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**CORRESPONDENCE OF AUSTRONESIAN PHONEMES IN JAMBI
MALAY LANGUAGE:
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SEBERANG JAMBI SUB DIALECT
AND BUNGO MALAY SUB DIALECT**

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Abstract

This research is aimed at: 1) describing the sound correspondence set of two sub dialects; 2) describing kinds of proto phonemes pattern in Seberang Jambi sub dialect and Bungo Malay sub dialect.

There are three steps conducted in the research, they are collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis. In collecting data, the writer used observational method by applying the elicitation technique, which is continued by several techniques, i. e facing conversation, taking note, and recording technique. In analyzing data, the writer also used qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative approach is used in order to show the sound correspondence between two sub dialects. Then, the comparative method is used to compare and determine the inheritance pattern toward two sub dialects. The result of analysis are: 1) there are two of sound correspondences rules that mostly found in ultima and penultima position. namely $r \sim R / - \eta \# /$ and $a \sim a / \# b -$

*In addition, inherited linearly, inherited with changes, and linearly with lost. The linearly inherited can be seen from some vocal of protolanguage, /*i/, /*a/, /*ə/ also consonant /*b/, /*l/, /*m/, /*p/, /*g/, /*s/, /*ŋ/, /*k/, /*h/.*

Furthermore, dealing with Proto Austronesia language, it is also found that some proto phonemes are showing the alteration, namely innovation.

Keywords: Correspondences, Proto-Austronesia, Jambi Malay, Bungo Malay

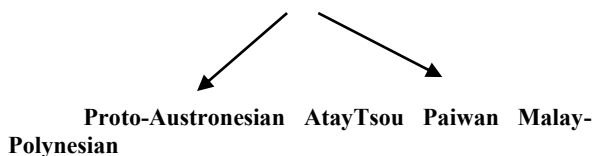
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I INTRODUCTION

Austronesian language family is known as one of old languages family.. The historical story records that the name Austronesian comes from the Latin word 'auster' which means south wind and the word 'nesos' which comes from the Greek word which means island. In addition, many experts also explain that Austronesian

speakers are assumed to have come from the area now known by people by as Southern China. These speakers about 4000 years ago immigrated to Taiwan, then spread to the Philippines, Indonesia, and Madagascar and throughout the Pacific Ocean. Moreover, Blust (in Ardana, 1981) divided Austronesian languages into four main groups, namely: Atayal, Tsou, Paiwan,

Malay-Polynesian. The division looks as follows.



Furthermore, Blust (in Ardana, 1981) specifically also described that Malay language, especially Polynesian Malay as one of the four main groups of Austronesian languages, namely: Atayal, Tsou, Paiwan, and Malayo-Polynesian. In its classification, Blust divided the West Malayo-Polynesian group into all languages in Western Indonesia (Sulawesi and Sundanese), Filipino, Chamorro, Palau, Chami, and Malagasy; The Central Malay-Polynesian group consists of all the languages of Flores, Timor, Sumba, East Sumbawa (Bima language) Central and South Maluku; the East Malayo-Polynesian group includes the languages of South Halmahera and Irian Jaya. Melanesian, Micronesian, and Polynesian languages are placed in the oceanic subgroup.

Then, as we see from the context of regional languages and *lingua franca* in Indonesia, Malay is a language that has a long history of its own use and development. In the context of the Malay language in *nusantara* (read: archipelago), especially in Sumatra, as explained by Nadra (2006:3), The writer concludes that Malay is the regional language which has the largest number of speakers. It is caused by Malay is dominantly used throughout the island of Sumatra, from Medan in the north, Riau, Jambi to South Sumatra.

