

**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS ON BUNTOK DIALECT BAKUMPAI  
DAYAK LANGUAGE AT SOUTH BARITO DISTRICT**

**THESIS**



**BY  
SARAH ANGGRAINI**

**STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PALANGKA RAYA  
2020 M / 1442 H**

**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS ON BUNTOK DIALECT BAKUMPAI  
DAYAK LANGUAGE AT SOUTH BARITO DISTRICT**

**THESIS**

Presented to  
State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya  
In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
For the degree of *Sarjana* in English Language Education



**BY  
SARAH ANGGRAINI  
SRN: 1601121084**

**STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PALANGKA RAYA  
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION  
STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH EDUCATION  
2020 M / 1442 H**

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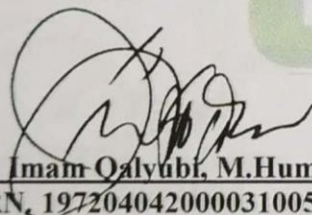
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BARITO DISTRICT  
Name : Sarah Anggraini  
SRN : 1601121084  
Faculty : Education and Teacher Training  
Department : Language Education  
Study Program : English Education

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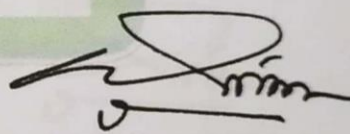
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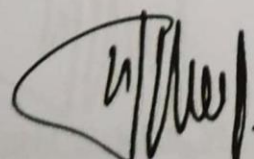
  
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ORN. 197204042000031005

Advisor II

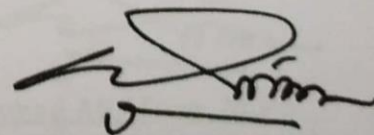
  
Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd  
ORN. 198406222015031003

Acknowledged by:

The Vice Dean of Academic Affairs

  
Dr. Nurul Wahdah, M.Pd  
ORN. 198003072006042004

Secretary of  
Language Education Department

  
Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd  
ORN. 1984062220150310003

## PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING


Judul : STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS ON BUNTOK DIALECT  
BAKUMPAI DAYAK LANGUAGE AT SOUTH  
BARITO DISTRICT  
Nama : Sarah Anggraini  
NIM : 1601121084  
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan  
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa  
Program Studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

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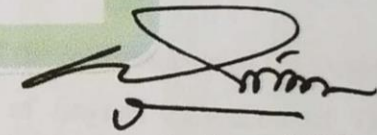
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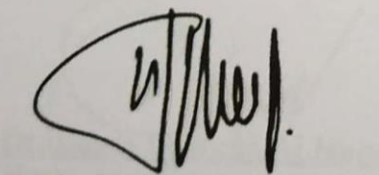
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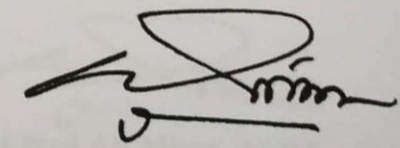
Mengetahui:

Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik



Dr. Nurul Wahdah, M.Pd  
NIP. 198003072006042004

Sekretaris  
Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa,



Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd  
NIP. 1984062220150310003

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Palangka Raya, 28<sup>th</sup> August 2020

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Sarah Anggraini  
Thesis**

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In-  
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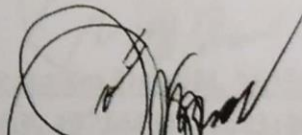
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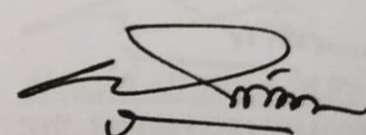
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Advisor I

  
**Dr. Imam Qalubi, M.Hum.**  
ORN. 197204042000031005

Advisor II

  
**Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd**  
ORN. 198406222015031003

**NOTA DINAS**

Palangka Raya, 28 Agustus 2020

Perihal : **Mohon Diuji Skripsi  
Sarah Anggraini**

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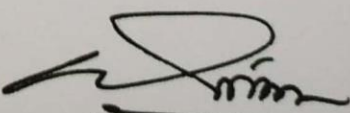
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Pembimbing I

Pembimbing II

  
Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M.Hum.

NIP. 197204042000031005

  
Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd

NIP. 198406222015031003

## THESIS APPROVAL

Thesis Title : **STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS ON BUNTOK  
DIALECT BAKUMPAI DAYAK  
LANGUAGE AT SOUTH BARITO  
DISTRICT**

Name : Sarah Anggraini

SRN : 1601121084

Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

Department : Language Education

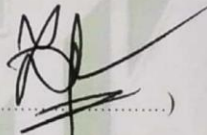
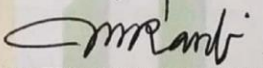
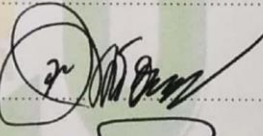
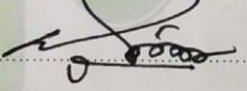
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4. Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd (Secretary/Examiner) 

Approved by:

Dean, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education



**Dr. Rodhatul Jennah, M. Pd**  
IDN. 1967100319930 3 2001

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“Where there’s a will, there’s a way”*



This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved mother Rinda  
Wati for her valuable endless  
prayer, sacrifice, and support.



## DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP



Herewith, I:

Name : Sarah Angraini  
SRN : 1601121084  
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education  
Department : Language Education  
Study Program : English Education

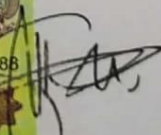
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## ABSTRACT

Anggraini, Sarah. 2020. *Structural Analysis on Buntok Dialect Bakumpai Dayak Language at South Barito District*. Thesis. Department of Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya. Supervisor: (I) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, S.S., M.Hum. (II) Akhmad Ali Mirza, M. Pd.

**Keywords:** Analysis, Dayak Bakumpai Language, Dialect, Structural Analysis

This study was aimed to describe the structural analysis in the Dayak Bakumpai language of the Buntok dialect in South Barito District because it is seen from a structural perspective in the phonological and lexical fields that Bakumpai language has similarities and differences with Bakumpai in other areas and with this study as a pilot to study the Bakumpai Dayak language more deeply and as an appreciation for the form and preservation of the Bakumpai Dayak Language in South Barito District.

This study used descriptive qualitative method. The research subjects were selected from native speakers of the Dayak Bakumpai people, especially those living in Buntok. The object of this research is the Dayak Bakumpai language in the Buntok dialect in South Barito Regency. In the process of collecting data, researchers used questionnaires, observation, interviews, and documentation. The research data validity test used the triangulation method.

The results of this study concluded that: (1) the phonological structure in BDBDL has 27 phoneme sounds consisting of 4 vowel phonemes, namely, /e/, /i/, /u/, /a/ and allophones [ɛ], [I], and [U], 5 diphthongs, namely, /ay/, /aw/, /ey/, /ew/, /uy/, and 18 consonant phonemes /p/, /b/, /d/, /t/, /k/, /g/, /ʔ/, /s/, /h/, /c/, /j/, /m/, /n/, /ñ/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /w/, /y/, the syllable pattern in BDBDL has a monosyllabic syllable pattern structure; (CV), the structure of a two-syllable ; (V-CV), (V-CVC), (VC-CVC), three-syllable pattern structure ; (CV-CVC-CV), (CV-CVC-CVC), and the structure of the four-syllable (CV-CV-CV-CVC), (CVC-CV-CV-CV). So that the total syllable patterns in the Buntok dialect amount to four syllable structure patterns. (2) the lexical structure in BDBDL is categorized into the form of nouns, verbs and adjectives.

## ABSTRAK

Anggraini, Sarah. 2020. *Structural Analysis on Buntok Dialect Bakumpai Dayak Language at South Barito District*. Skripsi. Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya. Pembimbing: (I) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, S.S., M.Hum. (II) Akhmad Ali Mirza, M. Pd.

**Kata Kunci:** Analisis, Bahasa Dayak Bakumpai, Dialek, Analisis Struktur

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan analisis struktural dalam bahasa Dayak Bakumpai Dialek Buntok di Kabupaten Barito Selatan karena dilihat dari segi struktural pada bidang fonologi dan leksikal bahasa Bakumpai memiliki persamaan dan perbedaan dengan bakumpai di daerah lain dan dengan penelitian ini sebagai percontohan untuk mengkaji bahasa Dayak Bakumpai lebih dalam dan sebagai apresiasi bentuk dan pelestarian Bahasa Dayak Bakumpai di Kabupaten Barito Selatan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Subjek penelitian ini dipilih dari penutur asli masyarakat Dayak Bakumpai terutama yang tinggal di Buntok. Objek penelitian ini adalah Bahasa Dayak Bakumpai dialek Buntok di Kabupaten Barito Selatan. Dalam proses pengumpulan data peneliti menggunakan kuisioner, observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Uji keabsahan data peneliti menggunakan metode triangulasi.

Hasil penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa : (1) struktur fonologi dalam BDBDL mempunyai 27 bunyi fonem yang terdiri atas 4 fonem vokal yaitu, /e/, /i/, /u/,/a/ dan alofon [ɛ], [I], dan [U], 5 diftong yaitu, /ay/, /aw/, /ey/, /ew/, /uy, dan 18 fonem konsonan /p/, /b/, /d/, /t/, /k/, /g/, /ʔ/, /s/, /h/, /c/, /j/, /m/, /n/, /ñ/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /w/, /y/, pada pola suku kata yang ada dalam BDBDL memiliki struktur pola suku kata bersuku satu; (KV), struktur pola suku kata bersuku dua; (V-KV), (V-KVK), (VK-KVK), struktur pola suku kata bersuku tiga; (KV-KVK-KV), (KV-KVK-KVK), dan struktur pola suku kata bersuku empat (KV-KV-KV-KVK), (KVK-KV-KV-KV). Sehingga total pola suku kata pada dialek Buntok berjumlah empat pola struktur suku kata. (2) struktur leksikal dalam BDBDL dikategorikan dalam bentuk kata benda, kata kerja, dan kata sifat.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The researcher would like to express her sincere gratitude to Allah SWT, for the blessing bestowed in his whole life particularly during the thesis writing without which this thesis would not have come to its final form. Sholawat and salam always be bestowed to the last prophet Muhammad SAW., who has shown us the role of life to make our life true.

Her appreciation is addressed to:

1. Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of the State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya, Dr. Hj. Rodhatul Jennah, M.Pd. for her invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.
2. Vice Dean in Academic Affairs, Dr. Nurul Wahdah, M.Pd., for her invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.
3. Secretary of Language Education Department, Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd., for his invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.
4. Dr. Imam Qalyubi, S.S., M.Hum. and Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd, the researcher's first and second advisor, for theirvaluable suggestion, encouragement, and assistance both in academic and administrative matters.
5. The board of examiners, for their corrections, comments and suggestions which are profitable to the accomplishing of this thesis.
6. All lecturers of Study Program of English Education.
7. All of her friends of English Education Study Program, especially

for all the 2016 batch for the support in sadness and happiness during the study in the undergraduate program and for their support to the accomplishing his thesis.

8. Her beloved mother, Rinda Wati for their moral support and endless prayer so that she is able to finish her study.
9. Her beloved sister, Elma Chaerani, who had patiently supported her.
10. Her best companion, Muhammad Norrahmani, S.Sos. who is always support her.
11. The whole communitis of Buntok period for their time and support. May Allah Almighty bless them all. *Amin*

Palangka Raya, August 2020  
The researcher,



Sarah Anggraini  
SRN 1601121084

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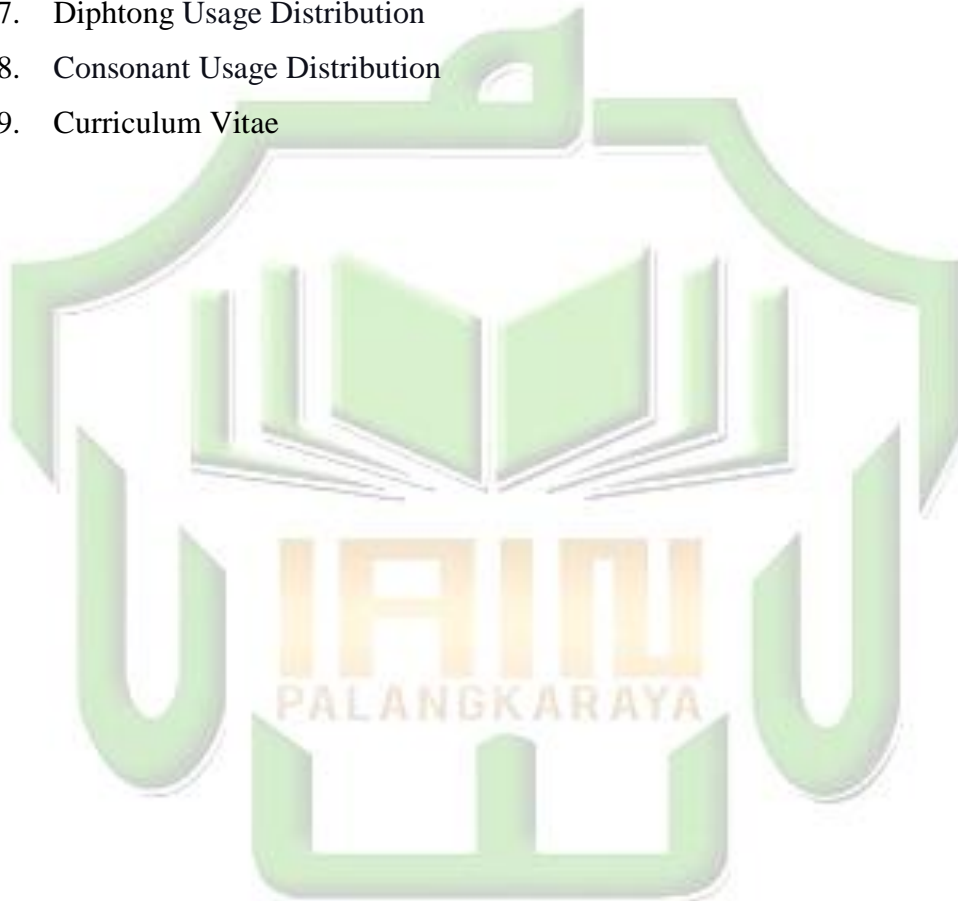
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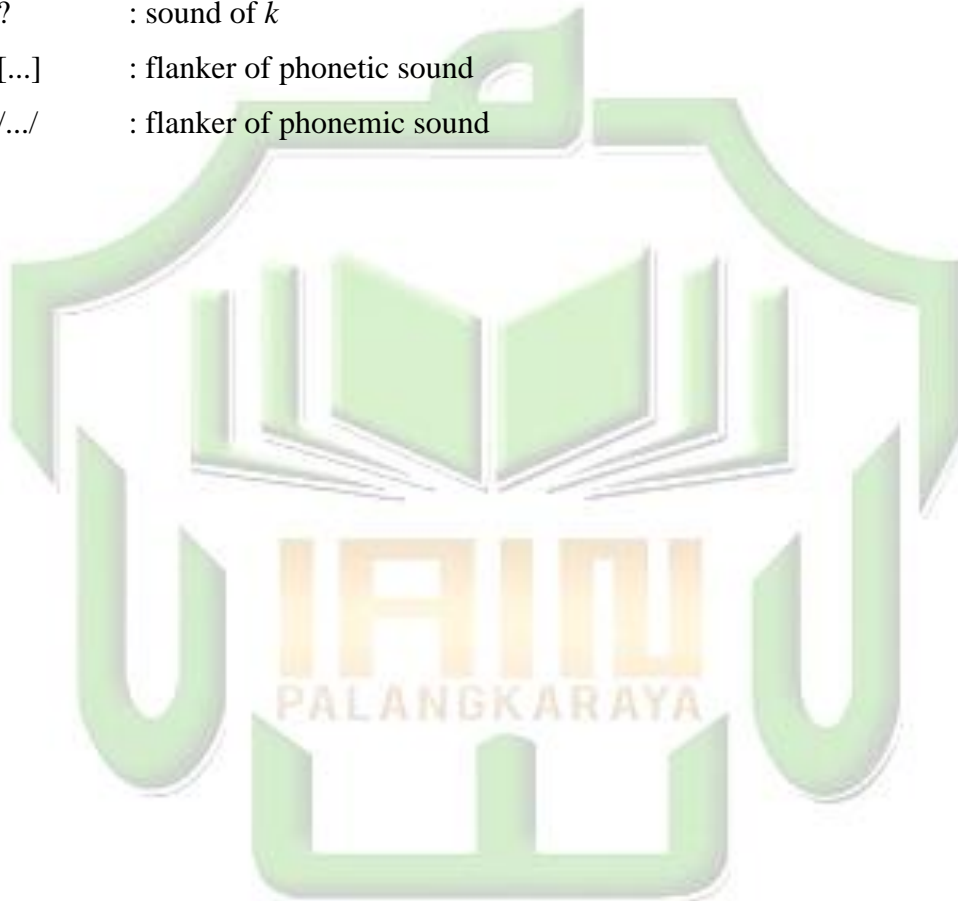
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9. Curriculum Vitae



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| BDBDL | : Buntok Dialect Bakumpai Dayak Language |
| U     | : allophone of phoneme <i>u</i>          |
| I     | : allophone of phoneme <i>i</i>          |
| ε     | : allophone of phoneme <i>e</i>          |
| ŋ     | : sound of <i>ng</i>                     |
| ñ     | : sound of <i>ny</i>                     |
| ʔ     | : sound of <i>k</i>                      |
| [...] | : flanker of phonetic sound              |
| /.../ | : flanker of phonemic sound              |



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer presents the background of study, research problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, definitions of the key terms.

