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Variety of oral language speech of the regent of alor

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Abstract

Language as a medium of communication, in practice, shows diversity. Variety of Language is a representation of the condition of language use which shows the influence of the speaker, who is spoken to, context, etc. In the variety of spoken language, especially speech, the status peculiarities of those who speak and the context in which the language is used, these characteristics are indicated in the symbols of the language used. This study aims to describe the peculiarities of the use of language which characterizes the variety of spoken language. The research approach used is a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The source of the data used is the narrative speech of the Regent of Alor. The data collection technique used was observing and noting. The data were analyzed with a focus on phonological aspects (phonetic and phonemic). The results of the study show that there are phonetic peculiarities in the way of pronouncing a number of words. The peculiarity is in the form of differences in pronunciation compared to the standard variety. The difference is marked by the omission of vowels, emphasis on vowels, and pronunciations that change the sound or omit some letters.

Keywords

Variety of Languages, Phonology, Phonetics

Introduction

Language is a tool in the form of symbols used by humans to communicate and interact. In practice, the form of language will adjust to the determinants of communication, such as who is speaking, who is being spoken to, the topic being discussed, the purpose of speaking, the place and time of speaking, etc. By referring to the opinions of Mustakim, Kartomiharjo, and Kridalaksana, Faturokhman (2013) calls this diversity the term variety of languages.

Faturokhman differentiates the variety of languages from the point of view of the means of use, fields, and officialness. From the point of view of usage, there is a variety of spoken language and a variety of written language. From the point of view of the field of use, it is known that there are a variety of literary languages, a variety of books, a variety of journalism, etc. Meanwhile, from an official point of view, there are official and unofficial varieties.

This research is focused on the variety of spoken language, in this case the spoken language of speech. Speeches can be said to be a means of channeling the aspirations of speakers to listeners which are arranged using language rules that are adapted to the context and situation. According to KBBI, speech is an expression of thoughts in the form of words addressed to many people. In addition, Jupriono (2010) also argued that speech in the form of a text is an organized sign system that reflects certain attitudes, beliefs, and values.

By referring to Jupriono's concept, it can be interpreted that context and situation factors, as well as the speaker's background will appear in the sign system (language) used. When someone has the status of 'regent', of course it will be expressed in the sign system (language) used. More than that, the sign system will show the nature of the relationship between the speaker and the audience. Context factors (place and time) as well as the atmosphere of the conversation will certainly be detected in the use of the language. This is the basis for why the Alor regent's speech is interesting to study. Are there any distinctive features in the language of the speech? From the aspect of pronunciation (dialect/phonetic), as well as in morphological diction.

The part of linguistics that studies the intricacies of the sounds of language and formulates them regularly and systematically is called phonology.

(phone: sound; logos: science). The term phonology in Indonesia refers to the understanding of the study of language sounds in general because phonology is still divided into two fields of study, namely phonemics and phonetics. The field of linguistics which studies, analyzes, and discusses the sound sequences of language is called phonology, which is etymologically formed from the word fon which means sound and logy which means science. According to the Hierarchy of sound units which is the object of his study. Phonology is divided

into phonetics and phonemics, in general phonetics is usually explained as a branch of phonological studies that studies the sounds of language without paying attention to whether these sounds have a function as a differentiator of meaning or not. Meanwhile, phonemic is a branch of phonological study that studies the sounds of language by paying attention to the function of these sounds as a differentiator of meaning. Phonemics focuses on functional characteristics, namely the function of distinguishing meaning. In America the term phonology refers to the understanding of the study of language sounds according to their functions. So phonology is the same as phonetics in the Indonesian phonology book page-12 Abdul Chaer (2019).

As a field of linguistics (language science), phonemics and phonetics are practically difficult to separate, therefore any discussion of phonemics cannot be separated from phonetics, and vice versa. However, for research purposes, both must be limited because both have research objects that can be distinguished.

