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JURNAL JILP

(Langue and Parole)

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

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.

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-** → **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 vowels that follow it.

3.1.1.2   The rule is : **b-** → **w-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (15)	baikʔ	weiʔ	kind
2.	(6) (28)	berat	weṛea't	heavy

The change occur after followed by /a/, /e/, /i/, and /u/ vowel.

3.1.1.3   The rule is : **c-** → **y-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (45)	caciŋ	yaceid	worm
2.	(2) (208)	cambaŋ	yembeat	sideburns

The change occur after followed by /a, u, i/ vowel.

3.1.1.4   The rule is : **d-** → **r-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (48)	dagiŋ	ragi'd	meat
2.	(2) (50)	danau	reneau	lake

The changes occur if it is followed by /a, i, u, e/ vowels.

3.1.1.5   The rule is : **p-** → **w-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning

1.   (1) (149)   panas   wanaeh   hot
2.   (2) (150)   panjaŋ   wanjeat   long
The change occur if followed by /a, e, i/ vowels.
3.1.1.6   The rule is : **g-** → **r-** Like the consequence data :
                                    BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (73)   garuʔ   r̲ewu'd   scratch
2.   (2) (75)   gigi   r̲igi   tooth
The change occur if followed by /a/ and /i/ vowel.
3.1.1.7   The rule is : **g-** → **w-** Like the consequence data :
                                    BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (77)   gosoʔ   wusoʔ   rub
2.   (2) (78)   gunuŋ   wunuŋ   mountain
The changes occur if followed by /a/, /o/, /u/ vowels.
3.1.1.8   The rule is : **k-** → **r-** Like the consequence data :
                                    BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (102)   kabut   r̲abut   fog
2.   (2) (103)   kaki   r̲akai   foot
The change occur if it is followed by /a/, /e/, /i/, /u/ vowels.
3.1.1.9   The rule is : **k-** → **w-** Like the consequence data :
                                    BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (115)   kotor   wutor   dirty
2.   (2) (119)   kutu   wutou   lice
The change occur if it is followed by /o/, /e/, /u/ vowels.
3.1.1.10 The rule is : **j-** → **y-** Like the consequence data :
                    BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (2) (97)   jahit   yei'd   sewing
2.   (3) (100)   jatuh   yetouh   fall
The change occur if it is followed by /a/ and /e/ vowels.

3.1.1.11   The rule is : **o-** → **u-** Like the consequence data :
                                    BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (3) (148)   oraŋ   ur̲a't   person
2.   (5) (233)   otaʔ   utaʔ   brain
The changes occur after followed by all kind of consonant.
3.1.1.12   The rule is : **s-** → **h-** Like the consequence data :
          BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (4) (174)   suŋai   huŋae   river
2.   (9) (244)   sikuhikou   elbow
The occur if they are followed by /a/, /e/, /i/, /u/ vowels.
3.1.1.13   The Exception in Initial Change of Word
3.1.1.13.1   The rule is : **t-** → **h-** Like the consequence data :
                                    BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (843)   takut (pd suasana)   hakout   scare
3.1.1.13.2 The rule is : **t-** → **n-** Like the consequence data :

                                    BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (993)   taŋis   naŋaih   cry
2.   (2) (994)   tari   nar̲ai
                                                dance
3.1.1.13.3 The rule is : **t-** → **r̲-** Like the consequence data :

                                    BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (183)   tebal   r̲əbeal
                                                thick
3.1.1.13.4 The rule is : **b-** → **g-** Like the consequence data :
                                    BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (1067)   besoʔ   gisoʔ   tomorrow

3.1.1.13.5   The rule is : **i-** → **ñ-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (90)	ia	ño
	she/he		

3.1.1.13.6   The rule is : **m-** → **w-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (537)	meŋkudu	weŋkudu
	morinda		

3.1.1.13.7   The rule is : **d-** → **w-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (52)	dataŋ	weteat	come

3.1.1.13.8   The rule is : **e-** → **i-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (68)	ekor	iko?	tail

3.1.1.13.9   The rule is : **p-** → **h-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (356)	pura	huɾao	Balinese temple