### **A. Background of Study**

Bakumpai Language is one of the regional languages in South Barito which is still inherited, so there are still many who use the language. According to Misrita (2016, p.118) "Bakumpai is a language spoken by indigenous ethnic communities who live in villages that are located far from each other and are scattered along the Barito river basin which covers the South and Central Kalimantan Provinces. Even though the villages are separated by jungles, swamps, and hills, the Bakumpai language is still used and there is no difficulty in contact between the speakers".

The Bakumpai language, seen from the pedigree, is the language of the Barito DAS Dayak tribe, which is influenced by the Banjar language and is still within Dayak Ngaju language family. According Nasrullah (2014, p.40) Bakumpai as part of Dayak ethnic group can be viewed from the larger group, to smaller group to find the position of the Bakumpai. The ethnic Dayak is divided into seven major groups, namely: (1) Dayak Ngaju, (2) Dayak Apu Kayan, (3) Dayak Iban and Heban or Dayak Laut, (4) Dayak Klemantan or Dayak Darat; (5) Dayak Murut; (6) Dayak Punan, and (7) Dayak Ot Danum. Each of the seven

sub-groups are divided into tens to hundreds of smaller. Dayak Ngaju language is used by several tribes in Central Kalimantan, some sub-tribes such as Katingan, Kapuas, Mangkatip, and Bakumpai, which use the same language, but due to differences in place and changes in vocabulary due to the influence of languages and other surroundings, from these differences can be seen from the dialect.

Bakumpai language when viewed in terms of its structure also has similarities and differences with Bakumpai in other areas such as the Bakumpai language in Marabahan which was clarified by Misrita (2016) based on an analysis of several examples of word data in the phonological field in the Bakumpai Marabahan dialect and Buntok found supporting evidence for the origin of the two dialects of the same language, namely Bakumpai prilingual which can be seen in the vowel phoneme /e/ with the vowel phoneme /i/, for example the word 'fear' in the Bakumpai Marabahan language is *mekeh* while in the Bakumpai language Buntok is *mikeh* from the data It can be seen that there is cognition between the vowel phoneme /e/ the Bakumpai Marabahan dialect and the /i/ Bakumpai Buntok dialect and this is one of the early symptoms of the development direction of the phoneme system in each dialect due to the influence of differences in linguistic environments while in diphthong /ai/ in Bakumpai Marabahan and Buntok dialects indicate the authenticity of the two dialects which comes from the same language as the word 'powder' in the Bakumpai Marabahan dialect is *kasai* and in the Bakumpai Buntok dialect it is also said to be *kasai*.

Communication within the nuclear family in the local Bakumpai community is generally still carried out in the Bakumpai language. Sociologically and geographically, the local Bakumpai language varieties can have an identity as a dialect.

The use of language in communication is determined by linguistic factors, also by geographical factors which are determined by other non-linguistic factors, often also said to be related to social and cultural factors. "Kridalaksana; language is an arbitrary system of sound symbols used by members of social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves (2001). "(Yendra, 2018 page 3).

Bakumpai Language in South Barito Regency, in general, has many variations both social and regional variations. Therefore speakers are very careful in language. They are very concerned about the variety of languages used, especially in the use of the speech level because the use of language is inseparable from the social context.

In everyday life, the people of South Barito still use Bakumpai as a communication tool. In this connection, the Bakumpai language in South Barito, abbreviated as BDBDL, is not only a communication tool, it is also used to support the culture of its speakers..

In this type of research, not many studies have examined in various aspects, especially in the structure of Buntok Dialect through phonology and lexical fields. With this research as a pilot to examine the Bakumpai Language Dayak more deeply and as a form of

appreciation and maintain and preserve the Dayak Bakumpai Language in the South Barito District.

## **B. Research Problem**

Based on the background of the above problems, the research problems are formulated in this study:

1. How is BDBDL in the structure of field of phonology?
2. How is BDBDL in the structure of field of lexical ?

## **C. Objectives of the Study**

In line with the research problem above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To describe the structure of BDBDL in the field of phonology.
2. To describe the structure of BDBDL in the field of lexical.

## **D. Significance of the Study**

This research have some benefits. There are two kinds of benefits in this research as follow :

1. Theoretical benefits
  - a. For Students

The results of the study hopefully to give useful information and recommendation for language development in the field of local content education where local languages are one that must be taught as a provision of insight, attitudes and behaviors that are solid for the environment and can preserve natural, cultural, and social resources.



b. For the other researcher

The result of this study to be added for Linguistic theories, especially in the dialect field and local governments can use them as a reference in the development and preservation of the Bakumpai language used in South Barito and its surroundings.

2. Practical benefits

The result of this study use to describe the state of the use of BDBDL in the field of phonology, namely the sound of language, how to pronounce in Bakumpai language can be written with [] phonetic symbol clamps and / / phonemic symbol clamps, and lexical meanings that are owned or contained in lexemes even though there is no context. For example, manuk (chicken) has the lexical meaning 'a kind of bird'.

**E. Scope and Limitations**

The scope of this research includes the study of structural analysis in the dialect Buntok Dayak Bakumpai language, specifically in the phonology and lexical fields. The scope of this study will observe the language sounds and sentences in the Buntok dialect of Dayak Bakumpai. In other words, the scope of this research is limited to the field of phonology which concerns how many vowel, consonant, diphthongs and syllables in BDBDL, lexical fields which concern the basic meaning of words BDBDL.

## F. Definition of key terms

### 1. Analysis

Analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specific and characteristics of the material (Ary et al, 2010, p.457)

### 2. Structural Analysis

Structural analysis is a way to research and reveal the meaning of literary works through discussion of interrelated elements between one element and another structurally so that structural analysis is carried out to identify, study, and describe the functions that exist in elements of literary works ( Susanti, 2013, p.4 )

### 3. Dayak Bakumpai Language

Dayak Bakumpai Language is the mother tongue used by the Bakumpai tribe around the Barito watershed area which is still used today as a communication tool.

### 4. Dialect

Dialect is a linguistic system that is used by one community to distinguish it from other neighboring societies that use a different system even though it is closely related (Ayatrohaedi, 1983, p.1-2).

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter includes about the literatur of the research such as the related studies, definition of language and dialect.

#### A. Related Studies

There are several previous studies related to this research. The first research compiled by Santoso et, al (1991) Structur Dayak Ngaju Language, In the Dayak Ngaju language there are 26 sounds that are classified become consonants, semivocals, vowels, and diphthongs. The syllable patterns of the Dayak Ngaju language are of six kinds, namely V, VK, Ky, KVIç KKV, and KVV. Morphemes can be divided into forms and forms complex or free form and bound form. Single form morpheme including morpheme, tribe, tribe, tribe, or tribe four. Complex form morphemes, namely morpheine undergoing a process morphological. Free morphemes are basic words, whereas morphemes are bound includes forms that are syntactically and morphologically bound. Morphological processes include affixation processes consisting of prefixes, infix, suffix, and confix. The triuplication process involves the entire reduplication words, partial reduplication, reduplication with affixation, reduplication with phoneme changes, as well as compounding. Still related to the process morphological, namely the existence of morphophonemic processes that cause changes, additions, or phoneme losses. In Dayak Ngaju there are four categories of words, namely nouns, verbs, adjectives, and assignments. Sentences in the

Dayak Ngaju language are classified as sentences simple which includes news items, questions, sentences, and prohibited sentences, as well as broad sentence, which includes equivalent broad sentence, as well as broad sentences that are not equal.

Second from Retno Inten Maulani and Setia Budhi (2005) Bakumpai Language Structure and Identity, it can be concluded that in the structure of Bakumpai there are four free morphemes and one bound morpheme, the type of suffix in Bakumpai can be arranged from the adjective class (ks ), verbs (kk) and nouns (kb), each of which can be seen from the type of suffix (-an) and (-akan), also in Bakumpai some pronouns can be exemplified as follows:

1. *yaku* / 'me'
2. *ikau* / 'you'
3. *ie* / 'he/she'
4. *iki* / 'we'
5. *itah* / 'our'
6. *awen* / 'they'
7. *ketuh* / 'all of you'

In the pronoun bound in Bakumpai:

1. *un* / 'your'
2. *ie* / 'hers/his'

Specific use of the prefix / di / morpheme of origin with phonemes / a /, / e /, / u /, / i /, / h /, / l /, / r / with prefixes (i).

Third, from C. Yus Ngabut (1985) discusses the Regional Language Dialect in the South Barito District. After the identification of the lexeme which is then put into a language map and after an analysis of the comparison between the two regional languages. it can be concluded that in the District Level II South Barito there are 4 languages, 1 dialect, 2 subdialects, and 1 sound difference. The conclusions are drawn based on the sound of the smallest percentage of the difference between the two languages.

With the differences in language, dialect, subdialect, and differences in speech as described above, the division of language or dialect as in the previous South Barito area (Hudson, 1967) turned out to be less precise. Not all languages are stated differently by the speakers after research. Languages that are considered to be different only have different dialects, subdialects. Some are even just speech differences. Thus, it is also implied that there are no differences in dialect differences between speakers, which may need further investigation. Some villages use a lot of different lexsem for the same words, even though they are also often used by a speaker. This is because the language is rich in synonyms.

Next from Uci Yuli Muliana (2016) about the Structure of the Tolaki Language of the Konawe Dialect. Based on the data and data analysis results, it can be concluded that the structure sentence of Tolaki language consists of three parts, namely the sentence statement has a syntactical function structure, namely: (S + P), (S + P + Ket), (S +

P + O) , (Note + S + P). The sentence question has a functional structure namely: (S + P + O), (S + P + O + Ket), (Ket + P + O), (Ket + S + P), (Ket + S + O). The sentence command has a structure of functions namely: (S + P + O + Ket), (S + P + O), (S + P + O + Pel + Ket). From each sentence structure the Tolaki language is formed by words / phrases which are categorized as certain and have roles / meanings that analyze each constituent structure of the function.

Fifth, Mohammad Andi Hakim (2018) entitled *Javanese Brebes Dialect; A Study of Generative Phonology*. In the study found in the Javanese dialect of several Pantura areas, several phonological processes occur. As revealed in this paper, the processes examined include assimilation, neutralization, and additions. The phonological process of consonant assimilation - the consonants are in verbs with the prefix nasal [ŋ-], [n-], and [m-], which shows that [cekelna] 'stretch' and so on. The difference there is no sound addition [k] to these words. all vowels get nasal features when they appear before the nasal consonant [ŋ]. Nasal traits do not occur if the vowel position is not before the consonant. The consonant neutralization process occurs in BJDB which is indicated by the palatal inhibitory consonant [c] and the alveolar fricative consonant [s] which is a noiseless consonant that is obscured when the nasal [ŋ] emerges from other morphemes that follow. Besides, the process of absorbing high vowel sounds [i] does not occur when meeting with each vowel sound, but only on the back vowel sounds, namely [a], [u], [ɔ]. Besides neutralization, there is also

the addition of DJDB consonants. The process of adding nasal alveolar [n] that occurs when the vowel sounds on the stem are followed by vowels / e / from other morphemes, which are markers of ownership. In the Javanese Brebes dialect, velar inhibitors are added [k]. Velar [k] inhibition occurs when the vowel sounds at the base of the morpheme and followed by a prefix [na]. In BJDB the suffix [na] does not only appear if it is preceded by a vowel sound like in the data above. The suffix [na] in BJDB is a command marker.

Sixth of Wiendi Wiranti (2017) about the Analysis of Dieksis in the Selimbau Malay Dialect of the Kapuas Hulu District (Pragmatic Study) from the data analysis it can be concluded that the use of the Selimbau dialect Malay dialect consists of the persona and place existence. As for the use of the existing persona and the time available in the Selimbau dialect Malay can be seen as follows: (1) The form of the persona of the Selimbau dialect, is the first single persona consisting of me and mine, the plural of the first person consists of us, the second plural persona consists of *kita?*, there is the third single persona consisting of *ia* and *nye* dieksis persona which is used in more than one form of persona in speech (the first, second and third person). and (2) Existing forms of places in the Selimbau dialect Malay are forms of places that are close to the speaker (*dituk*) and not close to the speaker (*dinun*) and a combination of the two.

Seventh of Ahdi Riyono (2013) about Coastal Javanese. Analysis of Javanese language variations in BJKP concluded at the

level of phonology in BJKP has 7 vocal phonemes and 21 consonant phonemes. The vowel sounds that do not distinguish the meaning (allophones) in BJKP are the sounds of [I], [ε] realization of phonemes /i/, and [U] realization of phonemes /u/. For example, each phoneme /i/ is realized / I /, if it is in the syllable position of a closed ultima syllable, for example / sikill /> [sikIl] ‘leg’, / ear /> [kupIŋ] ‘ear’ (Ng). Then the sound / i / is realized / ε /, if the closed syllable position ends with a consonant / h /, like / winih /> [winɛh] ‘seed’, / getih /> [gɛtɛh] ‘blood’. The syllable structure (phonotactic) in BJKP consists of one or more syllables that have eight structural patterns, namely (1) one vowel (V), (2) one vowel one consonant (VK), (3) one consonant and one vowel (KV), (4) one consonant, one vowel (KVK), (5) one consonant, one vowel and one consonant (KKV), (6) one consonant, one consonant, one vowel and one consonant (KKVK), (7) one consonant, one consonant, one consonant and one vowel (KKKV), and (8) one consonant, one consonant, one consonant, one vowel and one consonant (KKKVK).

Last Yulia Esti Katrini (2002) *Javanese in Eastern Central Java (A Dialectic Geography Study)* of the research objectives found the percentage of lexicon differences that show differences in dialect, subdialect, and differences in speech between points of observation. From this calculation the research area is divided into two dialect regions, in the north is the Pesisir dialect region and in the south the Yogya-Sala dialect region (negari). Qualitatively several isoglosses



from the phonological, morphological, and lexicon maps divide the study area into two dialects. The files (isogloss) appear. mutual support for the boundaries produced by dialectometric calculations.

- 1) Isogloss file which shows the differences in consonants / kl and glotal / q / regularly in similar words: cheek ~ cecaq 'lizard', dedek ~ dedaq 'silky rice flour', picek ~ • picaq 'blind'.
- 2) There is an isogloss file in which shows the boundaries of the affix -ake region that corresponds to the affix -na / -ne and which shows the use of the third pronoun in the form of your-enklitik which corresponds to em.

## **B. Theoretical Basic**

### **1. Definition of Language**

Language is the ability or can be said as a tool that is owned by humans to communicate with other humans and can not be separated from social life, from this language can be used as a means of connecting between fellow humans. The word language can also be used in several senses as in linguistics (language) is defined as a system of sound symbols. Samsuri (1991, p.67), linguistics focuses more on language as a medium of communication than on other matters, whether in oral form or written form.

According to Kridalaksana (2009, p.24), language is a system of signs/symbols of sound that is used by members of a community to work together, interact, and identify themselves.

Based on some understanding of the language, the researcher concludes that language is a sound system used in communication between individuals by members of human groups to interact with each other.

## **2. Bakumpai Language**

Bakumpai language is the language of the Big Barito family spoken by the Dayak Bakumpai tribe. (Budhi: 2005) "Bakumpai Language as the language of instruction, especially in several districts in Central Kalimantan such as North Barito Regency, South Barito Regency, East Barito Regency, Barito Hulu Regency, and Waringin City Regency, Barito Kuala Regency and South Kalimantan."

(Norrahan: 2013) Bakumpai language is affected by Dayak Ngaju Language and Banjar language. It can be looked at the vocabulary of Bakumpai. Almost 60 % vocabularies of Bakumpai have a similarity with Dayak Ngaju and 20 % with banjar language. However, there are many original vocabularies of Bakumpai itself

## **3. Types of Dialect**

### **a) Regional Dialect**

There are two types of dialects, the first is a regional dialect, according to Darmawati (2018, p.8), regional dialect is a language equation caused by the geographical location, the general characteristic of dialects is that speakers of the same language dialects can understand the intentions of the interlocutors. Wardhaugh (2006, p.43), Regional variation in

the way a language is spoken is likely to provide one of the easiest ways of observing variety in language.