Example

The sound [i] found in the words [intan], [angin], and [batik] is not the same.

The [p] sound found in the words [pace], [space], and [map] are not the same.

This inequality is the object of phonetic study. In his studies, phonetics tries to describe the differences in these sounds and explain their causes. Conversely, the differences in the sounds [p] and [b] found in the words [lung] and [baru] are an example of a phonemic study target, because the differences in the sounds [p] and [b] lead to different meanings of [lung] and [baru]] in the book Indonesian phonology page-12 Abdul Chaer (2019).

The concept of phonology according to the book "An Introduction to Linguistics" by Andrew Radford, Martin Atkinson, David Britain, and Harald Clahsen phonology is a part of linguistics that studies the sound system in language and how these sounds are used to distinguish meaning. In phonology, linguists identify the sound units in a language which are called phonemes. Phonemes are the smallest sound units that can distinguish meaning in language. For example, in English, the sounds /p/ and /b/ are two different phonemes, as in the words "pat" and "bat". If this sound is changed, then the meaning will be different. Phonology also studies the rules that govern the use of sounds in language. These phonological rules vary in different languages. For example, in English, phonological rules dictate that double consonants like in "big" and "bit" should be pronounced differently, because these differences in pronunciation can differentiate the meanings of the words.

In addition, phonology also studies allophones, namely variations in the pronunciation of a phoneme, which can appear in certain contexts. For example, in English, /p/ and /b/ can be allophones of each other in initial position as in "pat" and "bat". In this context, a native English speaker might pronounce these two sounds in much the same way, even though they are still considered two different phonemes.

In the study of phonology, linguists use systematic and careful analytical methods to identify phonemes and their phonological rules. This involves collecting and analyzing data from the sounds used in a particular language, such as voice recordings of native speakers of that language. Linguists also use phonetic notation, which is a special notational system used to represent the sounds in a language, to help identify and analyze the phonemes and phonological rules in a language.

In the study of phonology, there are several different theories and approaches, such as generative phonology, optimality phonology, and natural phonology. These theories and approaches arise because there are different views and approaches in understanding the sound system in language. However, in general, the goal of the study of phonology is to understand how sounds are

language is used to distinguish meaning, and how phonological rules can affect the use of these sounds in words and sentences

Viewed from the field of study, Phonology can be divided into phonetics and phonemics. Phonetics analyzes the way humans produce language sounds without paying attention to the difference in meaning. Meanwhile, phonemics analyzes language sounds based on their ability to manipulate meaning and their role in language as a whole (Clark, 1995, p. 1-2). The field of phonetics and phonemics mutually influence each other.

As a note, phonemics is sometimes referred to as phonology when it is being used to analyze one language individually, for example Indonesian Phonology or Japanese Phonology. This is because phonemics is the most relevant sub-field of phonology to linguistic studies. Meanwhile, phonetics will only be studied from an articulatory point of view, namely the study of how the speech organs work in producing speech sounds and how those sounds are classified.

In contrast to phonemics, phonetics is the science of sound production which has various functions based on the research objectives themselves. Ohala (Irawan, 2017:11) explains that phonetics is a discipline of how sound is produced and received. In addition to the science of producing sounds, phonetics is also a science that studies segmental knowledge such as consonants and vowels"phonetic is the part of phonology which study of vowel, consonant, and how the sound is produced (Maryamah dan Asih Prihandini, 2018)".

Research methods

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The aspect studied is the peculiarity of the phonological aspect of the language used in the Alor Regent's oral speech. According to Sugiyono (2011: 305) in qualitative research the instrument or research tool is: "The instrument or tool in qualitative research is the researcher himself".

The source of the data from this study was in the form of words and sentences when the regent of Alor gave a speech. The data collection technique used was observing and noting. This technique is done by listening carefully, then

listening to the source of the data. The final stage is to record the data obtained. The use of this technique makes it easier for researchers because they can go directly to the source of the problem.

