

**A STUDY ON PHONOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
DIALECT OF NORTH ACEHNESE AND GREATER ACEHNESE**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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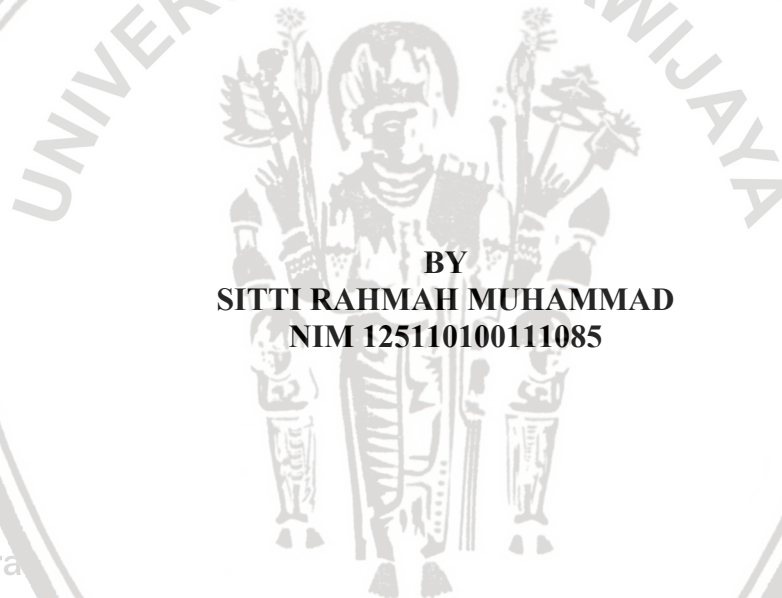
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**A STUDY ON PHONOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DIALECT
OF NORTH ACEHNESE AND GREATER ACEHNESE**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*



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ABSTRACT

Muhammad, Sitti Rahmah. 2016. **A Study on Phonological Differences between Dialect of North Acehese and Greater Acehese**. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Eni Maharsi.

Keywords: *Acehnese, North Acehese Dialect, Greater Acehese Dialect, Phonological distinction.*

Dialect is a variety of a language that has unique patterns of phonology, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary. Dialect is spoken and understood by a particular population or region. One of dialects in Indonesia is Acehese. There are several dialects in Acehese. This study focuses on North Acehese dialect (NAD) and Greater Acehese dialect (GAD). The distinction between NAD and GAD can be seen through phonological aspect. Thus, this study is conducted to reveal phonological differences between NAD and GAD in term of segmental feature and phonological process.

The research design of this study uses a qualitative approach which deals with data that are in the form of words. The data are phonetics transcription of 25 basic vocabularies adopted from Morris Swadesh. The researcher chooses two native speakers of NAD and two of GAD as the participant of this research.

The result of this study reveals there are 15 basic words which have segmental sound and phonological process distinction between NAD and GAD. They are 4 words on distinction in the consonant sounds, 5 words on distinction in the vowel sounds, one word on distinction in the diphthong sound, and 5 words on distinction in the two features of sound in one word. And there are also 3 basic words which have phonological distinction especially on labialization process distinction. However, phonological distinctions between those two dialects occur by employing different phonemes in the same word.

ABSTRAK

Muhammad, Sitti Rahmah. 2016. **Studi perbedaan fonologis antara Dialek dari Aceh Utara dan Aceh Besar**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Eni Maharsi

Keywords: *Dialek, Bahasa Aceh, Aceh Utara, Aceh Besar, Perbedaan Fonologis.*

Dialek adalah variasi bahasa yang memiliki pola fonologis, morfologis, sintaksis, dan kosa kata unik. Dialek diucapkan dan digunakan oleh suatu populasi atau suatu daerah. Salah satu dialek di Indonesia adalah bahasa Aceh. Terdapat beberapa dialek pada bahasa Aceh, dalam penelitian ini hanya focus pada perbedaan dialek Aceh Utara (DAU) dan dialek Aceh Besar (DAB). Perbedaan antara DAU dan DAB dapat dilihat dari segi fonologis. Dengan demikian, studi ini dilakukan untuk menggambarkan perbedaan fonologis antara DAU dan DAB dalam hal fitur segmental dan proses fonologis.

Desain penelitian dalam studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang berkaitan dengan data dalam bentuk kata-kata. Data dari penelitian ini adalah transkripsi fonetik dari 25 kosa kata dasar yang diadopsi dari Morris Swadesh. Peneliti memilih dua penutur asli dari DAU dan dua penutur asli dari DAB sebagai informan pada peneliti ini.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 15 kata dasar yang memiliki perbedaan pada bunyi segmental antara DAU dan DAB. Perbedaan tersebut terdapat di 4 kata pada perbedaan bunyi konsonan, 5 kata pada perbedaan bunyi vocal, satu kata pada perbedaan bunyi diftong, dan 5 kata pada perbedaan yang mengalami dua fitur bunyi dalam satu kata. Dan terdapat juga 3 kosa kata dasar yang mengalami perbedaan fonologis khususnya pada perbedaan proses bunyi labial. Bagaimanapun, perbedaan fonologi antara DAU dan DAB terjadi dengan adanya perbedaan dalam pemilihan fonim oleh masing-masing dialek.

