

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

There are some branches in linguistic; phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic. Phonology in particular focuses on the sound of the word, where as morphology looks at the structure of the word, form, and classification of the word, addtiandly syntax studies about how sentences are structured and semantic analyses the meaning of language.

An in depth concept of phonology is elaborated by katamba (1988: 01), he states the phonology is the branch of linguistics which investigates the ways in which sounds are used systematically in different languages to form words and utterances. Phonology has two branches namely phonetic and phonemic. Phonetics studies about sound without distinguishing the meaning, while phonemics studies about sound and distinguishing the smallest meaning and unit is referred to as phonemes. Phoneme is the smallest language unit is function or to distinguish the meaning. There are some way to get the phoneme such as airstream, articulation, speech tool and how the place of articulation. Example of phoneme; /bet/ and /bit/, /ban/ and /pan/.

Makeang language is one of the regional used by Makeang tribe in Nort Maluku. Makeang language has been researched during the colonial period. The first data in the West Makian language were collected in 1976 that West Makeang was positively identified as a member of the group of non-

Austronesian languages of north Halmahera (C.L. Voorhoeve, 1982:3). There are two sub tribes in Makeang; west Makeang and east Makeang. They have different language, and those are the different geographical location and culture.

In phonology system, it is common to see minimal pairs and distribution. Minimal pair is two words with different meanings that are identical except for one sound that occurs in the same place in each word. Which the existence of minimal pairs is proof that two sounds are contrastive, and thus belong to different phonemes (Elizabeth, 1988). In minimal pair the different sound not only in one side or in front of the word but also in the middle and the last word. Example on the front /pat/ and /Bat/, on the middle /flight/ and /fight/ and on the last word /tease/ and /knees/.

On the other side distribution of phonemes is the location of a phoneme in a unit of speech, which we call a word or morpheme. In general, Types of distribution of phonemes can be found in the beginning of the word, distribution in the middle, and at the end (Chaer, 2018). There are distribution of phonemes in vocal; /came/, /jump/ read/, etc and consonant; /van/, /mop/, church/, etc.

In West Makeang language, it can be found minimal pair and distribution. The example of minimal pair are; fono and gono, wayo and bayo, pangi and pongi. Meanwhile the example of Distribution vocal /a/ *amo* 'heart', /e/ *eke* 'bent', /i/ *injo* 'yes' /o/ *oma* 'child', /u/ *uba* 'bring' and the consonant are; /b/ *bulaŋ* 'tomorrow', /w/ *wayo* 'there is not' , /f/ *fajei* 'stale' etc.

According to Elizabeth (1988:203) allophones are positional (or contextual) variants: which allophone appears (that is, which version of the sound gets used) depends on the context. It is meaning that allophones are phoneme pronunciation variations based on position in a word. Example in English for phoneme /p/ pit and keep but in makeang language for phoneme /m/ mada, dema.

The reason of choosing this topic is because the way for maintenance and conserve the language. In this era there are many people, especially about the generation do not learn the tribe language and begin to forget their own language and culture. A lot of young in this era can not speak their native fluently, by reason because it is very difficult for them and they just understand the meaning in the language. In this one has the impact lose of the language and their identity. The parents also has the responsibility to teach their children about the language in family so their can to keep their culture and become master at an early age. the researcher take Makeang language because the researcher want to developing the West Makeang language with describe clearly how the system of phonology in west Makeang language, with the result can add the body of knowledge. The researcher research this language because know the language, so can research clearly.

Widianto (2015) through his research "Arabic and Javanese in the speech of the Islamic boarding school community as a symptoms of language shift". Revealed that one of the causes of language shift is language interference. The

language interference can apply to various linguistic structures. Language interference that continues for a long time can result in language shift.

There are some Norms about the language. How save the traditional language and the National language. The country's language is Indonesian language (UUD 1945 in 28 clause). Furthermore, government regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 57 of 2014 concerning development, guidance, and protection of language and literature, and enhancement of Indonesian language functions. In clause 1 No 5 Regional language is the language used for generations by Indonesian citizens in areas within the territory of the unitary state of the republic of Indonesia. Furthermore, Regional Language development by doing linguistic research, vocabulary enrichment, standardization and codification of language rules, preparation of teaching materials, translation and publication of regional language development results. The government also has the responsibility to save the language. So this research also help in government said, social, education and etc.

This research is one of the way for grow up the spirit of generations for learn more about the language in phonology side that explain how get the phoneme. Actually this research will give the new knowledge in language tribes to the freshman, lecture and others who need it and this one can help the human for keep their language tribes such as the identity. This way can save and evold of endangerment language.

In Makeang language there are a lot of different regional dialects in the island; so the researcher want to focus only on Tegono village, because Tegono village is one of the village that in Makeang Island. The research adjust language that the people of Tegono used.

