Indonesian Journal of Education, Social Sciences and Research (IJESSR)
Vol. 1, No. 2, September 2020, pp. 71~78
ISSN: 2723-3693

The Phonological of Patani Malay Dialect: An Analysis Of Autosegmental Theory

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims at identifying and determining Malay dialect phonemes and the syllable structure of Patani Malay Dialect (PMD). The study is also conducted to analyze the phonological processes of PMD. The researcher used the autosegmental theory based on distinctive feature geometry model by Halle (1995), Clément's representation level of syllable structure (1985) and, Zaharani and Teoh Boon Seongs' building of syllable structure (2006). A qualitative method was used in this study. The data were collected from the field work where observations and interviewing were carried out. The results show that the PMD can be divided into three vowel phoneme categories. The first vowel phoneme category consists of six vowel phonemes. They are /i/, /e/, /a/, /↔/, /o/, /u/. The second vowel phoneme category has two derived vowel phonemes such as [E], [□] and the last vowel phoneme category consists of four nasalization vowels such as [u)], [E)], [□)] dan [a)]. The study also found that PMD has *28* consonants. They can be grouped into three consonant categories. The first consonant category consists of *20* original consonants such as /p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /c&/, /j&/, /s/, /l/, /r/, /⊗/, /m/, /n/, /N/, /)/, /w/, /j/, /h/, //. The second consonant category has four aspiration consonants such as /pʰ/, /tʰ/, /kʰ/, /cʰ/. The third consonant category has four loan consonants such as /f/, /z/, /x/, /Σ/. While the syllable structure of PMD is categorised as type III which is a pattern of CV(C) syllable. The study suggests that the phonological processes of PMD identified and analysed based on the autosegmental theory have the characteristics of assimilation, vowels nasalizasion, deletion, glottalisation, monophthongisation and vowels changing.

Keyword: First keyword; Second keyword; Third keyword (9 pt, Bold)

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1. INTRODUCTION

Phonological research study of the Patani Malay dialect: A Theoretical Analysis of Autosegmental, an image adopted by the Penutu Patani Malay community throughout Thailand. It is the most important language of the Thai community in the Thai language community. Translate Thai to English, English to Russian, English to English, English to Tamil, English to English, and English to English. However, the main Malay community living in southern Thailand uses the Malay language. Translate this message to Dial Duplicate, DMP and Dial in Satun (DMS). The Patani Malay dialect explores the four southern border provinces of Thailand, namely Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat provinces and four districts in Songkhla province (Arrive, Sebayoi, Canak and Nathawi areas). DMP is used to translate Thai into English (Worawit Baru, 1990: 55 and Suraiya Chapakiya, 2013: 45).

Uthai Ruslan (2005: 20) states that DMP plays a role in daily communication as a language of communication between individuals and communities in the southern border provinces and serves as the language of instruction besides standard Malay in schools, private religious schools, educational institutions and Islamic boarding schools. -pre-school.

This study aims to identify DMP phoneme inventories, identify DMP syllable structures and analyze DMP phonological processes, particularly in two villages in Pattani Province and two villages in Yala Province. There are two villages in Pattani Province, namely Nad Kubur Village, Khoutoom District, Yarang Regency, Pattani Province and Sabarang Village, Bandar Regency, Pattani Province. Whereas in

Yala Province there are two villages, namely Hua Saphan Sateng Village, Sateng District, Bandar Regency, Yala Province and Krong Pinang Village, Krong Pinang District, Krong Pinang Regency, Yala Province. This is because the people in these villages are native speakers of DMP who still maintain the original DMP form. Researchers selected 40 informants consisting of 10 informants from Nad Kubur Village and 10 informants from Sabarang Village from Pattani Province. Meanwhile, from Yala Province, researchers will collect data from 20 informants, namely 10 informants from Krong Pinang Village and 10 informants from Hua Saphan Seteng Village. The total number of informants consisting of 20 male informants and 20 female informants to obtain as much DMP data as possible.