Results and discussion

The data we took from the speech of the Alor regent in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, with a duration of 22.09 minutes, which was transcribed into five pages. Data classification and the process of grouping data into certain categories based on the attributes possessed by the data. In the context of analyzing the phonetic and phonemic language variety in the speech of the Regent of Alor, data classification can be carried out to identify the phonetic and phonemic language variety contained in the speech.

Research Findings

Based on a review of the oral narrative of the Regent of Alor's speech, at least 21 unique pronunciations were found. Unique in the sense of having a distinctive pronunciation. In other words, there are phonetic features in the pronunciation of the 21 identified words. The words in question are: a) Bap Mam, b) Near, c) Mosque, d) Country, e) Pulo, f) Certain, g) Pride, h) Pante, i) Ke' simultaneously, j) Blessing, k) Lack, l) Need, m) Have , n) Hotbah, o) Pigi, p) Nile, q) Division, r) Heaven, s) Amen, t) Lebe u) Provensi. In addition, diction was found in the form of the phrase 'Love in God' and basudara.

Analysis and Discussion

In this study, the authors describe some data about the variety of Phonetic languages in the speech of the Alor Regent as follows

[data 1] Pastor bap mam priests who were also present were mainly Muslim Christians and also from related denominations who were also present on this occasion.

Based on the quote above, the quote is included in the phonetic variety. This is because the pronunciation of the word Bapak Mama is pronounced as Bap Mam. The phonetic variation that occurs in this word is the omission of the vowel (a). This is due to the habits in the Alor community.

[data2] all of us who come from far from de'kat both together and separately.

Based on the quote above, the quote is included in the phonetic variety. This is due to the emphasis on the vowel (e) to (e'). This matter because the dialect used by the community uses an emphasis on vowels.

[data 3] Alor indeed You are the chosen nation 5 verses that Rajani the people belong to God in Alor there mesjid Isaac and Ishmael church direction.

In line with the quotation above, the data is included in the phonetic variety. This is due to the pronunciation of the word masjid which is pronounced as

"mesjid". the phonetic variation that occurs in this word is the pronunciation of (a) becomes (e). This is due to the habits in the Alor community.

[data 4] this is negeri all of us we are also business owners of this country we are not immigrants because this country gave birth to so many people.

In line with the quotation above, the data is included in the phonetic range. This is due to the pronunciation in the word "country" which should be pronounced "negeri". The variety of phonetic language that occurs in this word is the pronunciation (e) which should be removed.

[data 5] Now many people in the Overseas land see East Nusa Tenggara pulo Alor with sunglasses.

In line with the quotation above, the data is included in the phonetic range. This is due to the pronunciation in the word pulau which is pronounced as "pulo". the variety of phonetic language that occurs in this word is the pronunciation that removes (a) (u) becomes (o). This is due to the habits in the Alor community.

[data 6] we are people Basudara in the city of Kupang and Of course we support all good activities of government programs

Based on the quote above, the quote is included in the phonetic variety. This is due to the emphasis on the vowel (e) to (e'). This is because the dialect used by the community emphasizes vowels.

[data 7] Bab Mam established in the land of Region one ke'banggan for the government and also the people in the district area.

Based on the quote above, the quote is included in the phonetic variety. This is due to the emphasis on the vowel (e) to (e'). This is because the dialect used by the community emphasizes vowels.

[data 8] East Nusa Tenggara has nothing that is vulnerable that we can't control pante All of us are one mountain and for that I believe that brothers and sisters who are in overseas lands must live together.

In line with the quotation above, the data is included in the phonetic range. This is due to the pronunciation of the word pantai which is pronounced as "pante". The variety of phonetic language that occurs in this word is the pronunciation that removes (a) (i) becomes (e). This is due to the habits in the Alor community.

