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THE PHONOLOGICAL VARIATION IN PULAU RENGAS - MALAY DIALECT AT MERANGIN DISTRICT

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Abstract

Phonology has many variants of study which could be uses as linguistic research, as well as regional language that exist in Indonesia. So it raises to interest of writer to research one of regional language around the neighborhood. It is Pulau Rengas dialect which used by Pulau Rengas people that stay at Pulau Rengas village at Bangko Barat subdistrict, Merangin regency in Jambi province.

This is a linguistic research, using descriptive methode and library research to discuss about data in a way to processing and develop it using theories, such as phonology, morphology, word formation and language change theory. The research is about change sound and phonemes that occur at Pulau Rengas dialect compare by Indonesian language. First step of writer to research Pulau Rengas dialect is collect raw data that get from informants, then grouping it. In this research, writer discuss about changes, deletion and addition phonemes in vocabularies at initial, medial and final position.

According this research, writer get formulas how the sound is changing which become something unique in Pulau Rengas dialect. The uniqueness is different way of pronounciation from the Indonesian language in the same meaning

Keywords: Phonological Variation, Phonology, Variation, Pulau Rengas Dialect, Indonesian Language.

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I INTRODUCTION

There are many phonological variants that can research by linguistic researcher. As well as Indonesia which has many regional languages that can serve as the subject of linguistic research. Regional language is language which is used by people at geographical certain region in the restricted area of the country. Each of regional languages have its variant. It is Pulau Rengas village, located at Bangko Barat subdistrict at Merangin district, Jambi province. The dialect is using at Pulau Rengas village totally different. There have been do not research do to examine where is the origin dialect comes from. According to legend of Pulau Rengas village, Pulau Rengas people are one of the oldest community at Merangin district, ancestors of Pulau Rengas people comes from Arabian peninsula. Some relics in the form of heirloom weapons and household appliances serve as evidence of existence of predecessors in the area (Yutaka, 2013 : 5)

This is the background of the problem. As part of the longstanding Merangin district community, the writer feels compelle to make a small contribution to local government and local communities. Research on Pulau Rengas dialect is one form of efforts to preserve the culture and maintain the existing diversity remains sustainable so as not lost in modernization and remain part of the cultural wealth of Indonesia,

because language is identity of a nation. It is very hoped that region government of Merangin district, Jambi province will support to do this research.

In writing this research, surely many problems can be examined such as phonological

II RESEARCH METHODS

The writer use fieldwork and library research for collecting data and use descriptive method. The methods use in data analysis are distributional and comparative method.

variation in Pulau Rengas dialect especially about the changes, additions and deletions of phonemes, so that in this opportunity Pulau Rengas dialect has investigated.

The technique that researcher do in collecting data are interview, recording by mobile phone and note taking. In analysis the data, the writer uses the distributional method.

III RESEARCH FINDING

According to the method, the writer specific the language it is and try to find coherence with linguistic study. Here are the results.

3.1 The Changes Phoneme of Pulau Rengas Dialect

There are some changes phoneme occur in Pulau Rengas dialect. The changes occur at initial, medial and final position of word.

3.1.1 The Changes Phoneme in the Initial Position

3.1.1.1 The rule is : $t \rightarrow r$ - Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1)(177) tajam	rajeap	sharp
2.	(6) (185)	telur	reloua	egg
The	changes occur in	all types of vowe	ls that follow it.	

3.1.1.2 The rule is : $\mathbf{b} \rightarrow \mathbf{w}$ - Like the consequence data :

			BI	BPR		Meaning			
1.		(1)(15)	baik?	wei?		kind			
2.			(6) (28)	berat	weŗea't	heavy			
The chan	ge occur afte	er followed	by /a/, /e/, /i/,	, and /u/ vo	owel.				
3.1.1.3 The rule is : $\mathbf{c} \rightarrow \mathbf{y}$ - Like the consequence data :									
			BI	BPR		Meaning			
1. (1) (45)	caciŋ	yaceid		worm				
2. (2) (208)	cambaŋ	yembeat	sidebur	ns				
The chan	ge occur afte	er followed	by /a, u, i/ vo	wel.					
3.1.1.4	The rule	is : $d - \rightarrow r -$	Like the con	sequence	data :				
	BI		BPR	-	Meaning	g			
1.	(1) (48)	dagiŋ	ragi'd		meat	-			
2.		(2)(50)	danau	reneau		lake			
The chan	ges occur if	it is followe	d by /a, i, u,	e/ vowels.					
3.1.1.5	The rule	is : $\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{w}$	- Like the con	nsequence	data :				
			BI	BPR		Meaning			

