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SUPRASEGMENTAL PHONEMICS IN ANAKALANG LANGUAGE IN CENTRAL SUMBA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT: In the Anakalang language, suprasegmental phonemics are found. Suprasegmental phonemics are found as in the word bada 'too', baḑa 'animal', which is marked with a diacritic [']. aha 'wash' and baha 'wet', ali 'go home' and bali 'ball'. All pronunciations of the sound [b] that are subjected to soft stress are phonetically marked with a small line above them. The pronunciation of the sound [b] in the word aha 'wash is with a soft pressure, while the pronunciation of the sound [b] in the word baha is with a strong pressure. From the difference in pressure in the pronunciation, there is a difference in meaning. Likewise for the word bali. The sound [b] in the word bali is pronounced with a soft stress, while the [b] in the word bali 'bola' is pronounced with a strong stress which differentiates the meaning. The sound [b] is a voiced sound, but the sound [b] which is pronounced with soft pressure becomes a muted sound. Therefore, in this finding, apart from segmental phonemics, there are also suprasegmental phonemics. This finding shows that the Anakalang language is unique. It is called unique because suprasegmental phonemics are not found in Indonesian. Therefore, it is interesting to carry out further research with a broad dimension to obtain a complete and complete picture of the meaning of suprasegmental in this language.

Keywords: *Unique, suprasegmental, different meaning.*

INTRODUCTION

Anakalang language (hereinafter abbreviated as BA) is a language used by the Anakalang community in Central Sumba Regency on Sumba Island. BA is still being used by the community in various events, for example in the world of education, especially in elementary schools, in daily communication, such as at the market, at home, at church. BA is also used in cultural activities and so on.

We know that language is a means of communication. As a means of communication, language is used by humans to convey messages, information, desires, wishes, hopes, and so on. The main function of language is as a communication tool or interaction tool that only humans have (Chaer and Agustina, 2010).

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010), the characteristics that constitute the essence of language are that language is a symbol system, in the form of sound, arbitrary, productive, dynamic, diverse, and human. The language system is in the form of symbols in the form of sound. That is, the symbols are in the form of sounds commonly called speech sounds or language sounds. Each language symbol represents something called meaning or concept. Like the language symbol that reads [horse], it symbolizes the concept or meaning of 'a kind of four-legged animal that is usually ridden.

Every sound of a language that is segmental in its pronunciation is found in the pronunciation or pronunciation is different between every speaker of that language. This is greatly influenced by the background of the speakers of the language and the dialect they use. Every language speaker in pronouncing or speaking the sound of a language which is suprasegmentally the same but in fact the pronunciation is different according to the dialect or language (region) he uses. One example is in the Anakalang community. Segmental sounds that are actually pronounced or spoken are strongly influenced by suprasegmental elements. Even with suprasegmental elements in this case, stress or stress on certain words will affect their meaning. With strong or weak pressure will cause suprasegmental phonemics. That is, the occurrence of differences in meaning caused by strong and weak pressure, such as in the words /bali/ 'bola' and /bali/ 'go home'. The phoneme /b/ in the word bali 'bola' is pronounced or pronounced with a loud stress, so that it produces a voiced sound, while ali 'go home' which is phonetically symbolized by the sound /ḑ/ which is given a small line is pronounced with a weak stress, so that produces a muted sound. The phonemes /b/ and /ḑ/ can be described using distinctive features.
Example:

	/b/	/ ḑ/
Lips	+	+

Explosion	+	+
Voice	+	-

Based on the results of this analysis, it can be stated that BA has a uniqueness that is not found especially in Indonesian. This is understandable, because in Indonesian there is no suprasegmental phonemic. It is known that every object including the sound of language (BA) has properties or characteristics that make the object or sound known as, for example the form or sound X. or the X sound is named features. The special features possessed by an object or sound X that distinguish it from all other objects or sounds of its kind are called distinctive features. The concept of this distinctive feature applies to all objects including the sounds of human language (Simanjuntk, 1990).

METHOD

The method used in this research is the listening and speaking method (Mashun, 2014). The listening method is a method used to obtain data by listening to the use of language. This method has a basic technique in the form of tapping techniques. The tapping technique is referred to as the basic technique in the listening method. In a sense, in an effort to obtain data, it is done by tapping the use of the language of someone who is an informant, while the proficient method is in conducting research in the form of conversations between researchers and informants. The proficient method has a fishing technique, because the conversation is expected as the implementation of the method.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

Literature Review

There are several literatures studied, including:

In (2001) Phonological and phonetic representation of the Sumbanese language Kambera dialect: A study of generative phonology.