#### **b) Social Dialect**

Darmawati (2018, p.27), Social Dialect is a dialect used by community members who have social equality. Variations related to a social level, education, class, age, occupation, and so forth. Wardhaugh (2006, p.49), social dialect originate among social groups and are related to variety of factors, the principal ones apparently being social class, religion, and ethnicity.

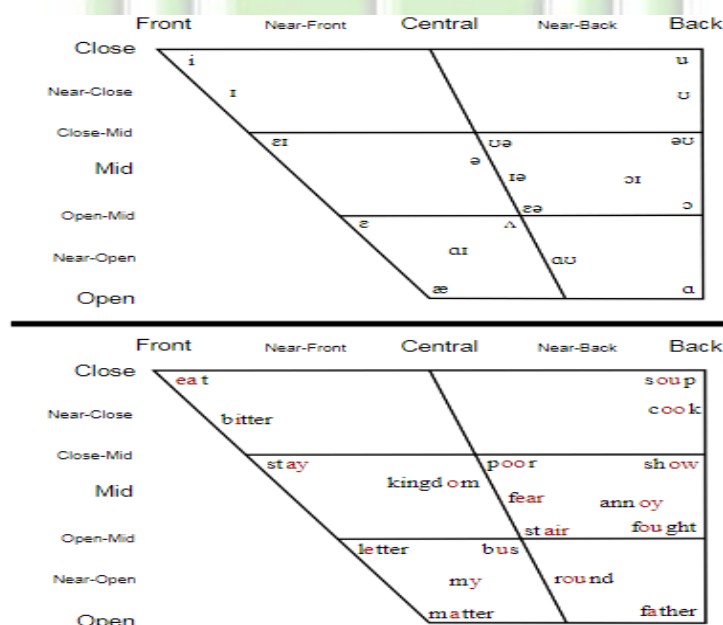
#### **4. Phoneme**

In linguistics, phonemes are the smallest units of contrast in the sound system of a language and it can be said that phonemes have the same sound meanings and differences, phonemes are usually written between slashes. In English the presence of phonemes is a discussion in phonology. McMahon (2002) says that English speakers feel the initial sound / k / call with / t / tall, a completely different word but a similar sound. The same thing can be found in the early sounds of Bakumpai / l / lambar and / g / gambar. With the similarity of sound and producing different meanings it can be proven that the sound is phonemic and in general the sounds of language are distinguished from vowels, diphthongs and consonants.

### a) Vowel

Vowels according to the Oxford dictionary are syllable specs spoken without any structure in the vocal channel. English has a vowel sound which is represented by the letter /i/, /e/, /ɛ/, /æ/, /u/, /o/, /ɔ/, and /a/. McMahon (2002) explains In classifying vowels, we do not need to show the air flow mechanism and to describe vowels adequately and accurately, we then need to consider three different parameters, (1) front vowels, (2) back vowels and (3) vowels the middle. The RP vowels are as follows::

**Figur 2.1**  
**Position and Part of Tongue**



In Bakumpai language, vocal sounds can also be found, Suryadikara et al. (1989-1990: 14) found that Bakumpai has four

vowels, namely / i /, / u /, / a /, and / e /. The vowel / e / is usually pronounced as [ɛ].

#### b) Diphthong

McMahon (2002) In English, all diphthongs have the first element as longer and more prominent than the second, and are known as falling diphthongs. Three diphthongs are found very generally in accents of English, and are shown in Diphthongs (i); /aɪ/, /əʊ/, /ɔɪ/, diphthongs (ii); /eɪ/, /oʊ/, centring diphthongs (iii); /ɪə/, /eə/, /ɔə/, /ʊə/. Suryadikara et al. (1989) Diphthong in Bakumpai language is /ay/ /aw/, /uy/, and /ey/.

#### c) Consonant

A consonant is a speech sound in which the air. According Oxford English Dictionary consonant made by (partly) stopping the breath with the tongue, lips, etc. McMahon (2002) extend consonant in English /p/, /b/, /m/, /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, /l/, /n/, /r/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /j/, /k/, /g/, /ŋ/, /x/, /h/. Suryadikara et al. (1989) Bakumpai language too has eighteen consonants, namely /p/, /b/, /d/, /t/, /k/, /s/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ñ/, /r/, /l/, /j/, /y/, /g/, /c/, /h/, and /w/.

#### d) Syllables

A syllable is a unit of sound composed of a vowel and consonants. McMahon (2002) speakers of English would generally agree that *meadow* and *dangerous* have two syllables, and in English can arrive three syllables, usually given code C for consonants and V for vowels. The universal, basic syllable type is therefore CV: all

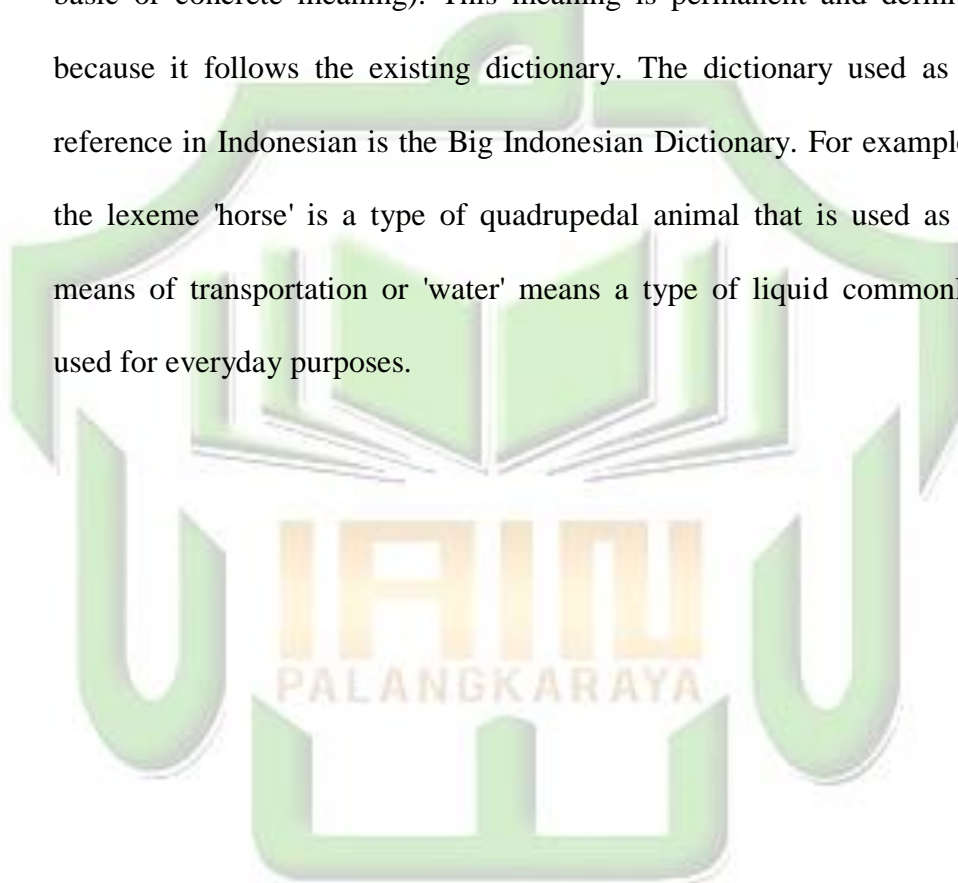
known languages allow this, do they have other, more complex syllable types in addition, or not. Syllables in Bakumpai are also the same as English, which is given the initials K for consonants and V for vowels. According to Budhi (2005) the Bakumpai language has 3 syllables, one syllable in Bakumpai *en* in vowels (V), *bi, te, gin, ji, beh, ta, ha, si*, in consonants (K), and two syllables in Bakumpai language, namely *belep, kaput, kurik, imbit*. etc. Three syllables *kapehe, bahali, manager*, etc.

## 5. Lexical

Lexical is the meaning related to the word, related to the lexeme. The lexical meaning can also be called the true meaning. Meaning is the relationship between the sound symbol and its reference Robin (1981) lexical is meaning includes the relation between utterances and part of utterances (e.g. words) and the world outside and reference and denotation are among such relations. The lexical meaning is a lexical unit which has a value in the linguistic system which functions to analyze a word structure into meaning components. The lexical meaning contained in the dictionary which has a component of the reference meaning structure, the lexical meaning is divided into two parts, namely, meaning that can stand alone and meaning that cannot stand alone because the meaning of a word can change if the word is in a sentence.

According to Kridalaksana (2008, p.142) lexical is a language component that contains all information about the meaning and usage

of words in language, lexical is also defined as a list of words arranged like a dictionary, but with a short explanation and practical. Added by Abdul Chaer (2013, p. 289) The lexical meaning is in accordance with the results of sensory observations possessed by humans so that the meaning created is the real meaning, what it is, and what is contained in the dictionary (meaning in dictionaries is often referred to as meaning basic or concrete meaning). This meaning is permanent and definite because it follows the existing dictionary. The dictionary used as a reference in Indonesian is the Big Indonesian Dictionary. For example, the lexeme 'horse' is a type of quadrupedal animal that is used as a means of transportation or 'water' means a type of liquid commonly used for everyday purposes.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter the researcher explains about the research methodology. This chapter consists of research design, subject of the study, source of data, research instrument, data collections procedure, data analysis procedure and data endorsment.

#### **A. Research design**

Based on the problem of study type of research was used descriptive research with qualitative approach. Descriptive is research that does not seek or explain relationships and does not test hypotheses, but only describes the information to explain the phenomena that exist concerning the analysis of the structure of phonological and lexical forms on DBDBL. According to Ngabut (1985, p.2), the descriptive method is research about the problems that exist at present. To collect data, the technique used (1) direct observation. (2) submitting a list of questions directly to the supplier.

Qualitative research is descriptive research and analysis in the form of words and images. Creswell (2008, p.16), qualitative research is Analyzing the data for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger meaning of the findings.

According to Berg (2001, p.3), qualitative research thus refers to the meaning, concept, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things. Kothari (2004, p.3), qualitative research, on the other hand, is concerned with qualitative



phenomenon, i.g., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. According to Ary et al (2010, p.475), discourse analysis study linguistic units to examine the relationship between words and their meanings. Taylor (2013, p.4), discourse analysis is the close study of language and language use as evidence of aspects society and social life.

Researchers conducted a questionnaire after that was reduced, classified about the structure of regional languages, then the results of the data were analyzed descriptively to see the initial structure of how dialect Buntok Dayak Bakumpai language is. It describes phenomena such as words, sentences, and sayings. In this study, researchers analyzed the phenomena that exist in everyday life.

## **B. Research Locations**

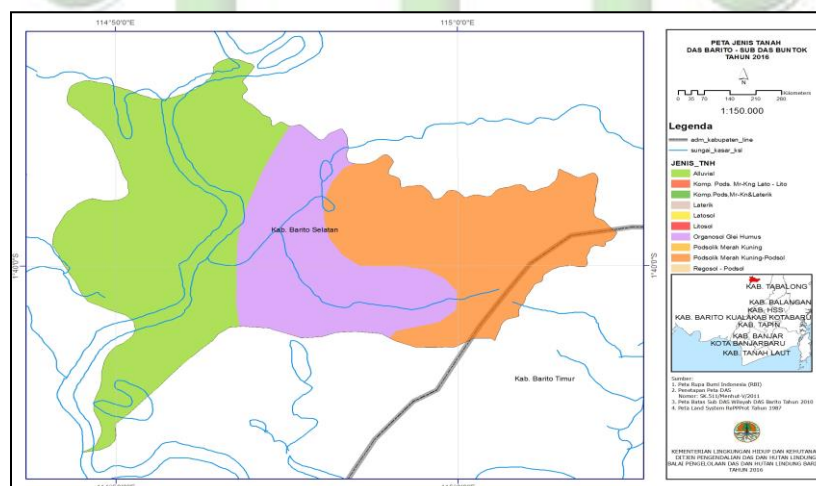
The research location was in the South Barito Regency, (RPIJM bidang cipta karya 2017-2021 in the South Barito District) states that "based on the formation of the area according to Law No. 27 of 1959 concerning the Formation of the Second Level Regions of Central Kalimantan, the area of South Barito Regency was 12,664 km<sup>2</sup>. However, after the division in 2002, the area was 8,830 km<sup>2</sup> which consisted of 6 (six) districts, namely Subdistricts, South Hamlet, North Dusun, Karau Kuala, Gunung Bintang Awai, Jenamas, and Hilir Dusun which are geographically located stretching along the River Barito with an astronomical location between 1 ° 20 ° LS - 2 ° 35 ° LS and 114 ° - 115 ° BT ". Most of the area of South Barito Regency is lowland, the

height ranges from 0 to 40 meters above sea level. Except for a part of the Gunung Bintang Awai sub-district which is a hill area.

The state of the land consists of swamland located on the coast of the Barito river and the land functions as an agricultural area, while mountainous land that is widely used for plantation areas is located in the eastern part of the South Barito area. From this description, it can be concluded that the population's livelihood consists of businesses in the fields of fishermen, plantations, and agriculture.

South Barito Regency is famous for its variety of languages used. According to Ngabut (1985, p.10), These languages are Maanyan, Bakumpai, Ngaju, Balangan Lawangan, Banjar, Baliasa, Dusun, Bawo, and Paku. The languages above can be used because of good communication and relationships. Every speaker can certainly use the Banjar language as a communication tool in addition to his own native language.

**Figure 3.1**  
**Map of Buntok**



Bakumpai language according to Budhi and Maulani (2005) is a family of Dayak Ngaju languages especially Kahayan and Kapuas, but this study only relies research on Dayak Ngaju, because there are several vocabularies, terms and meanings of Bakumpai Language found in the Dayak language-speaking section. Added by Gatra in the article <http://arsip.gatra.com/2008-09-30/majalah/artikel.php?pil=23&id=119303>(Accessed 10 March 2020) Bakumpai or Bara Ki, in the Riwut distribution model, occupies a sub of the Dayak sub-tribe Ngaju. It is also one of 68 sub-tribes of the Ot Danum Dayak tribe. The 'double position', besides setting the language or terminological arguments, is also possible because the Ngaju and Ot Danum Dayak regions are next to each other, so it is very possible that the Bakumpai colony is spread over the two territories. Explained by Misrita (2016, p.122-123) in her research using a quantitative approach that the Bakumpai Buntok language enklave is a dialect of Bakumpai prabahasa as a member of the Dayak language group.

The kinship relationship between the languages of the West Barito group (Dayak) can be stated in the family tree diagram as follows:

BkD = Bakumpai-Dayak subgroup

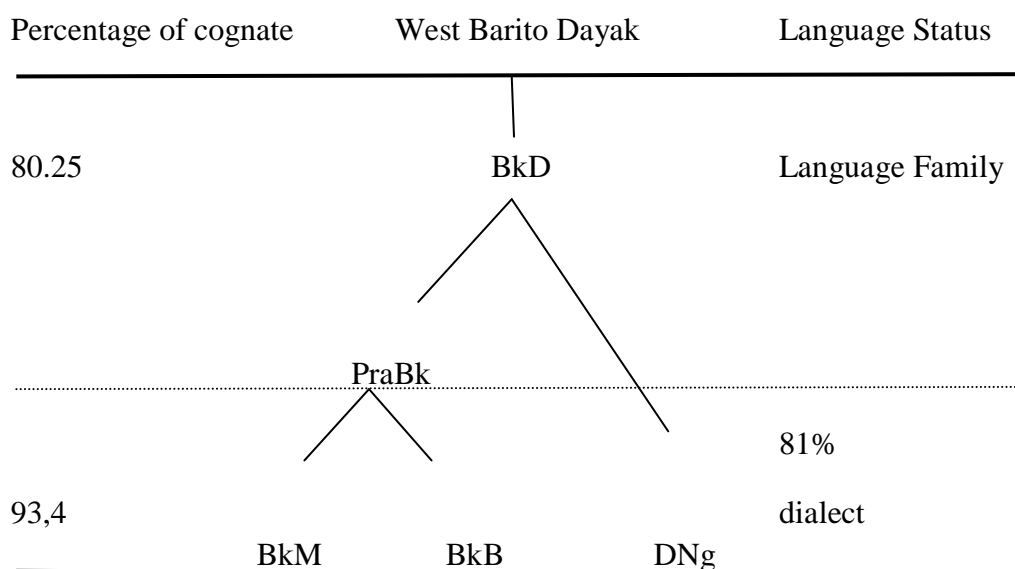
BkM = Bakumpai Marabahan dialect

PraBk = Preliminary Bakumpai

BkB = Bakumpai Buntok dialect

DNg = Ngaju Dayak Language

**Figure 3.2**  
**Tree Diagram of The Dayak Language Family Lineage**



### C. Subject of the Study

The subject of this study was selected from native Buntok Dialect Bakumpai Dayak Language informants as samples. The informants was selected use the criteria according to those presented by Taryono et al (1993, p.23-24). The criteria are as follows:

1. The informant is a native speaker of the language studied,
2. Informants aged 16-60 years,
3. The informant has a fairly high degree of inelegance (at least with an elementary education),
4. The informant does not leave the place of origin too long,
5. Informants can speak Indonesian,
6. The informant is not speech impaired,
7. Informants don't use other languages for too long,
8. Informants are willing to be informants,

9. Informants are open, patient, friendly, honest, and not too emotional and easily offended,
10. Informants have a good memory, are not shy, and like to talk.

