The Differences of Batubara and Tanjung Pura Malay Language from Phonological Aspects

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Abstract

This study aims to discuss the differences between Batu Bara Malay and Tanjung Pura Malay in terms of phonological aspects. There are many differences in the vocabulary used in the two Malay languages, both in pronunciation and writing. For this reason, it is necessary to describe the differences in the vocabulary of Batubara Malay and Tanjung Pura Malay. These words have the same meaning but are pronounced differently. This study uses an approach that focuses on the designation of the same meaning but different pronunciation. This study uses data in the form of basic Malay vocabularies based on sources from Batu Bara Malay and Tanjung Pura Malay communities which are translated into Indonesian. The instrument used in data collection in this study was a recording device used to interview several natives of Batu Bara and Tanjung Pura area who have a distinctive Malay accent. The method used in this research is listening and recording method and the research also use the technique of listen and write. This study uses a method that is presented informally. The results of this study are the differences between Batu Bara Malay and Tanjung Pura Malay phonologically.

I. Introduction

Language is a tool of communication for human in daily life. People cannot communicate without language so language is very important in life. Language is also an ability possessed by human to communicate with others like words, signal, and action.

This research uses some theories. According to Kridalaksana (24: 2008) Language is a system of sound symbols used by members of a society to work together, interact, and identify themselves. Then Chomsky (2000) says the language is the inherent capability of native speakers to understand and form grammatical sentences. A language is a set of (finite or infinite) sentence, each finite length constructed out of a limited set of elements. This definition of language considers sentences as the basis of a language. Sentences may be limited or unlimited and are made up of only minor components.

Then language is a part of linguistic. Linguistic is very important to learn for people who study in academy or college. Linguistic has many branches. One of them is Phonology. Phonology is the science of a system in a language. This science is one of the branches of linguistics that deals with how to pronounce a language. Everybody has different way to pronounce a language. It depends on how their culture, accent, and ethnic group. So this research takes an analysis of using language Malay. Two areas becoming the places for this research are Batu Bara and Tanjung Pura. Most people in Batu Bara and Tanjung Pura are Malay, but they have different Malay. In Batu Bara, the tribe is called as Pesisir Malay while in Tanjung Pura is called as Langkat Malay. Those two Malays have different pronunciation either in speaking or in writing.

5012

There are several basic reasons in choosing the theme regarding the differences in pronunciation of Batubara Malay and Tanjung Pura Malay. The first, Malay is the original language of Indonesian which has a lot of history and it is divided into many varieties of Malay based on the area where people live throughout the archipelago. As a widely used language, this language has become the official language in Indonesia which is now called Indonesian. The second, Malay languages are the most popular and well-known languages in North Sumatra. The third, Malay languages are used as daily communication for many places. Both of the places are Batu Bara and Tanjung Pura. Both of the places use Malay Language because most people there are Malay, so this research is especially to analyze the differences languages between Batu Bara Malay and Tanjung Pura Malay.

This research is limited to the phonological aspect which shows the differences in sound and writing between Batubara Malay and Tanjung Pura Malay. It means that it focuses to the functions of Phonology, they are to find out the sound change in word, learn about the process of sound formation, delivery and pronunciation from the two Malay Languages.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Some Definitions of Instructional strategy

According to Ratna (2013: 51) language is an arbitrary and conventional sign system. Language, both spoken and written considered the most important means of communication. In essence, language is metaphorical because it cannot describe things directly. The main function of language is to communicate. Communication is carried out by humans who are social creatures. Humans as social beings are always images to interact with other humans. Humans are creatures created to live in relationship with other people. The interaction process requires tools to relate to other individuals. There is no society without language, and there is also no language without society (Soeparno, 2002:5).
According to Hakim (2018) there are ten characteristics of human language. There are given below;

2.2 Language is Arbitrary

Language is undoubtedly arbitrary as there is no inherent connection between the nature of things or concepts the speech deals with. However, those things and ideas are expressed, and there is no reason why different communities pronounce a 'single term' differently.

A word was chosen to mean a specific thing or idea is arbitrary. It might be noticed that if a language had not been arbitrary, there would have been just a single language that remained throughout the world. That is why we can consider language as an arbitrary vocal symbol.

2.3 Language is a Social Phenomenon

In a sense, language should be considered a social phenomenon. Language is social in our human society; it is a means of nourishing and developing culture and establishing human relations.

As a member of a particular social group, we human beings interact with each other, allowing us to identify with one another and connect and coordinate with one another. This is how language is part and parcel of our society.

Language exists in the public arena, is a method for feeding and creating a society, and sets up human relations. As a member of the community, we acquire a language permanently.