				_					
1.	(1)(149) (2)(150)	panas	wanaeh						
2. The change occur if f	(2) (150)	panjan	wanjeat	long					
-	•	Like the cons		lata ·					
5.1.1.0 The full	13. <u>g</u> - / <u>1</u> -	BI	equence	BPR		Meaning	<u>y</u>		
1. (1)(73)	garu?	<u>r</u> ewu'd		scratch		1.100.111	5		
2. (2) (75)	gigi	- <u>r</u> igi	tooth						
The change occur if f	followed by /		vel.						
3.1.1.7 The rule	is : $g \rightarrow w$ -	Like the con	sequence						
	0	BI		BPR		Meaning	g		
1. $(1)(77)$	goso?	wuso?		rub					
2. (2) (78) The changes occur if	gunuŋ fallawad bu	wunuŋ	mala	mounta	in				
-	•	Like the cons		lata ·					
5.1.1.6 The full	13 . K - / <u>I</u> -	BI	equence	BPR		Meaning	σ		
1. (1)(102)	kabut	<u>r</u> abut		fog		1010anny	7		
2. (2) (103)	kaki	rakai		foot					
The change occur if i	it is followed	by /a/, /e/, /i/	, /u/ vowe	els.					
3.1.1.9 The rule	is : \mathbf{k} - \rightarrow \mathbf{w} -	Like the con	sequence	data :					
			BI		BPR	Meaning	g		
1. (1) (115) (112)	kotor	wutor	dirty						
2. $(2)(119)$	kutu	wutou	lice						
The change occur if i 3.1.1.10 The rule is :									
5.1.1.10 The fulle is .	$J \rightarrow y - LIKC$ BI	BPR	ence uata	Meanin	σ				
1.	(2) (97)	jahit	yei'd	Wiedinin	sewing				
2.	(3)(100)		yetouh		fall				
The change occur i				vels.					
C		2							
3.1.1.11 The rule	is : $\mathbf{o} - \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}$ -	Like the cons	-	data :					
		Like the cons BI	BPR	data :	Meaning	g			
1.	(3) (148)	BI oraŋ	BPR u <u>r</u> a't	data :	person	g			
1. 2.	(3) (148) (5) (233)	BI oraŋ ota?	BPR u <u>r</u> a't uta?			g			
1. 2. The changes occur af	(3) (148) (5) (233) fter followed	BI oraŋ ota? by all kind of	BPR u <u>r</u> a't uta? f consona	nt.	person	g			
1. 2. The changes occur af 3.1.1.12 The rule	(3) (148) (5) (233) fter followed	BI oraŋ ota? by all kind of Like the cons	BPR u <u>r</u> a't uta? f consona	nt. lata :	person brain	g			
1. 2. The changes occur af 3.1.1.12 The rule BI	(3) (148) (5) (233) fter followed is : $\mathbf{s} \rightarrow \mathbf{h}$ -	BI oran ota? by all kind of Like the cons BPR	BPR u <u>r</u> a't uta? f consonat equence o	nt.	person brain	g			
1. 2. The changes occur af 3.1.1.12 The rule	(3) (148) (5) (233) fter followed	BI oraŋ ota? by all kind of Like the cons	BPR u <u>r</u> a't uta? f consona	nt. lata :	person brain	g			
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	3.1.1.13.5	The rule is : $\mathbf{i} \rightarrow \mathbf{\tilde{n}}$ - Like the conse	-				
	1.		BI (1) (90)	BPR ia		Meanin ño	g
	3.1.1.13.6	The rule is $\mathbf{m} \to \mathbf{w}$. Like the con	she/he				
	5.1.1.15.0	The rule is : \mathbf{m} - \rightarrow \mathbf{w} - Like the con	BI	BPR		Meanin	g
	1.		(1) (537)	meŋkud	u	weŋkud	-
	3.1.1.13.7	The rule is : $\mathbf{d} \rightarrow \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{Like}$ the cons	morinda				
	5.1.1.15.7	The full is : $\mathbf{u}^{-} \rightarrow \mathbf{w}^{-}$ Like the cons	BI		BPR		Meaning
	1.		(1) (52)	dataŋ	weteat		come
	3.1.1.13.8	The rule is : $\mathbf{e} \rightarrow \mathbf{i}$ - Like the conse	quence data : BI	BPR		Maanin	~
	1.		(1) (68)	ekor		Meanin iko?	g tail
	3.1.1.13.9	The rule is : \mathbf{p} - \rightarrow h - Like the const		•		11101	
			BI	BPR	Meaning	-	D I'
temp	1. Je		(1) (356)	pura		hu <u>r</u> ao	Balinese
ющ		The rule is : $\mathbf{g} \rightarrow \mathbf{s}$ - Like the conseq	quence data :				
		5	BI	BPR		Meanin	g
		1) (905) The rule is $1 \dots r$. Like the senses	gasin sesi?		top		
	3.1.1.13.11	The rule is : $\mathbf{l} \rightarrow \mathbf{r}$ - Like the consec	BI	BPR		Meanin	g
	1.	(1) (230)	leŋgan	raŋan		arm	6
	3.1.1.13.12	The rule is : $\mathbf{l} \rightarrow \mathbf{y}$ - Like the consec	-	DDD			
	1.		BI (1) (908)	BPR layaŋan	vavao	Meanin	g kite
		The rule is : $\mathbf{l} \rightarrow \mathbf{b}$ - Like the consec		luyufjuli	yuyug		Rite
			BI	BPR		Meanin	g
	1. 3 1 1 13 14	The rule is : $s \rightarrow l$ - Like the conse	(1) (951) guence data :	lari		be <u>r</u> i	run
	5.1.1.15.14	The full is $\cdot \mathbf{s} \rightarrow \mathbf{r}$ - Like the conse	BI	BPR		Meanin	g
	1.	(1) (170)	semua	leloa		all	C
	3.1.1.13.15	The rule is : $s \rightarrow \tilde{n}$ - Like the consec	-	חחח		Maaria	_
	1.		BI (1) (982)	BPR selam	ñelap	Meanin	g dive
		The rule is : $s \rightarrow k$ - Like the conservation			P		
	1		BI	BPR	`	Meanin	g
	1.		(1) (989) bribe	suap (m	e)	kua'p	
	3.1.1.13.17	The rule is : $h \rightarrow w$ - Like the conse					
			BI		BPR		Meaning
	1. (1) ($\frac{1}{2}$	(933) The rule is : $\mathbf{r} \rightarrow \mathbf{w}$ - Like the conse	henti (ber)	wondi		stop	
	5.1.1.15.10	The full is . I - 7 w- Like the conse	BI	BPR		Meanin	g
	1.		(1) (551)	rotan		wutat	-
	2.		rattan (2) (552)	rupput	wambo	u'd	aross
		• The rule is : $\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{t}$ - Like the co	(2) (552) onsequence data	-	wumbou	uu	grass
	5.1.1.15.15		sinsequence auta				
	1		BI		BPR		Meaning
	1. 3.1.2	The Changes Phoneme in the Medi	(1) (977) al Position	pukul	tukul		hit
	3.1.2.1	The rule is : $-\mathbf{t} \rightarrow -\mathbf{d}$ - Like the o		a :			
				-			
	1	BI (1) (25)	BPR	Meaning	-		
	1.	(1) (35)	bintaŋ wideag		star		

2. (2)(99)jantun jendug heart The changes occur if /t/ phoneme after /n/ consonant. 3.1.2.2 The rule is : $-\mathbf{n} \rightarrow -\mathbf{n}$ - Like the consequence data : BPR Meaning BI 1. grass jelly (1)(448)cincau cincau 2. (2)(563)ana? aŋsa ana? nsou gosling The changes occur if it followed by /c, s/ consonant. 3.1.2.3 The rule is : $-\mathbf{a} \rightarrow -\mathbf{e}$ - Like the consequence data : BPR BI Meaning bai? wei? kind (1)(15)1. 2. (2)(17)bali? weli? back The changes occur if its position especially in the second phoneme environment from the front. 3.1.2.4 The rule is : $-a \rightarrow -ea$ - Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. baña? (1)(18)eñea? much 2. (2)(21)basah weseah wet The changes occur if its position especially in the second phoneme environment from the back, before the last consonant or nassal voice. 3.1.2.5 The rule is : -a- \rightarrow -o- Like the consequence data : BPR BI Meaning 1. (2)(58)di dalam relom inside (5)(98)2. jalan (ber) jelot (ba) walking The changes occur when its position especially in the second phoneme environment from the back, before the last consonant or nassal voice. 3.1.2.6 The rule is : $-a - \rightarrow -ae$ - Like the consequence data : BPR BI Meaning (1) (149) 1. panas wanaeh hot peras 2. (2)(154)raeh squeeze The changes occur if it's followed by /s, t/ consonant and especially in the second phoneme environment from the back, before last consonant. 3.1.2.7 The rule is : $-\mathbf{a} \rightarrow -\mathbf{u}$ - Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (4)(513)cabaŋ cupeag branch 2. (6)(879)benan jahit nun vei'tsewing thread The changes occur if it is preceded by /c/ consonant and followed by /n/ nassal voice. The rule is : -**u**- \rightarrow -**o**- Like the consequence data : 3.1.2.8 BPR BI Meaning 1. buru? (1)(42)bad uro? u<u>r</u>o'? 2. (2)(43)buruŋ bird The changes occur if it is followed by /a/ vowel and /m, n, ŋ/ nassals voice, then /d, h, k, l, p, r, t/ consonants, as the second phoneme of it's environment from the back. 3.1.2.9 The rule is : **-u**- \rightarrow **-ou**- Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(10)apun (me) napou'p float 2. (3)(100)jatuh yetouh fall The changed occur if it is followed by /ŋ, n, m/ nassal voices and /h, k, r, t/ consonants at the last word, especially as the second phoneme of it's environment from the back. 3.1.2.10 The rule is : $-u \rightarrow -ao$ - Like the consequence data : BPR BI Meaning 1. (3)(459)kerupu? krupao? cracker 2. kerupu? kulit krupao? yeneat crackled (4)(460)buffalo rinds The changed happen if it has followed by /h, k, l, r/ consonants at the last word especially as the second phoneme of it's environment from the back. 3.1.2.11 The rule is : -**u**- \rightarrow -**oi**- Like the consequence data : BPR Meaning BI 1. (1)(132)lurus straight urois 2. (2)(803)kurus urois thin Jurnal JILP (Langue and Parole) Vol. 1 No. 2 (2018) ISSN : 2579-5449