Moreover, if we see deeply from the number of speakers of the twenty-five Austronesian languages, Malay ranks second after Javanese with 52,000,000 speakers, while for the language that used or spoken on the island of Sumatra, Malay ranks at the first position as the most widely spoken regional language. Nadra, 2006). This fact obviously explains that the Malay language is one of the languages that has hegemony with a wide spread influence in several regions in Indonesia. Then, one of the regions in Indonesia, especially on the island of Sumatra, Jambi province becomes the province that its people use the language to communicate that people know as Jambi Malay

Language.,

It is more explained that Jambi Malay is a language which plays an important role in the history of Sumatra. De Graff (in Husin et al, 1985) said that in 644 when the name first appeared *Malay*, what people interpreted as Malay was Jambi, which in that year had sent its land to the Chinese emperor. Furthermore, Krons (in Husin et al, 1985:) said that the capital city of the Malay Kingdom was located near the mouth of the Batanghari River. The term Jambi Malay in this article is a term that explains that Jambi Malay is an indigenous language. from the community or residents who introduce themselves as the original Jambi Malays, namely people who live around the Batanghari River which is on the suburbs of Jambi City.

Seeing from its development, Jambi Malay was used in almost of Jambi Province areas as a tool of communication of Jambi people. However, in this article use a more technical term that called as sub dialect to show it belongs to Jambi Malay language.. In addition, the author chooses Seberang Jambi Sub dialect which is abbreviated as **SJ** sub dialect and Bungo Malay sub dialect which is abbreviated as **BM** sub dialect as two branches of Jambi Malay Language. In this study, the author looks at two Jambi Malay sub dialects which were later used as the focus of study which are derived from two place, namely Dusun Mudung Darat, Maro Sebo District, Muara Jambi Regency, which is located across Jambi City. Meanwhile, the comparison of its sub dialect in this study is Bungo Malay sub dialect that is used in the Tanjung Gedang area, Pasar Muara Bungo, Bungo regency. The selection of the area was caused by geographical factors which indicated that the area was an area along the Batang Bungo River known as the River with a flow originating from the Batanghari River. Dealing with the source of data analysis, the writer used the basic of vocabularies Swadesh that mostly used in the sub dialects.

Moreover, seeing from a lingual aspect, the correspondence of the Proto-Austronesian phonemes seen in the two of sub dialects can be investigated by comparing the phonological aspects, namely by looking at the sound correspondence of both. The phonological comparison between them is shown as follows.

<i>No</i>	<i>Glos</i>	<i>Proto-Austronesia</i>	<i>Jambi Seberang Sub Dialect</i>	<i>Bungo Malay Sub Dialect</i>
1	akar	*aka	aka	akar
2	anak	*anak	ana?	anak
3	angin	*aŋin	aŋin	aŋin
4	apa	*apa	apo	apo
5	asap	*asep	asap	asap

Seeing from some of the glosses above, it could be understood that phoneme /a/, used in Proto-Austronesian then abbreviated as PAN, seems not change in its initial position in the Seberang Jambi sub dialect and Bungo Malay sub dialect. Meanwhile, in the final position of two PAN phonemes show variations in sound phonologically. These changes become an interesting point for a comparative study of related languages.

In other words, the variation can be proven as a form of phonological variation that becomes an evidence of the mother language or occurs due to the correspondence of the proto language to the form proto language or not. It can be explained more that the main purpose of the research is to explain or clarify the correspondence between two of sub dialects so that it is able to provide more understanding about the scientific of linguistics, especially historical linguistics.

II RESEARCH METHODS

The research conducted is a descriptive qualitative approach which is used to explain the rules of phoneme correspondence and proto-phoneme inheritance into the two sub dialects. This research uses the observational and conversation method. Then, data was collected by using direct conversation by applying an elicitation technique, so that the specified informant can provide answers to the questions given. Besides, recording techniques and note-taking techniques are also carried out in an effort to re-check the data that has been collected. The second method chosen is the elicitation method where the researcher only listens to the use of language from the speakers by using elicitation techniques, namely the researcher only eliciting into the use of language. one person or several people.