The informants in this study were selected from members of the Dayak Bakumpai community who have lived at the observation point for at least 10 years or more. The ages of each informant who were taken ranged from 20 to 60 years. Then 10 informants were taken.

#### **D. Source of Data**

Data is the information used in discussing or deciding answers to research questions. Data sources in this study are:

1. Research Object:

The object of research in this study was structured of the Dialect Buntok Dayak Bakumpai Language in South Barito focused on the phonology and lexical fields.

2. Research Subjects

The research subjects in this study was Bakumpai people who live in Buntok who speak Bakumpai language as well as researchers as informants.

## **E. Research Instrument**

The researcher used some instrument to collect the data need in this study, they are :

### **a. Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is a written data collection technique which is commonly use as a first step in collecting data qualitative research. According Ary et al (2006, p.648), questionnaire is an instrument in which respondents provide written responses to questions or mark item that indicate their response. In the questionnaire was describe some questions for the respondents to know information about the informant.

The researcher adopted a questionnaire from relationship research and language mapping in Indonesia by The Ministry of Education 2014, which was measure by direct questionnaire and the checklist in the appropriate column.

**Table 3.3**  
**Information About Informan Questionnaire**

|                          |   |                      |                                   |            |                          |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Name                     | : |                      |                                   |            |                          |
| Gender                   | : | Male                 | <input type="checkbox"/>          | Female     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Age                      | : | <input type="text"/> | years                             |            |                          |
| Place of Birth           | : |                      |                                   |            |                          |
|                          |   | Village              | Sub-district                      | District   | Provinsi                 |
|                          |   |                      |                                   |            |                          |
| Highest Education        | : |                      |                                   |            |                          |
| Work                     | : |                      |                                   |            |                          |
|                          |   | Work in              | As                                |            |                          |
|                          |   |                      |                                   |            |                          |
| Living in Buntok         | : | Since                | <input type="text" value="19.."/> |            |                          |
| Out of the Area          | : | NEVER                | <input type="checkbox"/>          | RARELY     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|                          |   | SELDOM               | <input type="checkbox"/>          | OFTEN      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Language Used            | : |                      |                                   |            |                          |
|                          |   | Home                 | Society                           | Work place | Travel                   |
|                          |   |                      |                                   |            |                          |
| Other Languages Mastered | : |                      |                                   |            |                          |
|                          |   |                      |                                   |            |                          |
|                          |   |                      |                                   |            |                          |
|                          |   |                      |                                   |            |                          |

**b. Observation**

Participatory observations was made to observe the object of research directly how the use of the Dayak Bakumpai language with the use of the Buntok dialect. According to Walidin (2015, p.125-126) Observation (observation) in the context of scientific research is a deliberate study and carried out systematically, planned, directed at a goal by observing and recording phenomena.

**c. Documentation**

Documentation is the main instrument in qualitative research. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982, p.27), the researcher with the researcher is an insight into the key instrument for analysis. Documentation is written data in the form of books, journals, linguistic documents or data in the form of photographs or video recordings. In this study, documentation was used to obtain regional and language description data in South Barito Regency.

**d. Interview**

An interview is a conversation that is focused on extracting information about study. According to Kartono (1980, p.171) interview is a conversation that is directed at a particular problem; this is an oral question and answer process, where two or more people face each other physically. In this study, researchers used structured interview type with the elements of 5W + 1H which the researchers had prepared before going down to the field used to obtain related data in DBDBL



## **F. Data Collection Procedure**

Collecting data is a very important part of conducting research. Procedures for collecting data from this research involved several as follows:

1. First, the researcher prepares a list of basic vocabulary which forms the basis of analysis in the Buntok dialect
2. Second, the researcher conducted an interview and at the same time asked for a list of vocabulary that had been compiled in Indonesian which was then translated and written into the Bakumpai Dayak language.
3. Third, the researcher made data organizing to determine the inventory of the sounds of Buntok dialect in Bakumpai Dayak language.
4. Fourth, the researcher analyzes the data according to the research objectives in order to obtain a clear representation of the phonological and lexicon elements.
5. Finally, the researcher presented the results of data analysis in tabular form

## **G. Data Analysis Procedure**

Data analysis is a way to arrange data. The collected data is then analyzed to find the meaning of the findings. According to Moleong (1989, p.103) analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into

patterns, categories, and basic elements so that themes can be found and work hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data.

Researcher was data analysis techniques aimed at answering questions that have been formulated. Thus the researcher was used the data analysis technique model of Miles and Huberman (1994) consisting of:

1. Data Reduction, the reseracher chooses and sorts the data to be analyzed in the form of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, syllabels and meaning of words in accordance with BDBDL structural analysis.
2. Presentation of Data, the researcher will display data that has been sorted according to data obtained from the structural analysis of BDBDL scientifically in table and description.
3. Conclution Drawing Veryfyng, that is the researcher will conclude the results of structural analysis in BDBDL as answer from research question and meet result research objective.

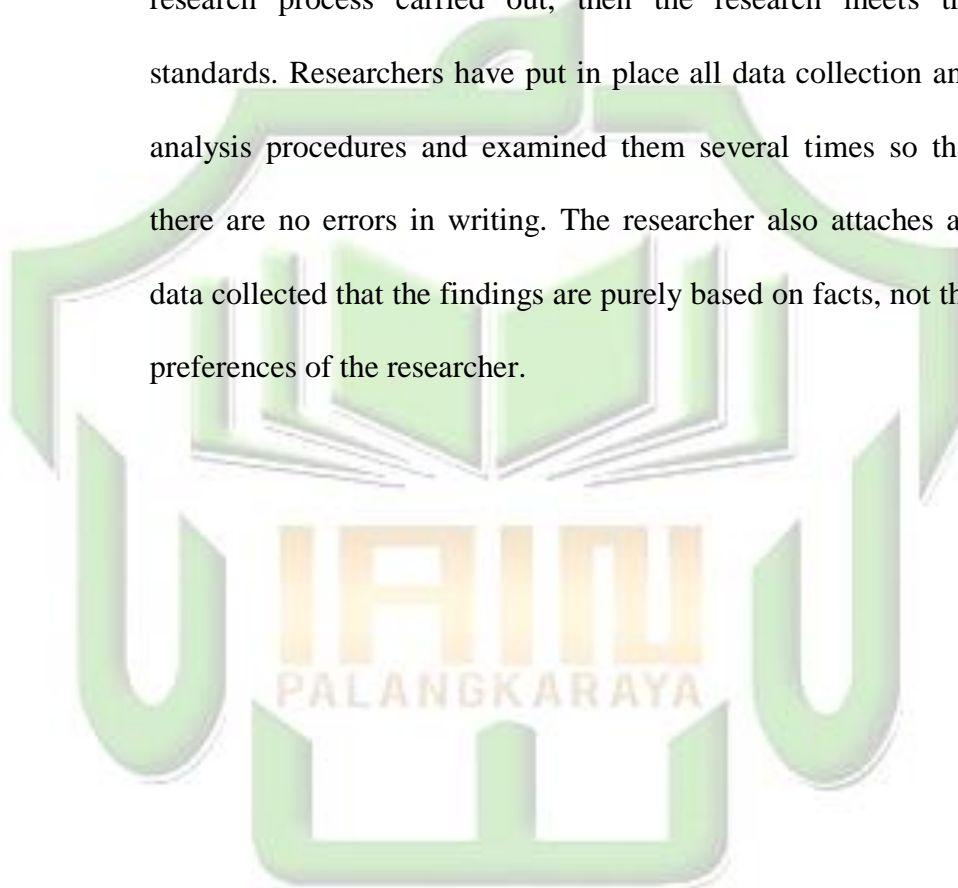
#### **H. Data Endorsement**

Data endorsement is the effort of researchers to obtain data validity using the Triangulation method. According to Ary (2006, p.498) triangulation to gain the trustworthiness of the data, there are four standards of rigor for the research; Credibility, Transferability, Dependabilityor Trustworthiness, and Confirmability. According to Walidin (2015, p.146-149) to achieve truth, data validity checking techniques are used namely:

- 1) Credibility, which is to test existing data using reference materials that support, such as interviews supported the recording and then the social interaction supported by photographs and others, from the theory or perspective triangulation will be used in this recent study. It can be said that multiple theoretical frameworks is used to examine and interpret the data from the subject of the study: “ Buntok Dialect Bakumpai Dayak Language at South Barito District. In this case, the theoretical frameworks that are going to be used are based on April McMahon (2002) on introduction to English phonology and Abdul Chaer (2003) linguistik umum.
- 2) Transferability in qualitative research is the value of the transfer that depends on the user, the researcher in making the report will provide a detailed, clear, systematic, and reliable description so that the reader is clear with the results of the study and can decide whether or not to apply the results of the research in a place other. In this study, the researcher included data analysis to answer the research questions. In addition, the results of this study can be used as additional references for further researchers who investigate the structural analysis of Bakumpai language. This only implies that this research can be transferred.
- 3) Dependability, which is an audit conducted by a supervisor, in this case, the thesis supervisor of the proposal to audit the

overall activity of the researcher in conducting research. In this case, the findings of this study are repeatable and can be evaluated by other researcher to test the consistency of the findings.

- 4) Confirmability, i.e. testing the results of research related to the process carried out. If the research results are a function of the research process carried out, then the research meets the standards. Researchers have put in place all data collection and analysis procedures and examined them several times so that there are no errors in writing. The researcher also attaches all data collected that the findings are purely based on facts, not the preferences of the researcher.



## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter includes research findings and research discussions. The findings are based on structural analysis of Buntok dialect in Bakumpai Dayak Language, while discussion is a conclusion of the research topic. The findings and discussion are explained as follows:

#### A. Data Presentation

Language is a characteristic that is owned by each region from other regions, this is because of the geographical location and the surrounding natural conditions that affect differences in dialect even though it is still bound by the standard language. As in BDBDL where researchers are interested in examining how the phonological and lexical structures are. To get information that is in accordance with the researchers, it is hoped that here researchers will interview several native Buntok people who still use Bakumpai language in communication.

**Table 4.1 Informan**

| No. | INITSIAL | AS INVOLVEMENT                          | Gander | Age |
|-----|----------|---|--------|-----|
| 1.  | R.W      | People who still use Bakumpai in Buntok | Female | 46  |
| 2.  | SKD      | People who still use Bakumpai in Buntok | Male   | 59  |
| 3.  | STN      | People who still use Bakumpai in Buntok | Male   | 50  |
| 4.  | A.A.S    | People who still use Bakumpai in Buntok | Male   | 61  |

|     |       |   |        |    |
|-----|-------|---|--------|----|
| 5.  | S.Y   | People who still use Bakumpai in Buntok di Buntok | Male   | 27 |
| 6.  | RSD   | People who still use Bakumpai in Buntok           | Female | 43 |
| 7.  | DMR   | People who still use Bakumpai in Buntok           | Male   | 52 |
| 8.  | Y.P.N | People who still use Bakumpai in Buntok           | Female | 25 |
| 9.  | STR   | People who still use Bakumpai in Buntok           | Male   | 55 |
| 10. | DRM   | People who still use Bakumpai in Buntok           | Male   | 55 |

The table shows that an informant is a person who lives in Buntok and still uses Bakumpai as a communication tool. From interviews with the informants, they are very proud and continue to use Bakumpai because local languages are the hallmark of culture and place.

In Buntok not only using Bakumpai language, there are Banjar languages, Dayak Maanyan , Dayak Ngaju , and Indonesian, but here the researcher only focus on Bakumpai language used by Buntok residents, with this research, we can find out how to use Bumpok dialect in the phonology and lexical languages.

From an interview on Thursday, 28 May 2020 with Mrs. R.W who is a 45-year-old native of Buntok who works as a trader in the market, she responds in Bakumpai:

*“yaku masih mahapa Bahasa bakumpai sihuma handean mahapa bahasa bakumpai kia, karen sipasar uluh mawarung bahasa bakumpai ai, yaku rancak mahapa bahasa bakumpai te sikueh-kueh beh tasupa uluh are. Yaku bi halus jadi mahapa bahasa Bakumpai kuwitan malajar bahasa jite, awi Bakumpai tuh bahasa itah bahasa budaya, cara itah melestarikan eh ye dengan tarus mahapa bahasa Bakumpai akan bepander”* (I still use Bakumpai language at home using Bakumpai language too, also with customers, I often use Bakumpai language everywhere. I have used Bakumpai since I was a child, my parents educate in that language because Bakumpai is a cultural language, the way we preserve it is by continuing to use Bakumpai language to communicate).

In an interview on Friday, 29 May 2020 with Mr. SKD 59-year-old, Mr. SKD who was a resident of Karau Kuala sub-district but grew up and worked in Buntok since 1980 as an entrepreneur he gave an explanation:

*“Mahapa bahasa Bakumpai dengan uluh sesama Bakumpai te harus, ji pasti sihuma atau mahapa bahasa bakumpai sijalan tasupa hampahari, yaku tau bahasa Bakumpai bi yaku halus hanyar tau bapander dan menurut kuh buhen itah harus melestarikan bahasa Bakumpai awi bahasa kebudayaan itah hituh, cara melestarikan dengan mahapa bahasa Bakumpai sekueh dan dengan aweh beh”* (Use Bakumpai language with other Bakumpai people, it must be, at home or on the road to meet relatives, I can speak Bakumpai since I was young, I can only talk and I think why we should preserve Bakumpai language because our cultural language is here, how to preserve it using Bakumpai language where and with anyone).

On Friday, 29 May 2020, an interview with Mr. A.A.S, 61 years old, worked as a laborer who actually lived in Buntok since birth, and also use Bakumpai language. He gave an explanation :

*“Yaku masih mahapa bahasa Bakumpai akan bapander dengan uluh sesama mahapa bahasa Bakumpai, ji pasti si huma mahapa bahasa Bakumpai dengan sijalan pas tasupa hampahari, yaku tuh gin bi halus jadi mahapa bahasa Bakumpai, bagus mun bahasa jituh tatap ihapa dan ilestrakan awi itah sihituh are bahasa uluh karen babahasa Banjar umbah beh itah bahasa uluh tapi itah tatap ela daingat dengan bakumpai ji inggunakan nah jite cara eh mangat bahasa Bakumpai tatap lestari dan ingatawan uluh”* (I still use Bakumpai to talk to people who also use this language, who must be at home using Bakumpai language and on the road when I met you, I have been using Bakumpai since I was a child, it's good that this language is still used and preserved because we have many people's languages. other languages such as the Banjar language we also use, but we still don't forget the Bakumpai language that is used is a way to keep the Bakumpai language sustainable and known to people).

On Friday, 1 June 2020 interviewed Mr. SRN who works as a laborer in Buntok and native Buntok people who use Bakumpai language, he said that:

*“Yaku asli Buntok masih mahapa bahasa Bakumpai, biasa eh mahapa bahasa Bakumpai tuh dengan keluarga, hampahari, kawalan, dengan warga uluh Buntok. Bi halus mula bahasa Bakumpai ji ihapa, yaku sebagai asli uluh ji mahapa bahasa Bakumpai barharap banar bahasa jituh kawa ilestarikan awi bahasa tradisional asli Dayak Bakumpai, dan kakueh melestarikan eh ibarat hakumpul karen halulu dengan uluh ela mahamen hapander bahasa Bakumpai jituh nah bahasa nenek muyang itah”* (I am a native of Buntok and still use Bakumpai, usually using Bakumpai with my family, relatives, friends, and Buntok residents. From childhood, the language of Bakumpai is used, I was a native Buntok who use Bakumpai really hope that



this language can be preserved because of the traditional language of Bakumpai Dayak, and how to preserve it).