3.1.1.13.10 The rule is : **g-** → **s-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (905)	gasiŋ sesi?	top

3.1.1.13.11 The rule is : **l-** → **r-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (230)	leŋgan	raŋan	arm

3.1.1.13.12 The rule is **: l-** → **y-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (908)	layaŋan yayag	kite

3.1.1.13.13 The rule is : **l-** → **b-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (951)	lari	beɾi	run

3.1.1.13.14 The rule is : **s-** → **l-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (170)	semua	leloa	all

3.1.1.13.15 The rule is : **s-** → **ñ-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (982)	selam ñelap	dive

3.1.1.13.16 The rule is : **s-** → **k-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (989)	suap (me)	kua'p
	bribe		

3.1.1.13.17 The rule is : **h-** → **w-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (933)	henti (ber)	wondi	stop

3.1.1.13.18 The rule is : **r-** → **w-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (551)	rotan	wutat
	rattan		
2.	(2) (552)	rumput wumbou'd	grass

3.1.1.13.19 The rule is : **p-** → **t-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (977)	pukul tukul	hit

3.1.2   The Changes Phoneme in the Medial Position
3.1.2.1   The rule is : **-t-** → **-d-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (35)	bintaŋ wideag	star

2.   (2) (99)   jantuŋ   jendug   heart
The changes occur if /t/ phoneme after /n/ consonant.
3.1.2.2   The rule is : **-ŋ- → -n-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (448)	ciŋcau	cincau	grass jelly
2.	(2) (563)	anaʔ aŋsa	anaʔ nsou	gosling

The changes occur if it followed by /c, s/ consonant.
3.1.2.3   The rule is : **-a- → -e-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (15)	baiʔ	weiʔ	kind
2.	(2) (17)	baliʔ	weliʔ	back

The changes occur if its position especially in the second phoneme environment from the front.
3.1.2.4   The rule is : **-a- → -ea-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (18)	bañaʔ	eñeaʔ	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- → -o-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(2) (58)	di dalam	relom	inside
2.	(5) (98)	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- → -ae-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (149)	panas	wanaeh	hot
2.	(2) (154)	peras	r̲aeh	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 : **-a- → -u-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(4) (513)	cabaŋ	cupeag	branch
2.	(6) (879)	benaŋ jahit		nuŋ yei'tsewing thread

The changes occur if it is preceded by /c/ consonant and followed by /ŋ/ nassal voice.
3.1.2.8   The rule is : **-u- → -o-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (42)	buruʔ	ur̲oʔ	bad
2.	(2) (43)	buruŋ	ur̲o'ʔ	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- → -ou-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (10)	apuŋ (me)	ŋapou'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- → -ao-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(3) (459)	kerupuʔ	krupaoʔ	cracker
2.	(4) (460)	kerupuʔ kulit	krupaoʔ yeŋeat	crackled

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- → -oi-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (132)	lurus	ur̲ois	straight
2.	(2) (803)	kurus	ur̲ois	thin

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 : **-u- → -w-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (802)	kuat	wat	strong
2.	(2) (1015)	dua belas	wo leh	twelve

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 : **-r- → -r̲-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (19)	bariŋ	wer̲ig	lie down
2.	(2) (20)	baru	er̲u	new

The changes occur if it is followed by /a, i, u/ vowels.

3.1.2.14   The rule is : **-c- → -j-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (415)	panciŋ	wanjeig	fishing rod
2.	(2) (433)	tali panciŋ	ralai wanjeig	fish string

The changed occur if preceded by /n/ consonant.

3.1.2.15   The rule is : **-i- → -ei-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (2)	air	ayeiʔ	water
2.	(2) (6)	aŋin	aŋein	wind

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- → -ai-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(5) (201)	alis	alaih	eyebrow
2.	(7) (237)	pelipis	pelipaih	temples

The changes if it is followed by /s/ consonant as the last alphabet.

3.1.2.17 The rule is : **-i- → -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 /ŋ/ nassal voice and /k, l, r/ consonants.

3.1.2.18   The rule is : **-i- → -ae-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(2) (162)	putih	utaeh	white
2.	(3) (220)	jari manis	jər̲i 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 /ŋ/ nassal voice.

