables position.

(2) / e / pronounced [e] in TP 2,3,4,5,6,7

Example: / esuk / - [esUk] 'morning' (234)

/ bledheg / - [blɛDɛg] 'thunder' (99)

/ ngumbe / - [ngumbe] 'to drink' (222)

/ kelek / - [kelek] 'armpit' (147)

/ afternoon / - [afternoon] 'afternoon' (273)

Variations of this sound occur in the ultimate or penultimate like or open position. Whereas in closed to, the phoneme / e / is pronounced as [ɛ]. For words that contain the sound [ɛ] on the ultimate syllable, the penultimate syllable, if it is phoneme / e / adjusts to sound [ɛ] .

This sound variation is used by all groups of speakers from all TPs, except TP 1 and is spoken by all groups of speakers, both high and low educated and young and old.

3.5 Variation of phoneme / o /

Variations of phoneme / o / become [ɔ], [o] can occur in the ultimate position as well as the penultimate of open syllables and closed syllables. Differences variation is described as an example below:

(1) / o / pronounced [ɔ] in TP 1

Example: / kulon / - [kulɔn] 'west' (25)

/ kowe / - [kɔwe] 'thou' (93)

This variation of sound always occurs in TP 1. All groups of speakers use this variation, either high or low educated or old and young. Both the position of the ultimate and the penultimate of open syllables and closed syllables are always pronounced as [ɔ]. However there is some limited number of data in phoneme / o / fixed [o], for example:

/ goblog / - [gɔblog] 'stupid' (59)

/ bodho / - [bɔDo] 'stupid' (59)

/ wolu / - [Wɔlu] 'eight' (80)

(2) / o / pronounced [o] in TP 2 and 7

Example: / afternoon / - [afternoon], 'afternoon' (273)

/ kowe / - [kowe], 'thou' (93)

This variation shows that this TP is a meeting area, so it has more variation. This variation is used by all groups of speakers.

(3) / o / pronounced [o] and [ɔ] in TP 3,4,5, and 6

Example: / afternoon / - [afternoon], [sɔre] 'afternoon' (273)

/ kowe / - [kowe], [kɔwe] 'thou' (93)

Variations of sound like this occur in the penultimate syllable position open. This variation is spoken by a group of highly educated speakers of old and young, and lowly educated young people. As for the group of low-educated old speakers pronounce / o / as [ɔ] in that position.

It suggests that a group of low-educated speakers of old age still retains BJ dialect Banyumas, while other groups of speakers have been influenced by BJB.

3.6 Variation of phoneme / b /, / d /, / g /, / k /

This variation is seen when compared to the phoneme / b /, / d /, / g /, / k / in BJB in terms of pronunciation. In BJKK the phoneme / b /, / d /, / g /, / k / is pronounced as sounds [b], [d], [g], and [k] by all groups of speakers in all TPs. Unlike the BJB that pronounces phoneme / b /, / d /, / g /, / k / as [p], [t], [k], and [ʔ].

3.7 Variation of sound [r]

Variations of sound [r] are present in TP 2 only.

Example: [sandals] - [srandal] 'footwear' (6)

[ragil] - [wragil] 'youngest child' (12)

Speakers who use this variation are low-educated speakers of old or young.

3.8 Variation of sound [h]

Variations of sound [h] may be the removal or addition of phonemes / h /, depending on which TP is referenced. For example is the word 'cause' (340) / maraih

/, in TP 1 spoken [maraih] by all groups of speakers. While in other TP is pronounced [marai]. Another example is 'blood' (74) / getih /, in TP 1 pronounced [gətih], in other TP spoken [gətIh], but in TP 4 groups of low-educated and elderly speakers say [getI]. Other words ending in phoneme / h / in pronunciation are also abandoned. The sound variation corresponds but does not distinguish the meaning.

3.9 Variations of sound [-əw-] and [-uw-]

Examples of sound variations [-əw-] and [-uw-] are as follows:

[ləwih] - [luwIh] 'more' (339)

[kləwih] - [kluwIh] 'a kind of jackfruit' (303)

Variations of sound like this occur throughout the TP. Variations of sound [-əw-] are spoken by a group of low educated speakers of old and young and variations [-uw-] are spoken by a group of highly educated young and old-age speakers. It appears that groups of speakers who use the variation of sound [-əw-] are still influenced by the Banyumas dialect, whereas groups of speakers who use the [-uw-] sound variation have been influenced by the Yogyakarta dialect which is the standard of the Javanese language and taught through the schools.