On Monday, 1 June 2020 continued the interview with Mr. S.A since 1993 living in Buntok and also using Bakumpai language he said:

*“Bi jahelu sampai utuh masih mahapa bahasa Bakumpai, mahapa bahasa Bakumpai dengan keluarga sihuma dan waktu siluaran. Yaku mahapa bahasa Bakumpai bi halus dan bahasa Bakumpai te harus ilestarikan awi bahasa daerah hituh dengan bahasa nini bihin jadi mula harus pang ilestarikan, dengan malajar anak karen cucu mahapa bahasa Bakumpai jite salah satu cara mangat bahasa tetap lestari”* ((From the beginning until now it still uses Bakumpai language, used when with family at home and when social. I used Bakumpai language from childhood and Bakumpai language that must be preserved because the local language here is also the language of the grandmother first so it must be interpreted, by educating children and grandchildren to use Bakumpai language is one way to keep language sustainable)

Meeting on Wednesday, 3 June 2020 with Mr. DMR who is a 52-year-old native Buntok also a Bakumpai language user from his childhood explained:

*“Yaku mahapa bahasa Bakumpai dengan keluarga tapi dengan uluh siluar gin karancakan eh mahapa bahasa Bakumpai. Bi halus tau bahasa Bakumpai lancar awi bahasa jituh nah sikueh kueh beh ihapa akan hampander dengan uluh dan bahasa Bakumpai te bahasa turun temurun bi kuwitan dengan kia bahasa budaya si Buntok, jadi melestarikan bahasa Bakumpai tuh dengan cara bapander mahapa bahasa Bakumpai awi sihituh kan uluh are beh ji mahapa bahasa Bakumpai kelau tatangga, si pasar masih beh mahapa bahasa Bakumpai”* (I use Bakumpai with my family but with people outside I also often use Bakumpai. From a young age, Bakumpai is fluent because this language is used everywhere to talk to people and Bakumpai language

is a hereditary language of parents and also the language of culture in Buntok, so preserving by speaking using Bakumpai because here many people use it like neighbors, in the market they still use Bakumpai).

On Thursday, 4 June 2020, met with Ms. Y.P.N who is a youth leader in Buntok and Bakumpai language users in her daily life, with this the researcher interviewed Ms. Y.P.N she said:

*“Masih mahapa bahasa Bakumpai awi keluarga kuh handehai eh bahasa Bakumpai, wadah kuh bagawi kakare ay eh Bakumpai kia belah heh beb ji mahapa bahasa beken pada Bakumpai. Yaku tau bahasa Bakumpai tuh bi halus, kan bahasa Bakumpai tuh bahasa daerah dan sebagai bahasa leluhur uluh Bakumpai jadi memang harus ilestraiakan, cara eh mangat terus lestrai bahasa jituh ya dengan malajar anak bahasa Bakumpai”* (Still using Bakumpai because my family all use Bakumpai, where I work most of the Bakumpai languages are mostly using other languages. I can use Bakumpai language from a small age, Bakumpai language is the regional language and the language of the ancestors of the Bakumpai people so it must be interpreted, It can be preserved in this language by helping the Bakumpa language children).

On the same day on 8 June 2020, researcher interviewed three informants namely the first Mr. STR was 56 years old, born and raised in Buntok since 1964 he said:

*“Bahasa Bakumpai te bahasa kuh sining andaw sihuma, sipasar bahasa jite ai hapakuh akan hamapnder dengan uluh. Bi umur hahalsuan te pakai bahasa Bakumpai dan mangat terus ada bahasa Bakumpai tuh dengan cara itah kia ji tatap mahapa aweh hindai mun jida itah”* (Bakumpai is my language every day at home, in the market, the language is used to talk to people. From young use Bakumpai language and so that there continues to be this Bakumpai language in our own way, who still uses it, if not us).

Both Mr. DRM 55 years old worked as entrepreneurs and Mrs. RSD 43 years old worked as a Housewife, both of them are Bakumpai language users from childhood living in Karau Kuala sub-district but now living in Buntok since 1999. Mr. DRM and Mrs. RSD are still present using Bakumpai as a communication tool.

From the interview results of the researcher to the informants they all said that all were still and wanted to continue to use Bakumpai because the language could not be separated from the cultural points that made a place have a characteristic and a symbol of regional pride as a means of communication or a means of communication between families and local communities.

## **B. Research Findings**

In the findings of this study the results and discussion data presented in several aspects contained in phonology and lexical. First, the sounds of language and phonemes, the second is the description of phonemes, the third is the distribution of phonemes, the four-syllable patterns and finally, the lexicon forms are categorized in nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

### **a. Sound Inventory from BDBDL**

Phonology is a subfield of linguistics or linguistics that talks about two elements of language grammar, including phonetics and phonemes. Chaiyanara (in Riyono, 2002, p.49) explains that

phonology is the study of sound systems, the shape of sounds, sound structures, and laws of sound shifts or changes. These sounds have a function that can be used at a minimum by distinguishing between limited phonemic sounds with only one phoneme. According to Chaer (2003, p.125) generally phonetically without regard to whether the sound has a function as a differentiator of the meaning of words or not, Samsuri (1982) added that the phonetic transcript is said to be important because it functions to know the subtle differences of some dialects, which which is used as the basis for phoneme determination. The following are the sounds of BDBDL which are transcribed phonetically. These sounds include:

- 1) The sound [i] for example :

ikau            [ikaw]            'kamu'

batiruh        [batiruh]        'tidur'

- 2) The sound [I] for example :

imbing        [imbIŋ]        'pegang

ading         [adIŋ]         'adik'

- 3) The sound [e] for example :

enyuh         [eñuh]         'kelapa'

epat            [epat]            'empat'

- 4) The sound [ε] for example :

tungket        [tuŋket]        'tiang'

neser          [neser]          'menyelam'

- 5) Sound [a] for example :

amak [amak] ‘tikar’

itah [itah] ‘kita’

6) The sound [u] for example :

Buntis [buntis] ‘betis’

uhat [uhat] ‘akar’

7) The sound [U] for example :

Himun [himUn] ‘tiup’

Laut [laUt] ‘laut’

In the inventory of vowel sounds [i], [I], [e], [ε], [a], [u], and [U] in BDBDL based on the part of the tongue and the position of the tongue can be explained on the vowels as follows:

**Table 4.2 Vowel Chart**

| Part of Tongue<br>Position of Tongue | Front<br>Vowels | Central<br>Vowels | Back<br>Vowels |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Top High                             | i               |                   | U              |
| Bottom High                          | I               |                   | u              |
| Top Middle                           | e               |                   |                |
| Bottom Middle                        | ε               |                   |                |
| Low                                  |                 | a                 |                |

1) Diphtong [ay] for example :

hindai [hinday] ‘belum’

wadai [waday] ‘kue’

2) Diphtong [aw] for example :

ikau [ikaw] ‘kamu’

lingkau [liŋkaw] ‘dahi’

3) Diphtong [ey] for example :

uweï            [uwey]            ‘rotan’

bakei            [bakey]            ‘monyet’

4) Diphtong [ew] for example :

Hanjeu            [hanjew]            ‘pagi

5) Diphtong [uy] for example :

Apui            [apuy]            ‘api’

Mandui            [manduy]            ‘mandi’

Diphthong is a double vowel in BDBDL inventoried namely [ay], [aw], [ey], [ew], and [uy]. The diphthong sound is pronounced based on the presence of diphthongs up and down diphthongs that can be seen in the chart:

**Table 4.3 Diphtongs Chart**

| Part of Tongue<br>Position of Tongue | Front<br>Vowels | Central<br>Vowels | Back<br>Vowels |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Top High                             | i               | [uy]              | U              |
| Bottom High                          |                 | [ew]              |                |
| Top Middle                           | e [ey]          |                   |                |
| Bottom Middle                        |                 | [ay] [aw]         |                |
| Low                                  |                 | a                 |                |

1) The consonan sound [p] for example :

petak            [petak]            ‘tanah’

pinding        [pindiŋ]           ‘telinga’

2) The consonan sound [b] for example :

buwa            [buwaʔ]            ‘buah’

baluh            [baluh]            ‘labu’

3) The consonan sound [t] for example :

Tukep            [tukep]            ‘dekat’

Tayap            [tayap]            ‘lembah’

4) The consonan sound [d] for example :

danum            [danum]            ‘air’

dinu              [dinu]              ‘ambil’

5) The consonan sound [c] for example :

curut            [curut]            ‘tikus kecil berbau’

cepat            [cepat]            ‘cepat’

6) The consonan sound [j] for example :

jelap            [jelap]            ‘jilat’

jida              [jida]              ‘tidak’

7) The consonan sound [k] for example :

kambang        [kambaŋ]           ‘bunga’

kejau            [kejaw]            ‘jauh’

8) The consonan sound [g] for example :

ganal            [ganal]            ‘besar’

galang            [galaŋ]            ‘gelang’

9) The consonan sound [ʔ] for example :

telu            [teluʔ]            ‘tiga’

daha            [dahaʔ]            ‘darah’

10) The consonan sound [s] for example :

sambil            [sambil]            ‘kiri’

sarambi            [sarambi]            ‘dapur’

11) The consonan sound [h] for example :

hampuli            [hampuli]            ‘kembali’

hejan            [hejan]            ‘tangga’

12) The consonan sound [m] for example :

munduk            [mundUK]            ‘duduk’

lumbuk            [lumbuk]            ‘cabe’

13) The consonan sound [n] for example :

nusul            [nusul]            ‘bakar’

narai            [naray]            ‘apa’

14) The consonan sound [ŋ] for example :

Nyame            [ŋameʔ]            ‘mulut’

nyila            [ŋila]            ‘potong’

15) The consonan [ŋ] for example :

ngambu            [ŋambu]            ‘darat’

antang            [antaŋ]            ‘elang’

16) The consonan sound [r] for example :

rahat            [rahat]            ‘sedang’

buring            [buriŋ]            ‘arang’



17) The consonan sound [l] for example :

luyang [luyaŋ] ‘gelang’

balut [baUt] ‘masakan’

18) The consonan sound [w] for example:

warang [waraŋ] ‘basenan’

wadah [wadah] ‘tempat’

19) The consonan sound [y] for example :

yaku [yaku] ‘aku’

uyat [uyat] ‘leher’

Consonants are synchronized at the articulation point described in the table :

**Tabel 4.4 Consonant Chart**

| Daerah Artikulasi<br>Cara Artikulsi | Bila<br>bial | Den<br>tal | Alve<br>olar | Pala<br>tal | Velar | Glo<br>tal |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Hambat                              |              |            |              |             |       |            |
| Tak bersuara                        | p            | t          |              | c           | k     | ?          |
| Bersuara                            | b            |            | d            | j           | g     |            |
| Frikatif                            |              |            |              |             |       |            |
| Tak bersuara                        |              |            | s            |             |       | h          |
| Nasal                               |              |            |              |             |       |            |
| Bersuara                            | m            |            | n            | ɲ           | ŋ     |            |
| Getar                               |              |            |              |             |       |            |
| Beruara                             |              |            | r            |             |       |            |
| Lateral                             |              |            |              |             |       |            |
| Bersuara                            |              |            | l            |             |       |            |
| Semivokal                           |              |            |              |             |       |            |
| Bersuara                            | w            |            |              | y           |       |            |

Inventory of consonant sounds in BDBDL are [p], [b], [t], [d], [c], [j], [k], [g], [ʔ], [s], [h], [m], [n], [ŋ], [ŋ], [r], [l], [w], and [y].

## b. Description Ponemes of BDBDL

After an inventory of BDBDL sounds, the determination of sounds as phonemes according to Riyono (2013, p.42) in determining phonemes is done by finding the minimum pair and then comparing the minimum pair. The phoneme sound discovery data in BDBDL through the minimal pairing technique as follows:

### 1) Vowel Phonemes

Phoneme identification is a way to find out whether a sound is a phoneme or not based on a minimal pair after which its identity is positioned as a phoneme in BDBDL is described in the following table:

**Table 4.5 Identification of Vowel Phonemes Based on Minimal Pairs in BDBDL**

| No. | PHONEME   | MINIMAL PAIR  | GLOSS               |
|-----|-----------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1.  | /i/ , /e/ | ansip [ansip] | Timba               |
|     |           | ansep [ansep] | Asap                |
|     |           | pitak [pitak] | bekas luka dikepala |
|     |           | petak [petak] | Tanah               |
| 2.  | /a/ , /e/ | saput [sapUt] | selimut             |
|     |           | seput [sepUt] | gemuk               |
|     |           | nyelu [ñelu]  | Tahun               |

|    |           |                  |               |
|----|-----------|------------------|---------------|
|    |           | ngalu [ŋalu]     | pusing        |
| 3. | /i/ , /a/ | piring [piriŋ]   | Piring        |
|    |           | paring [pariŋ]   | bambu         |
|    |           | pinding [pindiŋ] | Wajan         |
|    |           | panding[pandiŋ]  | renggang      |
| 4. | /i/, /u/  | ngali [ŋali]     | mengali angka |
|    |           | ngalu [ŋalu]     | pusing        |
|    |           | iyuh [iyuh]      | Iya           |
|    |           | uyuh [uyuh]      | capek         |

From result with minimal pair in BDBDL found four vowel phonemes namely /a/, /i/, /u/, and /e/. The sounds are contrasted and different, so that identified as a phoneme.

## 2) Diphthong Phonemes

Diphthong phoneme in BDBDL is described in the following table:

**Table 4.6 Identification of Diphtong Phonemes Based on Minimal Pairs in BDBDL**

| No. | PHONEME | BDBDL  | GLOSS                           |
|-----|---------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1.  | /ai/    | rantai [rantay]<br>ranai [ranay]<br>wadai [waday]<br>hindai [hinday] | kalung<br>sunyi<br>kue<br>belum |

|    |      |   |                                   |
|----|------|---|-----------------------------------|
|    |      |   |                                   |
| 2. | /au/ | ikau [ikaw]<br>langau [laŋaw]<br>kejau [kejaw]<br>gintau [gintaw] | kamu<br>lalat<br>jauh<br>kanan    |
| 3. | /eu/ | Hanjeu [hanjew]   | pagi                              |
| 4. | /ei/ | uwei [uwey]<br>bakei [bakey]<br>parei [parey]<br>sungei [suney]   | rotan<br>monyet<br>padi<br>sungai |
| 5. | /ui/ | apui [apuy]<br>bawui [bawuy]<br>mandui [manduy]                   | api<br>babi<br>mandi              |

Based on these data that the diphthong phoneme in the BDBDL is found in five namely / ei /, / au /, / eu /, / ai /, and / ui / or in phonetics written [ey], [aw], [ew], [ay], and [uy].

### 3) Consonant Phonemes

Consonants are the sounds of language produced due to the articulation process and the presence of airflow barriers that enter and exit the lungs.

Proof of consonant phonemes in BDBDL is identified by means of minimal pairs as in the following table:

**Table 4.7 Identification of Consonant Phonemes Based on Minimal Pairs in BDBDL**

| No. | PHONEM    | MINIMAL PAIR     | GLOSS    |
|-----|-----------|------------------|----------|
| 1.  | /p/ , /b/ | sapak [sapak]    | paha     |
|     |           | sabak [sabak]    | berserak |
|     |           | hapan [hapan]    | pakai    |
|     |           | haban [haban]    | sakit    |
| 2.  | /t/ , /d/ | petak [petak]    | tanah    |
|     |           | pedak [pedak]    | lempar   |
|     |           | ganteng [gantɛŋ] | tampan   |
|     |           | gandeng [gandɛŋ] | gandeng  |
| 3.  | /k/ , /g/ | jaka [jaka]      | andai    |
|     |           | jaga [jaga]      | jaga     |
|     |           | kasing [kasiŋ]   | ompol    |
|     |           | gasing [gasiŋ]   | Gangsing |
| 4.  | /j/ , /s/ | jarat [jarat]    | ikat     |
|     |           | sarat [sarat]    | penuh    |
|     |           | kajar [kajar]    | tegang   |
|     |           | kasar [kasar]    | kasar    |
| 5.  | /k/ , /ʔ/ | pisik [pisik]    | bangun   |

|    |          |                 |                                  |
|----|----------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
|    |          | pisi [pisiʔ]    | kail                             |
|    |          | bitik [bitik]   | semut                            |
|    |          | biti [bitiʔ]    | orang banyak                     |
| 6. | /s/, /h/ | tapis [tapɪs]   | saring                           |
|    |          | tapih [tapɪh]   | sarung                           |
|    |          | surung [suruŋ]  | silahkan                         |
|    |          | hurung [huruŋ]  | kerumbun                         |
| 7. | /m/, /n/ | amak [amak]     | tikar                            |
|    |          | anak [anak]     | anak                             |
|    |          | masi [masi]     | patuh                            |
|    |          | nasi [nasi]     | nasi                             |
| 8. | /ŋ/, /ŋ/ | nyalu [ŋalu]    | rajuk                            |
|    |          | ngalu [ŋalu]    | pusing                           |
|    |          | nyulum [ŋulum]  | memasukan makanan<br>bulat-bulat |
|    |          | ngulum [ŋulum]  | kulum                            |
| 9. | /l/, /r/ | saluh [saluh]   | makhluk tak kasat mata           |
|    |          | saruh [saruh]   | mengundang                       |
|    |          | sambal [sambal] | sambal                           |

|     |          |                 |          |
|-----|----------|-----------------|----------|
|     |          | sambar [sambar] | sambar   |
| 10. | /w/, /y/ | awan [awan]     | awan     |
|     |          | ayan [ayan]     | epilepsi |
|     |          | Gawang [gawaŋ]  | gawang   |
|     |          | Gayung [gayuŋ]  | ember    |

The consonant phonemes in BDBDL are at least eighteen consonants, namely, /p/, /b/, /d/, /t/, /k/, /g/, /ʔ/, /s/, /h/, /c/, /j/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /w/, and /y/, as evidenced by minimal pairs.