3.1.2.19   The rule is : **-i- → -y-** Like the consequence data :

	BI		BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (227)	ketiak yaʔ	armpit
2.		(2) (370)	tiaŋ yag	pole

The changes occur when its position is followed by /a, u/ vowel.

3.1.2.20   The rule is : **-e- → -a-** Like the consequence data :

	BI		BPR	Meaning
1.		(2) (153)	pendeʔ wandeaʔ	short
2.		(3) (230)	leŋan raŋan	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- → -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- → -o-** Like the consequence data :

	BI		BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (29)	berenaŋ woneaŋ	swimming

2.   (3) (423)   periuʔ woyouʔ 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- → -ea-** Like the consequence data :
        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (153)   pendeʔ   wandeaʔ   short
2.   (2) (645)   tokeʔ   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- → -ə-** Like the consequence data :
        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (27)   benih   bəneih   seed
2.   (2) (183)   tebal   r̪əbeal   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.
3.1.2.25   The rule is : **-p- → -b-** Like the consequence data :
        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (69)   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 : **-k- → -g-** Like the consequence data :
        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (195)   toŋkat   ruŋga'd stick
2.   (3) (371)   tuŋku   ruŋgao   fireplace
The changes occur if it is preceded by /ŋ/ nassal voice.
3.1.2.27   The rule is : **-j- → -y-** Like the consequence data :
        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (7)   anjiŋ   añeit   dog
2.   (10) (404)   keranjaŋ karañeʔ basket
The changes occur if it is preceded by /n/ nassal voice.
3.1.2.28   The rule is : **-o- → -u-** Like the consequence data :
        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (77)   gosoʔ   wusoʔ   rub
2.   (2) (115)   kotor   wutor   dirty
The changes occur if its position as the second phoneme of its environment at the front.
3.1.2.29   The Exception in Medial Changes of Word
3.1.2.29.1   The rule is : **-a- → -ou-** Like the consequence data :
                                        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (4) (136)   malam   aloum   night
3.1.2.29.2   The rule is : **-a- → -i-** Like the consequence data :
                                        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (881)   cawat   yiweat   loincloth
3.1.2.29.3   The rule is : **-a- → -ei-** Like the consequence data :
                                        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (911)   pencaʔ silat   hileiʔ
                                        martial arts
3.1.2.29.4   The rule is : **-b- → -p-** Like the consequence data :
                                        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (2) (513)   cabaŋ cupeag   branch
3.1.2.29.5   The rule is : **-u- → -e-** Like the consequence data :
                                        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (36)   buah   weah   fruit
3.1.2.29.6   The rule is : **-u- → -ui-** Like the consequence data :
                                        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (80)   hapus   apuiš
                                        delete
3.1.2.29.7   The rule is : **-m- → -l-** Like the consequence data :
        BI   BPR   Meaning
1.   (1) (170)   semua   leloa   all

3.1.2.29.8   The rule is : **-m-** → **-n-** Like the consequence data :

	BI		BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (419)		pemukul nukol	beater

3.1.2.29.9   The rule is : **-e-** → **-ue-** Like the consequence data :

	BI		BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (483)		rempeyeʔ	mpeʔyueʔ
			peanut brittle	

3.1.2.29.10 The rule is : **-e-** → **-u-** Like the consequence data :

	BI		BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (152)		pegaŋ pugeat	hold
2.	(2) (617)		ketilaŋ kutilaŋ	bulbul

3.1.2.29.11 The rule is : **-k-** → **-q-** Like the consequence data :

	BI		BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (178)	takut	raqu't	scare

3.1.2.29.12 The rule is : **-u-** → **-o-** Like the consequence data :

	BI		BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (1061)		tujuh	ujoh
			seven	

3.1.2.29.13 The rule is : **-l-** → **-r-** Like the consequence data :

	BI		BPR	Meaning
1.	(2) (245)		telunjuʔ runjuʔ	fore finger

3.1.2.29.14 The rule is : **-r-** → **-w-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(3) (592)	buruŋ hantu	uwuŋ andau	owl

3.1.2.29.15 The rule is : **-i-** → **-ui-** Like the consequence data :

	BI		BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (536)		maŋgis maŋguih	manggoosta

3.1.2.29.16 The rule is : **-s-** → **-z-** Like the consequence data :

	BI		BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (760)		piŋsan wiŋzat	unconscious

3.1.3   The Changes Phoneme in the Final Position

3.1.3.1   The rule is : **-t** → **-'t** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (28)	berat	werea't	heavy
2.	(2) (55)	dekat	kea't	near

The changed occur if it is preceded by /a, i, u/ vowels.