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The Researcher



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
SUPERVISORS' APPROVAL	iii
BOARD OF EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF PICTURES	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Problems of the Study	6
1.3 Objectives of the Study	6
1.4 Definitions of Key Terms	6

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework	8
2.1.1 Sociolinguistics	8
2.1.1.1 Dialect	9
2.1.1.1.1 Geographical Dialect	10
2.1.1.1.2 Social Dialect	10
2.1.2 Phonology	11
2.1.2.1 Consonants	12
2.1.2.2 Vowels	15
2.1.2.3 Diphthongs	18
2.1.3 Phonological Process	19
2.1.3.1 Assimilation	20
2.1.4 Dialect of Achenes	21
2.1.4.1 Greater Aceh Dialect	22
2.1.4.2 Pidie Dialect	23
2.1.4.3 North Aceh Dialect	24
2.1.4.4 West Aceh Dialect	25
2.2 Previous Studies	26

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design	28
3.2 Data Source	29
3.3 Data Collection	30
3.4 Data Analysis	31

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

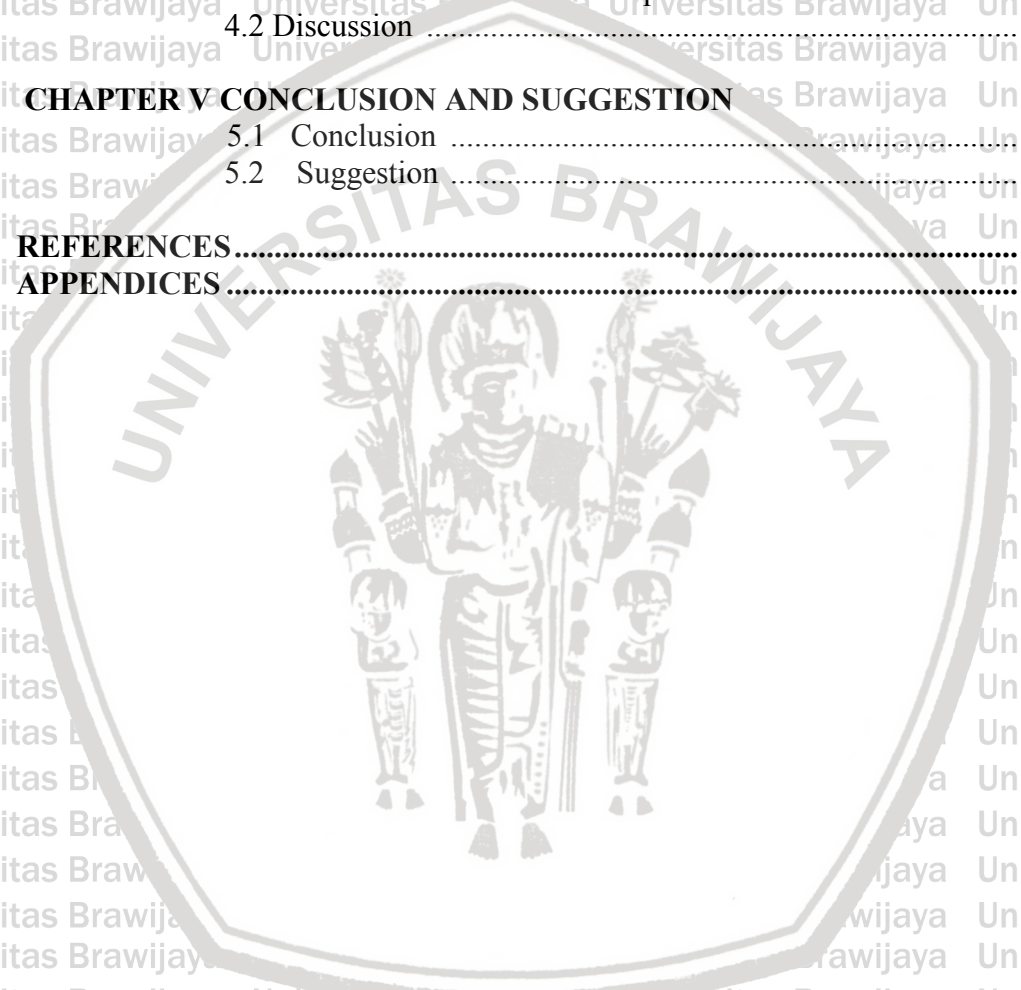
4.1 Finding	32
4.1.1 Classification of distinction in the segmental sound	34
4.1.1.1 Distinction in the consonant sounds	35
4.1.1.2 Distinction in the vowel sounds	37
4.1.1.3 Distinction in the diphthong sounds	39
4.1.1.4 Distinction of two features in one word	40
4.1.2 Result of labialization process	43
4.2 Discussion	

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion	50
5.2 Suggestion	51

REFERENCES	52
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APPENDICES	54
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LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Phonological changes in Acehese	33
2. Classification of Distinction in the Consonant Sounds.....	35
3. Classification of Distinction in the Vowel Sounds.....	37
4. Classification of Distinction in the Diphthong Sound.....	39
5. Classification of Distinction of Two Features in One Word	40
6. Result of Labialization Process	43



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Map of Aceh Province	3
2. The Main Features of Pronunciation	11
3. Chart on Transcription of Acehnese Consonant	14
4. Acehnese Consonant Chart Spelling	14
5. Acehnese Oral Vowels	15
6. Acehnese Nasal Vowels	17
7. Acehnese Oral Diphthong with ə	18
8. Map of Four Majors of Acehnese Dialects	22



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
1. Instrument for Identifying the Phonological Distinction between North Acehese Dialect and Greater Acehese Dialect	55
2. Recapitulation of Phonetic Transcription of North Acehese Dialect	56
3. Recapitulation of Phonetic Transcription of Greater Acehese Dialect	59
4. List of Question for Interview	62
5. Identification of Informant	62
6. Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi	64



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The chapter presents the background of the study, the problem of the study, the objective of the study, and the definition of the key terms of this study.