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The changes occur if it is followed by /s/ at the last word, especially as the second phoneme of it's environment from the back. 3.1.2.12 The rule is : $-\mathbf{u} \rightarrow -\mathbf{w}$ - Like the consequence data : Meaning BI BPR (1)(802)1. kuat wat strong 2. (2)(1015)dua belas twelve wo leh The changes occurs especially as the second phoneme of it's environment at the front after deletion the first consonant. 3.1.2.13 The rule is : $-\mathbf{r} \rightarrow -\mathbf{r}$ - Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. barin (1)(19)lie down werig 2. (2)(20)baru new eru The changes occur if it is followed by /a, i, u/ vowels. The rule is : $-\mathbf{c} \rightarrow -\mathbf{j}$ - Like the consequence data : 3.1.2.14 BI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(415)pancin wanjeig fishing rod 2. (2)(433)tali pancin ralai wanjeig fish string The changed occur if preceded by /n/ consonant. 3.1.2.15 The rule is : $-i - \rightarrow -ei$ -Like the consequence data : BPR BI Meaning 1. (1)(2)air ayei? water 2. (2)(6)aŋin wind anein The changed occur if its position as the second phoneme of it's environment at the back. 3.1.2.16 The rule is : $-i \rightarrow -ai$ - Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (5) (201) alis alaih eyebrow (7) (237) 2. pelipis pelipaih temples The changes if it is followed by /s/ consonant as the last alphabet. 3.1.2.17 The rule is : -i- \rightarrow -e- Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(151)pasir wasea sand 2. (2)(157)pikir wikea think The changes occur if its position as the second phoneme of it's environment at the back then followed by /n/ nassal voice and /k, l, r/ consonants. The rule is : $-i - \rightarrow -ae$ - Like the consequence data : 3.1.2.18 Meaning BPR BI putih 1. (2)(162)utaeh white 2 (3)(220)jari manis jəri manaeh ring finger The changed occur when its position as the second phoneme of it's environment at the back then has followed by /h, k, l, r, s/ consonants and / η / nassal voice. 3.1.2.19 The rule is : $-i - \rightarrow -y$ - Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(227)ketiak ya? armpit 2. (2)(370)tian yag pole The changes occur when its position is followed by /a, u/ vowel. 3.1.2.20 The rule is : $-e \rightarrow -a$ -Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (2)(153)pende? wandea?short 2. (3)(230)leŋan ranan arm The changes occur when its position as the second phoneme of its environment at the front. 3.1.2.21 The rule is : -e- \rightarrow -i- Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (2)(123)lebar libea wide 2. (4)(284)menantu minandou son/daughter in law The changes occur when its position as the second phoneme of its environment at the front. 3.1.2.22 The rule is : -e- \rightarrow -o- Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning (1)(29)berenaŋ woneaŋ swimming 1.

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2. (3)(423)periu? woyou? cooking pot The changes occur when its position as the second phoneme of it's environment at the front. 3.1.2.23 The rule is : -e- \rightarrow -ea- Like the consequence data : BPR BI Meaning 1. (1)(153)pende? wandea? short 2. (2)(645)toke? keat gecko The changes occur when it is followed by /k/ consonant and its position as the second phoneme of it's environment at the back. 3.1.2.24 The rule is : $-e \rightarrow -a$ - Like the consequence data : BI Meaning BPR bəneih 1. (1)(27)benih seed 2. (2)(183)tebal rəbeal thick The changes occur if it is preceded by /b, p, t/ consonant and its position as the second phoneme of its environment at the front. The rule is : -**p**- \rightarrow -**b**- Like the consequence data : 3.1.2.25 BI BPR Meaning (1) (69) 1. empat mba'd four 2. (2)(164)rumput umbu'd grass The changes occur if it is preceded by /m/ nassal voice. 3.1.2.26 The rule is : $-\mathbf{k} \rightarrow -\mathbf{g}$ - Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(195)tonkat runga'd stick 2. (3)(371)tuŋku rungao fireplace The changes occur if it is preceded by $/\eta$ nassal voice. The rule is : $-\mathbf{j} \rightarrow -\mathbf{y}$ - Like the consequence data : 3.1.2.27 BI BPR Meaning 1. añeit (1)(7)anjiŋ dog 2. (10) (404) keranjan karañe? basket The changes occur if it is preceded by /n/ nassal voice. The rule is : $-\mathbf{0} \rightarrow -\mathbf{u}$ - Like the consequence data : 3.1.2.28 BI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(77)wuso? rub goso? 2. (2)(115)kotor wutor dirtv The changes occur if its position as the second phoneme of its environment at the front. The Exception in Medial Changes of Word 3.1.2.29 3.1.2.29.1 The rule is : **-a**- \rightarrow **-ou-** Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning (4)(136)night 1 malam aloum 3.1.2.29.2 The rule is : $-\mathbf{a} \rightarrow -\mathbf{i}$ - Like the consequence data : BPR BI Meaning 1. (1)(881)cawat yiweat loincloth 3.1.2.29.3 The rule is : $-\mathbf{a} \rightarrow -\mathbf{ei}$ - Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(911)penca? silat hilei? martial arts 3.1.2.29.4 The rule is : **-b**- \rightarrow **-p**- Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (2)(513)caban cupeag branch 3.1.2.29.5 The rule is : $-\mathbf{u} \rightarrow -\mathbf{e}$ - Like the consequence data : BPR BI Meaning (1)(36)buah weah fruit 1. 3.1.2.29.6 The rule is : **-u**- \rightarrow **-ui**- Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(80)hapus apuiš delete 3.1.2.29.7 The rule is : -**m**- \rightarrow -**l**- Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning (1)(170)1. semua leloa all

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3.1.2.29.8 The rule is : $-\mathbf{m} \rightarrow -$	n- Like the c	-				
BI 1.		В (1)(419	PR) per	Meani nukul nukol		ater
3.1.2.29.9 The rule is : $-\mathbf{e} \rightarrow -\mathbf{u}$	e- Like the c	onsequence of	lata :			
BI 1.		B (1) (483	PR	Meani	-	
1.		peanut b	,	npeye?	mpe?yue?	
3.1.2.29.10 The rule is : $-e \rightarrow -u$	- Like the co	nsequence d	ata :			
BI 1.		B (1) (152	PR) peg	Meani gan pugeat	-	old
2.		(1)(132) (2)(617)	· • •	ilan kutilan		ılbul
3.1.2.29.11 The rule is : $-\mathbf{k} \rightarrow -\mathbf{c}$	I- Like the co					
BI 1.	(1) (178		PR raq	Meani u't	ng scare	
3.1.2.29.12 The rule is : -u- \rightarrow -o		nsequence da	ta :			
BI 1.		B (1) (106	PR 1) tuji	Meani		
1.		seven	i) iuji	,111	ujoh	
3.1.2.29.13 The rule is : $-\mathbf{l} \rightarrow -\mathbf{r}$ -	Like the con	-				
BI 1.		B (2) (245	PR) teli	Meani 1917 Meani		re finger
3.1.2.29.14 The rule is : $-\mathbf{r} \rightarrow -\mathbf{v}$	v- Like the co		,	injur runjur	10	re miger
		BI	BP		Meaning	1
1. 3.1.2.29.15 The rule is : $-\mathbf{i} \rightarrow -\mathbf{u}$	i- Like the co	(3) (592 onsequence d		uŋ hantu	uwuŋ anda	u owl
BI		В	PR	Meani		
1. $2 + 2 + 2 = 0 + 6$ The rule is $(-6) = -6$	Like the ee	(1) (536		ngis mangu	iih manggoost	a
3.1.2.29.16 The rule is : $-s \rightarrow -z$ BI	- Like the co	-	na . PR	Meani	ng	
1.		(1) (760) piŋ	san wiŋzat		conscious
3.1.3 The Changes Phonen 3.1.3.1 The rule is : $-t \rightarrow -$			data ·			
	t Ence the c	onsequence	autu .			
	BI	BPR		aning		
1. 2.	(1) (28) (2) (55)		e <u>r</u> ea't ea't	heavy near		
The changed occur if it is precede	d by /a, i, u/	vowels.				
3.1.3.2 The rule is : $-t \rightarrow -?$		-		Maani	20	
1.	BI (1) (468)		PR pae	Meani		
		lepat	pat	1	lepat	
2.	(2) (652)	lepat ulat	ula		lepat caterpillar	
The changes occur when it is prec	eded by /a/ v	ulat rowel.	ula		-	
	eded by /a/ v	ulat rowel.	ula a :		-	
The changes occur when it is prec 3.1.3.3 The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -?$ 1. (1) (160)	eded by /a/ v Like the con BI puŋguŋ	ulat owel. sequence dat BPR uŋu?	ula a : Me bac	e? eaning ek	-	
The changes occur when it is pred $3.1.3.3$ The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -?$ 1.(1) (160)2.(2) (232)	eded by /a/ v Like the con BI puŋguŋ ompoŋ	ulat vowel. sequence dat BPR uŋu? umbo?	ula a : Me bao too	e? eaning ek thless	-	
The changes occur when it is prec 3.1.3.3 The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -?$ 1. (1) (160)	eded by /a/ v Like the con BI puŋguŋ ompoŋ vowels whic	ulat rowel. sequence dat BPR uŋu? umbo? h precede it v	ula a : Me bac too vithout exe a :	e? eaning ek thless ception.	-	
The changes occur when it is prec $3.1.3.3$ The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -?$ 1.(1) (160)2.(2) (232)The changes occur for all kind of $3.1.3.4$ The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -g$	eded by /a/ v Like the con BI puŋguŋ ompoŋ vowels whic Like the con BI	ulat rowel. sequence dat BPR uŋu? umbo? h precede it v sequence dat BPR	ula a : bac too vithout exc a : Me	e? eaning ek thless ception. eaning	caterpillar	
The changes occur when it is prec $3.1.3.3$ The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -?$ 1.(1) (160)2.(2) (232)The changes occur for all kind of	eded by /a/ v Like the con BI puŋguŋ ompoŋ vowels whic Like the con BI (1) (19)	ulat rowel. sequence dat BPR uŋu? umbo? h precede it v sequence dat BPR bariŋ w	ula a : bac too vithout exc a : Me erig	e? eaning ek thless ception. eaning lie dow	caterpillar	
The changes occur when it is prec 3.1.3.3 The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -?$ 1. (1) (160) 2. (2) (232) The changes occur for all kind of 3.1.3.4 The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -g$ 1. 2. The changes occur if it is precede	eded by /a/ v Like the con BI puŋguŋ ompoŋ vowels whici Like the con BI (1) (19) (2) (34) d by /a, i, u/ v	ulat rowel. sequence dat BPR uŋu? umbo? h precede it v sequence dat BPR bariŋ w binataŋ w vowels.	ula a : Me bac too vithout exe a : Me erig eteag	e? eaning ek thless ception. eaning	caterpillar	
The changes occur when it is prec 3.1.3.3 The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -?$ 1. (1) (160) 2. (2) (232) The changes occur for all kind of 3.1.3.4 The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -g$ 1. 2.	eded by /a/ v Like the con BI puŋguŋ ompoŋ vowels whici Like the con BI (1) (19) (2) (34) d by /a, i, u/ v Like the cons	ulat rowel. sequence dat BPR uŋu? umbo? h precede it v sequence dat BPR bariŋ w binataŋ w vowels. sequence data	ula a : Me bac too vithout exo a : Me erig eteag a :	e? eaning ek thless ception. eaning lie dow anima	caterpillar	
The changes occur when it is prec 3.1.3.3 The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -?$ 1. (1) (160) 2. (2) (232) The changes occur for all kind of 3.1.3.4 The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -g$ 1. 2. The changes occur if it is precede	eded by /a/ v Like the con BI puŋguŋ ompoŋ vowels whici Like the con BI (1) (19) (2) (34) d by /a, i, u/ v	ulat rowel. sequence dat BPR uŋu? umbo? h precede it v sequence dat BPR bariŋ w binataŋ w vowels. sequence data BPR	ula a : Me bac too vithout exo a : Me erig eteag a :	e? eaning ek thless ception. eaning lie dow	caterpillar	
The changes occur when it is prec 3.1.3.3 The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -?$ 1. (1) (160) 2. (2) (232) The changes occur for all kind of 3.1.3.4 The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -g$ 1. 2. The changes occur if it is precede 3.1.3.5 The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -t$	eded by /a/ v Like the con BI pungun ompon vowels which Like the con BI (1) (19) (2) (34) d by /a, i, u/ v Like the cons BI (1) (7) (2) (52)	ulat rowel. sequence dat BPR umbo? h precede it w sequence dat BPR barin w binatan w vowels. sequence data BPR anjin af datan w	ula a : Me bac too vithout exe a : Me erig eteag a : Me	e? eaning ck thless ception. eaning lie dow anima	caterpillar	

