

AN ANALYSIS OF SOUND DELETION IN SUMBAWA LANGUAGE

Ardian Sukma¹, Iwan Jazadi² Supriadin Yadin³

^{1, 2, 3} Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, STKIP Paracendekia NW Sumbawa

Ardiansukma94@yahoo.com

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Abstract

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method in analyzing the data. There were 10 participants with 15 conversations held in Telaga Bakti Hamlet. To collect data, three techniques were used, namely observation, audio recording, and introspection. In analyzing the data, the researcher used four steps, namely: (1) Identifying the data, (2) Classifying the data, (3) Describing the data, and (4) Explaining the data. Some research results are described in the form of words: Apheresis: 'tita' (while ago). From the word 'tita' which means (while earlier) one or more phonemes have been zeroed out at the beginning of the word. The whole word must be 'satita', the word 'satita' focuses on the first phoneme, namely the consonant phoneme 's' and the vowel 'a'. Syncope: 'malo?' (Is it true?). The elimination of sounds is caused by the language environment and as an effort to save speech by speakers. Based on the research results, the researchers concluded that the Sumbawa language produced was divided into three forms, namely apheresis, syncope, and apocope. Factors causing the loss of sound are efforts to save speech and as a common language in society.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam menganalisis data. Peserta berjumlah 10 orang dari 15 percakapan yang dilakukan di Dusun Telaga Bakti. Untuk mengumpulkan data digunakan tiga teknik yaitu observasi, rekaman audio, dan introspeksi. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan empat langkah yaitu: (1) Mengidentifikasi data, (2) Mengklasifikasikan data, (3) Mendeskripsikan data, dan (4) Menjelaskan data. Beberapa Hasil penelitian dideskripsikan dalam bentuk kata: Apheresis: 'tita' (sementara lalu). Dari kata 'tita' yang berarti (sementara tadi) telah dinolkan satu atau lebih fonem di awal kata. Kata utuh harus 'satita', kata 'satita' memusatkan perhatian pada fonem pertama yaitu fonem konsonan 's' dan vokal 'a'. Sinkop: 'malo?' (Benarkah?). Penghapusan bunyi disebabkan oleh lingkungan bahasa dan sebagai upaya penghematan tuturan yang dilakukan oleh penutur. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa bahasa Sumbawa yang dihasilkan terbagi menjadi tiga bentuk yaitu aferesis, sinkop, dan apokope. Faktor penyebab terjadinya penghilangan bunyi adalah upaya untuk menghemat tuturan dan sebagai bahasa yang lazim dalam masyarakat.

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✉ Corresponding author:

INTRODUCTION

As social beings, humans cannot stand alone. They always need each other and are bound by milieu. For this reason, language is required as a medium to communicate ideas, thoughts, and feelings to other people by using sounds that are produced by the organ of speech. Subroto in Muhammad (2011, p. 27) states that language is an arbitrary speech signal system. While Kentjono in Muhammad (2011, p. 28) argues that language is an arbitrary system of symbolic sounds used by groups to work together, communicate, and identify. Language is used as a tool to communicate around the world including Indonesia. Indonesia is an archipelago consists of various ethnic groups. Each ethnic has its own regional language as its identity. Regional languages in Indonesia are varied and have various dialects, one of them is Sumbawa language. Sumbawa language is one of the languages in West Nusa Tenggara.

Mahsun in Asako (2014) distinguishes four main dialects, (1) The Sumbawa Besar dialect which is widely used in Sumbawa, (2) The Taliwang dialect spoken around Taliwang Town in the northwestern part of West Sumbawa, (3) The Jereweh dialect spoken around Jereweh Town in the central-eastern part of West Sumbawa, (4) The Tongo dialect spoken around Tongo town in the southern part of West Sumbawa.

Sumbawa language as one of the regional languages in Indonesia is the language used by the people of Sumbawa in speaking, especially the environment reGENCY of the Sumbawa and west Sumbawa. Pateda in Harun (2013, p. 2) states that traditional language is a language spoken by people that live in particular territory. Sumbawa language is same like other languages around the world that is systematically used to communicate and produced by organ of speech.

The use of speech organ is studied in phonology. Muslich (2015, p. 2) argues that in phonology, sound can be learned through two points of view that are phonetics and phonemic. In this study, the researcher only focuses on phonemics.

According to Muslich (2015, p. 77), phonemic is the smallest unit of sound of a language that can distinguish meaning. Moreover, phoneme has a differentiating function of meaning. Phonemes that can distinguish meaning and function as speech are influenced by the phenomenon of language, one of them is zeroization. Zeroization is a phenomenon of phonemic deletion. It is divided into three forms, namely apheresis, syncope, and apocope. According to Muslich (2015, p. 124), apheresis is a deletion of one or more phonemes at the beginning of a word. Syncope is a deletion of one or more phonemes in the middle of a word. Apocope is a deletion of one or more phonemes at the end of a word.