1.1 Background of Study

Language can provide details about a particular population including their place of origin through their dialect, language style etc. For instance, a lingua franca such as Indonesian will seem different if pronounced by particular populations in particular places such as Indonesian dialect Papua, Sulawesi, Aceh etc. Those show that language is a unique thing. The varieties of language as one of human productions change time by time which cannot be predicted.

The variety of language usually occurs in multicultural country, because it consists of many ethnic groups, cultures, vernacular languages etc. Discussing vernacular language, Indonesia comprises lot of vernacular languages. One region to others has multiple ways of saying the same thing. Madurese, Javanese, Sundanese, Acehnese and so on are the example of vernacular language that exists in Indonesia. Each region has diverse language in use for both spoken and written languages. However, spoken language is oftentimes used by people in daily life as communication tool rather than written language.

Thus, in spoken language there emerges certain language variation called as dialect. The term dialect can also be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social groups or classes (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.25). Based on Yule (2009) dialect is a regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar or vocabulary especially a way of speaking that is different from the standard language.

Dialect used by one's population or region could be different from other populations or regions. The dialect distinctions that exist among populations or regions become the identity of them. When someone speaks using their own dialect, there is some other purpose in using it. He/she wants to show his/her identity as a member of certain population or region through dialect she/he used. Then, from one vernacular language it may occur varieties of dialect which is produced among diverse group of people. Identifying the varieties of dialects from one vernacular language can be approached through dialectology.

According to Zulaeha (2010, p.5) the study of dialectology investigates on factors influent linguistic differences related to geographical factor in the term of mapping the dialect diversity among the regions. Thus, to make the reader more easily understand toward vernacular language dissemination in Aceh province, the researcher provides the map of Aceh region to visualize the geographical location of language variation in Aceh Province.



Figure 1.1 map of Aceh Province

Language spoken in the East of Aceh Province is Aceh Tamiang. People in Aceh Tamiang use Bahasa Tamiang or in Acehnese called as *Basa Tamiang* which is variation of *Malay* language. The Southeast Aceh Province uses *Basa Alas*, Aceh Gayo uses *Basa Gayo*, along the West Coast, Southwest Aceh and South Aceh use *Jamee* language which is variation of Minangkabau language. To the South of the Southern regency of Aceh there are regency of North Kluet and South Kluet which use Kluet language, while people in Aceh Singkil use Singkil language and people in the Pulau Banyak use Pulo language. In Simeulue Island there are *Devayan* and *Sigulai* languages. However, most of Aceh people are bilingual. They acquired their own local languages and Acehnese.

The diversity of languages that exist in Aceh Province becomes the interesting point for the researcher to examine Aceh dialects as focus the object of

study. The researcher analyzes Acehnese as the lingua franca of Aceh people.

Actually, Acehnese can be divided into four dialects. Based on the research by Asyik (1987, p. 25) there are four dialects in Acehnese, Aceh Besar 'Greater Aceh' (for Banda Aceh), Pidie, North Aceh (for Pase), and West Aceh (for Meulaboh). Further, Asyik explains that the dialect used in East Aceh is similar with North Aceh, while the dialect used in North Aceh is similar with the West one. Moreover, the dialect used by north and west Aceh is quite similar. Nevertheless, the lingua franca of Aceh province is taken from north Aceh dialect.

Based on the result of the interview with Tengku Buchary Budiman as the writer of "Kamuih Bahasa Aceh" (2015) North Aceh dialect is avowed by the government as the lingua franca of Aceh Province dialect because this dialect is more polite than the others (Budiman, Buchary, personal communication, August 14, 2015)

The two other dialects is Aceh Besar 'Greater Aceh' and Pidie. Actually Greater Aceh has a lot of subdialects. The most notable difference among these subdialects is the pronunciation. For example is pronunciation of /s/. In general, what is an [s] in other dialects is a [θ] (dental fricative) in Greater Aceh dialect, similar with the English *th* in the word *thing*. such as, *susu* 'milk' and *sikat* 'brush', which are pronounced as [θuθu], [θikat] while in Pidie, the dialect distinction is not as much Greater Aceh.

Thus, from the explanation above the researcher conducts the research on dialect distinction between Greater Aceh and North Aceh dialect in the term of the phonological aspect. Greater Aceh pronouncing /s/ as [θ] while North Aceh

pronouncing s as [s] sound therefore, one word may sound differences by changing of several feature such vowels, consonants and diphthongs sound. The researcher will opt to find vowels sound, consonants sound and diphthongs sound diversity between Aceh Besar 'Greater Aceh' and North Aceh dialect through phonetic transcription then followed by the analysis of phonological process to explain and to show deeply toward dialect distinction occur in both dialects.