### c. Phonemes Distribution

Phonemes distribution in BDBDL can appear at the initial, middle, or end position. Distribution of vowel phonemes, diphthongs, and consonants in the following BDBDL data table:

**Table 4.8 Vowel Usage Distribution BDBDL**

| PHONEME | ALLOPHONES | Vowel Usage Distribution |                 |              |
|---------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
|         |            | Initial Position         | Middle Position | End Position |
|         |            |                          |                 |              |

|     |     |   |   |   |
|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| /i/ | [i] | [i <u>ns</u> ut] ‘hapus’<br>[i <u>y</u> e] ‘dia’<br>[i <u>k</u> aw] ‘kamu’<br>[i <u>k</u> i] ‘kami’<br>[i <u>t</u> ah] ‘kita’               | [bat <u>i</u> ruh] ‘tidur’<br>[bah <u>i</u> jaw] hijau’<br>[bunt <u>i</u> s] ‘betis’<br>[b <u>i</u> tik] ‘semut’<br>[bur <u>i</u> ŋ] ‘arang’        | [aw <u>i</u> ] ‘karena’<br>[baha <u>ñ</u> i]<br>‘berani’<br>[bahali <u>i</u> ] ‘sulit’<br>[b <u>i</u> ] ‘dari’<br>[kubali <u>i</u> ]<br>‘tempayan |
|     | [ɪ] | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-   | [aŋk <u>ɪ</u> ŋ]<br>‘kelingking’<br>[ban <u>ɪ</u> h] ‘bibit’<br>[pind <u>ɪ</u> ŋ] ‘telinga’<br>[put <u>ɪ</u> ŋ] ‘ujung’<br>[it <u>ɪ</u> k] ‘itik’   | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-   |
| /e/ | [e] | [e <u>b</u> es] ‘keringat’<br>[e <u>n</u> su] ‘cucu’<br>[e <u>m</u> pu] ‘mertua’<br>[e <u>p</u> at] ‘empat’<br>[e <u>n</u> sey]<br>‘dayung’ | [aw <u>e</u> h] ‘siapa’<br>[are <u>?</u> ] ‘banyak’<br>[be <u>h</u> at] ‘berat’<br>[bal <u>e</u> ŋkuŋ]<br>‘tenggorokan’<br>[be <u>h</u> as] ‘beras’ | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-   |



|     |     |   |  |   |
|-----|-----|---|--|---|
|     | /ɛ/ | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-  | [nes <u>ɛ</u> r] 'nyelam'<br>[kalabu <u>ɛ</u> t] 'ubun-<br>ubun'<br>[kalek <u>ɛ</u> r]<br>'kelereng'<br>[tuŋk <u>ɛ</u> t]<br>'pemukul'<br>[ul <u>ɛ</u> r] 'ulat' | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-   |
| /u/ | [u] | [ <u>u</u> hat] 'akar'<br>[ <u>u</u> jan] 'hujan'<br>[ <u>u</u> ma] 'ibu'<br>[ <u>u</u> ntEk] 'otak'<br>[ <u>u</u> yat] 'leher' | [ins <u>u</u> t] 'hapus'<br>[ay <u>u</u> n] 'punya'<br>[iy <u>u</u> h] 'iya'<br>[b <u>u</u> wa?] 'buah'<br>[b <u>u</u> ruk] 'busuk'                              | [ens <u>u</u> ] 'cucu'<br>[ind <u>u</u> ] 'induk'<br>[balas <u>u</u> ] 'panas'<br>[pañ <u>u</u> ] 'plastik'<br>[mur <u>u</u> ]<br>'mendung' |

|     |     |   |  |  |
|-----|-----|---|--|--|
|     | [U] | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-   | [la <u>U</u> k] ‘ikan’<br>[man <u>U</u> k] ‘ayam’<br>[la <u>U</u> t] ‘laut’<br>[ñud <u>U</u> k] ‘tikam’<br>[juk <u>U</u> ŋ] ‘perahu’ | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-  |
| /a/ | [a] | [ <u>a</u> dIŋ] ‘ading’<br>[ <u>a</u> nsep] ‘asap’<br>[ <u>a</u> pa] ‘bapak’<br>[ <u>a</u> puy] ‘api’<br>[ <u>a</u> re?] ‘banyak’ | [is <u>a</u> p] ‘isap’<br>[it <u>a</u> h] ‘kita’<br>[iŋ <u>a</u> t] ‘ingat’<br>[uh <u>a</u> t] ‘akar’<br>[uy <u>a</u> t] ‘leher’     | [in <u>a</u> ] ‘simpan’<br>[um <u>a</u> ] ‘ibu’<br>[bahend <u>a</u> ]<br>‘kuning’<br>[biluŋk <u>a</u> ]<br>‘timun’<br>[pus <u>a</u> ] ‘kucing’ |

The distribution of positions in BDBDL shows that the vowel /i/, /u/, and /a/ phonemes are in the initial, middle, and final position except for the phonemes /e/ which are in the initial, and middle

positions. Whereas in vowel [I], [ε], and [U] which are allophones of each phoneme / i /, / e /, and / u / are in the middle position only.

**Table 4.9 Diphthong Usage Distribution**

| PHONEME | Diphthong Usage Distribution |                 |                           |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
|         | Initial Position             | Middle Position | End Position              |
| /ai/    | -                            | -               | [gal <u>ai</u> ] ‘lamban’ |
|         | -                            | -               | [rant <u>ai</u> ]         |
|         | -                            | -               | ‘kalung’                  |
|         | -                            | -               | [wad <u>ai</u> ] ‘kue’    |
|         | -                            | -               | [handeh <u>ai</u> ]       |
|         | -                            | -               | ‘semua’                   |
|         | -                            | -               | [hind <u>ai</u> ]         |
|         | -                            | -               | ‘belum’                   |
| /au/    | -                            | -               | [and <u>au</u> ] ‘hari’   |
|         | -                            | -               | [ik <u>au</u> ] ‘kamu’    |
|         | -                            | -               | [jaw <u>au</u> ] ‘ubi     |
|         | -                            | -               | kayu’                     |
|         | -                            | -               | [gay <u>au</u> ] ‘garuk’  |
|         | -                            | -               | [lan <u>au</u> ] ‘lalat’  |

|      |   |   |   |
|------|---|---|---|
| /eu/ | - | - | [han <u>je</u> w] ‘ pagi’<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-   |
| /ei/ | - | - | [uwe <u>y</u> ] ‘rotan’<br>[ba <u>ke</u> y]<br>‘monyet’<br>[pa <u>re</u> y] ‘padi’<br>[sun <u>g</u> e <u>y</u> ] ‘sungai’<br>[en <u>se</u> y]<br>‘dayung’ |
| /ui/ | - | - | [ap <u>u</u> y] ‘api’<br>[ba <u>w</u> u <u>y</u> ] ‘babi’<br>[ma <u>nd</u> u <u>y</u> ]<br>‘mandi’<br>-<br>-  |

Based on the table diphthong in BDBDL of distribution position only in the final position which does not occupy the initial or middle position.

**Table 4.10 Consonant Usage Distribution of BDBDL**

| PHONEME | Consonant Usage Distribution   |  |   |
|---------|--|--|---|
|         | Initial Position   | Midle Position   | End Position  |
| /b/     | [b <u>h</u> at] ‘berat’<br>[b <u>u</u> jur] ‘benar’<br>[b <u>a</u> kuñuŋ]<br>‘berenang’<br>[b <u>u</u> wa?] ‘buah’<br>[b <u>u</u> lan] ‘bulan’ | [am <u>b</u> un] ‘embun’<br>[im <u>b</u> ul] ‘tanam’<br>[e <u>b</u> es] ‘keringat’<br>[pam <u>b</u> akal]<br>‘kepala desa’<br>[tum <u>b</u> aŋ]<br>‘muara’ | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-   |
| /p/     | [p <u>a</u> tey] ‘bunuh’<br>[paŋ <u>k</u> it] ‘gigit’<br>[p <u>e</u> teŋ] ‘ikat’<br>[p <u>a</u> i?] ‘kaki’<br>[p <u>a</u> lapas] ‘sayap’       | [a <u>p</u> a] ‘bapak’<br>[a <u>p</u> uy] ‘api’<br>[tum <u>p</u> ul] ‘tumpul’<br>[e <u>p</u> at] ‘empat’<br>[em <u>p</u> u] ‘mertua’                       | [is <u>a</u> p] ‘isap’<br>[jel <u>a</u> p] ‘jilat’<br>[ni <u>u</u> p] ‘tiup’<br>[kam <u>b</u> ute <u>p</u> ]<br>‘memejamkan<br>mata’<br>[hiŋ <u>k</u> e <u>p</u> ]<br>‘tengkurap’ |
| /t/     | [t <u>a</u> kuluk] ‘kepala’  | [a <u>t</u> ey] hati’  | [insu <u>t</u> ] ‘hapus’  |

|     |  |   |  |
|-----|--|---|--|
|     | [ <u>t</u> eah] ‘kering’<br>[ <u>t</u> atawe?] ‘tertawa’<br>[ <u>t</u> ana?] ‘sawah’<br>[ <u>t</u> urus] ‘tiang’   | [ <u>a</u> nt <u>a</u> n] ‘elang’<br>[ <u>u</u> ti] ‘kelamin laki-laki’<br>[ <u>u</u> tuh] ‘sekarang’<br>[ <u>b</u> un <u>t</u> ut] ‘ekor’  | [ <u>i</u> sut] ‘sedikit’<br>[ <u>i</u> mit] ‘hemat’<br>[ <u>i</u> n <u>a</u> t] ‘ingat’<br>[ <u>e</u> pat] ‘empat’  |
| /s/ | [ <u>s</u> atuwa] ‘binatang’<br>[ <u>s</u> ep <u>U</u> t] ‘gendut’<br>[ <u>s</u> arambi] ‘dapur’<br>[ <u>s</u> ap <u>U</u> t] ‘selimut’<br>[ <u>s</u> asudu?] ‘sendok’ | [ <u>e</u> nsu] ‘cucu’<br>[ <u>i</u> n <u>s</u> ek] ‘tanya’<br>[ <u>b</u> usu] adik perempuan dari ayah/ ibu’<br>[ <u>p</u> ansuk] ‘bakul’<br>[ <u>t</u> i <u>n</u> sin] ‘cincin’ | [ <u>a</u> mas] ‘emas’<br>[ <u>p</u> alapa <u>s</u> ] ‘sayap’<br>[ <u>p</u> ilus] ‘jarum’<br>[ <u>t</u> urus] ‘tiang’<br>[ <u>j</u> abe <u>s</u> ] ‘cambang’   |
| /r/ | [ <u>r</u> i <u>n</u> gin] ‘wajan’<br>[ <u>r</u> umpu <u>n</u> ] ‘ompong’<br>[ <u>r</u> abuk] ‘abon ikan’<br>[ <u>r</u> andah] ‘rendah’<br>[ <u>r</u> anay] ‘sunyi’    | [ <u>a</u> re] ‘banyak’<br>[ <u>u</u> ru?] ‘rumput’<br>[ <u>b</u> uruk] ‘busuk’<br>[ <u>p</u> ara] ‘pantat’<br>[ <u>p</u> arey] ‘padi’  | [ <u>p</u> ander] ‘ngomong’<br>[ <u>u</u> l <u>E</u> r] ‘ulat’<br>[ <u>b</u> alawar] ‘rusuk’<br>[ <u>p</u> ijir] ‘berkunang-kunang’<br>[ <u>l</u> igar] ‘luas’ |
| /m/ | [ <u>m</u> ende <u>n</u> ] -   | [ <u>k</u> alam <u>p</u> esu] -   | -  |

|     |  |   |   |
|-----|--|---|---|
|     | ‘berdiri’<br>[m <u>u</u> nduk]<br>‘duduk’<br>[m <u>a</u> nak]<br>‘melahirkan’<br>[m <u>a</u> lihi]<br>‘meninggal’<br>[m <u>a</u> sigit] ‘mesjid’ | ‘carne’<br>[ka <u>m</u> baŋ] ‘bunga’<br>[gu <u>m</u> bili] ‘ubi<br>jalar’<br>[la <u>m</u> paŋ] ‘timbul’<br>[ni <u>m</u> buk] ‘gali’                                     | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-  |
| /n/ | [n <u>e</u> ŋa] ‘beri’<br>[n <u>a</u> pas] ‘cuci’<br>[n <u>i</u> pis] ‘tipis’<br>[n <u>i</u> up] ‘tiup’<br>[n <u>e</u> tek] ‘potong’             | [tu <u>n</u> juk]<br>‘telunjuk’<br>[ja <u>n</u> ar] ‘kunyit’<br>[ga <u>n</u> al] ‘besar’<br>[gi <u>n</u> taw] ‘kanan’<br>[ka <u>n</u> as] ‘nanas’                       | [ta <u>w</u> an] ‘tau’<br>[ti <u>n</u> sin] ‘cincin’<br>[du <u>w</u> an] ‘dapat’<br>[mu <u>h</u> un] ‘turun’<br>[ma <u>h</u> iy <u>a</u> n]<br>‘ringan’ |
| /ŋ/ | [ŋ <u>i</u> la] ‘potong’<br>[ŋ <u>i</u> um] ‘cium’<br>[ŋ <u>e</u> lu] ‘tahun’<br>[ŋ <u>u</u> duk] ‘tikam’<br>[ŋ <u>i</u> ru] ‘nyiru’             | [e <u>ŋ</u> uh] ‘kelapa’<br>[ba <u>k</u> u <u>ŋ</u> uŋ]<br>‘berenang’<br>[ba <u>ŋ</u> ihi?] ‘tajam’<br>[ba <u>ŋ</u> uaŋ] ‘kurus’<br>[ba <u>h</u> a <u>ŋ</u> i] ‘berani’ | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-   |
| /ŋ/ | [ŋ <u>a</u> mbu] ‘darat’<br>[ŋ <u>a</u> lu] ‘pusing’   | [a <u>ŋ</u> kiŋ]<br>‘kelingking’  | [a <u>n</u> ja <u>ŋ</u><br>‘kaka/abang dari   |

|     |   |   |  |
|-----|---|---|--|
|     | [ <u>ŋ</u> ataw] ‘dibujuk’<br>[ <u>ŋ</u> ahana]<br>‘dilarang’<br>[ <u>ŋ</u> asene] ‘dikenal’  | [i <u>ŋ</u> at] ‘ingat’<br>[pa <u>ŋ</u> kit] ‘gigit’<br>[bu <u>ŋ</u> kah]<br>‘punggung<br>gunung’<br>[pu <u>ŋ</u> guŋ] ‘pinggul’  | ayah/ibu’<br>[anta <u>ŋ</u> ] ‘elang’<br>[imbi <u>ŋ</u> ]<br>‘pegang’<br>[baku <u>ŋ</u> uŋ]<br>‘berenang’<br>[buja <u>ŋ</u> ]<br>‘dewasa’  |
| /c/ | [ <u>ci</u> ŋkaruk]<br>‘galendo’<br>[ <u>cu</u> rut] ‘tikus<br>kecil berbau’<br>[ <u>cu</u> rek] ‘congek’<br>[ <u>ca</u> mpah] ‘kudis’<br>[ <u>ca</u> ŋkir] ‘gelas’ | [u <u>ci</u> -uci]<br>‘pergelangan<br>tangan’<br>[u <u>cu</u> ?] ‘panggilan<br>untuk wanita tua’<br>[pa <u>ncu</u> k] ‘rujak’<br>[ma <u>ncu</u> elen]<br>‘melotot’<br>[ra <u>ncu</u> ak] ‘sering’ | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-  |
| /l/ | [ <u>la</u> mpan] ‘timbul’<br>[ <u>le</u> ŋe] ‘tangan’<br>[ <u>li</u> ŋkaw] ‘dahi’<br>[ <u>le</u> teŋ]<br>‘tenggelam’<br>[ <u>li</u> me?] ‘lima’                    | [u <u>l</u> Er] ‘ulat’<br>[be <u>l</u> um] ‘hidup’<br>[ba <u>la</u> war] ‘rusuk’<br>[baka <u>l</u> ahi]<br>‘bertengkar’<br>[ba <u>l</u> Ut] ‘masakan’   | [i <u>ŋu</u> ] ‘dungu’<br>[bu <u>ŋu</u> ] ‘bodoh’<br>[nunju <u>l</u> ]<br>‘dorong’<br>[suti <u>l</u> ] ‘mudah’<br>[gana <u>l</u> ] ‘besar’ |