3.1.3.2   The rule is : **-t** → **-ʔ** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (468)	lepat	paeʔ	lepat
2.	(2) (652)	ulat	ulaeʔ	caterpillar

The changes occur when it is preceded by /a/ vowel.

3.1.3.3   The rule is : **-ŋ** → **-ʔ** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (160)	puŋguŋ	uŋuʔ	back
2.	(2) (232)	ompoŋ	umboʔ	toothless

The changes occur for all kind of vowels which precede it without exception.

3.1.3.4   The rule is : **-ŋ** → **-g** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (19)	bariŋ	werig	lie down
2.	(2) (34)	binataŋ	weteag	animal

The changes occur if it is preceded by /a, i, u/ vowels.

3.1.3.5   The rule is : **-ŋ** → **-t** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (7)	anjiŋ	añeit	dog
2.	(2) (52)	dataŋ	weteat	come

The changes occur if it is preceded by /a, i/ vowels.

3.1.3.6   The rule is : **-a → -u** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (191)	tiga	rigu	three
2.	(2) (396)	jala besar	yelu deag	big net

The changed occur when it is preceded by /g, l, r/ consonants.

3.1.3.7   The rule is : **-n → -t** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (12)	awan	awat	cloud
2.	(2) (31)	berjalan	jeleat	walking

The changes occur when it is preceded by /a, i, u/ vowels.

3.1.3.8   The rule is : **-u → -ou** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(2) (96)	itu	tou	that/those
2.	(4) (116)	kuku	ṟukou	nail

The changes occur when it is preceded by /t, k/ consonants.

3.1.3.9   The rule is : **-u → -au** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (236)	paru-paru	parau-parau	lungs
2.	(2) (311)	peŋhulu	peŋulau	village chief

The changed occur when it is preceded by /r, y, l/ consonants and /i/ vowel.

3.1.3.10 The rule is : **-r → -a** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (25)	benar	nea	correct
2.	(2) (57)	deŋar	ŋea	listen

The changes occur if it is preceded by /a, e, i, u/ vowels.

3.1.3.11 The rule is : **-r → -ʔ** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (2)	air	ayeiʔ	water
2.	(2) (68)	ekor	ikoʔ	tail

The changes occur if it is preceded by vowel-vowel /ai/ and /o, u/ vowel.

3.1.3.12 The rule is : **-i → -ei** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(4) (9)	api	apei	fire
2.	(7) (60)	disini	sinei	here

The changes occur when it is preceded by /m, n/ nassal voices and /l, p/ consonants.

3.1.3.13   The rule is : **-i → -e** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(3) (174)	suŋai	huŋae	river
2.	(12) (561)	ubi kayu	be yu	cassava

The changed occur if it is preceded by /b/ consonant and vowel-vowel /ai/ phoneme.

3.1.3.14   The rule is : **-m → -p** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (72)	garam	geṟeap	salt
2.	(2) (86)	hitam	itap	black

The changed occur if it is preceded by /a, u/ vowels.

3.1.3.15   The rule is : **-m → -'p** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (46)	cium	iyu'p	kiss
2.	(2) (192)	tikam (me)	rika'p	stabbing

The changes occur when it is preceded by vowel-vowel /iu/ phoneme and /ka, sa/ phoneme.

3.1.3.16   The rule is : **-p → -'p** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (11)	asap	asa'p	smoke
2.	(2) (83)	hidup	idu'p	life

The changes occur while it is preceded by /a, u/ vowels.

3.1.3.17 The rule is : **-l → -ʔ** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (110)	kecil	ṟeciʔ	small
2.	(6) (914)	ambil	amaeʔ	take

The changes occur while it is preceded by /a, i/ vowels.

3.1.3.18 The rule is : **-s → -h** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (146)	napas	napeh	breath
2.	(2) (149)	panas	wanaeh	hot

The changes occur while it is preceded by /a, i, u/ vowels.