In this study, the researcher chose Sumbawa language as a study material in finding the forms and the factors caused zeroization happen that contains in the Sumbawa language the dialect of Sumbawa Besar, especially in the community of Alas subdistrict. The questions that were raised in this research were 1) how does the form of sound deletion that arises because of zeroization? and 2) what factors are causing the deletion of sound?

METHOD

This study aims at finding the forms of sound deletion because of zeroization, identifying the factors causing the deletion of sound in Sumbawa language. This study was analyzed by using descriptive qualitative research. Bogdan and Taylor (1975 cited in Muhammad, 2011) state that qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written words, or verbals from observable persons and behaviors.

This study was conducted in Telaga Bakti Sub-village, Dalam village, Alas Subdistrict of Sumbawa reGENCY NTB. The data are in form of 10 conversations of 10 people done in that village.

To obtain sufficient data, then in this research was set three data collection methods that were observation (non participant and participant), audio recorder, and introspection.

The data analyzed consist of the forms of sound deletion and the factors caused the deletion of sound. In analyzing the data, it used some steps such as identifying, classifying, describing and explaining.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. The Forms of Word That Arise Because of Zeroization

According to the observation that has been done by the researcher, to find the form of sound/phoneme deletion occurs in community of Telaga Bakti Sub-village the researcher collected fifteen conversations. From the fifteen conversations, the researcher divided the findings in three forms of zeroization in the table below:

Table 1. Apheresis

No.	The Word Intact	Apheresis	Example in Sentence
1.	<i>Satita</i> 'while ago'	<i>Tita, ita</i>	<i>Harga apa ita?</i> 'What price?'
2.	<i>Ade</i> 'which'	<i>De</i>	<i>De me masker kain ta?</i> 'Which cloth mask?'
3.	<i>Siong</i> 'not'	<i>Iong</i>	<i>Iong tawa lukit tu apa.</i> 'Not for skinn'
4.	<i>Nongka</i> 'No'	<i>Ngka</i>	<i>Ngka kaduk kenang de menan aku.</i> I never wear it before'
5.	<i>Denan</i> 'that'	<i>Nan</i>	<i>Apa nan?</i> 'what is that'
6.	<i>Lamin, lamen</i> 'If'	<i>Amin</i>	<i>Ao amin de ta rua iken nom</i> Yes, if like that it is better no'
7.	<i>Diken</i> 'better'	<i>Iken</i>	<i>Ao men de ta rua iken nom</i> Yes, if like that it is better no'
8.	<i>Nonda</i> 'nothing'	<i>Nda</i>	<i>Nda po ongkir na</i> Free cost in dispatch'
9.	<i>Papin</i> 'grandfather'	<i>Apin</i>	<i>Aidah apin</i> 'oh my grandfather'
10.	<i>Kakuda</i> 'why'	<i>Kuda</i>	<i>Ba kuda kotar mole?</i> 'Why come home earlier?'
11.	<i>Nopoka</i> 'not yet'	<i>Poka</i>	<i>Poka ku mangan</i> 'I haven't lunch yet'
12.	<i>Lalo</i>	<i>Alo</i>	<i>Alo mangan ema</i>

	‘go’		‘Go lunch’
13.	<i>Sanakselaki</i> ‘brother’	<i>Nakselaki</i>	<i>Tabé nakselaki satek baketoan e</i> Excuse me brother, I want to ask you’
14.	<i>Pang ana</i> ‘there’	<i>Ngana</i>	<i>Oh ana nya ngana e</i> ‘He is there’
15.	<i>Nengka</i> ‘letter’	<i>Ngka</i>	<i>Ngka ada si nya ngana</i> ‘he will there letter’
16.	<i>Papu</i> ‘grandchild’	<i>Apu</i>	<i>Kam mangan apu?</i> ‘What are you doing grandchild?’
17.	<i>Yandi</i> ‘little brother’	<i>Andi</i>	<i>Alo bau rebu ke andi mu</i> ‘go with your little brother’
18.	<i>Lema</i> ‘hurry’	<i>Ema</i>	<i>Ema ma tu maen remi e</i> Let’s play a card’
19.	<i>Saperap</i> ‘yesterday’	<i>Perap</i>	<i>Ema ma tu sekala de ka menang perap ne.</i> ‘let’s beat them who won yesterday’
20.	<i>Mundi</i> ‘later’	<i>Ndi</i>	<i>Me lok amen tu maen bal ndi?</i> ‘what if we play football later’
21.	<i>Neme</i> ‘where’	<i>Me</i>	<i>Pang me?</i> ‘where’
22.	<i>Waya</i> ‘time’	<i>Aya</i>	<i>Me aya na?</i> ‘what time?’
23.	<i>Lako</i> ‘to’	<i>Ko</i>	<i>Alo beli me kuning ko amat</i> ‘buy yellow rice to the market’
24.	<i>Kebali</i> ‘again’	<i>Bali</i>	<i>Ete mo 20 bali tawa beli rook</i> ‘take again 20 thousand for buying cigarette
25.	<i>Nongka</i> ‘no’	<i>Ngka</i>	<i>Ngka dadi</i> ‘not so’
26.	<i>Entek</i> ‘climb up’	<i>Ntek</i>	<i>Aku mo ntek nyer mudi</i> ‘who will climb it up?’
27.	<i>Dunu</i> ‘first’	<i>Nu</i>	<i>Tari ku sajira ta nu.</i> ‘wait until my work done first’
28.	<i>Deta</i>	<i>Ta</i>	<i>Tari ku sajira ta nu.</i>