3.10 Variation of sound [-ək] and [-aʔ]

Examples of the [-ək] and [-aʔ] Sound variations are as follows:

[cəcək] - [cəcaʔ] 'lizard' (68)

Variation of sound [-ək] is spoken by all groups of BJKK speakers. The sound [-ək] in BJKK corresponds to the sound of [-aʔ] In the BJB, so that the word / cecek / 'lizard' is pronounced [cəcək] in BJKK and pronounced [cəcaʔ] In BJB. The [-ək] sound is one of BJ's distinctive dialect of Banyumas and the [-aʔ] Sound is characteristic of BJB.

3.11 Variation of sounds [a] and [ə]

Examples of sound variations [a] and [ə] are as follows:

[jawah] - [jawəh] 'rain'

[gamers] - [gadəh] 'has'

[Dawah] - [Dawəh] 'falling'

Variations of sound like this occur throughout the TP. Variations of sounds [-a-] are spoken by a group of highly educated speakers of old and young and variation [-ə-] are spoken by a group of low educated young and old age. It seems that groups of speakers who use the variation of sound [-ə-] are still influenced by the Banyumas dialect, whereas groups of speakers using sound variations [-a-] have been influenced by the Yogyakarta dialect used as the standard of the Javanese language and taught through the schools.

Based on the above description it can be concluded that BJKK has six vowel phonemes, ie / a /, / i /, / u /, / e /, / o /, and / ə /. The difference with BJB is in the pronunciation of the phoneme. For more details note the following table:

Table 3. Distribution of BJKK Vocal Phonemes
Vocal FONEM TP 1 TP 2 TP Other BJB Vocals

/ a / [a] [a], [ɔ], [ə], [ɛ] [a], [ɔ] [a], [ɔ]
/ i / [i] [i], [I], [ɛ] [i], [I] [i], [I]
/ u / [u] [u], [U] [u], [U] [u], [U]
/ e / [ɛ] [ɛ], [ə] [ɛ], [ə] [ɛ], [ə]
/ o / [ɔ] [o], [ɔ] [o], [ɔ] [o], [ɔ]
/ e / [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə]

From the table above it can be seen that there are three groups of different vowel phonemes. The first group is the TP 1. The speakers of BJKK in TP 1 pronounce the phoneme / a / as [a], phoneme / i / as [i], phoneme / u / as [u], phoneme / e / as [ɛ], phoneme / o / as [ɔ], and the phoneme / e / as [ə]. The second group is in TP 2. The speakers of BJKK in TP 2 pronounce the phoneme / a / as [a], [ɔ], [ə], and [ɛ], phoneme / i / as [i], [I], and [ɛ], phoneme / u / as [u] and [U], phoneme / e / as [ɛ] and [e], phoneme / o / as [ɔ] and [o], and phonem / e / as [ə]. The third group is TP 3,4,5,6, and 7. The BJKK speakers in the TP pronounce phonem / a / as [a] and [ɔ], phoneme / i / as [i] and [I], phoneme / u / as [u] and [U], phoneme / e / as [ɛ] and [e], phoneme / o / as [ɔ] and [o], and phoneme / ə / as [ə].

4. Conclusion

The results obtained from this study are that based on the residence of speakers and the social groups of Javanese speakers in Kebumen District, they have variations of vowel phoneme / a /, / i /, / u /, / e /, / o /, and consonant / b /, / d /, / k /, / g /, as well as variations of sound [r], [h], [-əw-], and [-ək]. The result of variation obtained is phoneme / a / pronounced [a], [ɔ], [ə], and [ɛ]. The phoneme / i / is pronounced [i], [I], and [ɛ]. The phoneme / u / is pronounced [u], and [U]. The phoneme / e / is pronounced [e] and [ɛ]. The phoneme / o / is pronounced [o] and [ɔ]. For the phoneme / b /, / d /, / g /, and / k / pronounced fixed as [b], [d], [g], and [k] which in standard Java is pronounced [p], [t], [k], and [ʔ]. The phoneme / r / can be inserted in the word. Phoneme / h / uninstalled. In addition, the sounds [-əw-] and [-ək] respectively as variants of the [-uw-] and [-aʔ] sounds.

References

- Chaer, A. (2009). *Indonesian Phonology (Bahasa Indonesia)*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
Kridalaksana, H. (2001). *Linguistic Dictionary (Kamus Linguistik)*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
Nababan, P. J. W. (1984). *Sociolinguistics, An Introduction*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.