3.1.3.19   The Exception in the final changes

3.1.3.19.1   The rule is : **-ŋ → -d** Like the consequence data

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (45)	caciŋ	yaceid	worm

3.1.3.19.2   The rule is : **-ŋ → -'t** Like the consequence data

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (148)	oraŋ	uṟa't	person

3.1.3.19.3   The rule is : **-ŋ → -'p** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (10)	apuŋ (me)	ŋapou'p	float

3.1.3.19.4   The rule is : **-ŋ → -'g** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (546)	pisaŋ	isa'g	banana
2.	(2) (547)	pisaŋ batu	isa'g wetu	batu banana

3.1.3.19.5   The rule is : **-ŋ → -'d** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (48)	dagiŋ	ragi'd	meat

3.1.3.19.6   The rule is : **-ŋ → -'ʔ** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (43)	buruŋ	uṟo'ʔ	bird

3.1.3.19.7   The rule is : **-a → -ea** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(24) (314)	ronda ...	ronea ...	night guard
2.	(25) (331)	gereja	gerejea	church

3.1.3.19.8   The rule is : **-a → -o** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (39)	buŋa	wuŋo	flower
2.	(3) (66)	dua	ruwo	two

3.1.3.19.9   The rule is : **-a → -ou** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (8)	apa	pou	what
2.	(2) (59)	dimana	mənou	where

3.1.3.19.10   The rule is : **-a → -ao** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (356)	purahuṟao		temple
2.	(2) (357)	pusaka	pusakao	heirloom

3.1.3.19.11   The rule is : **-a → -oa** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (145)	nama	namoa	name
2.	(2) (262)	(yang) mana	(na) noa	which one

3.1.3.19.12   The rule is : **-n → -'t** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (37)	bulan	ulea't	moon
2.	(2) (135)	makan	aka't	eat

3.1.3.19.13   The rule is : **-n → -d** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (92)	ikan ikad	fish	
2.	(2) (294)	kawin ṟaweid	marry	

3.1.3.19.14 The rule is : **-n → -'d** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (120)	lain	lai'd	different

3.1.3.19.15 The rule is : **-n → -p** Like the consequence data

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (830)	rajin	rajip	diligent

3.1.3.19.16 The rule is : **-b → -p** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (464)	lalab	lalap	dish of raw vegetables

3.1.3.19.17 The rule is : **-u → -ao** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (369)	tempat tuŋku	mba'd ruŋgao	furnace
2.	(2) (371)	tuŋku	ruŋgao	fireplace

3.1.3.19.18 The rule is : **-r → -t** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (161)	pusar	usat	navel

3.1.3.19.19 The rule is : **-r → -l** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (801)	kikir	ikael	rasp

3.1.3.19.20 The rule is : **-i → -ai** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (81)	hati	atai	lever
2.	(2) (103)	kaki ṟakai	foot	

3.1.3.19.21 The rule is : **-i → -ae** Like the consequence data :

BI		BPR	Meaning	
1.	(1) (71)	gali	galaeʔ	dig

3.1.3.19.22 The rule is : **-k → -t** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(2) (1007)	tunjuʔ	ruñut	show something

3.2 The Addition Phonemes in Pulau Rengas Dialect

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 : **Ø- → y-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (124)	leher	yea	neck
2.	(2) (588)	beo	yoʔ	parrot

3.2.1.2   The increasing follows the rule : **Ø- → t-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (938)	injaʔ	tijeaʔ	stampede

3.2.1.3   The increasing follows the rule : **Ø- → ŋ-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (4)	alir (me)	ŋalie	flow
2.	(2) (10)	apuŋ (me)	ŋapou'p	float

3.2.1.4   The increasing follows the rule : **Ø- → m-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (939)	intai	mindae	to spy

3.2.1.5   The increasing follows the rule : **Ø- → w-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1.) (1010.)	urut woṟu't		massage
2.	(2.) (1011.)	usap	wosea'p	wipe

3.2.2   The Addition Phonemes at Medial Position
3.2.2.1   The increasing follows the rule : **-Ø- → -w-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (66)	dua	ruwo	two
2.	(2) (73)	garuʔ	ṟewu'd	scratch