The researcher does not focus on research Makeang language outside of Makeang island, because the speakers of the Makeang language also speak with Melayu language and the researcher focus in Tegono village because their always used the Makeang language, so the researcher prefers look at the speaker of Makeang language who live in Makeang island.

## **1.2. Statement Of the Problems**

In this research the researchers will describe about

1. What are the phonemes and allophones occur in West “Makeang” language in Tegono village?
2. How are the minimal pairs and distribution occur in West “Makeang” language in Tegono village?

## **1.3. Scope Of the Research**

In this research, the focus of the research is to identify the minimal pair and distribution on West Makeang Language in Tegono village

## **1.4. Objective Of Research**

1. To elaborate the phonemes and allophones of Makeang language occur In Tegono village
2. To identify the minimal pairs and distribution in West Makeang language in Tegono Village.

## **1.5. Significances of the research**

### **1.5.1. Theoretical Significance**

In North Maluku province there are some languages are rarely researched particularly in phonology system for example in the Makeang language, it is expected that regarding the theoretical benefits, the results of this study will provide the contribution the language in phonology system in the Tegono village and apart from that, the results of this study can add new knowledge for people that need it in the field of language, especially in the.

### **1.5.2. Practical Significance**

This research practical significances can providing input and references for the readers especially of the Makeang generations. By this research the research hope in order to be able to distinguish between good and correct used of phonology system in West Makeang language.

## **1.6. Theoretical Base**

### **1.6.1. Phonology**

Phonology is the branch of linguistics that studies about phonemes in a word and it could be classified.

According to Katamba (1998 : 1) phonology is the branch of linguistics which investigates the ways in which sounds are used systematically in different languages to form words and utterances. Because the sound of each spoken word is different, we use phonological theory to classify it. Meanwhile, according to Verhaar (1987: 36) says that phonology is a special field in linguistics that observes sounds in a particular language which, according to its function, is to distinguish lexical meanings. The branch of phonology is phonemic and phonemic.

Phonetics is the science of sound which investigates sounds without seeing the function of the sound as a differentiator of meaning in a language (langue) (Malmberg, 1963:1; Verhaar, 1977:12; Ramelan, 1982:3). Phonetics investigates the sound of language from the point of speech or speech (parole) (Sudarjanto, 1974:1).

Furthermore, Keraf (1979:29) states that phonetics is the science that investigates and analyzes the speech sounds used in speech, and learns how to produce phonemes. To determine the phoneme, be required the organ of speech and how is the pronunciation a word. The pronunciation should be clear so getting the good result.

### **1.6.2. Phoneme**

The process of making a sound requires several ways, including the need for speech organs to produce sound. Marsono in his book explains, the requirements for the process of the occurrence of language sounds can be broadly divided into four, namely the process of air flowing, the phonation process, the articulation process and the oro-nasal process (Ladefoged, 1973: 2-3). In general, speech sounds are divided into: vowels, consonants and semi-vowels (cf. Jones: 12).

Futhermore as an object of study in phonology, sounds are divided into two types, namely; focal and consonant sounds. Focal sounds are sounds that come out of the oral cavity without getting obstacles, while consonant sounds are sounds that come out of the oral cavity which then get obstacles from active articulators and passive articulators (Chaer, 2009: 32). In phonology there is long and short sound when spell it. In that proses than we could get the phoneme. It is about consonant and vowel and it is also had the long and short phoneme such as long and short vowel and long and short consonant.

### **1.6.3. Allophone**

According to Elizabeth (1998) allophones are positional (or contextual) variants: which allophone appears (that is, which version of the sound gets used) depends on the context. It is meaning that allophones are phoneme pronunciation variations based on position in a word. Example in English for phoneme /p/ pit and keep. Allophone written with a sign [..], there are some phonemes that has two or more allophone as phoneme /p/. This phoneme has



two allophones as [p] and [p>]. Phoneme in west Makeang language; [p] pake dan [p>] sapma.

#### **1.6.4. Minimal pair and distribution**

In phonology there is minimal pair. Minimal pairs in the field of phonology, minimal pairs are used to determine differences in one of the phonemes in a word component that has a function as a differentiator of meaning (Fromkin, 2014: 226). So the researcher could find the distinguish sound such as phoneme vowel and phoneme consonant. Furthermore when two words are identical in all respects, except for one segment, they are referred to as a minimal pair (Katamba, 1998:24). Example on the front /pat/ and /bat/, on the middle /flight/ and /fight/ and on the last word /tease/ and /knees/. Distribution is the location of the difference between a phoneme in a unit which we call a word or morpheme (Chae, 2009; 89). Distribution also used to look for the phoneme. There are some branches of distribution; complementary distribution, contrastive distribution and free variation. Complementary distribution is a relationship between two different elements of the same type in which one element is defined in a set of environments and the other element is found in environments that do not intersect and for example, the English sound /p/ has two variants: the voiceless [p<sup>h</sup>] and the voiced [b]. Contrastive distribution is the relationship between two different elements where the two elements are found in the same environment with a change in meaning for the example in English the sounds [p] and [b] can both occur word-initially, while the free variation is the phenomenon of two or more sounds or forms that appear in

the same environment without changing meaning and are considered without error by native speakers, for example example, if a person pronounces the word rock as either [r] k] or [r] kh ].