3.1.3.6	The rule is : $-\mathbf{a} \rightarrow -\mathbf{u}$	Like the cons	equence	data ·			
5.1.5.0		BI	BPR	autu .	Meanin	g	
1.		(1)(191)	tiga	rigu		three	1.
2. The change	d occur when it is pred	(2)(396)	jala bes		yelu dea	ıg	big net
3.1.3.7	d occur when it is pred The rule is : $-n \rightarrow -t$						
5.1.5.7		BI	BPR	aata .	Meanin	g	
1.		(1)(12)	awan	awat		cloud	
2.		(2) (31)	berjalar			walking	5
-	es occur when it is prec						
3.1.3.8	The rule is : $-\mathbf{u} \rightarrow -\mathbf{o}\mathbf{u}$		-	e data :	М		
1		BI	BPR		Meanin	g	that/thaga
1. 2.		(2) (96) (4) (116)	itu kuku	<u>r</u> ukou	tou	nail	that/those
	es occur when it is prec					nan	
3.1.3.9	The rule is : $-\mathbf{u} \rightarrow -\mathbf{a}\mathbf{v}$	•					
		BI	BPR		Meanin	g	
1.		(1) (236)	paru-pa	ru	parau-p	arau	lungs
2.		(2) (311)		ı peŋulau			
	d occur when it is prec				/i/ vowe	l.	
3.1.3.10 Th	e rule is : $-\mathbf{r} \rightarrow -\mathbf{a}$ Like	-	ence data		~		
1.	BI	BPR (1) (25)	benar	Meanin nea	g	correct	
2.		(1)(23) (2)(57)	deŋar	nea		listen	
	es occur if it is preceded			2		11000	
	e rule is : - $\mathbf{r} \rightarrow -\mathbf{?}$ Like						
		BI	BPR		Meanin	g	
1.		(1)(2)	air		ayei?		water
2. The shares		(2) (68)	ekor	iko?		tail	
	es occur if it is precedent le rule is : $-\mathbf{i} \rightarrow -\mathbf{e}\mathbf{i}$ Like				vower.		
5.1.5.12 11		BI	BPR		Meanin	σ	
1.		(4) (9)	api		apei	Ð	fire
2.		(7) (60)	disini	sinei	1	here	
-	es occur when it is prec				d /l, p/ co	nsonants	
3.1.3.13	The rule is : $-\mathbf{i} \rightarrow -\mathbf{e}$ I		equence c				
BI		BPR	annai	Meanin	g		
1. 2.		(3) (174) (12) (561)	suŋai ubi kay	huŋae		river cassava	
	d occur if it is precede		2	2	owel /ai/		
3.1.3.14	The rule is : $-\mathbf{m} \rightarrow -\mathbf{p}$					r	
BI		BPR	1	Meanin	g		
1.		(1) (72)	garam	ge <u>r</u> eap		salt	
2.	1	(2) (86)	hitam	itap		black	
-	d occur if it is precede			a data .			
3.1.3.15 BI	The rule is $: -\mathbf{m} \to -\mathbf{'}_{]}$	p Like the col	BPR	e dala .	Meanin	σ	
1.		(1) (46)	cium		iyu'p	5	kiss
2.		(1)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10)(tikam (1	me)	rika'p		stabbing
The change	es occur when it is prec				1	/ka, sa/ p!	-
3.1.3.16	The rule is : $-\mathbf{p} \rightarrow -\mathbf{p}$	Like the con	sequence	e data :			
BI		BPR		Meanin	g		
1.		(1)(11)	asap		asa'p		smoke
2. The shares	1.1.5	(2) (83)	hidup		idu'p		life

2. (1) (11) hold p 2. (2) (83) hidup idu'p The changes occur while it is preceded by /a, u/ vowels. 3.1.3.17 The rule is : $-\mathbf{l} \rightarrow -\mathbf{2}$ Like the consequence data :

