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The Comparison Between Rantau Kelayang Dialect and Sungai Beringin Dialect (Phonological Point of View)

¹Vera Magria, ^{2*}Asridayani, ³Eli Suryani³

¹English Literature Program Faculty of Language Muara Bungo University, veramaglia14@gmail.com

²English Literature Program Faculty of Language Muara Bungo University, asritanjung1982@gmail.com

³English Literature Program Faculty of Language Muara Bungo University, elyely90@gmail.com

Corresponding Author

***Asridayani**

English Literature Program Faculty of Language Muara Bungo University, asritanjung1982@gmail.com

Abstrak

This research investigates about phonetic differences between Rantau Kelayang Dialect and Sungai Beringin Dialect. The purpose of the research are (1) to know about the differences between Rantau Kelayang Dialect and Sungai Beringin Dialect in term of vowel, consonant and Diphthong and (2) to identify the differences of phoneme between Rantau Kelayang Dialect and Sungai Beringin Dialect. Data are gained through eliciting, participating and note taking technique. Data are analyzed based on theories proposed by Crowley (1987). The result of this research show that the differences of phoneme in both dialects are occurred due phonemic change, diphthong, and phonemic addition as well as deletion.the differences happen due to the influence of Jambinese language in rantau Kelayang dialect and Minangese Language for Sungai Beringin Dialect

Keywords: Dialect, Vowel Change, Consonant Change, Phonemic Loss and Phonemic Addition

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I INTRODUCTION

Phonology is the study of sounds that produces by human being. According to Wardaugh (1977) phonology is the study of how articulation information can be used to describe the stream of sound produced by human being in communication with each other. Fromkin and

Rodman (1977) explain that phoneme is the form of the two words that is their sound are identical expect can therefore distinguish or contrast words.

Crowley (1987) says that kinds of phonemic change are: 1) phonemic loss 2) phonemic addition 3) rephonemisation

Dialect is characteristics of a region in language so that the other knows where the people come. According to Wardaugh (1977) Dialect is variety associated with a particular group of speakers and mutually intelligible with other varieties. In addition, Fromkin and Rodman(1977) point out that each person speaks somewhat differently from others, the ability of recognize acquaintaines is recognized though the dialect they uttered. It is the unique characteristics if individual language. In other hand, Holmes (200) state the dialect is features of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar which differ according to the geographical are the speakers come from.

Muara Bungo is one of regions in Jambi that have many varieties of dialect. One of Muara Bungo sub district is Pelepat. Pelepat have nine dialects. Those dialects are Senamat dialect, Pelepat Lintas dialect, Dwi Karya Bakti dialect, Balai Jaya dialect, Rantau Asam dialect, Baru Pelepat dialect, Batu Kerbau dialect, Rantau Kelayang dialect and Sungai Beringin dialect.

Rantau Kelayang and Sungai Beringin are neighboring villages in Pelepat sub district. The language that they use in daily conversation have similarities and differences due to different dialect. The example below represent the similarities phonological point from two dialects.

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Piring	Pinggan	Pinggan	‘ Plate’

II RESEARCH METHODS

Methodology is a procedure in doing research. According to Kothari (2004:37), descriptive research are those studies which are concerned with describing the characteristic of individual or a group. While, qualitative Research is specially important in the behavioural science where the aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behaviour. Qualitative method is a research procedure that descriptive data in written or sentences and get the conclusion. In other hand, Sudaryanto (1993) state that “qualitative method is a method that uses the data in the form of words, not as

Meanwhile, the differences between those two dialects are occurred due to the phonological change in the dialect. The changes include vowel and consonant. The following examples represent the differences phonological point from those two dialects.

1) Vowel /e/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect corresponds to /o/ in Sungai Beringin dialect in initial position. That change can be seen as follows:

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Atap	Genteng	Gonteng	‘roof’
Lesung	Lesong	Losong	‘mortar’

2) Consonant /t/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect corresponds to /k/ in Sungai Beringin dialect in final position. That change can be seen as follows:

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Jarum	Penyait	Penyaik	‘ sewing needle’
Sumpit	Sumpit	Sumpik	‘chopsticks’

Based on the example above, the researcher is interested to analyzed about the change of phoneme between Rantau Kelayang dialect and Sungai Beringin dialect with the title “ **the comparison between Rantau Kelayang dialect and Sungai Beringin dialect**”. The changes of phoneme seem to be found in their vowel, consonant, and diphthong in several phonemic positions: initial, medial and final. There are also lenition and addition.

numbers". The data gained in this research are not in the form of the numbers but they are in the form of spoken, words, including notes, report, and photographs. It is an important factor that should be used as a guide by the researcher. Research method can be defined as the way used in solving the problems. The term methodology is also related to the term of research method. The method used to collect the data in this study is observational method .