Based on his research results, he found that BSDK has 24 original segments consisting of 19 consonant segments, namely /p, t, d, k, m, n, n, n, mb, nd, nj, ng, j, h, l , r, w, y/ and 5 vocal segments, namely /i, u, e, o, a/.

The 14 distinguishing characteristics are (1) the main group characteristics which include ([consonantal], [syllabic], sonorant]; (2) the characteristics of the way of articulation, such as ([malar], [immediate release], [nasal], and lateral]); (iii) characteristics of the articulation site, namely ([anterior] and [coronal]); (iv) features of the back of the tongue that include (;high], [low], [back], and [round] lip shape); (v) additional features, namely ([voice] and tense]).

To distinguish the 24 existing segments, 14 distinguishing features are needed.

Pastika (1990) Balinese generative phonology. Describe the Balinese phonological system. The system includes segments of Balinese origin, characterization of segments in distinguishing features, morpheme structure requirements, phonological rules, and sequential rules.

Based on his findings, the Balinese language has 24 phonemes (original segment), which consists of 18 consonant phonemes, namely /p, b, t, d, k, g, c, j, s, h, m, n, n, n, l. , r, y, and w/, and 6 vowel phonemes, namely: /i, e, e, a, u, and o/. These twenty-four segments require 15 distinguishing features to identify their characteristics.

Theoretical Foundation

The research and writing of this article uses several theories, including:

According to Samsuri (1987) phonemes can be divided into two groups, namely segment phonemes and suprasegmental phonemes. Segmental phonemes can be divided into two, namely vocal phonemes and consonant phonemes. While the suprasegmental phonemes consist of stress, pitch, length and pause.

Meanwhile, Kridalaksana (1983) said that segmental is related to segments. A segment is a language unit that is abstracted from a speech or text continuum; eg. Phone or phoneme as a unit of sound, morpheme or morpheme as a grammatical unit.

Suprasegmental sounds are sounds that accompany the segemtal sounds. Suprasegmental sounds can be classified according to the time they are pronounced. The characteristics of suprasegmental sounds when spoken are called prosodic features (Bloch & Trager in Marsono 1989).

One aspect of the procedural characteristics used to explain the phenomena and facts of sound in BA is pressure. According to (Marsono, 1989) pressure or stress) concerns the loud and soft (weak) sound. A segmental sound that is pronounced with the tension of the force of the air currents causing it to have wide amplitude, must be accompanied by a suprasegmental sound with the characteristics of a hard pressure process. Meanwhile, a segmental sound that is pronounced without the tension of the air currents so that the amplitude is neither wide nor narrow, must be accompanied by a suprasegmental sound characteristic of a soft (weak) pressure process.

Samsuri (1987) says that procedural characteristics treat the sounds of the language as independent, but the sounds of the language in speech are always more than just a sequence of contoids and vocoids. Besides that, there are still variations about the length of the sounds, about the loudness or loudness and high-low that are part of the speech. These variations are prosidic characteristics of the quantity (length) of stress (loud, loud), and are accents.

In addition, the theory of distinctive features is also used. By using this theory, it will be easier for us to identify speech sounds that are segmentally the same, but have different pronunciations. This will affect the meaning of the word.

According to Simanjuntak (1990) features are general characteristics that distinguish one object (sound) from another type of object (sound). While the distinctive feature is a special feature that distinguishes one object (sound) from the same type of objects (sound), such as distinguishing the Honda Accord from the Honda Cicic or Fiat.

Our perception can determine the difference between two phonemes by: (1) finding all the parameters (variables) of each phoneme; (2) discard the same parameters; (3) recognize unequal parameters, such as the word /belit/stingy.

The phonemes /b/ and /p/ at the beginning of the word above differ only in sound parameters (features), while the other parameters are the same. Here's an example below.

	/b/	/p/
Lips	+	+
Explosion	+	+
Voice	+	-

The distinctive features in phonology are physical reality and psychological reality in phonemes (Singh in Simanjuntak 1989).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

Based on the results of the research conducted, it was found that suprasegmental phonemics in various forms and sounds are in different pronunciations or pronunciations. There are sounds that in pronunciation or pronunciation experience strong and weak stress. The difference in strong and weak stress has implications for the different meanings of the two words.