In data analysis, the method used is the comparison method, the method is used to observe descriptively the forms of PAN as an ancient or proto language toward Seberang Jambi and Bungo Malay as the sub dialects of Jambi Malay whether it can show any of reflection with changes or without changes.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section describes the correspondence devices and the patterns proto-inheritance for the two of Jambi Malay sub dialects.

1. Sound Correspondence.

Table 1 Sound of Correspondence Grouping For Each Data Found

o	Glos	Correspondence Set	Location
	air	e ~ i / - k	SJ
		aek	Subdialect
		aik	BM
	baring	r ~ R / - η #	Subdialect
		bari η	SJ
		baRiη	Subdialect
		baRiη	BM
	baru	r ~ R / - u #	Subdialect
		baru	SJ
		baRu	BM
		baRu	Subdialect
	berapa	r ~ R / - a #	BM
		berapo	Subdialect
		beRapo	BM
		r ~ R / v-v	Subdialect
		berapo	BM
		beRapo	Subdialect
	bunuh	u ~ o / - h	SJ
		bunuh	Subdialect
		bunoh	BM
		bunoh	Subdialect
	burung	r ~ R / - η #	SJ
		buru η	Subdialect
		buRu η	BM
		buRu η	Subdialect
	belah (me)	ə ~ ə / # b -	
		bəla	
		bəlah	SJ

	benar	ə ~ ə /# b -	Subdialect BMSubdialect
		bətul	SJ Subdialect BM
	darah	bəna R ~ R /-h	Subdialect SJ Subdialect BM
		daRa daRah	Subdialect Subdialect
0	hapus	i ~ ui / k -	SJ Subdialect BM Subdialect
		apus apuih	
1	hijau	o ~ au / k - ijo ijau	SJ Subdialect BM Subdialect

Referring to the sound correspondence group above, the writer only found 11 basic vocabularies out of 100 basic vocabularies that showed its correspondence. Furthermore, the number of correspondences is used as a reference to determine the

correspondence device so that the determination of the sound rules of the two sub dialects can be conducted However, the writer will not make each of correspondence sounds rule that found but the writer himself only make one sound rule for three gloss or word at least .

1.1. The first rule of r ~ R /- # /consonants between the Seberang Jambi Sub dialect and Bungo Malay Sub dialect at the ultimate position are shown in the following table

o	Glos	JS Sub dialect	BM Sub dialect
	baring	bariŋ	baRiŋ
	baru	baru	baRu
	beberapa	berapo	beRapo
	darah	dara	daRah
	burung	buruŋ	buRuŋ

1.2 The second rule ə ~ ə /# b – between the Malay Isolect of Seberang Jambi and Bungo Malay Sub dialect at the Penultima position is shown in the following table.

o	Glos	JS Sub dialect	BM Sub dialect
	belah	bəla	bəlah
	benar	bətul	bəna

Based on the data of sound correspondence, the writer only found seven glosses that showing or giving a rule. In contrast, the

other four glosses are only in the form of sound variations. Therefore, seven gloss that show their correspondence can be separated into 2 sound rules.

2 Inheritance Patterns of PAN Phonemes in JS Sub dialect and BM Sub dialect

Based on the PAN phoneme inventory, phonemes can be classified into three, namely: vowels, consonants, and diphthongs. The PAN phonemes found were four vowel phonemes, namely */a/, */i/, */u/, */ə/, seven consonants, namely */b/, */g/, */ŋ/, */n/, */h/, */d/, */l/, and two diphthong phonemes, namely */uy/, */ay/.

All of the phoneme elements mentioned above, some of them still show their original form, giving changes and even disappear. Thus, the pattern of inheritance of phonemes from PAN can be classified into three parts, namely: linear or intact inheritance, inheritance by change (innovation) and inheritance by leaching or disappearing (zero). The form of realization of the inheritance pattern is explained as follows.