2.4 Language is a Symbolic System

Language signifies a symbolic system, and it consists of different sound symbols for concepts, things, ideas, objects, etc. Language has sounds and words as their symbols.
These symbols are picked and routinely acknowledged and utilized. The words in a language are not just patterns or images but symbols that denote meaning. The language uses words as symbols and not as signs for the concept represented by them. The core value of a language sometimes relies on the proper explanation of these symbols.

2.5 Language is Systematic

Although the language is symbolic, its symbols are arranged in specific systems. All languages have their arrangement of plans, and each language is an arrangement of systems.

Furthermore, all languages have phonological and syntactic systems, and within a system, there are also several sub-systems.

For instance, we have the morphological and syntactic systems inside the linguistic system. Inside these two sub-systems, we have systems, such as plural, of mindset, or perspective, of tense, etc.

2.6 Language is Vocal, Verbal and Sound

Language is a system of vocal and verbal symbolism, and it is essentially comprised of vocal sounds just created by a physiological articulatory component in the human body.
First and foremost, it shows up as vocal sounds only. Language takes verbal elements such as sounds, words, and phrases fixed up in specific ways to make several sentences. Language is vocal and sound, which is produced by different speech organs. Writing can be considered as an intelligent platform to represent vocal sounds, and it is the graphic representation of the speech sounds of the language.

2.7 Language is Non-Instinctive, Conventional

No language was made in multi-day out of a commonly settled upon recipe by a gathering of people. Language is the result of advancement and tradition, and every age transmits this tradition onto the following. Like every human organization, languages may also change and pass on, develop and extend. Each language has a circulation in a particular community around the globe. However, we can consider language as non-instinctive because, naturally, it is acquired by us.

2.8 Language is Productive and Creative

Language has its efficiency and innovativeness. The auxiliary components of human language are joined to create new expressions that neither the speaker nor their listeners may have made or heard previously.

Honestly, the two sides comprehend without trouble. Language can be changed as indicated by the necessities of human society. After all, language has the power of productivity and creativity.

2.9 Language is a System of Communication

Language is strong, convenient, and the best form of communication for no doubt, and it is the best way to express everything. Through language, we human beings express our thoughts, desires, emotions, and feelings.

Further, we can interact easily through the welfare of language. After all, we may say that language is the best communication system around the world.

2.10 Language is Human and Structurally Complex

Human language is open-minded, extendable, and modifiable, contrary to animal language. Language should be modifiable from time to time. No species other than human beings have been endowed with language. So we can say that language is naturally human, structurally complex, and modifiable in some cases.

2.1 Language is Unique, Complex, and Modifiable

Language is indeed a unique phenomenon in the world. Every language has its characteristics and distinctive features. Furthermore, each language has its creativity and productivity to deliver the best ways to communicate. And this is how language has the potentiality to be unique, complex, and modifiable by the change of time and culture.

This study uses an analysis in terms of phonology. According to Chaer (2013: 1), etymologically the word phonology comes from a combination of the words 'fon' which means 'sound' and 'logi' which means 'science'. As a science, phonology is commonly defined as part of the study of linguistics which studies, discusses, and analyzes the sounds of language produced by the human speech organs.

Phonology is a branch of linguistic. Phonology is an important part of sound or sounds in language pronunciation. Phonology has some functions, they are to find out the sound change in a word, learn about the process of sound formation, delivery / pronunciation, and studying how the organs of the human body work, especially those related to the use of language.

III. Research Method

This research is presented using the description method. The data obtained is described in the form of a series of words.

This type of research uses a qualitative approach, which focuses on assigning meaning, describing, clarifying, placing data in their respective contexts and often describing them in words rather than numbers (Mahsun, 2007: 257).

The location of this research is of course in Batu Bara and Tanjung Pura area where the community is broadly Malay and they use Malay in their daily communication. The tool used in data collection is a recording device used to interview Batu Bara Malay and Tanjung Pura Malay communities and the recording data is made in written form. One of these communities is the source of the data for this research. The data collection stage in this study used the listening, recording, and writing methods.

IV. Result and Discussion

Language is a communication tool used to communicate by the entire community at large to interact with each other. Each region has a different language, one of which is Malay which is used by the people of Batubara and Tanjung Pura as a means of daily communication. The Malay language used has differences in pronunciation and writing. In this study, there are phonological differences in the words used by community sources that have the same meaning, for example the word asking "**where**" to become *kemano / kemane*. *Kemano* is a question word "**where**" in Batu Bara Malay while *kemane* is also a question word ***"where"*** in Tanjung Pura Malay. There is a difference in vocabulary or sound between /o/ and /e/ but the words have the same meaning.

From the phonological aspect, there are two different things in this study. First, the words in Malay, Batu Bara and Tanjung Pura, have the same meaning but different sounds in vowel or regular letters. While the two words in Malay Batu Bara and Tanjung pura have the same meaning but irregular pronunciation.