Source of the data is where the data types. They are source of substantive data and source of locational data (Sudaryanto, 1993:40).

Substantial data is the source of the materials that will be analyzed, and locational data is source of the data that directly have collecting. Locational data of this research is Rantau Keloyang district and substantial data of this research is word that uttered by the Rantau Keloyang peole and Sungai Beringin people. The technique of collecting data is one of the important part in this research, because in this part the researcher determine the tool and method that is appropriate to this research.

According to Sudaryanto (1993), there are two methods in collecting the data. The first is non participant observational method, which means that in observing, the writer does not participate or involve in the utterances or conversation. Then, Participant observational method means that in observing, the researcher

participates or involves directly in the utterances or conversation. In this research, the researcher uses participant observational method. At the stage of data collection, the researcher collected data using observational method, with eliciting technique, record technique and note taking technique (Sudaryanto, 1993).

In analyzing the data the researcher uses referential method. There are several steps in analyzing the data such as:

1. Classify data into two groups of dialect: Rantau Keloyang Dialect and Sungai Beringin Dialect
 2. Distinguish data in terms of phonological change (vowel, consonant, and Diphthong)
 3. Classify the data in terms of phonemic, and deletion.
- Draw conclusion

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phonological change between Rantau Keloyang Dialect and Sungai Beringin Dialect were occurred in vowel, consonant, and diphthong. The change where taken place in initial, medial and final position. There are several data about phonological change between those two dialects.

3.1. The Differences of Phoneme in Rantau Keloyang Dialect and Sungai Beringin Dialect

3.1.1 The change of vowel in initial position

a) Vowel /e/ in Rantau Keloyang dialect was corresponded to vowel /o/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Lemang	l _e man <u>g</u>	l _o man <u>g</u>	'cake in bamboo'
Enau	ə _n au	o _n au	'sugar palm'
Petai	p _e ta <u>i</u>	p _o ta <u>i</u>	'pete'
Tebu	t _e b <u>u</u>	t _o b <u>u</u>	'sugar cane'
Kerbau	k _e b <u>a</u> u	k _o b <u>a</u> u	'Buffalo'
Besi	b _e s <u>i</u>	b _o s <u>i</u>	'iron'

b) Vowel /u/ in Rantau Keloyang dialect was corresponded to vowel /o/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Rotan	u _t an	o _t an	'rattan'

c) Vowel /e/ in Rantau Keloyang dialect was corresponded to vowel /i/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Kunang-Kunang	pe <u>p</u> i	P <u>i</u> pi	'firefly'

d) Vowel /i/ in Rantau Keloyang dialect was corresponded to vowel /e/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Bodoh	i <u>n</u> tong	e <u>n</u> tong	'stupid'
Cantik	i <u>l</u> ok	e <u>l</u> ok	'beautiful'

3.1.2. The change of vowel in medial position

a) Vowel /e/ in Rantau Keloyang dialect was corresponded to vowel /a/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Menguburkan	kat <u>e</u> mpat	kat <u>a</u> mpat	'bury'

b) Vowel /e/ in Rantau Keloyang dialect was corresponded to vowel /o/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
berkelahi	ba <u>e</u> cak	ba <u>o</u> cak	'Fighting'
meletus	ma <u>e</u> tuih	ma <u>o</u> tuih	'explode'

c) Vowel /i/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect was corresponded to vowel /e/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
bersila	bas <u>i</u> lo	bas <u>e</u> lo	'sit with the leg crossed'

3.1.3. The change of vowel in final position

Vowel /o/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect was corresponded to vowel /u/ in Sungai Beringin Dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Kelapa	kelap <u>o</u>	kelap <u>u</u>	'coconut'
Datang	tib <u>o</u>	tib <u>u</u>	'come'

3.1.4. The change of consonant in final position

a) Consonant /t/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect was corresponded to vowel /k/ in Sungai Beringin Dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Bukit	buk <u>i</u> t	buk <u>i</u> k	'hill'
Sumpit	sump <u>i</u> t	sump <u>i</u> k	'chopstick'
Kunyit	kunyu <u>i</u> t	kunyu <u>i</u> k	'turmeric'
Jarum	peny <u>a</u> it	peny <u>a</u> ik	'neddle'

b) Consonant /h/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect was corresponded to vowel /n/ in Sungai Beringin Dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
pelimbahan	palimb <u>a</u> h	palimb <u>a</u> n	'junkyard'

c) Consonant /k/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect was corresponded to vowel /n/ in Sungai Beringin Dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
buang	cap <u>a</u> k	cap <u>a</u> n	'throw up'