2.1 Reflecting of PAN Vowel Phonemes on SJ Sub dialect and BM Sub dialect

2.1.1 This sections provides the reflection of PAN in sub dialects of Jambi Malay as follows

Phonemes */a / > SJ /a/, BM /a/

Phonemes */a / inherits phonemes /a/ in IMS and IMB, as shown in the following data.

P osition	PAN	JS Subdialect	BM Sub dialect	Glos
I nitial	*aka *aliy *aŋin *apa *apuy *asep *awan *abu *datuh *anak *bəyat *binataŋ *bintaŋ *bulan *buah *udan	aka alir aŋin apo api asap awan abu	aka alir aŋin apo api asap awan abu	‘akar’ ‘alir’ ‘angin’ ‘apa’ ‘api’ ‘asap’ ‘awan’ ‘abu’
M iddle	*baRuh * batu * caciN * dayah	baRu batu caciŋ daRa	baRu batu caciŋ daRah	baru’ ‘batu’ ‘cacing’ ‘darah’

	* dagaŋ * daun/ * dahit *kali * galut *dantuŋ *datuh *anak *bəyat *binataŋ *bintaŋ *bulan	dagaŋ daun jait gali gaut jantuŋ jatuh ana? bərat binataŋ bintaŋ bulan buah ujan	dagaŋ daun jait kali gaRut jantuŋ jatuh ana? bəRat binataŋ bintaŋ bulan buah ujan	‘daging’ ‘daun’ ‘jahit’ ‘kali’ ‘garuk’ ‘jantung’ ‘jatuh’ ‘anak’ ‘berat’ ‘binatang’ ‘bintang’ ‘bulan’ ‘buah’ ‘hujan’
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There is no sound correspondence found at the final position of gloss of PAN.

Based on the data tabulation above, it can be seen that the phoneme /*a/ inherits /a/ in SJ and BM. The pattern of phoneme inheritance occurs linearly (intact) in the initial and middle positions. In the initial position, 8 phonemes were found and in the middle position, 18 phonemes were found from 100 vocabularies collected. Besides, the

pattern of linear inheritance of the phoneme /*a/ in JS Sub dialect and Bungo Malay Sub dialect are obviously seen that, the inheritance of the phoneme /*a/ by undergoing changes (**innovations**) in both of sub dialects, phoneme /*a/ changes into the phoneme /e/, /o/, /ə/ and /i/.

2.2 Phoneme /* i / > JS /i/, BM /i/

Phoneme /*i/ inherits phoneme /i/ in JS and BM as shown in the following data.

sition	Po	PAN	JS Sub dialect	MB Sub dialect	Glos
Initial	In	*itəm	itam	itam	‘hitam’
		*ija	iya	inyo	‘ia’
		*/kan	ikan	ikan	‘ikan’
		*inih	iko	iko	‘ini’
		*itu(h)	itu	itu	‘itu’
		*iguŋ	iduŋ	iduŋ	‘hidung’
Middle	M alik	*dahit	jait	jait	‘jahit’
		*aliy	alir	alir	‘alir’
		*aŋin (bB)	aŋin balik	aŋin bali?	‘aŋin’ ‘balik’
		*caciN	caciŋ	caciŋ	‘cacing’
		*dagaŋ	dagaŋ	dagaŋ	‘daging’
		*cium	cium	cium	‘cium’
		*diŋin	diŋin	diŋin	‘dingin’
		*gigi	gigi	gigi	‘gigi’
		*gigit	gigi	gigit	‘gigit’
		*lima	limo	limo	‘lima’
		*lida	lida	lida	‘lida’

Fi	*gigi	gigi	gigi	'gigi'
nal	*kali	gali	kali	'kali'

In the data above, it can be seen that the phoneme /**i*/ is inherited linearly, namely in the initial, middle and final positions. Based on the data tabulation, it was found that the phoneme /**i*/

2.3 Phoneme /** / > SJ /ə/, BM /ə/*

This section explains that in the phoneme /**ə*/, the inheritance pattern that is seen is only the inheritance pattern that undergoes changes

was inherited linearly at the initial position as many as 6 glosses, in the middle position there are 12 glosses, while the final position was 2 glosses out of 100 glosses collected.