[data 9] So that whoever leads Alor Regency is the leader lebe humble sincere and must give himself to many people and he must uphold ke'bersamaan son brotherhood

Based on the quote above, the quote is included in the phonetic variety. This is due to the emphasis on the vowel (e) to (e'). This is because the dialect used by the community emphasizes vowels.

[data 10] because the Word says that if people live in harmony then that's where God commands be'rkat for them

Based on the quote above, the quote is included in the phonetic variety. This is due to the emphasis on the vowel (e) to (e'). This is because the dialect used by the community emphasizes vowels.

[data 11] I respect the invited audience. Love, even though it is limping in the midst of limitations and ke'kurangan xperienced by the Alor district government began to rise.

Based on the quote above, the quote is included in the phonetic variety. This is due to the emphasis on the vowel (e) to (e'). This is because the dialect used by the community emphasizes vowels.

[data 12] for people who still me'mbutuhkan so much of our real help that by doing so the people of Alor also stand on their own feet and also see in the future that the future of Alor Regency is part of the battle for self-esteem.

Based on the quote above, the quote is included in the phonetic variety. This is due to the emphasis on the vowel (e) to (e'). This is because the dialect used by the community emphasizes vowels.

[data 13] us me'miliki East Nusa Tenggara in this city we also are section Our Alor people are also happy from the many ethnicities in this city. Let's support Mr. Viktor who is currently still the governor of East Nusa Tenggara.

Based on the quote above, the quote is included in the phonetic variety. This is due to the emphasis on the vowel (e) to (e'). This is because the dialect used by the community emphasizes vowels.

[data 14] Let us say that black is white and white is black so that what was said before is also true hotbahkan by Pastor.

In line with the quotation above, the data is included in the phonetic range. This is due to a pronunciation error in the word Khutbah which is pronounced as "hotbah". the phonetic error that occurs in this word is the pronunciation of (u) to (o). This is due to the habits in the Alor community.

[data 15] My older sister pigi Traveling for a long time in the village of Kupang City has done a lot in the city of Kupang and has given value and value to the city of Kupang

In line with the quotation above, the data is included in the phonetic variety. This is due to the pronunciation of the word go which is pronounced as "pigi". The phonetic variation that occurs in this word is removing some letters and using the vowel (i). This is due to language habits in the Alor community.

[data 16] nile for Alor Regency, because we are valuable in God's eyes, we must also give value to the community.

In line with the quotation above, the data is included in the phonetic variety. This is due to the pronunciation of the word value which is pronounced as "nile". the phonetic variation that occurs in this word is the pronunciation of (a) becomes (e). This is due to the habits in the Alor community.

In addition to the data above, there is a peculiarity in the form of the use of idiomslove in GodandBasudara. here is the analysis:

[data 1] . Good evening my dear kasihi dalam tuhan

Based on the quotation above, the reduction of one phoneme (i) results in a change in the meaning of the word order that is pronounced.

[data 2] we are all present we are not immigrants but we are people Basudara in the city of Kupang and Of course we support all good activities of government programs.

Based on the quotation above, the reduction of several phonemes in the word basudara results in a reduced understanding of the word being pronounced.

Conclusion

Based on the data provided, there are several findings and analyzes related to the variety of phonetic and phonemic languages in the speech of the Regent of Alor. The following is a summary of the findings that characterize the Regent's Speech Language variety. 1) There are 21 words with unique pronunciations that show phonetic characteristics in the Alor Regent's speech; 2) Several identified phonetic variations include the omission of vowels, emphasis on vowels, and pronunciations that change sound or omit some letters.

In addition to phonetic peculiarities, there is also the use of idioms such as "Love in God" and "basudara" in the speech.

This conclusion shows that the speech of the Regent of Alor is unique in terms of phonetics and the use of idioms that reflect the linguistic characteristics of the Alor region in East Nusa Tenggara. These phonetic variations involve variations in sound pronunciation and the use of vowels that are different from the standard forms in Indonesian.

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