‘this’ Wait until I finish this’

Table 2. Syncope

No.	The word Intact	Syncope	Example in Sentence
1.	<i>Tenri</i> ‘fall’	<i>Teri</i>	<i>Teri</i> <i>ate mu mudi</i> ‘you will fall in love’
2.	<i>Denan</i> ‘That’	<i>Dean</i>	<i>Apa dean?</i> Whatis that?
3.	<i>Genras</i> ‘very’	<i>Geras</i>	<i>Geras</i> <i>ku kemeri e</i> ‘I am very happy’
4.	<i>Sanakselaki</i> ‘brother’	<i>Sanaklaki</i>	<i>Tabe sanaklaki satek baketoan e</i> ‘excuse me brother, I want to ask you’
5.	<i>Andi</i> ‘little brother’	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Alo ke adi mu nan</i> ‘go with your little brother’
6.	<i>Mundi</i> ‘Later’	<i>Mudi</i>	<i>Me lok amen tu maen bal mudi?</i> ‘what if we play football later?’
7.	<i>Pendi</i> ‘pity’	<i>Pedi</i>	<i>Asli nda pedi timal na</i> ‘there is no pity for their opponent’
8.	<i>Senda</i> ‘voice’	<i>Seda</i>	<i>Nda seda mu pang kamar nan</i> ‘quietly silent in your room’
9.	<i>Melalo</i> ‘really’	<i>Malo</i>	<i>Malo</i> <i>baeng nyer ntek koa</i> ‘the owner climbs his own coconuts?’
10.	<i>Sungki</i> ‘lock’	<i>Suki</i>	<i>Tari ta ku suki lawang nu</i> ‘wait for my door lock first’

Table 3. Apocope

No.	The Word Intact	Apocope	Example in Sentence
1.	<i>Bau tu</i> ‘we can’	<i>Baut</i>	<i>Masih baut kenang kebal</i> ‘it can be wear again
2.	<i>Tawa tu</i> ‘for us’	<i>Tawat</i>	<i>Tawat</i> <i>tutup rua tu</i> ‘For covering our face’
3.	<i>Kadu ku</i> ‘I ever’	<i>Kaduk</i>	<i>Ngka kaduk kenang de nan lok aku</i> ‘I never wear it before’
4.	<i>No ku</i>	<i>Nok</i>	<i>Nok</i> <i>to</i>

	'I don't'		'I don't know'
5.	<i>No mo</i> 'no'	<i>Nom</i>	<i>Nom aku lalo</i> 'I'm not going'
6.	<i>Ka ku</i> 'I have'	<i>Kak</i>	<i>Kak bada lok sia mate</i> 'I have told that you died'
7.	<i>Ka mu</i> 'you did'	<i>Kam</i>	<i>Pidan kam bole kaleng samawa?</i> 'when did you come from Sumbawa?'
8.	<i>Ka mo</i> 'already'	<i>Kam</i>	<i>Kam ku magan</i> 'I have lunch (eat)'
9.	<i>Guru ku</i> 'my teacher'	<i>Guruk</i>	<i>Kam ku eneng ijin ke guruk apin</i> 'I have asked for my teacher permission'
10.	<i>Ya mo</i> 'alright'	<i>Yam</i>	<i>Ba yam amen nan lok na</i> 'alright then'
11.	<i>Lalo mo</i> 'go'	<i>Lalom</i>	<i>Lalom mangan</i> 'go lunch' (eat)
12.	<i>Sate ku</i> 'I want to'	<i>Satek</i>	<i>Satek baketoan e</i> 'I want to ask'
13.	<i>Guru mu</i> 'your teacher'	<i>Gurum</i>	<i>Kakuda buya kau gurum ana apu?</i> 'why your teacher is looking for you?'
14.	<i>Ya ku</i> 'I will'	<i>Yak</i>	<i>Yak mole libur ta</i> 'I am going to take my holiday'
15.	<i>No tu</i> 'we don't'	<i>Not</i>	<i>Kuda not kenang lapangan tu to?</i> 'why we do not use our field?'
16.	<i>Ta tu</i> 'we only'	<i>Tat</i>	<i>Tat alo ngayo ngayo en</i> 'we only challenging in other areas'
17.	<i>Le tu</i> 'late'	<i>Let</i>	<i>Lamen let les buya rezeki roa ya todok leng ayam.</i> 'if late to seek sustenance will be cooked by the chicken'
18.	<i>Sopo tu</i> 'one each'	<i>Sopot</i>	<i>Sama sopot mo</i> 'one for each'
19.	<i>Jangi ku</i> 'I almost'	<i>Jangik</i>	<i>Kak jangik nyewa ke nya baser.</i> 'I almost bet with baser'