(innovations). The inheritance pattern is shown as follows.

Position	PAN	SJ Sub dialect	BM Sub dialect	Glos
Initial				-
Middle	*bəyat *təpat *itəm *təbut *kəyɪŋ *təŋuk *ikət	bərat bətul itam kato kəRɪŋ təŋo? tambat	bəRat bətul itam kato kəRɪŋ təŋo? kəbat	'berat' 'betul' 'hitam' 'kata (ber)' 'kering' 'lihat' 'ikat'
Final			-	-

Based on the tabulation above, it can be seen that the inheritance pattern of the phoneme /**ə*/ changed in seven glosses.

Inheritance that undergoes changes (innovations) is only found in the middle position in both sub dialects.

2.4 Phoneme /** u / > SJ /u/, BM /u/*

This section describes the phoneme /**u*/ inherits phoneme /*u*/ in IMS and IMB, as shown in the following table.

Position	PAN	SJ Sub dialect	BM Sub dialect	Glos
Initial	*udan	ujan	ujan	'hujan'
Middle	*bunuh *buyuk *buRuy *buŋa *buah *bulan *bulu *cium *daun *d'a (t)	bunuh busu? buRu? buŋo buah bulan bulu cium daun jatuh	bunoh busu? buRu? buŋo buah bulan bulu cium daun jatuh	'bunuh' 'busuk' 'buruk' 'bunga' 'buah' 'bulan' 'bulu' 'cium' 'daun' 'jatuh'

	uh) *dua *dukduk *muta *laud *kulit *kuniṅ	duo duduk munta laut kulit kuniṅ	duo duduk muntah laut kulit kuniṅ	‘dua’ ‘duduk’ ‘muntah’ ‘laut’ ‘kulit’ ‘kuning’
fi nal	*batu *bulu *kuku *kutu	batu bulu kuku kutu	batu bulu kuku kutu	‘batu’ ‘bulu’ ‘kuku’ ‘kutu’

As seen in the data above, the pattern of inheritance of the phoneme /**u*/ occurs in a linear way and orderly, namely at the initial, middle and final positions. The phoneme /**u*/ which was

2.5 Phoneme reflection of PAN consonants in JS Sub dialect and BM sub dialect

This section of phonemes /**b*/ > JS Sub dialect /*b*/, BM Sub dialect /*b*/ Phonemes /**b*/

inherited linearly in IMS and IMB in the initial position was found to be 1 gloss, while in the middle position there were 16 glosses and at the end position there were 4 glosses.

inherits /*b*/ in JS Sub dialect and MB sub dialect as shown in the following data.

sition	Po	PAN	JS Sub dialect	MB Sub dialect	Glos
ti	Ini	*bənih *bəyat *bayu *bunuh *buyuk *buRuy *buṅa *buah *bulan *bulu *binay	bene bərat baRu bunuh busu? buRu? buṅo buah bulan bulu bini	benih baRu bəRat bunoh busu? buRuk buṅo buah bulan bulu bini	‘benih’ ‘berat’ ‘baru’ ‘bunuh’ ‘busuk’ ‘buruk’ ‘bunga’ ‘buah’ ‘bulan’ ‘bulu’ ‘bini’
ddle	Mi				
		-		-	-

As shown in the data tabulation above, it is found that the phoneme /**b*/ inherits /*b*/ in SJ and BM. The inheritance pattern only occurs in the

initial position with eleven glosses. There is no middle and final position occurred.

2.6 Phonemes /**d*/ > SJ Sub dialect /*d*/, BM Sub dialect /*d*/

Phonemes /**d*/ are inherited linearly in SJ Sub dialect /*d*/ and BM sub dialect /*d*/ as shown on the following data.