			DI		М				
	1.		BI (1)(110)	BPR kecil	Meaning reci?	3	small		
	1. 2.		(6) (914)	ambil	amae?		take		
		s occur while it is prece							
	3.1.3.18 The	e rule is : $-s \rightarrow -h$ Like	-						
	BI		BPR	Meaning	-				
	1. 2.		(1)(146) (2)(140)	napas	napeh	hot	breath		
		s occur while it is prece	(2) (149) eded by /a_i_i	panas u/ vowels	wanaeh	not			
	3.1.3.19	The Exception in the							
	3.1.3.19.1	The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -d$		equence data					
				BI	BPR		Meaning	3	
	1.	The set is a set of the	T 11 - 41	(1) (45)	caciŋ	yaceid		worm	
	3.1.3.19.2	The rule is $: -\eta \rightarrow -t$	Like the cons	BI	BPR		Meaning	τ	
	1.			(1) (148)	oraŋ	ura't	wiedining	person	
	3.1.3.19.3	The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -'p$	Like the cons		e - 11-j			P	
				BI	BPR		Meaning	-	
	1.			(1)(10)	apuŋ (m	e)	ŋapou'p	float	
	3.1.3.19.4	The rule is $: -\eta \rightarrow - g$	Like the cons		מחס		Maanin	~	
	1.			BI (1) (546)	BPR pisaŋ		Meaning isa'g	5	
	1.			banana	pisaij		15u 5		
	2.			(2) (547)	pisaŋ ba	tu	isa'g we	tu	batu
bana									
	3.1.3.19.5	The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -d$	Like the cons		DDD				
	1.			BI (1) (48)	BPR dagiŋ	ragi'd	Meaning	meat	
	3.1.3.19.6	The rule is : $-\eta \rightarrow -2$	Like the cons		uagij	lagi u		meat	
		j -		BI	BPR		Meaning	3	
	1.			(1) (43)	buruŋ	u <u>r</u> o'?		bird	
	3.1.3.19.7	The rule is : $-a \rightarrow -ea$	Like the cons	-		DDD		·	
	1.			BI (24) (314)	ronda	BPR	night gu	Meaning	g
	1. 2.			(24)(314) (25)(331)	gereja		iligin gu	church	
	3.1.3.19.8	The rule is : $-a \rightarrow -o$ I	Like the conse		Bereju	Berejeu		entaren	
				BI		BPR		Meanin	g
	1. (1) ($\frac{1}{2}$			buŋa	wuŋo		flower		
	2. (3) (6		Libe the een	dua	ruwo		two		
	5.1.5.19.9	The rule is : $-\mathbf{a} \rightarrow -\mathbf{ou}$	Like the con	BI	BPR		Meaning	J	
	1.			(1)(8)	apa		pou	2	
				what	-		-		
	2.		T 11 - J	(2) (59)	dimana	mənou		where	
	3.1.3.19.10	The rule is : $-a \rightarrow -ao$	Like the con	sequence data : BI		DDD		Maanin	a
	1. (1)(3	356)		BI purahu <u>r</u> ao		BPR temple		Meanin	в
	2. $(1)(3)$	2		pusaka	pusakao	heirloon	n		
		The rule is : $-a \rightarrow -oa$	Like the con	-	•				
				BI			BPR		
	1 (1) (145)		Meaning					
	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1. & (1) \\ 2. & (2) \\ \end{array}$			nama (yang) mana	(na) noo	namoa which or	ne	name	
		The rule is : $-\mathbf{n} \rightarrow -\mathbf{t}$	Like the cons		(114) 1108	which of			
	2.1.2.19.12			BI		BPR		Meanin	g
	1. (1) (3	37)		bulan	ulea't		moon		-
	2. (2) (2)	135) The rule is : $-\mathbf{n} \rightarrow -\mathbf{d}$ l		makan	aka't		eat		

1. (1) (92)	BI ikan ikad		BPR fish		Meaning
$\begin{array}{ccc} 1. & (1) (92) \\ 2. & (2) (294) \end{array}$	kawin	<u>r</u> aweid	11511	marry	
3.1.3.19.14 The rule is : $-\mathbf{n} \rightarrow -\mathbf{d}$ Like the con		<u>r</u> awciu		many	
5.1.5.17.14 The fulle is u Elike the con	BI		BPR		Meaning
1.	(1)(120)	lain	BIR	lai'd	meaning
	different	iuiii		iui u	
3.1.3.19.15 The rule is : $-\mathbf{n} \rightarrow -\mathbf{p}$ Like the cons					
F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	BI	BPR		Meanin	ıg
1.	(1) (830)	rajin		rajip	e
	diligent	5		51	
3.1.3.19.16 The rule is : $-\mathbf{b} \rightarrow -\mathbf{p}$ Like the cons	-				
-	BI	BPR	Mear	ning	
1.	(1) (464)	lalab	lalap	dish o	of raw
vegetables					
3.1.3.19.17 The rule is : $-\mathbf{u} \rightarrow -\mathbf{ao}$ Like the con	sequence data :				
	BI		BPR		Meaning
1.	(1) (369)	tempat t	tuŋku	mba'd	ruŋgao
	furnace				
2.	(2) (371)	tuŋku		ruŋgao	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	fireplace				
3.1.3.19.18 The rule is : $-\mathbf{r} \rightarrow -\mathbf{t}$ Like the conse					
	BI	BPR		Meanin	ng
1. (1)(161)	pusar	usat		navel	
3.1.3.19.19 The rule is : $-\mathbf{r} \rightarrow -\mathbf{l}$ Like the conse	-		DDD		
1	BI	1.11.1	BPR		Meaning
1.	(1) (801)	kikir	ikael		rasp
3.1.3.19.20 The rule is : $-\mathbf{i} \rightarrow -\mathbf{a}\mathbf{i}$ Like the cons	-		חחח		M
1. (1)(81)	BI hati	atai	BPR	lavar	Meaning
$\begin{array}{ccc} 1. & (1)(81) \\ 2. & (2)(103) \end{array}$	kaki <u>r</u> akai	atai	foot	lever	
	—		1001		
3.1.3.19.21 The rule is : $-\mathbf{i} \rightarrow -\mathbf{ae}$ Like the cons BI	BPR		Meanin	λα	
1.	(1)(71)	gali	Meann	galae?	dig
3.1.3.19.22 The rule is : $-\mathbf{k} \rightarrow -\mathbf{t}$ Like the const		gan		galacr	ulg
$5.1.5.17.22$ The full is $-\mathbf{k} \rightarrow -\mathbf{t}$ Like the const	BI	BPR	Mear	nino	
1.	(2) (1007)	tunju?	ruñut	0	omething
3.2 The Addition Phonemes in Pulau Rengas D		tunju i	Tunut	5110 11 50	Sincumg
2.2.1 The Addition Phonemes at Initial I					

3.2.1 The Addition Phonemes at Initial Position

There are the addition phonemes at initial position that can not be explained by the specific formulas, it means as the exception, as the data show below :

3.2.1.1 The rule is : $\emptyset - \rightarrow y$ - Like the consequence data :

]	BI	BPR		Meaning
1.	((1) (124)	leher	yea	neck
2.	((2) (588)	beo	yo?	parrot
3.2.1.2	The increasing follow	vs the rule	: Ø- →	t- Like tl	he consequence data
]	BI	BPR		Meaning
1.	((1) (938)	inja?	tijea?	stampede
3.2.1.3	The increasing follows	the rule : Ø	- → ŋ- L	ike the co	onsequence data :
]	BI	BPR		Meaning
1.	((1) (4)	alir (me) ŋalie	flow
2.	((2)(10)	apuŋ (m	ie)	ŋapou'p float
3.2.1.4	The increasing follows	the rule : Ø	- → m- I	like the c	onsequence data :
		BI		BPR	Meaning
1.	((1) (939)	intai	mindae	to spy