The addition occur if it is followed or preceded by /u/ vowel.
3.2.2.2   The increasing follows the rule : **-Ø- → -y-** Like the consequence data :

BI	BPR		Meaning	
1.	(1) (2)	air	ayeiʔ	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 : **Ø- → -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.
3.2.2.4   The exception at medial position of addition phonemes
3.2.2.4.1   The rule is : **-Ø- → -ʔ-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (483)	rempeyeʔ	mpeʔyueʔ	peanut brittle

3.2.2.4.2   The rule is : **-Ø- → -e-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (4)	alir	ŋalie	flow
2.	(2) (394)	gergaji	regeji	saw

3.2.2.4.3   The rule is : **-Ø- → -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 : **-Ø → -ʔ** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (71)	gali	galaeʔ	to delve
2.	(2) (112)	kepala	paloʔ	head

The increasing occur if it is preceded by /a, i, o, u/ vowels.
3.2.3.2   The increasing follows the rule : **-Ø → -o** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (475)	naŋka	naŋgao	jack fruit
2.	(2) (679)	gerhana	gerhanao	eclipse

The addition occur if it is preceded by some phoneme, they are /ka, ma, na, ra, ya/
3.2.3.3   The increasing follows the rule : **-Ø → -t** Like the consequence data :

		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 : **-Ø → -w** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (1)	abu	abuw	ash

2.   (2) (38) bulu   uluw   plume

3.3 The Deletion Phonemes in Pulau Rengas Dialect

3.3.1 The Deletion Phonemes at Initial Position

3.3.1.1   The rule is : **r- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
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/ vowels.

3.3.1.2   The rule is : **b- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (18) baña?	eñea?	many, much
2.	(2) (20) baru	er̪u	new

The deletion occur while it is followed by /a, e, i, u/ vowels.

3.3.1.3   The rule is : **n- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (477) nasi basi	asai wesi	spoiled rice
2.	(2) (478) nasi belum matang	asai atah	uncooked rice

The deletion occur if it is followed by /as/ phoneme.

3.3.1.4   The rule is : **d- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (54) debu	abu	dust
2.	(2) (672) darat	er̪ea't	land

The deletion occur if it is followed by /a, e, u/ vowels.

3.3.1.5   The rule is : **de- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (55) dekat	kea't	near
2.	(2) (56) deŋan	ŋan	with

The deletion occur when it is followed by /ŋ/ nassal voice and /k, l/ consonants.

3.3.1.6   The rule is : **e- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (69) empat	mba'd	four
2.	(2) (597) elaŋ	la?	eagle

The deletion occur if it is followed by /m, n/ nassal voices and /l/ consonant.

3.3.1.7   The rule is : **h- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (80) hapus	apuiš	delete
2.	(2) (81) hati	atai	lever

The deletion occur if it is followed by /a, i, u/ vowels.

3.3.1.8   The rule is : **s- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (165) satu	atou	one
2.	(2) (431) suliŋ	uleig	flute

The deletion occur if it is followed by /a, u/ vowels.

3.3.1.9   The rule is : **se- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (429) selimut	limo't	blanket
2.	(2) (637) semut	mu't	ant

The deletion occur when it is followed by /m/ nassal voice and /b, l, p/ consonants.

3.3.1.10   The rule is : **k- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (105) kami	amei	we
2.	(2) (231) mata kaki	anto akai	ankle

The deletion occur when it is followed by /a, i, o, u/ vowels.

3.3.1.11   The rule is : **ke- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning

| 1. | (1) (112) | kepala | paloʔ | head |
| 2. | (5) (458) | keraʔ | r̲aʔ | rice crust |

The deletion occur while it is followed by /m, n/ nassal voices and /c, p, r/ consonants.

3.3.1.12   The rule is : **l- → Ø-** if it is followed by /a, i, u/ vowels. Like the consequent data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (121)	laŋit	aŋeit	sky
2.	(2) (130)	lima	imou	five

3.3.1.13   The rule is : **le- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (124)	leher	yea	neck
2.	(2) (468)	lepat	paeʔ	steam cake

The deletion occur if it is followed by /h, p, t/ consonants.