2. RESEARCH PROBLEMS

The Patani Malay dialect has been studied by several researchers such as Ruslan's (2011) study of the specialties of the Patani Malay dialect. Pareeda (2007) Additional Studies and Consonants of Patani Malay Dialect: Analysis of Autosegmental Theory. Suthasinee (2006) Comparative Study of the Vocabulary of Patani Malay Dialect in English. Ruslan (2005) studied the Special Features of the Patani Malay Dialect: Overview. Worawit (1999) Study of Government Policy and Impacts on English in Thailand. Worawit's (1990) Study on the Influence of Thai in the Patani Malay Dialect: Lexis Case Study in Pattani Province. Amon (1987) studied Phase Thin nai Prathet Thai Malay (Local Malay in Thailand). Next, Paitoon (n.d.) Rabob Daylight Phase Thin Malay Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat (Dialect Sound System from Malay Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat).

However, the study of phonological processes, especially in DMP based on autosegmental theory, has not been discussed in depth by previous researchers. Thus, the researcher will identify phoneme inventory, syllable structure and phonological processes that occur in DMP.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Based on the research problem, there are three research objectives that the researcher wants to look at, namely identifying DMP phoneme inventories, identifying DMP syllable structures and analyzing DMP phonological processes.

4. STUDY METHODOLOGY

The research design used is qualitative research. This research uses field methods and library methods. The field method uses three methods, namely the observation method, the interview method and the recording method for 40 informants aged fifty years and over. The field method is a very important method to help researchers explore and obtain in-depth information face to face (face to face). Even the field method, especially the interview method is very important to validate the observed data (Othman, 2012: 119; Muhammad Saiful, 2010: 49). The library method refers to primary sources, such as previous research related to DMP. The study data collected through field and literature methods were analyzed based on autosegmental theory through Halle's (1995) geometric characteristic approach. Below is a chart of the conceptual framework.

Conceptual Framework Flowchart

To facilitate the research activities carried out, the researchers have compiled a conceptual framework flowchart. The conceptual flow chart shows the course of the study as a whole. The following is a flow chart of the research conceptual framework:

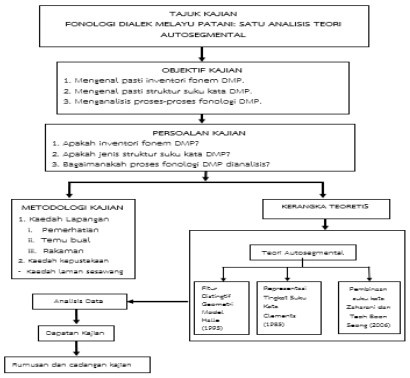

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework Flowchart

5. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical framework used in this study is an autosegmental theory based on the typical geometric features of Halle's (1995) model, Clements's (1985) syllable level representation and Zaharani and Teoh Boon Seong's (2006) syllable construction.

A. Distingtive Features of Halle Model Geometry (1995)

Distinctive features were introduced by Trubetzkoy and Jakobson in 1958 to reveal the characteristics of segmental phonemes. This characteristic is also developed by Chomsky and Halle (1968) in the book The Sound Pattern of English (SPE). They assume that the concept of distinctiveness is natural, that is, it contains articulation, auditory, and perceptual mechanisms for all speakers of languages (Chomsky and Halle, 1968, p. 5). Subsequently, distinctive features were developed and modified by Sagey (1986) and Halle (1995) to create a more perfect phonetic structure to demonstrate the production of phonemes ranging from the lungs to the vocal cords, throat cavity, nasal cavity and oral cavity (Zaharani and Teoh, 2006, p. 41). There are two important aspects that distinguish features in Halle's (1995) model, namely the anatomical mechanism that describes phonetic sounds and the facts that indicate the function of the feature. These features exist at different levels and are connected by connecting lines (Halle, 2002, p. 196). Following are the characteristics of Halle's (1995) geometric model.

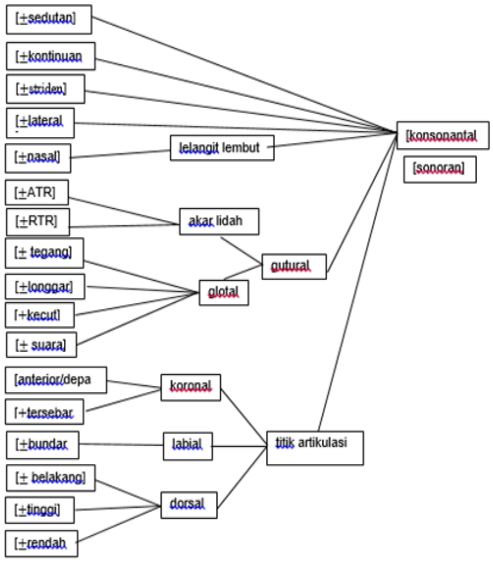

Figure 2 Typical geometric characteristics of Halle's (1995) model
Source: Modified from Halle (2002)

Figure 2 shows the consonant and sonorant features that form the root of the segment. Other features are divided into two parts, namely the independent articulation tool and the bound articulation tool. The free articulation device consists of [± suction], [± continuous] (continuous), [± hard] (screeching) and [± lateral] (lateral), which are features that are directly connected to the root. Meanwhile, the articulation device consists of six articulation tools, namely soft palate, tongue root, glotal (larynx), labial, coronal and dorsal (Halle, 2002: 197).