Further, this research is entitled "a Study on Phonological Distinction between Dialect of Greater Acehnese and North Acehnese" which discusses dialect distinction through a phonological approach. Further, this research uses phonetics transcription proposed by Asyik (1987), as the result, it might be very particular and different from other transcription of different phonetic symbols like IPA.

Conducting this research, the researcher has the intentions to preserve Acehnese as the object of the study. Therefore, the writer expected this study to be beneficial for several parties. For the researcher, it is expected that this research can improve his knowledge in analyzing the dialect distinction especially Acehnese dialects. For English Department of Brawijaya University, it can enrich the collections of research on sociolinguistics, particularly Acehnese dialects. For the next researcher, this study can be used as a reference for them to conduct a similar study.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulates the problem of the study is what phonological differences between Aceh Besar 'Greater Aceh' and North Aceh dialect are.

1.3 Objective of the Study

Related to the problem of this study, the objective of the study is to find out phonological differences between Aceh Besar 'Greater Aceh' and North Aceh dialect.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretation, the researcher defines the most important terms used in this study, as follows:

1. Dialect : The term *dialect* can also be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social groups or classes (Wardhaugh, 2006)

2. Dialectology : obviously, is the study of dialect and dialects its common ground with other branches of linguistic science, especially phonetics, historical linguistics and sociolinguistics (Chambers, 2004)

3. Phonology : Phonology is the branch of linguistics which investigates the ways in which sounds are used systematically in different languages to form words and utterances (Katamba, 1989, p.1)

4. Acehnese : Acehnese is the mother tongues of most of Aceh's society which is inherited by each family (Wildan, 2010, p.13)

5. Greater Aceh dialect : This dialect can be found in the areas in the vicinity of Banda Aceh, Ulee Lheue, Lhok Nga, Samahani, and in some other nearby areas. (Asyik, 1989, p.26)

6. North Aceh dialect : The dialect of North Aceh, which covers two regencies, North Aceh and East Aceh. This dialect is relatively phonologically homogeneous. (Asyik, 1989, p.26)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This chapter discusses some theories related to the study; they are theory of sociolinguistics, Dialect, Phonology, Dialects of Acehese and previous studies.

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study which talks about society and language. Yule (2010, p.314) assert sociolinguistics briefly as the study of the relationship between language and society. Wardhaugh (2006, p.13) defines Sociolinguistics as concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal of being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in. Sociolinguistics could focus on individual sounds and explore correlations not just with the geographical location of speaker, but also with their age, gender, class, education, outlook, politics and so on (Llamas et al, 2007). In addition, sociolinguistics also contains social structure including the social class, educational background, verbal behavior, and performance, and linguistic structure which includes particular way of speaking, choice of words, and even rules of conversing (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.10-11).

The theory of sociolinguistics is theory which is very appropriate to use in conducting this research because the theory of the sociolinguistics can manage a language as its functions in society and deals with a language as a means of communication. Therefore Language and society have a closer relationship.

According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.1) language is what the members of society speak and society as a group of people who have a certain purpose. In other word a group of people need to communicate with other to reach a certain goal.

Through language, people able to do interactions among other easily. They are able to share their ideas, arguments, opinions, etc to others via language.

However, language is influenced by society. And geographical aspect can influence the language in way of speaking named as dialect.

2.1.1.1 Dialect

Dialect is the variety of a language that is distinguished from other varieties of the same language. Dialect is used to describe features of grammar and vocabulary as well as aspects of pronunciation (Yule, 2010, p.240). The term *dialect* can also be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social groups or classes (Wardhaugh, 2006,p.25). Besides, Chambers and Trudgill (2004, p.3) say that dialect also a term which is often applied to forms of language, particularly those spoken in more isolated parts of the world, which have no written form. And dialects are also often regarded as some kind of deviation from a norm – as aberrations of a correct or standard form of language.

However, dialect is a variation of the language used based on the user.

Dialect is distinguished into two types, geographical dialect and social dialect, Zulaeha (2010, p.27). The two varieties are further presented separately below.

2.1.1.1.1 Geographical Dialect

Geographical dialect is a term used to map the distributions of various linguistic features so as to show their geographical province (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.45). Similar with Wardhaugh, Zulaeha (2010, p.27) asserts that geographical dialect is a dialect that shows the variety of language based on the geographical map. In addition, Holmes (2001, p.147) defines geographical dialect involves feature of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar which differ according to the geographical area the speakers come from. For example Achenese has variation in geographical dialects such as Greater Aceh dialect, North Aceh dialect, south Aceh and so forth and such as Madurese has Sampang dialect and Sumenep dialect.

2.1.1.1.2 Social dialect

Wardhaugh (2006, p.49) defines social dialect which can also be used to distinguish speech associated with the various social groups or classes. Similar with Wardhaugh, Zulaeha (2010, p.29) states that social dialect is a language variety which is used by certain community. Meanwhile, Holmes (2001, p. 147) explains that social dialect distinguished by features of pronunciation, vocabulary,

and grammar according to the social group of the speaker. However, social dialect can be used to determined occupation, age, activities, gender, education, class, religion, ethnicity, etc.

2.1.2 Phonology

Phonology is the study of the sound systems. Kelly (2000) states that phonology deals with the system and pattern of the sounds, which exist within language. In addition, Yule (2010, p. 42) states that phonology is essentially the description of systems and the patterns of speech sound in a language.