|     |   |   |  |
|-----|---|---|--|
| /d/ | [ <u>d</u> anum] ‘air’<br>[ <u>d</u> enjan] ‘di<br>temani’<br>[ <u>d</u> anaw] ‘danau’<br>[ <u>d</u> a] ‘darah’<br>[ <u>d</u> umah] ‘datang’  | [in <u>d</u> u] ‘induk’<br>[un <u>d</u> aŋ] ‘udang’<br>[pin <u>d</u> iŋ] ‘telinga’<br>[bahen <u>d</u> a]<br>‘kuning’<br>[bahan <u>d</u> aŋ]<br>‘merah’        | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-  |
| /j/ | [ <u>j</u> abes] ‘cambang’<br>[ <u>j</u> angut] ‘jenggot’<br>[ <u>j</u> anar] ‘kunyit’<br>[ <u>j</u> ida] ‘tidak’<br>[ <u>j</u> elap] ‘jilat’ | [u <u>j</u> aŋ] ‘hujan’<br>[u <u>j</u> u?] ‘tujuh’<br>[bahi <u>j</u> aw] ‘hijau’<br>[ba <u>j</u> aŋ] ‘rusa’<br>[ba <u>j</u> emuh]<br>‘batuk’                  | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-  |
| /k/ | [ <u>k</u> ejaw] ‘jauh’<br>[ <u>k</u> abUt] ‘kabut’<br>[ <u>k</u> upak] ‘kulit’<br>[ <u>k</u> andal] ‘tebal’<br>[ <u>k</u> aniŋ] ‘alis’       | [a <u>k</u> en]<br>‘keponakan’<br>[be <u>k</u> En] ‘bukan’<br>[ba <u>k</u> as] ‘tua’<br>[balen <u>k</u> uŋ]<br>‘tenggorokan’<br>[ca <u>k</u> ah]<br>‘sombong’ | [am <u>a</u> k] ‘tikar’<br>[ana <u>k</u> ] ‘anak’<br>[inse <u>k</u> ] ‘tanya’<br>[unte <u>k</u> ] ‘otak’<br>[per <u>a</u> k] ‘perak’ |

|     |  |   |   |
|-----|--|---|---|
| /ʔ/ | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-  | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-   | [pireʔ] ‘berapa’<br>[dahaʔ] ‘darah’<br>[kasiŋeʔ] ‘gigi’<br>[paiʔ] ‘kaki’<br>[ijeʔ] ‘satu’   |
| /g/ | [g <sup>h</sup> ayaw] ‘garuk’<br>[g <sup>h</sup> untum] ‘gigi geraham’<br>[g <sup>h</sup> agaduh] ‘gado-gado’<br>[g <sup>h</sup> umbili] ‘ubi jalar’<br>[g <sup>h</sup> abaŋ]<br>‘lambung’ | [e <sup>h</sup> gal] ‘tari’<br>[puŋg <sup>h</sup> uŋ]<br>‘pinggul’<br>[panag <sup>h</sup> uran]<br>‘ramah’ [man <sup>h</sup> gah]<br>‘asma’<br>[saŋg <sup>h</sup> ilaŋ] ‘sila sebelah kaki’ | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-   |
| /h/ | [h <sup>h</sup> ampuli]<br>‘kembali’<br>[h <sup>h</sup> aŋar] ‘baru’<br>[h <sup>h</sup> anteluh] ‘telur’<br>[h <sup>h</sup> antarawaŋ]<br>‘terbang’<br>[h <sup>h</sup> andipe] ‘ular’      | [u <sup>h</sup> at] ‘akar’<br>[be <sup>h</sup> at] ‘berat’<br>[bati <sup>h</sup> i] ‘hamil’<br>[bi <sup>h</sup> in] ‘dulu’<br>[ŋa <sup>h</sup> ana]<br>‘dilarang’                           | [batu <sup>h</sup> ] ‘zaman dulu’<br>[utu <sup>h</sup> ]<br>‘sekarang’<br>[uya <sup>h</sup> ] ‘garam’<br>[tea <sup>h</sup> ] ‘kering’<br>[tują <sup>h</sup> ] ‘pingsan’ |

|     |   |  |                       |
|-----|---|--|-----------------------|
| /y/ | [y <u>a</u> ku] ‘aku’<br>[y <u>e</u> te] ‘lihat’<br>[y <u>u</u> cuk] ‘diakal’<br>[y <u>a</u> sa] ‘ulang’<br>[y <u>a</u> wi] ‘di buat’   | [i <u>y</u> e] ‘dia’<br>[i <u>y</u> uh] ‘iya’<br>[bu <u>y</u> ut] ‘anaknya<br>cucu’<br>[ta <u>y</u> ap] ‘lembah’<br>[ka <u>y</u> i] ‘kakek’            | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>- |
| /w/ | [w <u>a</u> raŋ] ‘basenan’<br>[w <u>e</u> ] ‘panggilan<br>untuk anak laki-<br>laki kecil’<br>[w <u>i</u> ] ‘panggilan<br>anak perempuan<br>kecil’<br>[w <u>a</u> dah] ‘tempat’<br>[w <u>a</u> di] ‘ikan yang<br>dipermentasi’ | [u <u>w</u> ey] ‘rotan’<br>[bi <u>w</u> ih] ‘bibir’<br>[ba <u>w</u> uy] ‘babi’<br>[tata <u>w</u> e] ‘tertawa’<br>[sala <u>w</u> i] ‘dua<br>puluh lima’ | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>- |

Consonant phonemes in the initial, middle, and end distribution positions found in BDBDL are phonemes / p /, / t /, / s /, / r /, / n /, / ŋ /, / l /, / k /, and / h /, while the consonant phonemes which are only found in the final position are phonemes / ? /. for phonemes which occupy the initial and middle positions are

contained in the consonant / b /, / m /, / ñ /, / c /, / d /, / j /, / g /, / w / and / y /.

#### d. Syllable Structure

Basic words in the BDBDL are found in syllables one, there are also words with two syllables, three, and four syllables.

Next, the researcher presents with following table :

**Table 4.11 Syllables Structure**

| 1. Syllable structure in monosyllabic  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| KV                                     | /we/ ‘panggilan anak laki- laki’    |
|  | /wi/ ‘panggilan anak perempuan’     |
|  | /bi/ ‘dari’                         |
|  | /ji/ ‘yang’                         |
| KVK                                    | /kan/ ‘ke’                          |
|  | /mur/ ‘baut’                        |
|  | /ban/ ‘ban’                         |
|  | /rak/ ‘rak’                         |
| 2. Syllable structure in two syllables |                                     |
| V-KV                                   | /i-na/ ‘simpan’                     |
|  | /i-ki/ ‘kami’                       |
|  | /u-ti/ ‘kelamin laki-laki’          |
|  | /u-cu/ ‘panggilan untuk wanita tua’ |
|  | /u-ma/ ‘ibu’                        |
|  | /i-ye/ ‘dia’                        |
|  | /a-wi/ ‘karena’                     |
|  | /a-re/ ‘banyak’                     |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| V-KD   | /i-kaw/ ‘kamu’<br>/a-puy/ ‘api’<br>/u-wey/ ‘rotan’   |
| V-KVK  | /a-nak/ ‘anak’<br>/a-wan/ ‘awan’<br>/a-mak/ ‘tikar’<br>/a-mas/ ‘emas’<br>/a-yun/ ‘punya’<br>/u-jan/ ‘hujan’<br>/u-yat/ ‘leher’<br>/u-lak/ ‘panggilan laki-laki tua’<br>/u-wey/ ‘rotan’<br>/u-ler/ ‘ulat’<br>/u-pet/ ‘pijat’<br>/u-yah/ ‘garam’<br>/u-pun/ ‘pohon’<br>/u-bat/ ‘obat’<br>/e-pat/ ‘empat’<br>/e-tun/ ‘angkut’<br>/e-gal/ ‘tari’<br>/e-ñuh/ ‘kelapa’ |
| VK-KVK | /an-sep/ ‘asap’<br>/am-bun/ ‘embun’<br>/in-sut/ ‘hapus’  |

|       |   |
|-------|---|
|       | /im-bul/ ‘tanam’<br>/in-sek/ ‘tanya’  |
| VK-KD | /en-sey/ ‘dayung’   |
| KV-VK | /pa-it/ ‘pahit’<br>/ka-in/ ‘kain’<br>/ni-up/ ‘tiup’<br>/la-uk/ ‘ikan’<br>/la-ut/ ‘laut’<br>/la-us/ ‘lengkuas’<br>/hu-aŋ/ ‘dalam’<br>/ñi-um/ ‘cium’  |
| KV-KV | /ba-tu/ ‘batu’<br>/bu-lu/ ‘bulu’<br>/pa-ra/ ‘pantat’<br>/pa-hi/ ‘ikan pari’<br>/pu-sa/ ‘kucing’<br>/ta-li/ ‘tali’<br>/ta-hi/ ‘lama’<br>/di-aŋ/ ‘panggilan untuk gadis remaja’<br>/ku-ŋe/ ‘badan’<br>/ke-hu/ ‘bakar’<br>/ta-na/ ‘sawah’<br>/da-ha/ ‘darah’<br>/gu-ti/ ‘kutu’ |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
|        | /nu-pi/ 'mimpi'<br>/ra-ta/ 'datar'   |
| KV-KVK | /bu-jur/ 'benar'<br>/be-hat/ 'berat'<br>/be-lum/ 'hidup'<br>/ba-kas/ 'tua'<br>/be-has/ 'beras'<br>/ba-luh/ 'labu'<br>/bu-nel/ 'anting'<br>/ti-lam/ 'kasur'<br>/pe-teŋ/ 'ikat'<br>/tu-kep/ 'dekat'<br>/tu-lak/ 'pergi'<br>/du-mah/ 'datang'<br>/ja-nar/ 'kunyit'<br>/mu-hun/ 'turun'<br>/na-pas/ 'cuci' |
| KV-KD  | /ra-nay/ 'diam'<br>/ke-jaw/ 'jauh'<br>/li-maw/ 'jeruk'<br>/la-ŋaw/ 'lalat'<br>/su-ŋey/ 'sungai'  |
| KVK-KV | /pen-da/ 'bawah'<br>/tuŋ-ku/ 'tungku'  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p>/man-tu/ ‘pukul</p> <p>/san-ja/ ‘sore’</p>   |
| KVK-KD                                   | <p>/ran-tay/ ‘kalung’</p> <p>/pan-tay/ ‘pantai</p> <p>/gin-taw/ ‘kanan</p>  |
| KVK-KVK                                  | <p>/bun-tis/ ‘betis’</p> <p>/ban-dat/ ‘lambung’</p> <p>/pan-suk/ ‘bakul’</p> <p>/tij-sin/ ‘cincin’</p> <p>/cam-pah/ ‘kudis’</p> <p>/kan-ten/ ‘kakak ipar’</p> <p>/sam-bil/ ‘kiri’</p> <p>/hun-jun/ ‘atas’</p>   |
| 3. Syllable structure in three syllables |   |
| KV-KV-KV                                 | <p>/ba-ñi-hi/ ‘tajam’</p> <p>/ba-le-mu/ ‘lemah’</p> <p>/ta-ta-we/ ‘tertawa’</p> <p>/ma-ri-ti/ ‘rambutan’</p> <p>/ba-la-su/ ‘panas</p> <p>/ŋa-ha-na/ ‘dilarang’</p> <p>/ta-be-la/ ‘muda’</p> <p>/ka-si-ŋe/ ‘gigi’</p> <p>/ma-li-hi/ ‘meninggal’</p> <p>/sa-tu-wa/ ‘binatang’</p> |



|            |  |
|------------|--|
|            | /ja-le-me/ ‘kemarin’   |
| KV-KV-VK   | /ba-li-as/ ‘sehat’<br>/ku-pi-ah/ ‘peci’<br>/ku-ci-ak/ ‘teriak’<br>/ba-ñu-aŋ/ ‘kurus’<br>/du-hi-an/ ‘durian’  |
| KV-KV-KVK  | /ba-ma-rem/ ‘hitam’<br>/ba-la-war/ ‘rusuk’<br>/pa-la-pas/ ‘sayap’<br>/ta-ku-luk/ ‘kepala’<br>/ja-ha-wen/ ‘enam’<br>/ka-ka-buk/ ‘abu-abu’<br>/ga-ru-gum/ ‘guntur’<br>/ma-ha-men/ ‘malu’<br>/sa-di-ŋen/ ‘dingin’<br>/ba-ku-ñuŋ/ ‘berenang’<br>/ha-ma-lem ‘malam’ |
| KV-KVK-KV  | /ba-baŋ-ku/ ‘kursi panjang’<br>/ba-hen-da/ ‘kuning’<br>/sa-ram-bi/ ‘dapur’<br>/mi-nan-tu/ ‘menantu’<br>/wa-yah-tuh/ ‘sekarang’   |
| KV-KVK-KVK | /ba-leŋ-kuŋ/ ‘tenggorokan’   |

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
|                               | <p>/pi-lan-duk/ ‘kancil’</p> <p>/ma-nan-juŋ/ ‘berjalan’</p> <p>/la-luŋ-kaŋ/ ‘jendela’</p>   |
| KVK-KV-KV                     | /man-da-yi/ ‘naik’  |
| KVK-KV-KVK                    | <p>/pan-cu-ran/ ‘palimbangan’</p> <p>/kam-bu-tep/ ‘berpejam’</p> <p>/han-te-luh/ ‘telur’</p> <p>/mam-bu-cur/ ‘diare’</p> <p>/saŋ-ka-lap/ ‘belalang sembah’</p>  |
| 4. Syllable structure in four |   |
| KV-KV-KV-KV                   | <p>/ma-ŋa-te-lu/ ‘upacara hari ketiga’</p> <p>/ba-ka-la-hi/ ‘bertengkar’</p>  |
| KV-KV-KV-VK                   | <p>/pa-la-uk-an/ ‘nelayan’</p> <p>/ja-la-ti-en/ ‘sembilan’</p> <p>/ka-la-bu-et/ ‘ubun-ubun’</p>   |
| KV-KV-KV-KVK                  | <p>/ba-ku-la-liŋ/ ‘mata kaki’</p> <p>/pa-ŋa-ŋi-tan/ ‘pemarah’</p> <p>/ta-pa-in-sik/ ‘terbangun’</p> <p>/ka-li-ya-ŋan/ ‘layang-layang’</p> <p>/ma-ŋa-ra-tus/ ‘upacara 100 hari’</p> <p>/ma-ŋa-lu-kut/ ‘disentri’</p> |
| KV-KV-KVK-VK                  | /pa-pi-liŋ-an/ ‘pelipis’  |
| KV-KVK-KV-KV                  | <p>/ka-lam-pe-su/ ‘carme’</p> <p>/sa-rak-sa-ru/ ‘senja buta’</p>  |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| KV-KVK-KV-KVK  | /ka-lam-pe-ten/ 'wasir'                              |
| KV-KVK-KVK-KVK | /sa-liŋ-kum-paŋ/ 'sila'                              |
| KVK-KV-KV-KV   | /tam-pa-la-we/ 'pagi buta'<br>/ham-pa-ra-ya/ 'kapan' |
| KVK-KV-KVK-KV  | /naŋ-ku-lan-da/ 'sirsak'                             |
| KVK-KV-KV-KVK  | /han-ta-ra-waŋ/ 'terbang'                            |

Syllabic patterns in BDBDL are often found in syllables two, three, and four, while like monosyllabic words there are only two forms, namely VK and KVK.