From the above, there are three main branches of the geometric characteristics of Halle's (1995) model. The first branch, the point articulation node consists of three main articulation nodes, namely the coronal, labial and dorsal nodes. The coronal nodes cover the alveolar and palatal consonants consisting of [± anterior] (anterior) and [± scattered] (distributed) features. The labial nodes house the labial consonants which consist of [± round] (round) features and the dorsal nodes house the features [± back] (back), [± high] (high) and [± low] (low). The second branch, the intestinal knot consists of oral consonants. These nodes protect the root of the tongue (larynx) and larynx (larynx). The root of the tongue consists of [± sagging], [± wrinkled], [± sound] and [± tense] characteristics. The larynx consists of features [± RTR] (stacked tongue root) and [± ATR] (advanced tongue root). While the third branch, the soft palate knot has the characteristic [± nasal] consisting of nasal consonants (Halle, 2002: 203).

B. Representation Level Sylabus Clements (1985)

According to Clements (1985), the syllable level representation consists of three levels of representation. Each syllable level is represented by certain segments that can explain phonological processes, such as the propagation process, change processes and other processes involving vowel and consonant phonemes (Clements, 1985: 147).

Clements (1985: 203), also adds a level in the KV syllable level that describes the syllable function. Each syllable consists of a group of phonemes that represent the syllables of a language. This group of phonemes is limited by the One First Principle, namely the first, the initial consonants of a syllable plus the number of consonants to a level consistent with the status of a particular language syllable structure. Second, the vowel levels are linked to the syllable level, while the consonants on the left are linked one by one as long as the configuration for each scatter meets the requirements of the syllable structure. This happens the same way when the consonants go right. The level of representation of the word Clements (1985) in the Malay dialect of Urak Lawoi can be described as in the word [dim] 'malam'.

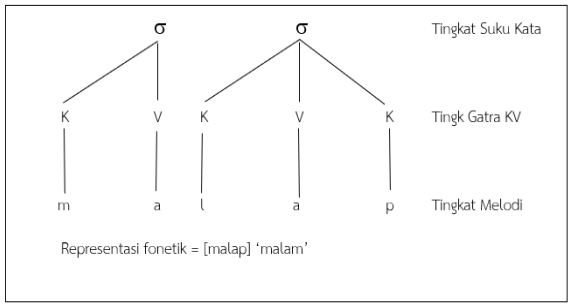

Figure 3 Clements (1985) syllable level representation
Source: Modified from Clements (1985)

Figure 3 above shows the elements in the KV graphical level that distinguish the peak of the syllable, the syllable shows not the peak of the syllable. Segments dominated by V showed syllable peaks and segments dominated by K showed non-syllable peaks (Clements, 1985: 203).

C. Sylabus Construction

This study wants to explain that the syllable structure and its formation process in non-linear analysis have an important role in relation to the phonological process. According to Zaharani and Teoh Boon Seong (2006) the basic form of the BM syllable is the KV pattern (K) which belongs to the third type. This situation means that the basic syllable pattern BM must contain an onset and a nucleus, while the code is optional which can exist and cannot depend on a particular language root word. According to Teoh Boon Seong (1990: 904), the BM syllable patterns presented by previous researchers such as Yunus Maris (1980) and Farid M. Onn (1980) were inaccurate. According to Teoh Boon Seong (1990), the basic syllables of BM are KV and KVK, not * V and * VK as suggested by the researcher. It is said that because Yunus Maris (1980) once said that there are words like that # what # is called optionally as [ap] and # itek # as [ite] or [ite].

