PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF THE RONGKONG TAE DIALECT REGENCY NORTH LUWU

Runimeirati
Megarezky University
runimeirati@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and describe the phonological system qualitatively of Tae Rongkong dialect in North Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi. The analysis was carried out on 200 Swades vocabularies carried out in the field. The results of the study were analyzed in four categories. The categories in question are phoneme identification, phoneme distribution, phoneme clusters and tribal patterns in the Tae Rongkong dialect. Based on phoneme identification, there were 5 (five) vowel phonemes [u], [a], [e], [O], and [o]; 9 (Nine) consonant phonemes [m], [l], [s], [r], [b], [k], [d], [t], and [n]; based on the distribution of vowel phonemes found 9 (nine) vowel phonemes [a], [i], [u], [I], [e], [e], [o], [U], and [O]; while the distribution of consonant phonemes found 15 (fifteen) consonant phonemes [b], [d], [g], [j], [k], [l], [m], [n], [ŋ], [p], [r], [s], [t], [v], and [?]; also found 10 (ten) vocal phoneme clusters /ai/, /au/, /ae/, /ia/, /ua/, /uo/, /ei/, /oe/, /oa/, and /io/; and in the consonant phoneme group, 6 (six) consonant phonemes were found /nd/, /nt/, /mb/, /mp/, /ŋk/, /kg/, and /nd/; The tribal patterns found by researchers in the Tae Rongkong dialect consist of trisyllabic patterns with monosyllabic V, polysyllabic K.V, V.K, trisyllabic K.K.KV and four-syllabic KK.K.K.V.

Keywords: Tae Language, Rongkong Dialect, Phonological System

A. INTRODUCTION

Various kinds of languages spread in Indonesia such as Batak language, Sundanese language, Javanese language, etc. The languages in Indonesia are dominated by regional languages which are different on each island in Indonesia. The islands of Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Papua and small islands scattered in various regions in Indonesia are unique in terms of the sound of the language used by the community in daily communication. Tae language is most widely used in Luwu Regency, including Larompong District, Suli District, Belopa District, (the capital city of Luwu Regency), Bajo District, Bupon District (Bua Ponrang), Bastem District (Basse Sangtempe'), Walendrang District, and Palopo City. Other names for the Tae language are Rongkong dialects, Rongkong Kanandede, Luwu, East Toraja, Sada, Toware, Sangngalla', Tae-Tae. A number of dialects exist in the Tae language, namely the Rongkong dialect, the Luwu dialect, the Northeast Luwu dialect, the South Luwu dialect, and the Bua dialect (Hidayah, 2017: 196). The diversity of a language has the uniqueness of each language speaker with a variety of dialects, this diversity produces a sound spoken by speakers of the language. Research on language sounds or phonology for researchers is research that has its own uniqueness, this because the shape and sound were produced from each language sound spoken by each person has its own uniqueness. Based on research that has been carried out previously with various kinds of phoneme findings in the regional language that is the object of the research, the researcher will conduct a study similar to previous research with a different area or object of research so that it is hoped that more language structures will exist in the area. Indonesia is known by the local community, in this case the language that is the object of research by the researchers in terms of the phonological system is the Tae language used by the speaking community in Rongkong District, North Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi. The formulation of the problem in this study is how is the phonological system of the Tae Rongkong dialect in North Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi based on the formulation of the

problem, the purpose of this study is to identify and describe qualitatively the phonological system of Tae Rongkong dialect in North Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Type Of Research

Qualitative research is involved in interacting with the reality under study, describing the phenomena that become facts and natural research tools. Natural means the phenomenon that is the target of research is described as it is without being accompanied by treatment, measurement, and statistical calculations. This research uses descriptive qualitative approach. Data was collected using the field method and the library method to obtain information that correlated with the study. Data collection techniques used listening techniques and note-taking techniques. The results of open interviews related to the instrument were listened to, and then recorded. Furthermore, the entire data was analyzed to determine the phonological system of the Tae Rongkong dialect in North Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi.

2. Research Location

The location of this research is Rongkong District, North Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi.

3. Data and Data Sources

The data of this research is in the form of Rongkong dialect speech. The data sources in this study were the native speakers of the Rongkong dialect or the people of the Rongkong District.

