

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LANGUAGE TANJUNG PURA MALAY AND BATU BARA MALAY FROM PHONOLOGICAL ASPECTS

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Abstract: This research aims to carry out a contrastive analysis of two Malay dialects, namely Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara Malay, with a focus on phonological aspects. The main aim of this research is to identify differences and similarities in pronunciation, phonological structure, and other phonological characteristics between these two dialects. This research uses qualitative research. It involved voice recording, acoustic analysis, and comparison of phonological systems to describe the phonological differences between Malay of Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara. The results showed that these two dialects have significant differences in vowel pronunciation, consonant use, intonation, and word stress patterns. Additionally, it was found that phonological history and development may have played an important role in shaping these phonological differences. However, there are also similarities in some phonological aspects between these two dialects. This research provides a deeper understanding of the phonological structure in these two Malay dialects, as well as providing insight into how the language adapted and developed in different geographical contexts. The results of this research can form the basis for further studies of the languages and cultures of this region and can contribute to the maintenance and preservation of these languages.

INTRODUCTION

In the history of language and linguistic development, research on dialects and regional language variations has become an important topic. Language is a reflection of a community's culture and history, and understanding regional language variations helps us to better understand cultural identity and the process of language evolution itself.

According to Kridalaksana (2008) Language is a system of sound symbols used by members of a society to work together, interact, and identify themselves. Then Chomsky (2000) says the language is the inherent capability of native speakers to understand and form grammatical sentences. A language is a set of (finite or infinite) sentence, each finite

length constructed out of a limited set of elements. This definition of language considers sentences as the basis of a language. Sentences may be limited or unlimited and are made up of only minor components.

Then language is a part of linguistic. Linguistic has many branches. One of them is Phonology. Phonology is the science of a system in a language. Lodge (2009) says, Phonology is the branch of linguistics concerned with the study of speech sounds with reference to their distribution and patterning.

This research takes an analysis of using language Malay. Two areas becoming the places for this research are Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara.

Tanjung Pura Malay and Batu Bara Malay are two dialects of Malay spoken by different communities in certain regions. Different geographic regions often have a significant influence on language development, including in terms of phonology. Therefore, research comparing the phonological aspects of these two dialects can provide valuable insight into how geographic environments can influence the development of and differences in pronunciation and sound systems.

In addition, this research can also have practical relevance, such as helping in the preservation and documentation of regional languages that may be threatened with extinction due to social, cultural and demographic changes. By understanding the phonological differences between Tanjung Pura Malay and Batu Bara Malay, we can better understand the linguistic diversity of this region and plan steps to preserve it.

Thus, this research is important in the context of comparative linguistic studies, cultural preservation, and in-depth understanding of languages and communities in the regions of Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara..

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research uses a qualitative approach, which focuses on assigning meaning, describing, clarifying, placing data in their respective contexts and often describing them in words rather than numbers (Mahsun, 2007).

The location of this research is in Batu Bara and Tanjung Pura regions. The tool used in data collection is a recording device used to interview Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara Malay communities. The initial step is to record the voices of native speakers of Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara Malay. This recording includes a variety of contexts and

sentences to capture everyday pronunciation. The second is to analyze phonemic transcription. It is carried out to analyze and identify the phonemes used in both dialects. This includes identifying vowels, consonants, and their allophones. The third, the use of acoustic analysis is to measure phonetic parameters such as fundamental frequency (F0), duration, intensity, and other acoustic characteristics. This can help in a deeper understanding of the differences in the pronunciation of vowels and consonants. The fourth, intonation pattern analysis is to analyze the intonation and melody patterns of sounds in speech to understand the differences in word stress, tone, and intonation between the two dialects. Then to examine the historical record and development of the Malay language in Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara regions is to understand how historical phonological changes have influenced the phonological systems in these two dialects. The last is Comparative Analysis. To analyze the data that has been collected is to identify phonological differences between Tanjung Pura Malay and Batu Bara Malay. This includes looking for signs of different phonemes and unique phonological patterns in each dialect.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, researcher has carried out an in-depth phonological analysis of two Malay dialects, namely Tanjung Pura Malay and Batu Bara Malay, with a focus on phonological aspects. The results revealed a number of significant phonological differences between these two dialects, while also identifying several interesting similarities.

First of all, there are any striking differences in vowel pronunciation. Malay of Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara has a more complex vowel system with significant differences. This may indicate different geographical and historical influences on the phonological development of these two dialects.