3.1.5. The distribution of diphthong in Sungai Beringin Dialect

There is diphthong happen in Sungai Beringin Dialect compared with Rantau Kelayang dialect, it occurred in medial position. Vowel /e/ in medial position of Rantau Kelayang dialect was corresponded to diphthong /ia/ in Sungai Beringin Dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Pancing	panceng	panci <u>o</u> ng	'fishing rod'
Suling	suleng	suli <u>o</u> ng	'flute'
kucing	kuceng	kuci <u>o</u> ng	'cat'

3.2. Phonemic loss/deletion in Sungai Beringin Dialect

Phonemic loss take place when a phoneme is loss altogether between different stage of a language. All case of unconditioned sound loss at the phonetic level necessarily implies complete phonemic change

a) Vowel /i/ in final position of Rantau Kelayang dialect can be deleted in Sungai Beringin dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Kenduri	bele <u>i</u> k	bele <u>o</u> k	'ritual meal'
Obat	ube <u>i</u> k	ube <u>o</u> k	'Medicine'
Kuat	ku <u>e</u> ik	ku <u>e</u> o	'strong'
Lambat	lam <u>b</u> eik	lam <u>b</u> eo	'slow'
Lambung	bile <u>i</u> k	bile <u>o</u> k	'rice bran'
Ulat	ule <u>i</u> k	ule <u>o</u> k	'caterpillar'

b) Vowel /a/ in final position of Rantau Kelayang dialect can be deleted in Sungai Beringin dialect

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Dapur	dapu <u>a</u>	dapu <u>o</u>	'kitchen'
Cangkul	cangku <u>a</u>	pangku <u>o</u>	'hoe'
Cangkir	cangki <u>a</u>	cangki <u>o</u>	'cup'
Kasur	kasu <u>a</u>	kasu <u>o</u>	'matress'
Bubur	bubu <u>a</u>	bubu <u>o</u>	'porridge'
Labu	kundu <u>a</u>	kundu <u>o</u>	'pumpkin'

c) Consonant /h/ in final position of Rantau Kelayang dialect can be deleted in Sungai Beringin dialect.

	RKD	SBD	Meaning
Rumah	Uma <u>h</u>	Uma <u>o</u>	'house'
Beduk	Tabo <u>h</u>	Tabo <u>o</u>	'large drum'
Nanas	Nane <u>h</u>	Nane <u>o</u>	'pineapple'
Manis	Mani <u>h</u>	Mani <u>o</u>	'sweet'
Mudah	Muda <u>h</u>	Muda <u>o</u>	'easy'
Bohong	Ngico <u>h</u>	Ngico <u>o</u>	'lie'

IV CONCLUSION

Based on the Result and Discussion above, the writer took some conclusion about the change of phoneme between Rantau Kelayang dialect and Sungai Beringin dialect. The writer divided and compared the dialect into vowel, consonant, and diphthong. It can be concluded as follows:

A. The Differences of Phoneme in Rantau Kelayang Dialect and Sungai Beringin Dialect

1. The change taken place in initial position

- a) Vowel /e/ and /u/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect change into vowel /o/ in Sungai Beringin dialect
- b) Vowel /i/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect change into vowel /e/ in Sungai Beringin dialect
- c) Vowel /e/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect change into vowel /i/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

2. The change taken place in medial position

- a) Vowel /e/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect change into vowel /a/ and /o/ in Sungai Beringin dialect
- b) Vowel /i/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect change into vowel /e/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

3. The change taken place in final position

Vowel /o/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect change into vowel /u/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

4. The change of consonant in final position

a) consonant /t/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect change into consonant /k/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

b) consonant /h/ and /k/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect change into consonant /n/ in Sungai Beringin dialect

5. The distribution of diphthong in Sungai Beringin Dialect

There is diphthong happen in Sungai Beringin Dialect compared with Rantau Kelayang dialect, it occurred in medial position. Vowel /e/ in medial position of Rantau Kelayang dialect was corresponded to diphthong /ia/ in Sungai Beringin Dialect

6. Phonemic loss/deletion in Sungai Beringin Dialect

Phonemic loss take place when a phoneme is loss altogether between different stage of a language. All case of unconditioned sound loss at the phonetic level necessarily implies complete phonemic change such /h/ in Rantau Kelayang dialect can be loss in Sungai Beringin dialect

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