4. Data Collection Techniques

This study used the method of observing. This method has a basic technique in the form of tapping techniques. The tapping technique is a basic technique in the listening method because in essence listening is realized by tapping or the author in an effort to get, it is done by tapping the use of a person's language or how many people are informants. In the next practice, the researcher used this tapping technique with advanced techniques in the form of free listening, speaking, taking notes, and recording techniques.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

The researchers processed and analyzed the data using descriptive-qualitative analysis, without using quantitative techniques. Descriptive-qualitative analysis is a technique that describes and interprets the meaning of the data that has been collected by paying attention and recording as many aspects of the situation as possible at the time of the study.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the researchers brought up 200 Swades vocabularies to determine the phonological system of the Tae Rongkong dialect in North Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi. The researchers collected the data from 5 informants in Rongkong District, North Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi. From this vocabulary, the researcher found several language phenomena that occur in the Tae Rogkong dialect. This phenomenon is in the form of language diversity, for example in one vocabulary that is presented by researchers on several vocabularies owned by people who use the Tae Rongkong dialect for the word, including the following:] and [lalan], this is also found in the word 'come' with the mention of [ratu] and [rampo]. There is also a vocabulary that has three mentions in the Tae Rongkong dialect such as the word 'evil', namely [matampo], [makacca?] and [kadake], it is often found when the

researchers conduct research related to the Tae Rongkong dialect. Besides, the vocabulary that has more than three mentions in the Tae Rongkong dialect, for example in the word 'that', the Rongkong Tae dialect speaking community calls the word [indetUu], [dio], yatOo], [iyatUu], [tu]. From the data obtained by the researcher, the Rongkong people use the vocabulary interchangeably.

The researcher also found some vocabularies that experienced different pronunciations when communicating and interacting in the Rongkong community in North Luwu Regency. The vocabulary consists of: 25 25 The word 'hold', the Rongkong people call it the word [mentove], the phoneme [v] sounds low and smooth. The Rongkong people often mention the word 'holding' with the word [mentowe], the phoneme [w] sounds very clear and loud, and there are also people who pronounce it with the word [mentoe], from the word [mentoe] there are semi-vowel aspirations [w] such as [mentowe] phoneme [w] sounds low and smooth. On the word 'water', the Rongkong people call it the word [uvai], the phoneme [v] sounds low and smooth. Often the Rongkong people mention the word 'air' with the word [uai], there are semi-vowel aspirations [w] such as [uwai]. In the word 'rat', the Rongkong people call it the word [balavo], the phoneme [v] sounds low and smooth. Often the Rongkong people mention the word 'rat' with the word [balao], there are semi-vowel aspirations [w] such as [balawo]. in communicating and interacting.

Every word that has a phoneme [v] in the Tae Rongkong dialect as in the words [mentove], [uvai], and [balavo] if the phoneme [v] in the word is spoken in a high or loud tone for the Rongkong community, it is said to be no. polite. Researchers also found words used by the Rongkong community in North Luwu Regency to distinguish their age level, such as the word [iko], the word has several meanings namely the words 'you', 'we' and 'he', said [iko] in Tae Rongkong dialect is used when it is addressed to someone under the age of the speaker such as the child age. When saying the word [iko] to someone who is older than the speaker, for the Rongkong people it is known as disrespectful. People use the words [you], [yes], and [us] to replace the use of the word [iko] when communicating with someone who is older than the speaker.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the phonological system that is the research of the researchers includes: 1.) phoneme identification which can prove whether or not there is a phonemic sound from the Tae Rongkong dialect, the researcher identifies the minimal pair of vowel and consonant sounds of the language. 2.) The distribution of phonemes which can see the position of the presence of vowels and consonants in the Tae Rongkong dialect. 3.) Phoneme clusters, which analyzed into two different phonemes in syllable or syllable. 4.) The tribal pattern, which viewed as the rhythmic peak or rhythm with the loudness or sonority of the resulting reflected sound, which is made possible by the presence of a resonance chamber. The following presentation as follows:

1. Phoneme Identification

Phoneme identification in this study includes identification of vowel phonemes and identification of consonant phonemes in the Tae Rongkong dialect.

a. Identify vowel phonemes

Identification of vowel phonemes can be found by looking for minimal pairs of data that have been found. The proof of vowel phonemes in the Tae Rongkong dialect in the form of phoneme pairs that are in minimal pairs as follows:

Tabel 1. Data identification of vowel phonemes of Rongkong dialect Tae

Vokal	Pasangan Minimal	Makna dalam bahasa Indonesia
[a] [é]	[mat**a**]	'mata'
	[mat**é**]	'mati'
[u] [O]	[tall**O**]	'telur'
	[tall**u**]	'tiga'
[a] [e]	[sa**ŋ**a]	'nama'
	[s**e**ŋa]	'lain'
[O] [e]	[ind**O**]	'ibu'
	[ind**e**]	'ini'
[o] [u]	[av**o**]	'di atas'
	[av**u**]	'abu'