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3.2.1.5 The increasing follows the rule : $\emptyset - \rightarrow w$ - Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning (1.) (1010.) 1. urut wo<u>r</u>u't massage (2.) (1011.) 2. wosea'p wipe usap The Addition Phonemes at Medial Position 3.2.2 The increasing follows the rule : $-\emptyset - \rightarrow -w$ - Like the consequence data : 3.2.2.1 BI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(66)dua two ruwo 2. (2)(73)garu? rewu'd scratch The addition occur if it is followed or preceded by /u/ vowel. 3.2.2.2 The increasing follows the rule : $-\emptyset - \rightarrow -y$ - Like the consequence data : ΒI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(2)air ayei? water 2. (2)(46)cium iyu'p kiss The increasing occur if there is /i/ vowel in its environment, the addition can be happen after or before /i/ vowel. 3.2.2.3 The increasing follows the rule : $\emptyset - \rightarrow -\mathbf{n}$ - Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(207)bulu mata ulu anto eyelashes 2. (2)(231)mata kaki anto akai ankle The increasing occur if it is preceded by /a, u/ vowels, after delete the first letter of it's environment. The exception at medial position of addition phonemes 3.2.2.4 3.2.2.4.1 The rule is : $-\emptyset - \rightarrow -?$ - Like the consequence data : Meaning BPR rempeye? 1. (1)(483)mpe?yue? peanut brittle The rule is : $-\emptyset - \rightarrow -e$ - Like the consequence data : 3.2.2.4.2 BPR Meaning BI 1. (1)(4)alir nalie flow 2. (2)(394)gergaji regeji saw 3.2.2.4.3 The rule is : $-\emptyset - \rightarrow -t$ - Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. (2)(962)mandikan (me) manit-ei bathe 3.2.3 The Addition Phonemes at Final Position 3.2.3.1 The increasing follows the rule : $-\emptyset \rightarrow -2$ Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. gali to delve (1)(71)galae? 2. (2)(112)kepala palo? head The increasing occur if it is preceded by /a, i, o, u/ vowels. 3.2.3.2 The increasing follows the rule : $-\emptyset \rightarrow -0$ Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning 1. naŋka jack fruit (1)(475)naŋgao gerhana gerhanao (2) (679) eclipse 2. The addition occur if it is preceded by some phoneme, they are /ka, ma, na, ra, ya/ The increasing follows the rule : $-\emptyset \rightarrow -t$ Like the consequence data : 3.2.3.3 BI BPR Meaning 1. (1)(808)malu malot shy 2. (2)(822)pemalu pamalaut shier The addition occur if it is preceded by /u, a/ vowels. 3.2.3.4 The exception at final position of addition phonemes 3.2.3.4.1 The rule is : $-\emptyset \rightarrow -w$ Like the consequence data : BPR BI Meaning 1. (1)(1) abu abuw ash

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	2.		(2) (38) bulu		uluw	1	plume
	3.3 The Deletion Phonemes in Pula	au Rengas Di) o ui u		did W	1	prunie
	3.3.1 The Deletion Phonem	-						
	3.3.1.1 The rule is : $\mathbf{r} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\emptyset}$ -			ata :				
		BI	BPR		Meaning	g		
	1.	(1) (163)	rambut	amu't		hair		
	2.	(2)(164)	rumput	umbu'd	grass			
	The deletion occur if it is followed	by /a, i, u/ v			-			
	3.3.1.2 The rule is : $\mathbf{b} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ -	Like the cons	sequent d	ata :				
		BI	BPR		Meaning	3		
	1.	(1)(18)	baña?	eñea?		many, n	nuch	
	2.	(2) (20)	baru	e <u>r</u> u		new		
	The deletion occur while it is follo							
	3.3.1.3 The rule is : $\mathbf{n} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\varnothing}$ -		sequent d					
		BI		BPR		Meaning	-	
	1. 2.	(1)(477)		nasi b		asai wes		spoiled rice
riaa	Ζ.	(2) (478)		nasi d	elum ma	lang	asai atah	uncooked
rice	The deletion occur if it is followed	by /ac/ phon	omo					
	3.3.1.4 The rule is : $\mathbf{d} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ -			ata ·				
	$5.5.1.4 \qquad \text{The rule is} \mathbf{u}^{-} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{-}$	BI	BPR	ala .	Meanin	σ		
		DI	DIK		Wicamin	g		
	1.	(1) (54)	debu	abu		dust		
	2.	(1)(54) (2)(672)	darat	e <u>r</u> ea't		land		
	The deletion occur if it is followed			0 <u>1</u> 0a t		iana		
	3.3.1.5 The rule is : $de \rightarrow \emptyset$			data ·				
		BI	BPR		Meaning	<u>y</u>		
	1.	(1) (55)	dekat	kea't		near		
	2.	(2) (56)	deŋan	ŋan		with		
	The deletion occur when it is follo				l/ conson	ants.		
	3.3.1.6 The rule is : $\mathbf{e} \rightarrow \mathbf{O}$ -							
		BI	BPR		Meaning	3		
	1.	(1) (69)	empat		mba'd		four	
	2.	(2) (597)	elaŋ		la?		eagle	
	The deletion occur if it is followed				consonan	t.		
	3.3.1.7 The rule is : $h \rightarrow \emptyset$ -			ata :				
		BI	BPR	•	Meaning			
	1.	(1)(80)	hapus	apuiš		delete		
	2.	(2) (81)	hati	atai		lever		
	The deletion occur if it is followed							
	3.3.1.8 The rule is : $s \rightarrow \emptyset$ -	BI	-	ala :	Maanin			
	1.	(1) (165)	BPR satu	atou	Meaning			
	2.	(1)(103) (2)(431)	suliŋ	uleig		one flute		
	The deletion occur if it is followed			uleig		nute		
	3.3.1.9 The rule is : se- $\rightarrow \emptyset$ -	.		lata ·				
		BI	BPR		Meaning	7		
	1.	(1) (429)	selimut	limo't	1010ulling	blanket		
	2.	(2)(637)	semut	mu't		ant		
	The deletion occur when it is follo				l, p/cons	sonants.		
	3.3.1.10 The rule is : $\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ -				· •			
		BI	BPR		Meaning	3		
	1.	(1) (105)	kami	amei	-	we		
	2.	(2) (231)	mata ka		anto aka	i	ankle	
	The deletion occur when it is follo							
	3.3.1.11 The rule is : $\mathbf{ke} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$		-	data :				
		BI	BPR		Meaning	3		