3.3.1.14   The rule is : **m- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning	
1.	(1) (135)	makan	aka't		eat
2.	(2) (136)	malam	aloum		night

The deletion occur when it is followed by /a, i, u/ vowels.

3.3.1.15   The rule is : **p- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (160)	puŋguŋ	uŋuʔ	back
2.	(2) (161)	pusar	usat	navel

The deletion occur when it is followed by /e, i, o, u/ vowels.

3.3.1.16   The rule is : **ge- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (394)	gergaji	regeji	saw
2.	(2) (453)	gegetuʔ	getuʔ	getuk

The deletion occur if it is followed by /g, l, m, r/ consonants.

3.3.1.17   The rule is : **t- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (248)	tulaŋ	ulaŋ	shinbone
2.	(2) (370)	tiaŋ	yag	pole

The deletion occur if it is followed by /i, u/ vowels.

3.3.1.18   The rule is : **te- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (221)	teŋah	ŋah	middle finger
2.	(2) (245)	telunjuʔ	runjuʔ	index finger

The deletion occur if it is followed by /m, ŋ/ nassal voices and /l, r/ consonants.

3.3.1.19   The exception of addition phoneme at initial position

3.3.1.19.1   The rule is : **be- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (25)	benar	nea	right
2. (2) (204)	betis	tih	calf

3.3.1.19.2   The rule is : **bi- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

| | | BI | BPR | Meaning |
| 1. | (1) (868) | binataŋ | neteag | animal holder |

3.3.1.19.3   The rule is : **ce- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

| | | BI | BPR | Meaning |
| 1. | (1) (594) | cecaʔ | caʔ | house little lizard |

3.3.1.19.4   The rule is : **i- → Ø** Like the consequent data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (96)	itu	tou	that
2.	(4) (1072)	hari ini	a̲ri nai	today

3.3.1.19.5   The rule is : **ka- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

| | | BI | BPR | Meaning |
| 1. | (1) (561) | ubi kayu | be yu | cassava |

3.3.1.19.6   The rule is : **ma- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

| BI | BPR | Meaning | |
| 1. (1) (262) | | yang mana | na noa | which one |

3.3.1.19.7   The rule is : **pe- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :
BI BPR   Meaning

1.	(1) (154)	peras	r̲aeh	squeeze
2. (2) (156)	perut	r̲out	stomach	

3.3.1.19.8   The rule is : **ti- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (189) tidaʔ	deaʔ	not

3.3.1.19.9   The rule is : **to- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (645) tokeʔ	keat	gecko

3.3.1.19.10 The rule is : **u- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (561) ubi	be	cassava

3.3.1.19.11 The rule is : **w- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (562) waru	eru	hibiscus

3.3.1.19.12 The rule is : **j- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (940)	jilat	ilea't	lick up

3.3.1.19.13 The rule is : **leh- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (124)	leher	yea	neck

3.3.1.19.14 The rule is : **sed- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (168)	sedikit	ikit	little

3.3.1.19.15 The rule is : **ket- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (227)	ketiaʔyaʔ	armpit	

3.3.1.19.16 The rule is : **har- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (599)	harimau	imau	tiger

3.3.1.19.17 The rule is : **tep- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (730) tepian	yat	edge

3.3.1.19.18 The rule is : **tel- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (996) teluŋkup	uŋgoup	face downward

3.3.1.19.19 The rule is : **re- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (483) rempeyeʔ	mpeʔyueʔ	peanut brittle
2.	(2) (833) rendah	ndeah	low

3.3.1.19.20 The rule is : **ra- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (549) rambutan	mbutan	rambootan

3.3.1.19.21 The rule is : **a - → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1.	(1) (8) apa	pou	what
2.	(3) (577) aŋsa	nsou	swan

3.3.1.19.22 The rule is : **c- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning

			BI	BPR	
1.		(1) (46)	cium	iyu'p	kiss
2.		(2) (544)	cina	inou	-

3.3.1.19.23 The rule is : **ku- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

			BI	BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (640)	telur kutu	lo tou	lice eggs

3.3.1.19.24 The rule is : **ko- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

			BI	BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (893)	kopiah	piah	rimless cap