Keraf in Sanjoko (2013:42 ) states that to specify what is that dubious sound are the same or different phonemes, the researcher looks for minimfl pairs analogous environment and distribution complementary.

### **1.7. Review of Related Study**

Fitriah (2020) in his research entitled "Javanese Phonology Dialect of East Java" in her writings, Javanese is a language who used by tribes of java, in this research, the writer only focus in the Javanese dialect of east java. She concluded that in proving the phonemes of Javanese phonology. In this case, the focus of writer is to describe phonologically how the various phonological system which include minimal pairs, distribution, and variation of language. The result of research is got 26 phonemes; there are 6 phoneme vocals and 20 for phoneme consonants and 5 allophones.

Swandana (2018) in his "research is entitled Phonology of Balinese Language of Jembrana Dialect." Balinese language specifically, this research aimed at describing the phonological process and the phonological environment of Balinese language of jembrana dialect. balinese language is a language who

used by Balinese tribe. Balinese language not only used in Balinese island but in other island that there are the Balinese people. This research describes about the proses of phonology phonological environment. By this research the researcher found there 16 proses of phonology that found in different phonology environment. The research also explaining about assimilation, consonant and vocal release, dissimilation and etc. The method of this research is qualitative descriptive to analysis the data.

The different between Fitriah research and this research is she focused a Javanese language and she also describe about variation of language and others different are the location and the method of research but the similarities are research about the system of phonology and used the minimal pair, distribution and look for the allophone. For the different of this research and Wayan Swandana are she describe about the system phonology of Balinese language observed by phonology, morphology and syntax not only about but also about assimilation, consonant and vocal release, dissimilation and etc. She does not used minimal pair and distribution. For the similarities, we are research about phonology system and the method of research.

Septian (2022) and the tittle “the phonology of Bajau language in Tanjung Perepat village, Biduk-Biduk distrik”. Bajau language is a language who using by bajau tribe and the reason on this research is because in Tanjung Perepat village still used the language although life with others tribes. The objective of the research is phoneme vocal elements, phoneme consonant, and diphthong. In this research there are 6 vocals, 17 consonants and 3 diphthongs. In The

proses of phoneme, the phoneme vocal occupy all of the place but for phoneme consonant just in first position and last position. And describe about classification phoneme, and then using the qualitative descriptive for analysis the data.

Santy (2020) and the title “Phonology of Taliabu language” This article aims to describe the phonemes and segmental sounds of Taliabu language in Taliabu Island, North Maluku Province. This research uses descriptive methode, data collection methods and techniques are carried out using interviews, documentation, and literature study. The results of this study indicate that in the Taliabu language there are vowels, consonants, diphthongs and phonotactics. There are 5 vocal phoneme vowels in Taliabu language, 18 consonants mostly only occupy the initial and middle positions. Apart from vowels and consonants in Taliabu, there are also 3 diphthongs and the phonotactic system in Taliabu Language is in the form of VKV, KVK, KVKV, KKVKV, KVKVKVV, KVV.

The difference between Fitriah research and this research is she research about Javanese and she also describe about variation of language and others different are the location and the method of research but the similarities is we are research about the system of phonology and used the minimal pair, distribution and look for the allophone. For the different of this research and Wayan Swandana are she describe about the system phonology of Balinese language observed by phonology, morphology and syntax not only about but also about assimilation, consonant and vocal release, dissimilation

and etc. She does not use minimal pair and distribution. For the similarities, we are research about phonology system and the method of research.

Juniato (2017) in his research entitled “system phonology of Bugis Bone language” the Bugis language is daily language of the bone community in south Sulawesi province. This study aims to identify and describe qualitatively the phonology system of bugis bone language. The result of the study, he got five vocal phonemes, nine consonant and about the distribution, there are 15 vocal and 20 consonant and diphthong.

The difference between Fitriah research and this research is she research about Javanese and she also describe about variation of language, and others difference are the location and the method of research but the similarities is we are research about the system of phonology and used the minimal pair, distribution and look for the allophone. For the different of this research and Wayan Swandana are she describe about the system phonology of Balinese language observed by phonology, morphology and syntax not only about but also about assimilation, consonant and vocal release, dissimilation and etc. she does not use minimal pair and distribution. For the similarities, this research focuses on about phonology system

## 1.8. Conceptual schemes