Nowadays many of linguistics believe that there are two feature of pronunciation, segmental (phonemes) feature and suprasegmental feature. Kelly (2000, p.10-11) explains that segmental (phoneme) consists of two categories: vowel sound and consonant sound while suprasegmental consists of intonation and stress. The following diagram shows the breakdown of the main feature of pronunciation based on Kelly theory.

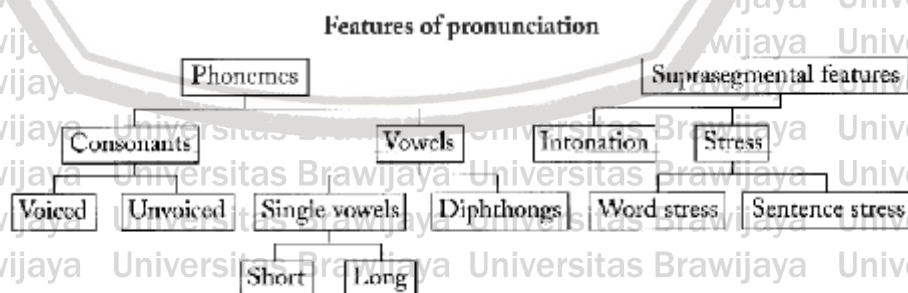


Figure 2.1 the Main Feature of Pronunciation (Adopted from Kelly, 2000)

Yet, another linguistic may have another perspective in grouping the segmental feature. Jones (2002, p. 11) asserts that vowels, consonants and diphthongs are included into segmental sound and length, rhythm, stress and intonation are as suprasegmental sounds. In this research, the researcher will focus to explain more clearly and deeply the classification of segmental sound which consist of vowels, consonants, and diphthongs. In the case is the segmental sound distiction of Greater Aceh and North Aceh spoken by Aceh college students in dormitory of Aceh student in Malang.

2.1.2.1 Consonants

Asyik (1987, p.14) states Achenese sound system consists of single consonants, consonant clusters, single vowels (oral and Nasal), and diphthongs.

There are twenty-five singel consonants in Achenese. They consist of following:

1. Single consonanats

a. Nine stops, which consist of five voiceless stops p, t, c, k, ʔ, (-glottal stop), and four voiced stops, b, d, j, g. The Acehnese /t/ is

slightly retroflex.

b. Four fricatives: f, s, š, h. /f/ is a borrowed consonant from Arabic and used only in borrowed words. Although this consonant is written /f/, it is not quite /f/ in Acehnese. Instead of labio-dental, it is very often closer to bilabial. /š/ is palatal fricative which is written as sy for example is syètan [šetan] means 'satan or devil'.

c. Nasals. Nasals consist of ordinary nasals, *m*, *n*, *ṅ*, *ŋ* and "funny"

nasals, which are marked here with an underlining: *m̲*, *n̲*, *ṅ̲*, *ŋ̲*. All

vowels following an ordinary nasal in Acehnese become nasalized.

But this is not the case with the vowels following the funny nasals:

They remain oral vowels. For example, the /a/ in *nap* 'to hide by

lowering oneself, to take shelter' has the same quality as the [a] in

rap 'near'.

The examples of ordinary nasals are;

nyan for [ṅan] means 'that' and

singa for [siŋa] means 'lion'

The examples of funny nasals are;

teumbōn for [twmōn̲] means 'fat'

keurandam for [kwranam̲] means 'a small container for lime'

nje for [n̲ə] means 'to squeeze sugarcane with a special tool'

nggang for [ŋ̲an] means 'stork'

d. Liquids. Liquids are *l* and *r*. The Acehnese /r/ can be considered as a

trill, but it is not a perfect trill as found in Spanish.

e. Semi-vowels: *w* and *y*.

Chart of Consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Alveo-palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops					
Voiceless stops	p	t	c	k	ʔ
Voiced stops	b	d	j	g	
Fricatives		f	s	ʃ	h
Nasals					
Ordinary Nasals	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Funny Nasals	ɱ	ɳ	ɳ̟	ŋ̟	
Lateral		l			
Trill		r			
Glides		w	y		

Figure 2.2 Chart on Transcription of Acehnese Consonant (Asyik, 1987)

Consonants

p	t	c	k	k (=ʔ)
b	d	j	g	
f	s	sy	h	
m	n	ny	ng	
mb	nd	nj	ngg	
l				
w	r	y		

Figure 2.3 Acehnese Consonant Chart Spelling by Asyik (1987)

In addition to single consonants, there are twenty-five consonant clusters that are used initially, and some of them medially, but not at the end of the word.

Asyik (1987, p. 16), divides these consonant clusters into three groups: those with /h/ as the second element, those with /r/ as the second element, and those with /l/ as the second element.

2. Consonants cluster.

- a. Consonant clusters with /h/: ph, th, ch, kh, bh, dh, jh, gh, nh, lh, rh.
- b. Consonant clusters with /r/: pr, tr, cr, kr, br, dr, jr, gr.
- c. Consonant clusters with /l/: pl, cl, kl, bl, jl, gl.

2.1.2.2 Vowels

Achinese vowels consist of ten oral vowels and seven nasal vowels (Asyik,1987). The oral vowels consist of three high vowels /i,w,u/, three mid-high vowels /e,ə,o/, three low-mid vowels /ɛ,ɐ,ɔ/, and one low vowel /a/. The vowel that is symbolized by /ʌ/ is an unrounded back vowel. /ʌ/ is not distinguished from /ɔ/ in some areas of Greater Aceh dialect, especially around Banda Aceh and Ulee Lheue). The two groups of vowels are presented in the following charts.