The type of syllable pattern can be determined through two operations, either dropping the K at the beginning of the syllable or entering the K at the end of the syllable. A language can select one operation, either operation or without selecting one of the proposed operations (Clement & Keyser, 1983: 29). According to Clements & Keyser (1983), the types of syllable patterns of a language are as follows:

Types of syllable patterns of a language according to Clements & Keyser (1983)

Tipe I: KV
Tipe II: KV, V
Tipe III: KV, KVK
Tipe IV: KV, V, KVK, VK

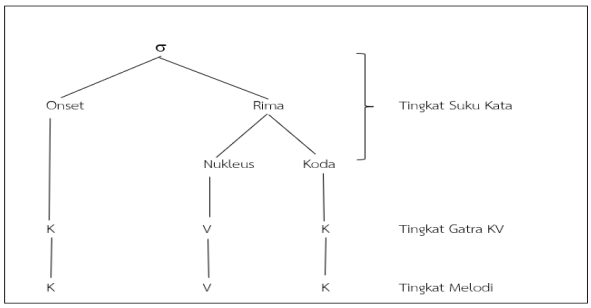

Figure 4 Syllable structure of BM

Figure 4 shows the arrangement of BM syllables based on representations Clements & Keyser (1983).

Zaharani (2013) supports the opinion of Teoh Boon Seong (1994) which explains that the basic form of the BM syllable is the KV (K) pattern. Each syllable must contain an onset (O) and a nucleus (N). The onset is the beginning of a syllable. Rima (R) contains the core and code. Rhyme must have a core, and code (Ko) as optional. The onset and code can only be filled with a consonant (K) melody, while the core can be filled with a vowel melody (V). That is, the syllable structure of BM consists of open syllables and closed syllables, namely open syllables (KV) and closed syllables, namely (KVK). Consonants and vowels can be combined as small groups in syllables known as syllable levels (Zaharani, 2013: 43).
According to Zaharani and Teoh Boon Seong (2006), the BM syllable structure was built through the application of three sequential quadratic formulas, namely the core construction formula, the initial construction formula and the code construction formula.

6. STUDY RESULTS

Based on the research that has been done, this study found that the phoneme inventory picture shows that DMP has 12 vowel phonemes consisting of six vowel phonemes. //i/, /e/, /a/, /↔/, /o/, /u/, two derived vowel phonemes [E], [□], and four nasal vowel phonemes [u)], [E)], [□)] dan [a)]]. Thus, DMP has five series of vowels, namely the series of vowels [u)], [E)], [□)] and [a)].

While the DMP consonant phoneme has 28 consonants consisting of 20 original consonants /p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /c&/,/ j/, /s/, /l/, /r/, /⊗/, /m/, /n/, /ɲ/, /N/, /w/, /j/, /h/, //, four aspiring consonants height /pʰ/, /tʰ/, /kʰ/, /cʰ/ and four loan consonants /f/, /z/, /x/, /Σ/. Therefore, based on the characteristic geometry of Halle's (1995) model, the DMP vowel contains several characteristics, namely [-kons], [+ son], [-nasal], [+ sound], as well as a [coronal] feature consisting of [± front] [± scattered] or [dorsal] which consists of [± rear] [± high] [± low]. When the DMP consonant contains several distinctive features, namely [+ cons], [± son], [± nasal], [± sound] features, as well as [± labial], [± coronal] or [± dorsal] features. Based on the syllable construction of Zaharani and Teoh Boon Seong (2006), the basic syllable structure of DMP is included in type III, namely the DMP syllable pattern is KV (K), namely open syllables KV and KKV, and closed syllables KVK consists of KVK, KV.KVK and KVK.KV.
Furthermore, the phonological process in this DMP consists of the process of assimilation, vocal sensing, abortion, glossary, vocalization and vocal changes.

First, the assimilation process in DMP is the assimilation process between consonants and consonants that occur in the root word and at the prefix limit. This assimilation is known as homorganic nasal assimilation, namely nasal stop assimilation. Broadly speaking, stop-nasal assimilation can be seen in two forms, namely vocal-nasal-explosive assimilation and silent nasal-explosive assimilation. The assimilation of the nasal boom-sound does not allow for the consonants to be heard from the nose with a loud bang. Meanwhile, the assimilation of voiceless explosives does not allow the voiceless consonants of the explosives to overlap with the nasal consonants in the surface structure.
As for the prefix limit, nasal blast assimilation occurs when the prefix nasal consonant soft palate /N/accepts the root word preceded by an explosive consonant. This assimilation can be seen in two forms, namely vowel-nasal assimilation and voiceless nasal-blast assimilation. Explosive nasal assimilation at the initial limit occurred in total regression, namely the nasal consonant soft palate / total / took all the consonant characteristics that sounded explosive and caused interest in the vowel explosion consonants after the total regressive assimilation process and the nasal consonant geminates. On the other hand, there are two stages of the phonological process that occur when the nasal consonant prefixes the soft palate / accepts / receives the root word which is preceded by a voiced explosive

consonant. The two stages of the phonological process are the process of partial regressive assimilation of the noise and the process of total progressive assimilation of the mute sound prior to the formation of the actual surface or output structure.