	(1) (110)		1.0			
1. 2.	(1)(112) (5)(458)	kepala kera?	palo? <u>r</u> a?		head rice crust	
The deletion occur while it is follow	(5) (458) owed by /m 1			l/c n r/		
3.3.1.12 The rule is : $\mathbf{I} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\varnothing}$ -						ita ·
	BI	BPR	, ui 1011	Meaning	-	
1.	(1) (121)	laŋit	aŋeit		sky	
2.	(2) (130)	lima	imou		five	
3.3.1.13 The rule is : $le \rightarrow Ø$			data :			
	BI	BPR		Meaning		
1.	(1)(124) (2)(4(9))	leher	yea		neck	
2. The deletion occur if it is followe	(2) (468) d by $/h = t/c$	lepat	pae?		steam cake	
3.3.1.14 The rule is : $\mathbf{m} \rightarrow \emptyset$						
	BI	BPR	dutu .	Meaning	<u>y</u>	
1.	(1) (135)	makan		aka't	eat	
2.	(2) (136)	malam		aloum	night	
The deletion occur when it is follo						
3.3.1.15 The rule is : $\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$.			data :			
	BI	BPR	0	Meaning		
1. 2.	(1)(160) (2)(161)	puŋguŋ	-		back	
The deletion occur when it is follo	(2) (161)	pusar	usat		navel	
3.3.1.16 The rule is : $ge \rightarrow Q$						
	BI	BPR	c aata .	Meaning	2	
1.	(1) (394)	gergaji	regeji		saw	
2.	(2) (453)	gegetu?			getuk	
The deletion occur if it is followe						
3.3.1.17 The rule is : $\mathbf{t} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\emptyset}$ -		-	data :			
1	BI	BPR	1	Meaning		
1. 2.	(1)(248) (2)(270)	tulaŋ	ulaŋ		shinbone	
The deletion occur if it is followe	(2) (370) d by /i_u/ yoy	tiaŋ vels	yag		pole	
3.3.1.18 The rule is : $\mathbf{te} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$			data ·			
	BI	BPR	autu .	Meaning	2	
1.	(1) (221)	teŋah	ŋah		middle finger	
2.	(2) (245)	telunju?	runju?		index finger	
The deletion occur if it is followe					ants.	
3.3.1.19 The exception of add	1		1			
3.3.1.19.1 The rule is : be- $\rightarrow \emptyset$	- Like the co		data :	BPR	Meanii	
1. $(1)(25)$ benar near		BI			Meanii	lg
1. $(1)(25)$ benar nea		right		DIK	Wiedini	-8
2(2)(204) betis tih	L	right calf		DIK	Wiedini	-0
2. (2) (204) betis tih 3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : bi - $\rightarrow \emptyset$		calf	lata :	DIK	Weallin	-8
2. (2) (204) betis tih 3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : $bi \rightarrow Ø$		calf	lata : BI	DIK	BPR	
		calf nsequent o		DIK		Meaning
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : bi - $\rightarrow \emptyset$	- Like the co	calf nsequent o binataŋ	BI neteag		BPR animal holder	
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : bi - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (868) 3.3.1.19.3 The rule is : ce - $\rightarrow \emptyset$	- Like the co	calf nsequent o binataŋ nsequent o	BI neteag data : BI	BPF	BPR animal holder RMeaning	Meaning
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : bi - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (868) 3.3.1.19.3 The rule is : ce - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1.	- Like the co	calf nsequent o binataŋ nsequent o (1) (594	BI neteag data : BI 4) ceca?	BPF	BPR animal holder	Meaning
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : bi - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (868) 3.3.1.19.3 The rule is : ce - $\rightarrow \emptyset$	- Like the co	calf nsequent o binataŋ nsequent o (1) (594	BI neteag data : BI 4) ceca?	BPF	BPR animal holder Meaning house little lizar	Meaning
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : $\mathbf{bi-} \rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (868) 3.3.1.19.3 The rule is : $\mathbf{ce-} \rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. 3.3.1.19.4 The rule is : $\mathbf{i-} \rightarrow \emptyset$]	- Like the co	calf nsequent o binataŋ nsequent o (1) (59. equent dat	BI neteag data : BI 4) ceca?	BPF ca?	BPR animal holder Meaning house little lizar BPR	Meaning
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : bi - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (868) 3.3.1.19.3 The rule is : ce - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. 3.3.1.19.4 The rule is : i - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ I 1. (1) (96)	- Like the co	calf nsequent o binataŋ nsequent o (1) (59 equent dat itu	BI neteag data : BI 4) ceca? BI	BPF ca? tou	BPR animal holder Meaning house little lizar BPR that	Meaning
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : $bi \rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (868) 3.3.1.19.3 The rule is : $ce \rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. 3.3.1.19.4 The rule is : $i \rightarrow \emptyset$ I 1. (1) (96) 2. (4) (1072)	- Like the con - Like the co Like the conse	calf nsequent o binataŋ nsequent o (1) (59 equent dat itu hari i	BI neteag data : BI 4) ceca7 ta : BI ni	BPF ca?	BPR animal holder Meaning house little lizar BPR	Meaning
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : bi - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (868) 3.3.1.19.3 The rule is : ce - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. 3.3.1.19.4 The rule is : i - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ I 1. (1) (96)	- Like the con - Like the co Like the conse	calf nsequent o binataŋ nsequent o (1) (59 equent dat itu hari i	BI neteag data : BI 4) ceca7 ta : BI ni	BPF ca? tou	BPR animal holder Meaning house little lizar BPR that	Meaning
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : $bi \rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (868) 3.3.1.19.3 The rule is : $ce \rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. 3.3.1.19.4 The rule is : $i \rightarrow \emptyset$ I 1. (1) (96) 2. (4) (1072)	- Like the con - Like the co Like the conse	calf nsequent o binataŋ nsequent o (1) (59 equent dat itu hari i	BI neteag data : BI 4) ceca7 ta : BI ni data : BI	BPF ca? tou	BPR animal holder Meaning house little lizar BPR that today BPR	Meaning d Meaning
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : bi - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (868) 3.3.1.19.3 The rule is : ce - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. 3.3.1.19.4 The rule is : i - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (96) 2. (4) (1072) 3.3.1.19.5 The rule is : ka - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. 3.3.1.19.6 The rule is : ma - $\rightarrow \emptyset$	 Like the construction 	calf nsequent o binataŋ nsequent o (1) (59- equent dat itu hari i nsequent (1) (5	BI neteag data : BI 4) ceca7 ta : BI ni data : BI 561)	BPF ca? tou a <u>r</u> i nai	BPR animal holder Meaning house little lizar BPR that today BPR	Meaning d Meaning Meaning
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : bi - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (868) 3.3.1.19.3 The rule is : ce - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. 3.3.1.19.4 The rule is : i - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (96) 2. (4) (1072) 3.3.1.19.5 The rule is : ka - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. 3.3.1.19.6 The rule is : ma - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ BI BPR Me	- Like the con - Like the co Like the conse - Like the co	calf nsequent of binataŋ nsequent of (1) (59, equent dat itu hari i nsequent (1) (5 onsequent	BI neteag data : BI 4) ceca7 ta : BI data : BI data : BI ce data :	BPF ca? tou a <u>r</u> i nai	BPR animal holder RMeaning house little lizar BPR that today BPR be yu	Meaning d Meaning Meaning cassava
3.3.1.19.2 The rule is : bi - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (868) 3.3.1.19.3 The rule is : ce - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. 3.3.1.19.4 The rule is : i - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. (1) (96) 2. (4) (1072) 3.3.1.19.5 The rule is : ka - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ 1. 3.3.1.19.6 The rule is : ma - $\rightarrow \emptyset$	 Like the construction 	calf nsequent of binataŋ nsequent of (1) (59, equent dat itu hari i nsequent (1) (5 onsequent	BI neteag data : BI 4) ceca7 ta : BI ni data : BI 561)	BPF ca? tou a <u>r</u> i nai	BPR animal holder Meaning house little lizar BPR that today BPR	Meaning d Meaning Meaning cassava

	3.3.1.19.7 The rule is : $pe \rightarrow \emptyset$ - Like the const BI BPR Meaning	equence data :				
	1.	(1) (154)	peras	<u>r</u> aeh		squeeze
	2. (2) (156) perut	rout		stomach	1	
	3.3.1.19.8 The rule is : $\mathbf{ti} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the conse					
		BI		BPR	1 0	Meaning
		(1) (189)	tida?		dea?	not
	3.3.1.19.9 The rule is : $\mathbf{to} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the conse	-		DDD		. ·
		BI	. 1 . 0	BPR		Meaning
		(1) (645)	toke?	keat		gecko
	3.3.1.19.10 The rule is : $\mathbf{u} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the conservation	-		חחח		Maanima
	1	BI	whi	BPR	ha	Meaning
	1.	(1) (561)	ubi		be	
	3.3.1.19.11 The rule is : $\mathbf{w} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the conse	cassava				
	$5.5.1.19.11$ The full is . $w^- \rightarrow \psi^-$ Like the conse	BI	BPR		Meanin	σ
	1.	(1) (562)	waru		eru	5
	1.	hibiscus	waru		eru	
	3.3.1.19.12 The rule is : $\mathbf{j} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the consec					
	S.S.T.T.Y.T.2 The fulle is . j S Dike the conset	BI	BPR		Meanin	g
	1. (1) (940)	jilat	ilea't		lick up	5
	3.3.1.19.13 The rule is : leh- $\rightarrow \emptyset$ - Like the cons				"P	
		BI		BPR		Meaning
	1. (1)(124)	leher	yea		neck	U
	3.3.1.19.14 The rule is : sed- $\rightarrow \emptyset$ - Like the con-	sequence data :	5			
		BI		BPR		Meaning
	1. (1)(168)	sedikit	ikit		little	-
	3.3.1.19.15 The rule is : ket- $\rightarrow \emptyset$ - Like the const	sequence data :				
		BI	BPR		Meanin	g
	1. (1) (227)	ketia?ya?		armpit		
	3.3.1.19.16 The rule is : har- $\rightarrow \emptyset$ - Like the con	sequence data :				
		BI		BPR		Meaning
	1. (1) (599)	harimau	imau		tiger	
	3.3.1.19.17 The rule is : tep- $\rightarrow \emptyset$ - Like the const					
		BI	BPR		Meanin	
		(1) (730)	tepian	yat		edge
	3.3.1.19.18 The rule is : tel- $\rightarrow \emptyset$ - Like the cons	-		חחח		Maanima
	1	BI	talumleu	BPR		Meaning
dou	l. nward	(1) (996)	teruŋĸu	puŋgoup		face
uow	3.3.1.19.19 The rule is : $\mathbf{re} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the conse	auant data :				
	$5.5.1.19.19$ The full is $10^{-1} \rightarrow 0^{-1}$ Like the const	BI	BPR		Meanin	σ
	1.	(1) (483)	rempey	e?	mpe?yu	
	1.	peanut brittle	rempey	01	mperye	
	2.	(2)(833)	rendah	ndeah		low
	3.3.1.19.20 The rule is : $ra \rightarrow \emptyset$ - Like the const			nuoun		10 11
		BI	BPR		Meanin	g
	1. (1) (549)	rambutan	mbutan		ramboo	0
	3.3.1.19.21 The rule is : $\mathbf{a} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the conse					
		BI	BPR		Meanir	ng
						C
	1.	(1)(8)	apa		pou	
		what	-		-	
	2.	(3) (577)	aŋsa		nsou	
		swan	·			
	3.3.1.19.22 The rule is : $\mathbf{c} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the consec	quent data :				
		BI	BPR		Meanin	g