The pair of words [mata] 'mata' and [mate] 'dead' are found in vowel phonemes [a] and [e] at the end of the syllable. The pair of words [tallO] 'egg' and [tallu] 'three' found the vowel phonemes [O] and [u] at the end of the syllable. The pair of words [indo] 'mother' and [inde] 'ini' found the vowel phonemes [O] and [e] at the end of the syllable. The pair of words [avo] 'above' and [avu] found vowel phonemes [o] and [u] at the end of the syllable. The pair of words [seŋa] 'other' and [saŋa] 'name' found the vowel phonemes [e] and [a] in the middle of the syllable. From the 5 (five) minimal pairs of words, the researcher found vowel phonemes from 4 (four) minimal pairs at the end of the syllable, which consist of vowel phonemes [u] and [a], [a] and [e], [O] and [u], [o] and [u], as well as vowel phonemes in 1 (one) minimum pair of words that are in the middle of the syllable, namely vowel phonemes [e] and [a]. Based on the phoneme identification data that researchers have obtained from the Tae Rongkong dialect, so far it has proven that the Rongkong Tae dialect in North Luwu Regency has 5 (five) vowel phonemes, including: vowel phonemes [u], [a], [e], [O], and [o].

b. Identify consonant phonemes

Identification of consonant phonemes can be known by looking for minimal pairs of data that have been found. The following is a proof of the consonant phonemes of the Tae Rongkong dialect in the form of phoneme pairs that are in minimal pairs:

Tabel 2. Identification data of the Rongkong dialect Tae consonant phoneme

Konsonan	Pasangan Minimal	Makna dalam Bahasa Indonesia
[m] [l]	[li**m**a]	'tangan'
	[li**l**a]	'lidah'
[s] [r]	[ma**s**iri]	'malu'
	[ma**r**iri]	'merah
[r] [b]	[**r**atu]	'datang'
	[**b**atu]	'batu'
[k] [l]	[bu**k**u]	'tulang'
	[bu**l**u]	'bulu'
[d] [t]	[**d**aun]	'daun'
	[**t**aun]	'tahun'
[s] [n]	[mi**s**U]	'duduk'
	[mi**n**U]	'minum'

Based on the identification data of consonant phonemes in 'Table 3' the researcher found 6 (six) word pairs in the Tae Rongkong dialect consisting of: word pairs [five] and [lila] found consonants [m] and [l] in the middle position of the syllable, in the pair of words [masiri] and [mariri] found consonants [s] and [r] in the middle position of the syllable, in the pair of words [ratu] and [batu] found consonants [r] and [b] at the initial position of the syllable, in pairs the words [buku] and [fur] found consonants [k] and [l] in the middle position of the syllable, the word pairs [daun] and [taun] found consonants [d] and [t] at the initial position of the syllable, and in the word pair [misU] and [minU] found consonants [s] and [n] in the middle position of the syllable. Of the 6 (six) minimal pairs of words, the researcher found 4 (four) minimal pairs that have consonant phonemes and are located in the middle position of the syllable, namely the consonant phonemes [m] and [l], [s] and [r], [k] and [l], [s] and [n]. and 2 (two) minimal pairs that have consonant phonemes and are located in the initial position of the syllable, namely consonant phonemes [r] and [b], [d] and [t]. Based on the phoneme identification data that researchers have obtained so far, it proves that the Tae Rongkong dialect has 9 (nine) consonant phonemes including: consonant phonemes [m], [l], [s], [r], [b], [k] , [d], [t], and [n].

2. Phoneme distribution

The distribution of phonemes is divided into the distribution of vowels and consonants to see the position of the presence of vowel and consonant sounds, it can be seen from the distribution of the phonemes.

a. Vocal phoneme distribution

To see the position of the presence of a vowel sound, it can be seen from the distribution of the vowel. In Tae Rongkong dialect, the researcher found vowel phonemes that occupy the positions of the beginning of the syllable, the middle of the syllable and the end of the syllable.

b. Distribution of consonant phonemes

To see the position of the presence of a vowel sound, it can also be seen from the distribution of the consonants. In Tae' Rongkong dialect, the vocal distribution of the researchers found the consonant phonemes that occupy the initial position of the syllable, the middle of the syllable and the end of the syllable.

Discussion

Based on the results of the research conducted by the researchers from data acquisition of 200 Swades vocabularies which were analyzed into the Tae Rongkong dialect, the researchers found the Tae Rongkong dialect phonological system in the form of phoneme identification, phoneme distribution, phoneme clusters and tribal patterns from these results.

Based on the results of phoneme identification in Tae Rongkong dialect, the researcher found 5 (five) vowel phonemes, including vowel phonemes [u], [a], [e], [O], and [o], and 9 (nine) phonemes. consonants which include consonant phonemes [m], [l], [s], [r], [b], [k], [d], [t], [n] which are obtained from the results of the minimal pair of words contained in Rongkong dialect Tae.