Second, the vocalization process is progressive. There are two forms of vowel cognition in DMP, namely the vowel sensing process in the root word and the vowel sensing process in the prefix boundary. This vocal cue process is the process of converting a vowel into a nasal vowel because it gets nasal features from its neighboring segments.

Third, the abortion process. There are three abortion processes in DMP, namely vocal cord abortion at the root of the word, nasal abortion at the root of the word, and vibration abortion. / r / at the end of the word. First, explosive speech abortion in root words occurs when the nasal consonant / m, n, □ / is stuck with a voiced explosive consonant, the nasal consonant remains in the root and the explosive consonant sounds like / b, d, g / is not connected. Second, nasal abortion of a root also occurs when two voiceless explosive consonants are in the root word, that is, they have the same area of articulation between them, voiceless explosive consonants / p, t, k / are preserved and nasal consonants / m, n, □ / canceled. Furthermore, the third process, abortion / r / Consonant vibrations at the end of a word occur when the consonant vibrates / r / precedes the vowel / a /, / i / and / u /.

Fourth, the glutting process. In DMP, there are two types of glossary, namely the glossary of dental gum friction / s / turns into vocal cord friction [h] and the consonant stop vocalization of voicemail / p, t, k / turns into a glottic stop [□]. First, friction from friction of the tooth gum / s / changes to vocal chord friction [h] if the consonant gums / s / is present at the end position of the root word. This change occurs because the friction of the gums of the tooth / s / which has a point and [coronal] [+ striden] feature is canceled. The abortion of this feature causes a change in the consonant friction of the tooth gums / s / into vocal cord friction [h]. Second, when the stop consonant is silent / p, t, k / is present at the end of a word, this consonant will change to a stop sign glottis [engan]. With this abortion, the change in consonants stops sounding / p, t, k / to the glottis stops [/].

Fifth, the support process. The monotonization process that occurs in DMP is the change in the diphthong element at the end of the word into one vowel, namely the change in diphthong / ai / and / au / to vowel [a] at the end of the word. Diftong / ai / and / au / must not be placed in the last word. This is because the diphthong at the end of the word will change to a new vowel, namely vowel [a]. As a result, the output word / island / is [also]. Therefore, there are exceptions to some DMP words, namely if diphthong / ai / or / au / is in the middle of a word or at the end of a word it will cause the suffix [on] at the end of the word. As a result, the output word / tapai / is [tap□]. In addition, the Thai loanword in DMP also has support, that is, if there is a vowel sequence in the Thai loanword, there will be a support process such as na:jsi&b/ [nE)si/] 'sarjan'.

Sixth, the process of changing vocals. There are four vocal changes in DMP, namely the vocal changes in the process of decreasing the / i / vocals to semi-high vowels. [e], decreases the high vowel / u / to the lower half vowel [o], increases the vowel / a / to the lower half vowel [□] and changes the lower vowel / a / to the lower half vowel [□]. First and second process is the process of lowering the vowels /

7. CONCLUSION

Overall, based on the autosegmental theory in DMP, it shows that DMP has 12 vowel phonemes consisting of six vowel phonemes. /i/, /e/, /a/, /↔/, /o/, /u/, two derived vowel phonemes [E], [□], and four nasal vowel phonemes [u)], [E)], [□)] dan [a)]. There are 28 consonants consisting of 20 original consonants /p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /c&/,/j/, /s/, /l/, /r/, /⊗/, /m/, /n/, /ᶨ/, /N/, /w/, /j/, /h/, //, four consonants aspirated /p^h/, /t^h/, /k^h/, /c^h/ and four loan consonants /f/, /z/, /x/, /Σ/. Meanwhile, the syllable structure of DMP belongs to the second type III, namely the KV (K) syllable pattern. Among the DMP phonological processes identified in this study are the process of assimilation, vocal sensing, abortion, glossary, vocalization and vocal changes.

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