Position	Pos	PAN	SJ Sub dialect	BM Sub dialect	Glos
Initial	Ini	*dayah *daun *diŋin *dukduk *dua	daRa daun diŋin dudu? duo	daRah daun diŋin dudu? duo	‘darah’ ‘daun’ ‘dingin’ ‘duduk’ ‘dua’
Middle	Mi	-	-	-	-
Final	Fin	-	-	-	-

From the table above can be understood that Phonemes /**d/* are inherited linearly in SJ /*d/* and BM /*d/* only in the initial position on five glosses and there is no middle and final position occurred.

Besides, it is inherited linear the phoneme/**d/* also made change as seen follow.

Position	Pos	PAN	SJ Sub dialect	BM Sub dialect	Glos
Initial	Aw	*dantun *datuh *dauh	jantun jatuh jau	jantun jatuh jauh	‘jantung’ ‘jatuh’ ‘jauh’
Middle	Te	-	-	-	-
Final	Ak	-	-	-	-

The inheritance pattern of /**d/* which has changed as shown above occurs in gloss

which is only in the initial position. Phoneme /**d/* decreases phoneme /*j/* in SJ and BM.

2.7 Fonem /**g/* > SJ Sub dialect /*g/*, BM Sub dialect /*g/*

This section describes phoneme /**g/* inherits /*g/* in SJ sub dialect and BM sub dialect as shown in the following data

Position	Pos	PAN	JS Sub dialect	MB Sub dialect	Glos
Initial	Init	*galut *gigi *gunun *gigit	gaut gigi gunun gigit	gaut gigi gunun gigi?	‘garut’ ‘gigi’ ‘gunung’ ‘gigit’
Middle	Mi	*gigi *gigit	gigi gigi	gigi gigi	‘gigi’ ‘gigi’
Final	Fin	-	-	-	-

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the phoneme /**g/* inherits /*g/* in IMS and IMB, namely in the initial and middle positions. The

initial position of linear inheritance /**g/* was seen in 4 glosses, while in the middle position of inheritance /**g/* was only seen in 2 glosses.

2.8 Phoneme /ɲ/ > SJ sub dialect /ɲ/, BM sub dialect /ɲ/

Phoneme /ɲ/ inherits /ɲ/ in SJ and BM as shown in the following data

Position	Pos	PAN	SJ Sub dialect	BM Sub dialect	Glos
Initial	Init	-		-	-
Middle	Mi	*diɲin *taliɲa *buɲa	diɲin təliɲo buɲo	diɲin təliɲo buɲo	'dingin' 'telinga' 'bunga'
Final	Fin	*binataɲ *bintaɲ *gunuɲ	binataɲ bintaɲ gunuɲ	binataɲ bintaɲ gunuɲ	'binatang' 'bintang' 'gunung'

According to these data, phoneme /ɲ/ inherits the same phoneme in SJ sub dialect and BM sub dialect. The pattern of inheritance of the phoneme /ɲ/ occurs in the middle and final positions. Based on the

tabulation of the data, it was found that three glosses inherited the phoneme /ɲ/ in the middle position, while in the final position there are also three glosses.

2.9 Phoneme /l/ > SJ Sub dialect /l/, BM Sub dialect /l/

This section describes the phoneme /l/ inherits /l/ in SJ Sub dialect and BM Sub dialect as shown in the following data.

Position	P	PA	SJ Sub dialect	BM Sub dialect	Glos
Initial	I	-	-	-	-
Middle	M	*ali y (b)alik lan lu	alir bali bula bulu	alir balik bulan bulu	'alir' 'balik' 'bulan' 'bulu'
Final	F			-	

As shown in the data above, it was found that the phoneme /l/ showed linear inheritance, namely at the middle position as much as four

glosses. In addition, the omission of phonemes was seen in the middle position, the available data were very limited as shown below.