Based on the results of the phoneme distribution that the researchers conducted on the Tae Rongkong dialect, it was proven that the Rongkong Tae dialect has a distribution of vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes. In vowel phonemes, there are vowel phonemes [a], [i] and [u] which occupy all positions in the existence of sound. The vowel phonemes [I], [e], [é], and [o] occupy the middle position of the syllable and the end of the syllable, and the vowel phonemes [U] and [O] only occupy the final position of the syllable in the Tae Rongkong dialect. The distribution of consonant phonemes proves that in the Tae Rongkong dialect, consonant phonemes [ŋ] are found which occupy all positions in the existence of these consonant sounds, in consonant phonemes [b], [d], [j], [k], [l], [m], [p], [r], [s], [t] occupy the initial and middle positions of the syllables. Consonant phonemes [n] and [?] occupy positions in the middle of the syllable and at the end of the syllable, and consonant phonemes [g] only occupy the initial position of the syllable, and consonant phonemes [w] and [v] only occupy

28

positions in the middle of the syllable in Rongkong dialect Tae.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion of the Tae Rongkong dialect phonological system in North Luwu Regency, it can be concluded that the Rongkong Tae dialect has a phonological system of language in the form of phoneme identification, phoneme distribution, phoneme clusters and tribal patterns obtained from data analysis based on 200 swades vocabulary in the researcher. In the phoneme identification which carried out by researchers in the Tae dilaek Rongkong language, 5 (five) vowel phonemes were found, including vowel phonemes [u], [a], [e], [O], and [o], and 9 (nine) consonant phonemes. which include consonant phonemes [m], [l], [s], [r], [b], [k], [d], [t], [n] obtained. In the distribution of phonemes in Tae language dialect rongkong found 9 (nine) vowel phonemes which include vowel phonemes [a], [i], [u], [I], [e], [é], [o], [U] and [O], each of which occupies the position of a vowel sound in the Tae Rongkong dialect. In the distribution of consonant phonemes found 15 (fifteen) consonant phonemes in the Tae Rongkong dialect, consonant phonemes were found consisting of consonant phonemes [b], [d], [g], [j], [k], [l], [m], [n], [ŋ], [p], [r], [s], [t], [v] and [?]. In the Tae Rongkong dialect, the phoneme clusters found by the researcher include a vowel phoneme group and a consonant phoneme group consisting of 10 (ten) groups of vowel phonemes, including the vowel phoneme group /ai/, /au/, /ae/, /ia/, /ua/, /uo/, /ei/, /oe/, /oa/, and diphthongs /io/, and 6 (six) consonant phonemes consisting of phoneme groups consonants /nd/, /nt/, /mb/, /mp/, /ŋk/, /kg/, and /nd/. Based on the tribal pattern data that researchers have obtained so far, it proves that the tribal pattern found in the Tae Rongkong dialect consists of monosyllabic polo, two-syllabic, three-syllabic, and four-syllabic polo.

REFERENCES

Chaer, A. 2014. *Linguistik Umum*. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta

Chaer, A. 2015. *Fonologi Bahasa Indonesia*. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta.

Charmilasari. 2017, *Sistem Fonologi Bahasa Makassar Dialek Cikoang Kabupaten Takalar*. Jurnal Onoma Volume 3.

Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 2008. *Kamus Linguistik*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Jakarta.

M. Nur Hidayah, Asri. 2017. *Frasa Dalam Bahasa Tae*. Jurnal Volume 23 Nomor 2.

Musayyedah. 2014. *Korespondensi Bunyi Bahasa Bugis Dialek Soppeng dan Dialek Ennak*. Jurnal, Volume 20:354.

Ratna, N.K. 2016. *Metodologi Penelitian Kajian Budaya dan Ilmu Sosial Humaniora Pada Umumnya*. Pustaka Pelajar. Yogyakarta.

Sariono, A. 2016. *Pengantar Dialektologi Panduan Penelitian dengan Metode Dialektometri*. PT Buku Seru. Jakarta.

Sidauruk, J. 2017. *Sistem Fonologi Bahasa Bugis Bone (Telaah Fonologi: Field Research)*. Jurnal:C-6.

Sumarsono. 2017. *Sosiolingustik*. Pustaka Pelajar. Yogyakarta. Soeparno. 2013. *Dasar-dasar Linguistik Umum.* Tiara Wacana. Banten.

Verhaar, John W. M. 1998. *Pengantar Linguistik*. Gadja Mada University Press. Yogyakarta.

Yusuf, S. 1998. *Fonetik dan Fonologi* . PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Jakarta.