Some vocabularies taken from data sources are as follows:

1. The meaning is the same but the sound is different in vowels or regular letters. There are as the following given;

a. **Kemana**

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
1	*Kemano* [*keman**o***]	*Kemane* [*keman**e***]	**[o]**	**[a]**

The word kemano in Batu Bara Malay Language and kemane in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word kemana in Indonesian.

b. **Belanja**

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
1	*Belanjo* [*belanj**o***]	*Belanje* [*belanj**e***]	**[o]**	**[e]**

The word belanja in Batu Bara Malay Language dan belanje in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word belanja in Indonesian.

c. Percaya

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
1	*Pecayo* [*pecayo*]	*Pecaye* [*pecaye*]	**[o]**	**[e]**

The word pecayo in Batu Bara Malay Language dan pecaye in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word percaya in Indonesian.

d. Kedai

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
	Kodai [*kodai*]	*Kedai* [*kedai*]	**[o]**	**[e]**

The word **kodai** in Batu Bara Malay Language and the word **kedai** in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word **kedai** in Indonesian.

e. Kecil

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
1	*Kocik* [*kocik*]	*Kecik* [*kecik*]	**[o]**	**[e]**

The word ***kocik*** in Batu Bara Malay Language and ***kecik*** in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word ***kecil*** in Indonesian.

f. Coba

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay

1	Cubo [cubo]	Cube [cube]	**[o]**	**[e]**

The word ***cubo*** in Batu Bara Malay Language and ***cube*** in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word ***coba*** in Indonesian.

g. Hendak

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
	Ondak [**o**ndak]	Endak [**e**ndak]	**[o]**	**[e]**

The word ***ondak*** in Batu Bara Malay Language and ***endak*** in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word ***hendak*** in Indonesian.

h. Pukul (in the leg area with a rope or belt or similar object)

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
1	Bosit [b**o**sit]	Besit [b**e**sit]	**[o]**	**[e]**

The word ***bosit*** in Batu Bara Malay Language and ***besit*** in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word ***pukul*** in Indonesian.

i. Pening

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
	Poning [p**o**ning]	Pening [p**e**ning]	**[o]**	**[e]**

The word ***poning*** in Batu Bara Malay Language dan ***pening*** in Tanjung Pura Malay

Language is the word *pening* in Indonesian.

j. Gila

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
	Podau [*podau*]	*Pedau* [*pedau*]	**[o]**	**[e]**

The word ***podau*** in Batu Bara Malay Language and the word ***pedau*** in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word ***gila*** in Indonesian.

k. Bandel

o	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
	Dogil [*dogil*]	*Degil* [*Degil*]	**[o]**	**[e]**

The word ***dogil*** in Batu Bara Malay Language and the word ***degil*** in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word ***bandel*** in Indonesian.

l. Sakit

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
	Podih [*podih*]	*Pedeh* [*pedeh*]	**[o]** and **[i]**	**[e]** and **[e]**

The word ***podih*** in Batu Bara Malay Language and the word ***pedeh*** in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word ***sakit*** in Indonesian.

m.Tampar

No	Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	Phonology Differences	
			Batu Bara Malay	Tanjung Pura Malay
	Topuk [t**o**puk]	*Tepuk* [t**e**puk]	**[o]**	**[e]**

The word ***topuk*** in Batu Bara Malay Language and the word ***tepuk*** in Tanjung Pura Malay Language is the word ***tampar*** in Indonesian.

2. Words with the same meaning but irregular pronunciation

There are several words that have the same meaning but have different sounds or pronunciations, both in consonants and vowels.

Batu Bara Malay Language	Tanjung Pura Malay Language	donesian
Apo	*Maya*	*Apa*
Makan	*Baham*	*Makan*
Keto	*Kerete*	*Kereta*
Becongkang	*Betekak*	*Berdebat*
Awas	*Benai*	*Awas*
Posa	*Pasar*	*Pasar*
Kene'eh	*Tingkah*	*Kelakuan*
Goam	*Geram*	*Gemas*
Elok	*Mendai*	*Bagus*
Pogang	*Jabat*	*Pegang*
Sampan	*Biduk*	*Perahu*
Tengok	*Keleh*	*Lihat*
Nenek	*Andong*	*Nenek*

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion on the differences between Batu Bara Malay and Tanjung Pura Malay, there are several conclusions. First, there are phonological differences in the two Malay languages either regularly or not regularly and it can be seen from the vowel and consonant sounds or letters that are used in each words. Second, although there is a different phonology of each vocabulary, the words have the same

meaning. Then, the pronunciation of Tanjung Pura Malay sounds smoother than Batu Bara Malay.

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