3.3.1.19.25 The rule is : **li- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

			BI	BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (127)	licin	ceit	slippery

3.3.1.19.26 The rule is : **pu- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

			BI	BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (1016)	dua puluh	wo luh	twenty

3.3.1.19.27 The rule is : **g- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

			BI	BPR	Meaning
1.		(3) (454)	gulai	uleai	curry
2.		(5) (681)	guntur	undua	thunder

3.3.1.19.28 The rule is : **ne- → Ø-** Like the consequence data :

			BI	BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (286)	neneʔ	neʔ noa	grandmother

3.3.2   The Deletion Phonemes at Medial Position

3.3.2.1   The rule is : **-b- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

		BI	BPR		Meaning
1.		(1) (163)	rambut	amu't	hair
2.		(2) (439)	timba	rimo	pail

The deletion occur if it is preceded by /m/ nassal voice.

3.3.2.2   The rule is : **-n- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (35)	bintaŋ	wideag	star
2.		(2) (144)	muntah	utah	vomit

The deletion occur if it is followed by /d, j, t/ consonants.

3.3.2.3   The rule is : **-d- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (314)	ronda	ronea	night guard
2.		(2) (702)	menduŋ	menug	cloudy

The deletion occur if it is preceded by /n/ nassal voice.

3.3.2.4   The rule is : **-h- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (97)	jahit	yei'd	sew
2.		(2) (203)	bahu	weu	shoulder

The deletion occur if it is followed by /i, u/ vowels.

3.3.2.5   The rule is : **-se- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (1033)	kesebelas	ka bleh	eleventh
2.		(2) (1035)	kesembilan...	na ka milon leh	nineteenth

The deletion occur if it is followed by /m/ nassal voice and /b, p/ consonants.

3.3.2.6   The rule is : **-g- → -Ø-** Like the consequence data :

		BI	BPR	Meaning
1.		(1) (160)	puŋguŋ	uɲuʔ	back

2.   (2) (218)   jaŋgut   yeŋu'd   beard

The deletion occur if it is preceded by /ŋ/ nassal voice.

3.3.2.7   The exception at medial position of deletion phoneme.

3.3.2.7.1   The rule is : **-r- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning

1.   (1) (73)   garuʔ   r̥ewu'd   scratch
2.   (3) (394)   gergaji   regeji   saw

3.3.2.7.2   The rule is : **-re- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning

1.   (1) (29)   berenaŋ   woneaŋ swimming

3.3.2.7.3   The rule is : **-na- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (34)	binataŋ	weteag	animal

3.3.2.7.4   The rule is : **-e- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (430)	sendoʔ	hnduʔ	spoon
2. (2) (459)	kerupuʔ	krupaoʔ	cracker

3.3.2.7.5   The rule is : **-ha- → Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (138)	matahari	atour̥ai	sun
2. (2) (413)	pahat	wa'd	chisel

3.3.2.7.6   The rule is : **-l- → -Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (1031)	kelima belas	na ka imo aleh	fifteenth

3.3.2.7.7   The rule is : **-m- → -Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (821)	pemalas	pa alaeh	shiftless

3.3.2.7.8   The rule is : **-li- → -Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (503)	belimbiŋ	wembeiʔ	star fruit

3.3.2.7.9   The rule is : **-er- → -Ø-** Like the consequence data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (1057)	seribu	sibu	one thousand

3.3.2.7.10   The rule is : **-ah- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (1068)	dahulu	rulu	ago

3.3.2.7.11 The rule is : **-ri- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (509)	beriŋin	weŋin	bañan tree
2. (2) (1003)	terima	temo	acceptance

3.3.2.7.12 The rule is : **-ra- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (774)	berani	woni	brave
2. (3) (1053)	seratus	satoih	one hundred

3.3.2.7.13   The rule is : **-i- → Ø** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (3) (590)	biawaʔ	weweaʔ	lizard

3.3.2.7.14   The rule is : **-y- → -Ø-** Like the consequent data :

	BI	BPR	Meaning
1. (1) (411)	ñiru	nir̥au	flat basket

3.3.3   The Deletion Phonemes at Final Position of Word

3.3.3.1   The rule is : **-r → -Ø** 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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