Oral Vowels		
High	i	u
High-mid	e	ə
Low-mid	ɛ	ɔ
Low	ʌ	a

Figure 2.4 Achinese Oral Vowels by Asyik (1987)

Further, there are four classifications of oral vowels, they are:

- a. High vowel /i/, /u/, and /u/ for example :

Created with

beukah [bukah] means 'broken'

Boh u [boh u] means 'coconut fruit'

b. The high-mid vowels /e/, /ə/, and /o/ for example:

Putéh [puteh] means 'white'

Rhet [rhet] means 'to fall'

Tulō [tulo] means 'sparrow'

c. Low-mid vowels /ɛ/, /ʌ/. And /ɔ/ for example :

Prèh [preh] means 'to wait'

Bōh [boh] means 'to throw away'

Koh [koh] means 'to cut'

d. Low vowel /a/ for example :

Agam [agam] means 'boy'

Beside oral vowels there are nasal vowels. Nasal vowels consist of all oral vowels, except the series of high-mid vowel e, ə, o.

Nasal Vowels		
High	ɨ	ɯ
Low-mid	ɛ	ʌ
Low		a

Figure 2.5 Acehnese Nasal Vowels (Asyik, 1987)

Based on Asyik (1987) there are three classifications of nasal vowels, they are:

a. High nasal vowels /ĩ/, /ũ/, and /ū/ for example:

'i- 'i [ĩ ? ĩ] means 'the sound of "musang" (civet -cat) or of a whining'

'ta'eun [ta? ũm] means 'cholera epidemic'

'u- 'u [ū? ū] means 'the sound of a truck or heavy rain from a distance'

b. Low-mid nasal vowels /ā/, /ē/, and /ō/ for example :

's 'öt [isā? t] means 'to shift (while sitting)'

'èt [ēt] means 'short'

'oh [ōh] means 'when, till, manner'

c. Low nasal vowels /ā/ for example :

'ap [āp] 'to put into the mouth (food)'

2.1.2.3 Diphthong

In Acehese, there are seventeen diphthongs, which can be distinguished between those that end with /ə/ and those that end with /i/ (Asyik, 1987). The further explanation below provides the series of diphthong and following by the examples.

1. Diphthongs with /ə/ are oral diphthong iə, uə, uə, əə, lə, ɔə and nasal diphthong ĩə, ũə, ūə, ěə.

Oral Diphthongs		
iə	uə	uə
ɛə	ʌə	ɔə

Nasal Diphthongs		
iə̃	uə̃	uə̃
ɛə̃	ʌə̃	ɔə̃

Figure 2.6 Acehnese Oral Diphthong and Nasal Diphthong with ə
(Asyik, 1987)

The examples of oral diphthongs are; iə, uə, uə, ɛə, ʌə, ɔə.

Wie [wiə] means 'left'

Thèe [theə] means 'to realize, to be aware of'

Keue [kuə] means 'front'

Lagöe [lagʌə] means 'particle of surprise'

Bue [buə] means 'monkey'

Bloe [blə̃] means 'to buy'

The examples of nasal diphthong are; iə̃, uə̃, uə̃, ɛə̃

P'iẽp [p iə̃p] means 'to suck'

'eue [uə̃] means 'to creep'

'uet [uət] means 'to swallow'

S'èe [sɛə̃] means 'relative'

2. Diphthongs with /i/ are əi, ui, ʌi, oi, ai, ai̯, əi.

The examples are;

Hei [həi] means ‘to call’

Bhōi [bhoi] means ‘a kind of sponge cake’

Lagōina [lagʌina] means ‘very’

Boinah [boinah] means ‘property’

Phui [phui] means ‘light (not heavy)’

Gatai [gatai] means ‘itchy’.

2.1.3 Phonological Process

The phonological systems of different languages are obviously different.

Katamba (1989, p.79) states “No two languages have exactly the same inventory of phonemes which are realized by the same set of allophones; no two languages have exactly the same phonological rules regulating the deployment of their sound”. During this research attempts to investigate dialect distinction of two dialects, phonological process is an appropriate aspect that to be noted for the researcher after phonetic transcription aspect in conducting this research. In this research, the researcher only focuses on assimilation aspect to find more specific result.

2.1.3.1 Assimilation

According to Katamba (1989, p.80) assimilation is the modification of a sound in order to make it more similar to some other sound in its neighborhood.

Further, the advantage of having assimilation is that in result is smoother, more effortless, more economical transitions from one sound to another. Based on Katamba (1989) there are several kinds of assimilation, they are;

1. Assimilation

- a. Direction of Assimilation: there are two term of process of directionality, progressive Assimilation (if a sound become more like sound of precedes it) and regressive assimilation (if a sound is modified so that it becomes more like the sound the follows it).

2. Assimilation process

- a. Palatalization : when velar consonant is followed by a front vowel, there occurs some slight anticipatory fronting of the part of the tongue that makes contact with the roof of the mouth, example; *key* [ki].
- b. Labialization: when a consonant is followed by rounded vowel. The speaker starts rounding the lips before the articulation of consonant is completed, example; *pool* [p^wul].
- c. Voice assimilation: it usually finds in English word which employs suffix or in plural marker, example; *pets* [pet-s], *bells* [bell-z], *rose* [rəuz-iz].
- d. Nasalization: is a process whereby an oral segment acquires nasality from a neighboring segment, example; *mōndu* (means person, Kenya language)

the vowel having nasal variation since in the neighborhood of nasal consonant.