Examples of suprasegmetal phonemics in BA:

ɓada 'animal'
bađa 'too'

baha 'wet'
ɓaha 'wash'

ɓali 'come home'
bali 'ball'

daba 'all'
đaba 'bloom'

dedi 'stand up'
đeđi 'rich'

tađa 'sign'
tada 'kick'

Discussion

Suprasegmental Phonemics

Based on the results of suprasegmental phonemic research found in BA, it will be discussed as follows.

Examples of suprasegmental phonemics in BA:
bađa 'animal'
bada 'too'

The distinctive features of the above example are.

	/d/	/đ/
block	+	+
explosion	+	+
sound	+	-

In BA phonemic suprasegmentally, there are differences between the word bada 'animal' and the word bađa 'too'. The difference in meaning of the two words is not marked by a difference in sound/letter, but is indicated by a soft/weak and strong stress when the sound is pronounced. The sound/letter /d/ is actually a voiced sound. However, because of the pronunciation or pronunciation of the sound / letter /đ/ in the word /bada/ 'animal' with a weak/soft emphasis, this sound / letter /d/ becomes a soundless sound. Meanwhile, the sound / letter /d/ in the word bada /too/ with strong pressure produces a sound. So, these two sounds/letters are distinguished by / / muted sound and / d/ voiced sound. With the difference in pressure in pronunciation, it will produce a voiced sound and a muted sound and produce two words that contain different meanings.

Another example.
Baha 'wet'

ƀaha 'wash'

The distinctive features of the above example are.

	/b/	/ƀ/
Lips	+	+
explosion	+	+
sound	+	-

In BA phonemic suprasegmentally, there are differences in the word baha 'wet' and the word aha 'wash'. The difference in meaning of the two words is not marked by a difference in sound/letter, but is indicated by a weak and strong stress when the sound is pronounced. . The sound/letter /b/ is actually a voiced sound. However, because of the pronunciation or pronunciation of the sound / letter /ƀ/ in the word / aha/ with a weak/soft stress, then this sound / letter / / becomes a voiceless sound. While the sound / letter /b/ in the word language /wash/ with strong pressure produces a sound. So, these two sounds/letters are distinguished by the /ƀ/ sound that is muted due to weak pronunciation and /b/ the sound is voiced because when pronounced with strong stress. With different stresses in pronunciation, they have different meanings.

The following example.
Dedi 'stand up'
đeđi 'rich'

The distinctive features of the above example are.

	/d/	/đ/
block	+	+
explosion	+	+
sound	+	-

In BA phonemic suprasegmentally, there are differences in the words dedi 'standing' and eđi 'kaya'. The difference in meaning of the two words is not marked by a difference in sound/letter, but is indicated by a weak/soft and strong stress when the sound is pronounced. The sound/letter /d/ is actually a voiced sound. However, because in pronunciation or pronunciation the sound / letter / / in the word / eđi/ with a weak stress, then this sound / letter /đ/ becomes a voiceless sound. While the sound / letter /d/ in the word bali /standing/ with strong pressure in the pronunciation, it produces a voiced sound. So, these two sounds/letters are distinguished by the /đ/ sound that is muted due to a weak pronunciation and /d/ the sound is voiced because when pronounced with strong stress. With the difference in pressure in pronunciation, it will produce a voiced sound and a muted sound and produce two words that contain different meanings.

Another example.
Tada 'kick'
tađa 'sign'

The distinctive features of the above example are.

	/d/	/đ/
block	+	+
explosion	+	+
sound	+	-

In BA phonemic suprasegmentally, there are differences in the word tada 'kick' and the word tađa 'sign'. The difference in meaning of the two words is not marked by a difference in sound/letter, but is indicated by a weak and strong stress when the sound is pronounced. The sound/letter /d/ is actually a voiced sound. However, because in pronunciation or pronunciation the sound / letter / / in the word /tađa/ with a weak stress, then this sound / letter /đ/ becomes a soundless sound. While the sound / letter / d / in the word tada / kick / with strong pressure in the pronunciation, it produces a voiced sound. So, these two sounds/letters are distinguished by the /đ/ sound that is muted due to a weak pronunciation and /d/ the sound is voiced because when pronounced with strong stress. With the difference in pressure in pronunciation, it will produce a voiced sound and a muted sound and produce two words that contain different meanings.

CONCLUSION AND TARGET

The conclusions in this study are:
1. The presence of segmental phonemics in BA.
2. The presence of suprasegmental phonemics in BA.

Suggestions

Suggestions in this research are:
1. This research needs to be done extensively because suprasegmetal phonemics are not found in Indonesian.
2. This information is important for linguists to research and add linguistic insight.

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