	1.			(1) (4	6)	cium	iyu'p	kiss
	2.		T 11 - 1	(2) (54	44)	cina	inou	-
	3.3.1.19.23	The rule is : $\mathbf{ku} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$	- Like the cor	sequent o BI	data :	BPR	Meaning	
	1.			(1) (64	40)	telur kutu	lo tou	lice
eggs	3.3.1.19.24 The rule is : ko- $\rightarrow \emptyset$ - Like the consequent data :							
			Line the con	BI		BPR	Meaning	
	1.			(1) (89 rimles	· ·	kopiah	piah	
	3.3.1.19.25	The rule is : $\mathbf{li} \rightarrow \mathbf{O}$ -						
	1.	BI (1) (127)				BPR licin	Meaning ceit	
	1.	slippery					een	
	3.3.1.19.26	The rule is : $\mathbf{pu} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$	- Like the cor	isequence BI	e data :	BPR	Meaning	
	1.			(1)(1)	016)	dua puluh	wo luh twenty	
	3.3.1.19.27	The rule is : $\mathbf{g} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset} \mathbf{-}$	Like the cons	equence o BI	data :	BPR	Maaning	
	1.			(3) (4	54)	gulai	Meaning uleai	
	2			curry	(01)	guntur	d	
	2.	2. (5) (681) thunder					undua	
	3.3.1.19.28	The rule is : $\mathbf{ne} \rightarrow \mathbf{\emptyset}$ -	data :					
	1.			BI (1) (23	86)	BPR nene? ne? noa	Meaning grandmother	
	3.3.2	The Deletion Phonem	es at Medial Position			0		
	3.3.2.1	The rule is : $-\mathbf{b} - \rightarrow -$	Ø- Like the BI	consequ BPR	ent data	: Meaning		
				DIR		C		
	1. 2.		(1) (163) (2) (439)	rambut timba	amu't rimo	hair pail		
		occur if it is preceded	by /m/ nassa	l voice.		pan		
	3.3.2.2	The rule is : $-\mathbf{n} - \rightarrow -\mathbf{\emptyset}$	- Like the cor BI	nsequent of BPR	data :	Meaning		
	1.		(1) (35)		wideag	star		
	2. The deletion	occur if it is followed		muntah		vomit		
	3.3.2.3	h occur if it is followed The rule is : $-d- \rightarrow -$:		
				Ĩ				
	1.		BI (1) (314)	BPR ronda	ronea	Meaning night gu	ard	
	2.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(2) (702)	menduŋ		cloudy		
	The deletion 3.3.2.4	h occur if it is preceded The rule is : $-h- \rightarrow -\emptyset$			data :			
			BI	BPR		Meaning		
	1. 2.		(1) (97) (2) (203)	jahit bahu	yei'd weu	sew shoulder		
	The deletion	occur if it is followed	by /i, u/ vow	els.				
	3.3.2.5	The rule is : $-se \rightarrow -6$	J- Like the co BI	-	data : BPR		Meaning	
	1.		(1) (1033)	kesebela	S	ka bleh	eleventh	1
	2. The deletion	occur if it is followed	(2) (1035) by /m/ nassal				nineteenth	
	3.3.2.6 The rule is : $-g \rightarrow -\emptyset$ - Like the consequence data :							
	1.		BI (1) (160)	puŋguŋ	BPR	Meaning unu?	, back	
			(-)(-00)	r19)				

2. (2) (218) The deletion occur if it is preceded by $/\eta$ / nass 3.3.2.7 The exception at medial position 3.3.2.7.1 The rule is : - r - \rightarrow - Ø - Like the co	al voice. of deletion phonem	yeŋu'd e.	beard				
	BI	BPR	Meaning				
1. 2. 3.3.2.7.2 The rule is : -re- \rightarrow -Ø- Like the o	(1) (73) garu? (3) (394) gergaji consequent data :	<u>r</u> ewu'd regeji	scratch saw				
	BI	BPR	Meaning				
1. 3.3.2.7.3 The rule is : -na- \rightarrow -Ø- Like the	consequent data :	woneaŋ	-				
1. (1) (34)	BI binataŋ	BPR weteag	Meaning animal				
3.3.2.7.4 The rule is : $-\mathbf{e} \rightarrow -\mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the co	onsequent data :	-					
1. (1) (430) sendo? hndu?	BI spoon	BPR	Meaning				
2. (2) (459) kerupu? krupao? cracker	r						
3.3.2.7.5 The rule is : -ha - $\rightarrow \emptyset$ - Like the c BI	consequent data : BPR	Meaning					
1. (1) (138) matahari atou <u>r</u> ai	sun						
2. (2) (413) pahat wa'd 3.3.2.7.6 The rule is : $-\mathbf{l} \rightarrow -\boldsymbol{\Theta}$ - Like the co	chisel						
BI BPR Meaning	insequence data .						
1. (1) (1031) kelima belas na ka i		h					
3.3.2.7.7 The rule is : $-\mathbf{m} \rightarrow -\mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the o	consequence data : BI	DDD	Maanina				
1. (1) (821) pemalas pa alaeh shiftles		BPR	Meaning				
3.3.2.7.8 The rule is : $-\mathbf{li} \rightarrow -\mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the c	onsequence data :						
BI 1. (1) (503) belimbiŋwembei?	BPR star fruit	Meaning					
1. (1) (503) belimbing we much is $: -\mathbf{er} \rightarrow -\mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like the o							
	BI	BPR	Meaning				
1. (1) (1057) 2.2.2.7.10 The rule is $(a, b) \to (a, b)$ Like the	seribu	sibu	one thousand				
3.3.2.7.10 The rule is : -ah- \rightarrow -Ø- Like the	BI	BPR	Meaning				
1. (1) (1068)	dahulu rulu	ago	6				
3.3.2.7.11 The rule is : -ri- \rightarrow -Ø- Like the	e consequent data	ι:					
	BI	BPR	Meaning				
1. (1) (509)berinin wenin	bañan tree	2111	g				
2. (2) (1003) terima temo	accepta						
3.3.2.7.12 The rule is : $-\mathbf{ra} \rightarrow -\mathbf{\emptyset}$ - Like th	e consequent dat	a : BPR	Meaning				
	DI	DIK	Wicannig				
1. (1) (774)berani woni	brave						
2. (3) (1053) seratus satoih 2.2.2.7.12 The rule is $i = 0$ Like the ser	one hur	dred					
3.3.2.7.13 The rule is : $-i \rightarrow \emptyset$ Like the con BI	BPR	Meanin	g				
1. (3) (590)biawa? wewea? lizard							
3.3.2.7.14 The rule is : $-y \rightarrow -\phi$ - Like the consequence data : BI BPR Meaning							
1. (1) (411) ñiru ni <u>r</u> au	flat bas	Meanin ket	Б				
3.3.3 The Deletion Phonemes at Final Position of Word							
3.3.3.1 The rule is : $-\mathbf{r} \rightarrow -\mathbf{\emptyset}$ Like the	consequent data :						

			BI	BPR	Meaning		
1.	(1)(3)	akar	aka	root			
2.	(3) (25)		benar	nea	correct		
The deletion occur if it is preceded by /a/ vowel.							

IV CONCLUSION

The using of Pulau Rengas dialect by the people of the original Pulau Rengas has undergone many changes and shifts from generation to generation, because that is how language, always changing. As one form of cultural richness and local languages, it is appropriate to be considered and preserved to remain part of the colors of Indonesian culture in general. After analyzing Pulau Rengas dialect in Merangin district as a study of phonological variation, the writer concludes that there are various forms of changes, additions and deletions sounds in Pulau Rengas dialect to Indonesian. And there are many exception formulas that can not explain phonologically.

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