3. Dissimilation: the phonological processes which ensure that differences between sounds are enhanced so that sounds become more auditory distinct make speech perception easier. The effect of dissimilation is to make sounds more distinct from other sounds in their environment, example, *bona* (means see, Bantu language) *tu-bona*.

2.1.4 Dialects of Acehnese

Acehnese is spoken Aceh Province that located on the northern the tip of Sumatra, the second biggest island of Indonesia (Zulfadli, 2014). Acehnese is an Austronesian language spoken by three and a half million people in the Province of Aceh, the northern part of Sumatra, Indonesia (Al-harbi, 2003, p 1). However Achense is greatly influenced by Indonesian language particularly in the grammar (Zulfadli, 2014, p.41)

Asyik (1987, p.3) explains that Acehnese can be divided into four major dialects...the names of the four dialects were given as Greater Aceh (for Banda Aceh), Pidie, North Aceh (for Pase), and West Aceh (for Meulaboh). Since the dialect used in East Aceh is the same as that used in North Aceh, the two dialects are grouped under one name: North Aceh dialect (Asyik. 1987, p.3). Below the map of Acehnese dialect to visualize the geographical location of dialect in Aceh province based on Zulfadli (2014) theory.

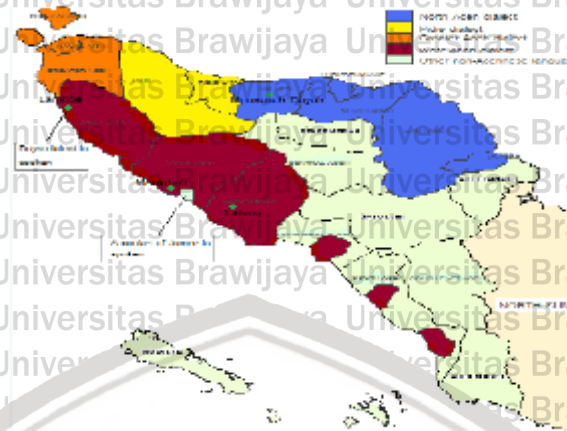


Figure 2.7 the map of four major Achenese dialects adopted from
Zulfadli (2014, p. 34)

2.1.4.1 Greater Aceh dialect

Based on Asyik (1987) the Greater Aceh dialect consists of many subdialects. He also explains that the most notable difference among these subdialects is the pronunciation of final /a/. In some areas, open syllable ended with /a/ is pronounced [a], just as in all other major dialects such as in Montasiek, Krueng Raya, Indrapuri, Seulum, and Lam Tamot. In some other areas the final a is pronounced as [ə] (schwa) or [əa] such as mata 'eye' [matə]. This pronunciation can be found in the areas in the vicinity of Banda Aceh, Ulee Lheue, Lhok Nga, Samahani, and in some other nearby areas. Words, such as, *mata* 'eye,' *tika* 'mat,' and *guda* 'horse' are pronounced [matə] [tikə] and [gudə] respectively.

The pronunciation of final /a/ as [ə] or [ɛa] constitutes a feature distinguishing Greater Aceh dialect from other dialects. Another difference is found in the pronunciation of /s/ is. In general pronunciation is an [s] but in Greater Aceh dialect is as [θ] (dental fricative), similar to the English th in the word thing. Words, such as, *susu* 'milk,' *sikat* 'brush,' and *asap* 'smoke' are pronounced [θuθu], [θikat], and [a θap] respectively. In the areas around the town of Banda Aceh and Ulee Lheue, the consonant /r/. is pronounced as a voiced velar fricative [ɾ]. Words like *baroe* 'yesterday' [barɔə] and *karu* 'noisy' [kayɾ].

2.1.4.2 Pidie dialect

To the southeast of Greater Aceh dialect, on the other side of Mount Seulawah, facing the Strait of Malacca, is Pidie dialect, which covers the regency of Pidie (Asyik, 1987, p.4) . Pidie dialect also has some variations but the variations that occur in this dialect is not as many as in Greater Aceh dialect. In general, this dialect is marked by a rather far back [a] compared with the [a] in other dialects (Asyik, 1987, p.5).

There are only two variations in Pidie dialect. First, *i* is replaced by a diphthong with [i] when a back vowel is followed by [h] in a final syllable, it. For example, *patah* 'broken,' *tikōh* 'mouse,' *koh* 'to cut,' and *pruh* 'to blow' are pronounced [pataih], [tikoih], [koih], and [pruih] respectively. Second, Pidie dialect replaces [u] into [u] (written eu) and [u] into [u] when these vowels are in the first syllable of a two- or three-syllable word, such as *beukah* 'broken,' *teubèe* 'sugar cane,' *seukè* 'pandanus,' *teubai* 'thick,' *meusapat* 'together, and *teuot*

'knee' are pronounced [bukaih], [tubəɔ̃], [sukɛ],[tubai], musapat] and [tuʔot]. And the example of [u] is replaced by [u] are *rukok* 'cigarette,' *rugoe* 'to suffer a loss,' and *mupakat* 'to confer' are pronounced [rukok], [rugəɔ̃], and [mupakat].