#### e. Field Lexical of BDBDL

At the lexical level found several lexicons in BDBDL that researchers can show in the table:

**Table 4.12 lexicon**

| No. | Lexical category | BB   | B.Ing   |
|-----|------------------|--|---|
| 1.  | Noun             | sawe [sawε?]<br>bane[bane?]<br>pahi [pahI?]<br>buntut [buntut]<br>parei [parey]<br>palapun [palapun]<br>garuak [garuak]<br>pansuk [pansUk] | Wife<br>Husband<br>Stingray<br>Tail<br>Rice plant<br>Roof<br>Frog<br>Basket |

|   |           |   |   |
|---|-----------|---|---|
|   |           | upun [upun]<br>bunel [bunel]  | Tree<br>Earring   |
| 2 | Verb      | yete [yete?]<br>hentang [hentaŋ]<br>bakunyung<br>[bakUñuŋ]<br>majuk [majuk]<br>mandai [mandai?]<br>hunjenŋ [hunjeŋ]<br>tiruh [tirUh]<br>barapi [barapi?]<br>himun [himun]       | See<br>Pickaback<br>Swim<br>Wear<br>Go up<br>Step on<br>Sleep<br>Cook<br>Blow     |
| 3 | Adjective | halus [halus]<br>randah [randah]<br>bagamat [bagamat]<br>laju [laju]<br>hayi [hayi?]<br>bakas [bakas]<br>tabela [tabela]<br>bujang [bujanŋ]<br>pandak [pandak]<br>mekeh [mekeh] | Small<br>Low<br>Slow<br>Fast<br>Big<br>Old<br>Young<br>Adult<br>Short<br>cowardly |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

Based on the table above that the lexical category in BDBDL which is located on the basis of nouns, verbs, and adverbs is a word that is often used in daily life and markers as a dialect.

### C. Discussion

Based on the results of the data obtained in the field of phonology which discusses the arrangement of vowels, consonants, and diphthongs in which there is the smallest part of phonology, phonetics, and phonemes which are proposed by Chaer (2013) fonts as the field of linguistics that studies language sounds regardless of whether the sound has a function as a difference of meaning while the phoneme is a sound that can distinguish meaning.

In BDBDL has seven inventory of vowels namely, [i], [I], [e], [ε], [u], [U], and [a]. The sounds that do not differentiate meanings are [I], [ε], and [U] which are allophonic variants of each phoneme / i /, / e /, and / u /, so in BDBDL, four vocal phonemes are found. and three allophones.

From the above data the vowel sounds can be classified in the position of the tongue and the tongue according to Chaer (2003) vocal classification is based on the position of the tongue and the shape of the mouth. The position of the tongue can be vertical or horizontal. Vertically, there are high vowels, middle vowels, and low vowels. Horizontally there are front vowels, central vowels, and

back vowels. Then according to the shape of the mouth, there are round vowels and non-round vowels.

Based on the position of the tongue, part of the tongue, and shape of the mouth that is in table 4.1 and can be known classification of the vowels as in:

- 1) The sound [i] is the vowel sound produced by the way the front of the tongue is raised as high and the lips are stretched, for example :

[ikaw] 'kamu'

[iki] 'kami'

- 2) The sound [I] is a vowel sound pronounced with the front tongue raised but not as high as the vocal [i] and stretched lips, for example :

[imbIŋ] 'pegang'

[adIŋ] 'adik'

- 3) The sound [e] is a vowel sound produced by means of the front tongue being raised in the middle height from the top center position and the lips stretched out, for example :

[eñuh] 'kelapa'

[epat] 'empat'

- 4) The sound [ɛ] is a vowel sound whose pronunciation is done by means of the front of the tongue which is positioned in the middle of the bottom and the lips are stretched, for example :

[tuŋkɛt] 'tiang'

[sɛput] 'gendut'

- 5) Sound [a] is a vowel sound pronounced in a way where the middle tongue is positioned low and the lips are open but not rounded, for example :

[amak] 'tikar'

[itah] 'kita'

- 6) The sound [u] vowel is pronounced by means of the back tongue being raised as high as possible and the shape of the lips forming a small round shape, for example :

[buntis] 'betis'

[uhat] 'akar'

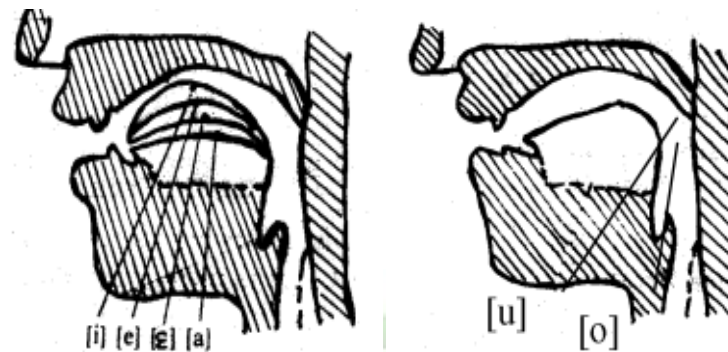
- 7) The sound [U] is the vowel sound of the way the back tongue is raised until it is at the highest part and the shape of a small round lip, for example :

[mundUk] 'duduk'

[laUk] 'ikan'

Figure 4.1

## Vowel sounds based on the back and forth of the tongue



Source (Malemberg, 1963:38)

Based on an inventory of BDBDL vowels can be a reference in determining vowel phonemes by identifying minimal pairs and finding the distribution of vowel phonemes in BDBDL that have been grouped into three types, namely: first, the distribution at the initial, middle, and final positions is a vocal phoneme /i/, / e /, / u /, and / a /, second, in the initial and middle positions are in the vowel phonemes / e /, and only in the middle are in the phonemes /i/ with allophones [I], phonemes / e / with allophones [ɛ], phonemes /u/ with allophones [U].

The next part of phonology is diphthongs which are often called double vowels, according to Chaer (2013) Diftong is distinguished based on the presence of diphthongs up and down diphthongs. Diphthong goes up when the first sound is in a lower position than the second position, whereas diphthong goes down because the first sound is higher than the second sound position.



Based on the data obtained by researchers in BDBDL diphthong sound always begin with the first sound lower, namely in the sounds [a], [e], and [u] to the upper high position, namely [i] and [u].

The diphthong sound in BDBDL namely, [ay], [aw], [ey], [ew], and [uy] which explain follow loud sound:

- 1) Diphthong [ay] is a diphthong rising with a loudness peak at the sound [a], for example :

[hinday]                    ‘belum’

[waday]                    ‘kue’

- 2) Diphthong [aw] is diphthong rising to the peak of loudness in the sound [a], for example :

[ikaw]                    ‘kamu’

[liŋkaw]                    ‘dahi’

- 3) Diphthong [ey] is a diphthong rising, the peak of loudness in the sound [e], for example :

[uwey]                    ‘rotan’

[bakey]                    ‘monyet’

- 4) Diphthong [ew] is a diphthong rising, culminating in the sound [e], for example :

[hanjew]                    ‘pagi’

5) Diphthong [uy] is a top high diphthong, although the sounds of [i] and [u] are in the up position, the sound of [i] is slightly higher than the sound of [u], for example :

[apuy]                    ‘api’

[manduy]                ‘mandi’

An inventory of sounds in the above data found minimal pairs so that it can be said that the BDBDL diphthong is included in the phoneme sound and the distribution of phonemes in diphthongs is found in the final position, namely /ai/, /au/, /ei/, /eu/, and /ui/.

Consonant sounds proposed by Chaer (2013) "Consonants are usually distinguished based on three benchmarks or criteria namely, the position of the vocal cords, the place of articulation, and the way of articulation of consonant sounds in BDBDL can be explained as follows:

1) The sound [p] is a method of plosives articulation, where the bilabial articulation and vocal cords position are voiceless with the articulator closing the airflow then the blocked airflow is opened suddenly causing a burst. How to pronounce consonants [p] that is by closing both lips and air that is pushed from the lungs out when the lips are open, for example:

[petak]                    ‘tanah’

[pindɪŋ]                  ‘telinga’

- 2) The sound [b] is the same consonant sound as the sound in the [p] consonant namely by means of plosives articulation, bilabial which distinguishes the sound of consonant [b] is voiced by means of the upper lip and lower lip closed, for example :

[buwaʔ]            'buah'

[baluh]            'labu'

- 3) The sound [t] is a dental plosives, voiceless, the process of the occurrence of a consonant sound [t] the tip of the tongue sticks to the upper teeth adjacent to the ceiling which causes the airway to close when the tongue is lowered air out of the mouth with loose, for example :

[tukep]            'dekat'

[tayap]            'lembah'

- 4) Sound [d] is the sound of alveolar plosives, voiced, a consonant sound [d] occurs because the airway is closed because the tip of the tongue is placed at the base of the teeth, for example:

[danum]            'air'

[dinu]              'ambil'

- 5) The sound [c] is the sound of a voiceless, palatal, plosives , the airway is closed because the base of the tongue is placed on the ceiling, for example :

[curut]                    ‘tikus kecil berbau’

[cepat]                    ‘cepat’

- 6) The sound [j] is plosives, palatal consonant, with the tongue leaves placed in the ceiling which obstructs the airway obstruction and then the air, is released through the gap and approximately slowly, for example :

[jelap]                    ‘jilat’

[jida]                    ‘tidak

- 7) The sound [k] is velar, plosives, and voiceless consonant. This sound occurs because air is blocked by the base of the tongue which is pressed against the hard ceiling which is located close to the vocal cords and then the air is released, for example:

[kamban]                    ‘bunga’

[kejaw]                    ‘jauh’

- 8) Sound [g] is the sound of plosives, velar, voiceless, air is completely closed because the base of the tongue is placed on the hard palate, the air is pressed through the lungs. The pressure on the consonant [g] is lower than the consonant [k], for example:

[ganal]                    ‘besar’

[galan]                    ‘gelang’

- 9) Sound [ʔ] Is a sound, plosive, glottal, voiceless, where the air is closed because the membrane of the sound is tightened up, for example:

[teʔUʔ]                    ‘tiga’

[dahaʔ]                    ‘darah’

- 10) The sound [s] is an alveolar consonant, fricative, and voiceless. Produced by the leaves of the tongue and base of the teeth so that the air is blocked and air gradually comes out through, for example:

[sambil]                    ‘kiri’

[sarambi]                    ‘dapur’

- 11) The sound [h] of the glottal, fricative, and voiceless consonant sound is in the esophagus, for example :

[hampuli]                    ‘kembali’

[hejan]                    ‘tangga’

- 12) The sound [m] is a bilabial, nasal, voiced consonant. The sound occurs because the airway from the mouth is closed with the upper and lower lip position sleepy and the pharyngeal wall is underway so that air is released through the nose, for example :

[munduk]                    ‘duduk’

[lumbuk]                    ‘cabe’

13) Sound [n] is an alveolar, nasal, vocal consonant. The process of sound is because the tip of the tongue touches the base of the tooth, the air is blocked by the tongue that attaches to the alveolus and then the air comes out through the nasal cavity, for example :

[nusul]                    ‘bakar’

[naray]                    ‘apa’

14) Sound [ɲ] is the sound of palatal, nasal, voiceless consonants. Occurs because air is blocked by the pressure of the tongue on the palate, for example :

[ɲameʔ]                    ‘mulut’

[ɲila]                        ‘potong’

15) The sound [ŋ] is velar, nasal, voiced. The process is caused by air coming out blocked by the base of the tongue pressed against the back palate, for example :

[ŋambu]                    ‘darat’

[antaŋ]                     ‘elang’

16) Sound [r] is the sound of alveolar consonants, vibrations, voiced. The sound occurs because the tip of the tongue is placed at the base of the teeth and vibrated, for example :

[rahat]                     ‘sedang’

[buriŋ]                     ‘arang’

17) Sound [l] is the sound of alveolar consonants, lateral, voiced, with the position of the tip of the tongue pressed into the base of the teeth so that air comes out from the side of the tongue, for example :

[luyaŋ]            ‘gelang’

[balut]            ‘masakan’

18) Sound [w] is a semivocal, bilabial, voiceless sound. Occurs when the lips are closed but not so tight the position of the tongue is far from the ceiling and the air comes out without a hitch, for example :

[waraŋ]            ‘basenan’

[wadah]           ‘tempat’

19) The sound [y] is a semivocal, palatal, voiced, occurring because the base of the tongue touches the ceiling and the air comes out unhindered, for example :

[yaku]            ‘aku’

[uyat]            ‘leher’

Inventory of sounds in the above data can be the basis for determining the sound of BDBDL consonant phonemes with the identification of minimal pairs so that consonant phonemes are found in BDBDL, namely: / p /, / b /, / t /, / d /, / c /, / j /, / g /, / k /, / ʔ /, / m /, / n /, / ŋ /, / ñ /, / l /, / s /, / h /, / r /, / w /, and / y / and distribution of

consonant phonemes at initial, middle, and final positions found phonemes / p /, / t /, / s /, / r /, / n /, / ŋ /, / l /, / k /, and / h /, in the initial and middle position found consonant phonemes / b /, / m /, / ŋ /, / c /, / d /, / j /, / g /, / y /, / w /, and which are only at the final position is found phoneme /ʔ /.

At the beginning of the discussion, the sequence of language sounds from vowels, diphthongs, and consonants is mentioned. Of all sound sequences as a form of speech which becomes the sound unit in the syllable pattern according to Chaer (2003), the syllable is the smallest rhythmic unit. One syllable includes one vowel, or one vowel and one or more consonants, in one syllable one consonant and one vowel (KV) are found in the word / we /, / wi /, / bi /, and / ji /, in syllables are found one vowel - one consonant one vowel (V-KV) in the word / i-na /, / i-ki /, / u-ti /, / u-cu /, / u-ma /, / i-ye /, / a-wi /, and / a-re /, one in a three-syllable syllable is found one consonant one vowel - one consonant one vowel - one consonant one vowel (KV-KV-KV) in the word / ba-ñi-hi /, / ba-le-mu /, / ta-ta-we /, / ma-ri-ti /, / ba-la-su /, / ŋa-ha-na /, / ta -be-la /, / ka-si-ŋe /, / ma-li-hi /, / sa-tu-wa /, and / ja-le-me / in a four-syllable syllable one consonant is found one vowel- one consonant one vowel - one consonant one vowel - one vowel one consonant (KV-KV-KV-VK) in the words / pa-la-uk-an /, / ja-la-ti-en /, and / ka-la -bu-et / so that in BDBDL there are at most four syllable patterns.



After the researcher describes the data and discusses the phonology section, the researcher then discusses the lexical form which is meant by lexical, which is the meaning of words. In general, the BDBDL lexicon is almost the same as the standard Bakumpai language because this is most likely due to the influence of the standard language on BDBDL, which is a research site that is included in the city reGENCY, so there is a possibility. Reflecting the uniqueness of BDBDL, lexicon categories are discussed in the noun, verb, and adjective categories, according to Chaer (2003) lexical is the meaning inherently possessed by each basic word form and has nominal, verbal, adjective, companion and liaison categories. The lexicon in BDBDL is a speech that is often used in communication and as a dialect marker in BDBDL. The word lexicon in BDBDL is a symptom of the uniqueness of BDBDL in terms of its social.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion of the study based on the findings and discussion in previous chapter

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis conducted by researchers, it can be concluded as follows :

1. The use of BDBDL in phonology found 28 phonemes consisting of 4 vowels, 5 diphthongs, and 19 consonants. The vowel phonemes are / a /, / i /, / u /, and / e /, the other sounds are allophones with details: phonemes / i / have allophones [i], [I], phonemes / u / have allophones [u], [U], phonemes / e / have allophones [e], [E]. Diftong / ay /, / aw /, / ew /, / ey /, / uy / which only occupy the final position at the sound of the word. Consonant phonemes are / b /, / p /, / t /, / d /, / c /, / g /, /h/, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / ŋ /, / ñ /, / r /, / s /, / w /, / y /. For consonant phonemes / b /, / d /, / j /, / r /, / ñ /, / w /, and / y / only the distribution at the starting and middle position and the phoneme /ʔ/ Only in the final position and syllable patterns that exist in the BDBDL found the four-syllable.
2. Lexical is something related to the word and can also be said as meaning. So it can be concluded BDBDL lexicon in general is almost the same as the standard Bakumpai language however, there are several lexical categories that distinguish Bakumpai in

Buntok as in the verb swimming in Bakumpai generally is 'hanangui' but in the dialect Buntok swimming is 'bakunyung'.

## **B. Suggestion**

Regarding the results of the study, the researcher would like to submit the following suggestions:

### 1. For the Society

Language is a means of connecting between one human being and another human being who can convey intentions and goals by the speaker and can be understood by the listener. Each region has its own language and dialect differences due to geographical and social location. Dialect is a variation of a native speaker language from the area so that the Bakumpai Dayak community in the city of Buntok, is expected to continue to preserve the original language.

### 2. For the future study

This research can be used as a comparison or reference for future researchers in the same discussion although in this study there are many shortcomings so that it can be refined for further researchers in more depth.

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