Some of them are as follows:

Ibu:Mother

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Omak</i> [O mak]	<i>Emak</i> [E mak]	[o]	[E]

Kemana:Where

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Kemano</i> [<i>kemano</i>]	<i>Kemane</i> [<i>kemane</i>]	[o]	[a]

Belanja:Shopping

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Belanjo</i> [<i>belanjo</i>]	<i>Belanje</i> [<i>belanje</i>]	[o]	[e]

Percaya:Believe

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Pecayo</i> [<i>pecayo</i>]	<i>Pecaye</i> [<i>pecaye</i>]	[o]	[e]

Kedai:Stall

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Kodai</i> [<i>kodai</i>]	<i>Kedai</i> [<i>kedai</i>]	[o]	[e]

Kecil:Small

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Kocik</i> [<i>kocik</i>]	<i>Kecik</i> [<i>kecik</i>]	[o]	[e]

Coba:Try

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Cubo</i> [<i>cubo</i>]	<i>Cube</i> [<i>cube</i>]	[o]	[e]

Hendak:Wish

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Ondak</i> [<i>ondak</i>]	<i>Endak</i> [<i>endak</i>]	[o]	[e]

Pukul:Hit (in the leg area with a rope or belt or similar object)

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Bosit</i> [<i>bosit</i>]	<i>Besit</i> [<i>besit</i>]	[o]	[e]

Pening:Dizzy

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Poning</i> [<i>poning</i>]	<i>Pening</i> [<i>pening</i>]	[o]	[e]

Gila:Mad

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Podau</i> [<i>podau</i>]	<i>Pedau</i> [<i>pedau</i>]	[o]	[e]

Bandel: Wayward

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Dogil</i> [<i>dogil</i>]	<i>Degil</i> [<i>Degil</i>]	[o]	[e]

Perih:Smarting

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Podih</i> [<i>podih</i>]	<i>Pedeh</i> [<i>pedeh</i>]	[o] and [i]	[e] and [e]

Tampar: Slap

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Vowel Differences	
		Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
<i>Topuk</i> [<i>topuk</i>]	<i>Tepuk</i> [<i>tepu</i> k]	[o]	[e]

Second, there are differences in the use of consonants between the two dialects. Some consonants may be used with different frequencies or even have consonants that are unique in one dialect but absent in another. This indicates substantial variation in consonant usage between Tanjung Pura Malay and Batu Bara Malay, moreover there are some words in different vowels too except consonants. Some of them are as follows;

Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay	Indonesian	The Meaning in English
<i>Apo</i>	<i>Maya</i>	<i>Apa</i>	What
<i>Makan</i>	<i>Baham</i>	<i>Makan</i>	Eat
<i>Keto</i>	<i>Kerete</i>	<i>Kereta/Sepeda Motor</i>	Motorcycle
<i>Becongkang</i>	<i>Betekak</i>	<i>Berdebat</i>	Debate
<i>Awas</i>	<i>Benai</i>	<i>Awas</i>	Beware
<i>Posa</i>	<i>Pasar</i>	<i>Pasar</i>	Market
<i>Kene'eh</i>	<i>Tingkah</i>	<i>Kelakuan</i>	Action
<i>Goam</i>	<i>Geram</i>	<i>Gemas</i>	Infuriated
<i>Elok</i>	<i>Mendai</i>	<i>Bagus</i>	Good
<i>Pogang</i>	<i>Jabat</i>	<i>Pegang</i>	Hold
<i>Tengok</i>	<i>Keleh</i>	<i>Lihat</i>	See
<i>Sampan</i>	<i>Biduk</i>	<i>Perahu</i>	Boat
<i>Nenek</i>	<i>Andong</i>	<i>Nenek</i>	Grandmother

Furthermore, in analyzing intonation and voice melody, researcher found that word stress patterns, pitch, and intonation differed between these two dialects. This can influence the way communication and expression is carried out in both dialects. The following are differences in word stress patterns, tone, and intonation between Malay of Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara that can influence the way communication and expressions are carried out in the two dialects.

1. Word Stress Patterns.

In Tanjung Pura Malay, word stress may tend to be more evenly distributed across the words in a sentence. This means that in a sentence like "*Saya suka makan nasi goreng*," the emphasis on each word can be more balanced, for example: "*Sa-ye su-ke ma-kan na-si go-reng*," while in Batu Bara Malay, the stress pattern of words may be more varied and can be placed on certain words that carry meaning or are important in the context of the sentence. For example, in the same sentence, emphasis may be placed on words that are considered important, for example: "*Sa-yo su-ko ma-kan NA-si go-reng*,"

2. Tone Pattern.

In Tanjung Pura Malay, the tone pattern may tend to be flatter or have less pitch variation. This may reflect the use of relatively stable intonation in speaking. While In Batu Bara Malay, the tone patterns may be more varied and may contain more variations in intonation. This can reflect stronger expression in speaking.