Position	Pos	PAN	SJ Sub dialect	MB Sub dialect	Glos
Initial	Init	-	-	-	-
Middle	Mi	*galut	gaut	gaut	'garut'

2.10 Fonem /*h/ > SJ Sub dialet /h/, BM Sub dialect /h/

The phoneme /*h/ shows an omission following data pattern in IMS /ø/ and IMB /ø/ as shown in the

Position	Posi	PAN	SJ Sub dialect	BM Sub dialect	Glos
Initial	Initi	*hudip *hitunɿ	idup itunɿ	idup itunɿ	'hidup' 'hitung'
Middle	Mid	-	-	-	'-
Final	Fina	-	-	-	-

Referring to the table above, it can be seen in the middle and final positions no gloss was found that the phoneme /*h/ does not appear at the initial position of 2 gloss in IMS and IMB. Furthermore,

2.11 Fonem /*n/ > IMS /n/, IMB /n/

Position	P	PA	SJ Sub dialect	IMB Sub dialect	Glos
Initial	I	-	-	-	-
Middle	M	*bin atanɿ *bin tanɿ *bu nuh *bən ih *ku ninɿ *dan tunɿ *gu nunɿ *bin ay	binat anɿ binat anɿ bunu h bene kuniɿ jantu nɿ gunu nɿ bini	binat anɿ binat anɿ bunu ah benih kuniɿ jantu nɿ gunu nɿ bini	'binatang' 'binatanɿ' 'bunuh' 'benih' 'kuning' 'jantung' 'gunung' 'bini'
Final	F	*bul	bulan	bulan	'bulan'

inal	an		taun	taun	‘tahun’
	*tah		ujan	ujan	‘hujan’
	un		ikan	ikan	‘ikan’
	*uda		daun	daun	‘daun’
	n		diṅin	diṅin	‘dingin’
	*ikan				
	*dau				
	n				
	*diṅ				
	in				

2.12 Reflection of the Inheritance of PAN Diphthongs on IMS and IMB

2.12.1 Diphthongs /*ay/ > SJ Sub dialect /i/, MB sub dialect /i/

Diphthongs /*ay/ underwent changes changing into the phoneme /i/ in SJ sub dialect and (innovations) in SJ sub dialect and MB sub dialect and BM sub dialect. Inheritance with such changes is as shown in the following data. In the data above, it only visible in the final position. can be seen that the diphthong /*ay/ inherits by

2.12.2 Diphthongs /*uy/ > SJ Sub dialect /i/, MS Sub dialect /i/

Diphthongs /*uy/ made any kind of dialect as shown in the following data changes (innovations) in SJ Sub dialect and BM sub

	Positi	PAN	SJ Sub dielact	BM Sub dialect
on	Initia	*apuy	api	api
l		-	-	-
Middle		-	-	-
End		-	-	-

In the diphthongs /*uy/ as seen from the table above, the inheritance of the /*uy/ diphthongs only occurs at the initial position with a limited amount of data, only one data appear. It shows us that the diphthong from PAN is limited used by Jambi Malay speaker

IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the descriptions that have been presented in previous chapters regarding the correspondence of Proto-Austronesian phonemes in Jambi Malay, specifically a comparative study of the Seberang Jambi Malay sub dialect and Bungo Malay sub dialect, the writer can conclude that the study can be seen from two important aspects, namely: correspondence and inheritance pattern of PAN phonemes to the two sub dialect.

After examining the sound correspondence of the two sub dialect by paying attention to certain environmental conditions in

one hundred basic Swadesh vocabularies, the writer finds two sound rules from the two sub dialect, namely;

1. The rule $r \sim R /- \# /$ consonant between Seberang Jambi Malay sub dialect and Bungo Malay Isolect at the ultima position
2. The $\sim / \# b$ rule – between Seberang Jambi Malay sub dialect and Bungo Malay sub dialect at the Penultima position. In addition, the inheritance pattern appears to be dominantly linear or intact and the inheritance changes even slightly.

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