20.	<i>No si</i> 'no'	<i>Nos</i>	<i>Nos mu alo kerja ke?</i> 'you don't go to work?'
21.	<i>Parana ku</i> 'my body'	<i>Paranak</i>	<i>No nyaman peranak sia.</i> 'I'm sick'
22.	<i>Nongka mu</i> 'you don't'	<i>Nongkam</i>	<i>Nongkam bada bos mu.</i> 'you don't tell him'
23.	<i>Kau mo</i> 'you'	<i>Kaum</i>	<i>Kaum ntek edof.</i> 'you will climb it edof'
24.	<i>Apa mu</i> 'what do/are you?'	<i>Apam</i>	<i>Apam kerja nan?</i> 'what are you doing?'

In zeroization, three forms had been found in 15 conversations. There are 28 words divided into apheresis, 10 words are syncope and 24 words are apocope. Sound or phoneme deletion in the first of the word (apheresis), for example the word *Satita*, *ade*, *siong*, and *nongka*. The word '*Satita*' becomes '*tita*' because phoneme 's' and 'a' in the first of the word are zeroed. The word '*ade*' are zeroed becomes '*de*' because the deletion of phoneme 'a' in the first of it word.

The word '*siong*' are zeroed phoneme 's' in the first of the word becomes '*iong*', and the word *nongka* is zeroed becomes *ngka* because in the first of it words is deleted sounds/phonemes 'n' and 'o'. Sound or phoneme deletion in the middle of the word (syncope), for example the word '*geras*'. The word *geras* comes from the word intact '*genras*' because the deletion of phoneme consonant 'n' in the middle. Sound or phoneme deletion in the last of the word (apocope), for example the word '*nom*', '*kak*' '*kam*'. Sound or phoneme deletion occurs in the last of the word, the word '*nom*' comes from the word intact '*no mo*' become '*nom*' because the deletion of phoneme vowel 'o' in the last.

2. The factors that caused sound deletion happen in Sumbawa dialect spoken in Telaga Bakti Sub-village

a. An effort to economizing speech

Along with the development of human civilization, language as a medium to communicate with each other also changed. Rapid and busy life movements make the speakers try to save their speech by shortening the speech, one of them with the elimination of sound, as long as it becomes an agreement and does not hamper the communication process. In this case, an effort to economize speech also happens in Sumbawa language especially spoken in community of Telaga Bakti Sub-village. The speakers tend delete sound/phoneme in order to economize their utterance.

b. A language habitual in daily communication

In daily communicating, everyday people communicate with the other people by using language. In social interaction, people tend to follow the language used by the environment and become a habit. In Telaga Bakti sub-village, related to the factors causing the disappearance of sound is also influenced by the habitual of language in the environment.

CONCLUSION

This study is a qualitative descriptive research which aims the first is to know the forms of sound deletion in Sumbawa dialect spoken in Telaga Bakti Sub-village of Dalam village, Alas Sub-district of Sumbawa regency. The second is to know the factors that causing it happen. Based on the result of analysis there are three conclusions that can be taken. First, the data that experienced zeroization in this research is found in three forms that are sound/phoneme deletion in the first of the

word (Apheresis) about 28 words, Sound/phoneme deletion in the middle of the word (Syncope) about 10 words and sound/phoneme deletion in the last of the word (Apocope) about 24 words. Second, apheresis is more dominant in the consonant phoneme at the first position of the word, whereas phoneme vowel tends to experience sound/phoneme deletion after being overtaken by consonant. In syncope, the deletion of sound/phoneme tends to be more dominant in consonant phoneme while phoneme vowel always appears after consonant. Third, in apocope, the deletion of sound/phoneme tends entirely in vowel phoneme and none of the consonant that experiences apocope. The factor that caused sound/phoneme deletion happen Sound deletion produced by the speakers in order to save, make easier and an economization of speech as long as it becomes an agreement and does not hamper the process of communication.

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