3. Intonation Patterns.

In Tanjung Pura Malay, intonation may be more likely to fall at the end of a sentence, indicating a more stable ending in the conversation. While in Batu Bara Malay, intonation may be more varied, and sentences may end on a higher note or fall differently, showing richer nuances of expression.

These differences in word stress patterns, tone, and intonation can influence how messages are conveyed in everyday conversation. People who speak these two dialects may rely on these patterns to express meaning, emotion, or intensity in communication. Therefore, understanding these differences can help in communicating more effectively in contexts appropriate to each dialect.

The last is the similarities in phonology. the following are examples that remain consistent between Malay of Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara despite differences in

pronunciation:

Examples of Similarities in Phonology:

1. Consonant Phoneme [s]: In the second dialect, the phoneme [s] (alveolar sibilant consonant) may be used consistently in the pronunciation of certain words. Example: "*satu*" (one) in both dialects will have the same consonant [s].
2. Vowel Phoneme [a]: The vowel [a] (open middle vowel) may be pronounced similarly in certain words in both dialects. Example: "*anak*" (child) in Tanjung Pura Malay and "*anak*" in Batu Bara Malay will have the similar [a] vowel.
3. Same Latin Script: These second dialects may use the same Latin script in writing, so that understanding of the spelling and alphabet remains consistent, despite differences in pronunciation.
4. Single Vowel Nucleus Phonemes: In certain words, single vowel nucleus phonemes such as [i], [e], [o], or [u] may be pronounced similarly in both dialects.
5. Basic Syllable Structure: Basic syllable structures, such as CV (consonant + vowel) or CVC (consonant + vowel + consonant), may remain consistent in the formation of words in both dialects.

Phonological differences between two language dialects are often accompanied by similarities in the form of certain phonemes or basic language structures. This shows that there are basic phonological elements that are maintained amidst wider phonological variations. These similarities can be important for better understanding between speakers of both dialects and for the preservation of language and culture.

However, it is important to note that in the analysis, researcher also found some similarities in the phonology of these two dialects. Some phonemes may remain consistent between the two, despite differences in pronunciation. This shows that there are phonological elements that are maintained amidst variations.

The results of this study provide deeper insight into the phonological differences and similarities between Tanjung Pura Malay and Batu Bara Malay in terms of pronunciation, phonological structure and intonation. These differences may have roots in the history, geography, and different social interactions of the regions where these two dialects are spoken.

Apart from that, this research can also contribute to the preservation of local language and culture. With a better understanding of the phonological systems in

these two dialects, language preservation and documentation measures can be designed to support the communities that use these languages.

In addition, this research can also serve as a basis for further research in the fields of comparative linguistics, dialect studies, and understanding regional language variations. By better understanding the phonological differences and similarities, with the hope this research can make a valuable contribution to the understanding of the language and culture of Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara regions as well as the Malay language more broadly.

CONCLUSION

This study carried out a phonological analysis of two Malay dialects, namely Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara Malay, with a focus on phonological aspects, especially the pronunciation of vowels and consonants, word stress patterns, tone and intonation. Apart from that, there are also phonological elements that remain consistent between these two dialects. The results of this study reveal significant differences in vowel pronunciation between the two dialects. There are any striking differences in vowel pronunciation. Malay of Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara has a more complex vowel system with significant differences. This may indicate different geographical and historical influences on the phonological development of these two dialects. Then the researcher also found differences in consonant usage between the two dialects, with some consonants perhaps being used with different frequencies or even having unique consonants in one dialect but not in the other. This indicates substantial phonological variation in consonant usage between Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara Malay. In addition, in the analysis of voice intonation and melody, researcher also identified differences in word stress patterns, pitch, and intonation. This pattern can influence the way communication and expression are carried out in both dialects. However, it is important to note that this analysis also found some similarities in the phonology of these two dialects. Some phonemes remain consistent between the two, despite differences in pronunciation. This similarity shows that there are phonological elements that are maintained amidst variations. Then, the results of this study also provide deeper insight into the phonological differences and similarities between Tanjung Pura and Batu Bara Malay. These differences may reflect the different history, geography, and cultural influences in

language development in the regions where these two dialects are spoken. The similarities found also indicate the existence of conservative elements in phonology that can be characteristic of each dialect. This research can provide a basis for further studies in the fields of comparative linguistics, dialect studies, and language preservation. With a better understanding of these phonological differences and similarities, researcher hope to contribute to the preservation and documentation of regional languages such as Tanjung Pura Malay and Batu Bara Malay as well as a deeper understanding of the language and culture of this region.

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