2.1.4.3 North Aceh dialect

Next, the dialect of North Aceh, which covers two regencies, North Aceh and East Aceh. Both dialects are relatively phonologically homogeneous. Based on Asyik explanation, North Aceh dialect is marked by the use of the pronoun *long* 'I' which is not found in either Greater Aceh or Pidie, except in the eastern portion of Pidie where the dialect is similar to North Aceh dialect. In Greater Aceh and Pidie, people use *lon* 'I'. Actually, both *long* and *lon* are used in North Aceh dialect, but pronoun *lon* is considered as the polite form of *long*. Based on Asyik (1987, p. 6) asserts that North Aceh dialect is not phonologically marked, that is, unlike Greater Aceh dialect, it does not have a special sound that is not shared by at least one of the other three dialects. Unlike Pidie dialect, it does not change /u/ into /u/ and /u/ into /u/ in the initial syllable of two-syllable words as shown in the examples in the paragraphs dealing with Pidie dialect, and it also does not change the sound [s] into [θ] and [r] into [ɾ] like in Greater Aceh dialect.

However North Aceh dialect is more neutral and general. Most of the researchers and writers prefer to write their work using North Aceh dialect because it is a dialect that commonly use in formal situation.

2.1.4.4 West Aceh dialect.

The last sub dialect is West Aceh dialect, which is on the west coast of Aceh, to the south of Greater Aceh dialect. This dialect cover two regencies, West Aceh and South Aceh. Asyik (1987, p.7) this dialect is very similar to the dialect of North Aceh, except for the intonation, which has been influenced by the language of Aneuk Jamee. This dialect also uses both the pronouns *long* and *Ion*.

When a speaker from North Aceh dialect having a conversation with a speaker of this dialect, he cannot immediately realize that he is talking with somebody from a different dialect this shown that this dialect is very close to North Aceh dialect.

However, there are some special expressions and intonations of Minangkabau or Jamee language that influence West Aceh dialect. The hearer will know that the speakers come from different dialects when speaker of west Aceh used Jamee language expression in saying certain things.

In this case, the researcher will only focus on two dialects Greater Aceh dialect and North Aceh dialect as the object of the study. Based on the explanation above, Greater Aceh dialect contains many phonological differences compare to three other dialects, Pidie dialect only has two dialect varieties while North Aceh dialect and West Aceh dialect are quite similar one to another. Therefore, in comparing Greater Aceh dialect and North Aceh dialect is the most appropriate in conducting this research as the object of the study dealing with phonological differences between them.

2.2 Previous Studies

The research on dialect has been conducted by a number of researchers. In this chapter researcher review some researches related to this study. The first is *Dialect Varieties in Tuban, East Java: A study of Dialect in Kingking and Karangasari* from Biantoro (2009). This research focused on two regions: Kingking and Karangasari and this research aim to analyze dialect varieties spoken in Kingking and Karangasari by using the 200 basic vocabularies proposed by Morish Swadesh. The writer used phonology, morphology, and semantic analysis.

The similarity of the first previous study with this study is that both studies employ the same method and instruments. Moreover, the focus of the studies investigating the language varieties is alike. However, the previous study attempted to reveal the language variety through phonologies, morphologies and semantics aspect, meanwhile, the current study tries to discover the dialect distinction through phonological aspect. Furthermore, the object of the present research which is Acehnese language is divergent from the previous study which is Javanese language spoken by Tuban people. Besides, the limitation of the instruments of the current studies covers 25 basic vocabularies, whilst the previous study covered 200 basic vocabularies proposed by Morish Swadesh. To sum up, this study elaborates more specific aspect since it focus merely on the phonological aspect through phonetic transcription and phonological process. In addition, this study found 103 lexicons from Kingking and Karangasari that are different from other Tuban dialects. First, there are 22 words undergo phonological differences,

second 82 words on morphological differences, and the last, there are 19 words on semantic differences.

Another researcher who conducted the research on dialect was Ramadhani, (2013) entitled “Perbedaan Fonetik Minangkabau di Kenagarian Sinuriak dan Kenagarian Kajai Kecamatan Talamau Kabupaten Pasaman Barat”. The study discussed the differences of Minangkabau language used by Kenagarian Sinuriak and Kajai in term of phonetic aspect. This study employed Chear (2009) theory and descriptive qualitative as the research method.

The similarities of the second previous study are that both studies focus on dialect varieties. Besides, both studies underline phonological aspect to investigate the dialect diversity, and employing descriptive qualitative method to elucidate the phenomenon. Meanwhile, the language focus of the previous studies, which is Padang, is different from the present study which chooses Aceh language as the research object. Moreover, Chear theory (2009) applied in the earlier study is different from the current study, in which Asyik (1987) is selected in the study. Furthermore, the current research also involves phonological process to find out the dialect diversity, while the previous studies simply focused on vowels, consonants, and intermingle of those two aspects. In addition, this study found they are 9 words on vowel differences, 12 words on consonant differences, and 3 on the mixing of both vowel and consonant differences.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the method that the writer applies in this study. It comprises research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Reseach Design

In conducting this study, research design became an important thing because it determined what we did actually and as a guideline for the researcher in conducting it. The appropriate type of research was descriptive qualitative because it did not deal with numerical data. Ary *et al.* (2002, p.425) assert that the qualitative investigation deals with data that are in the form of words. The qualitative approach was used to go deeper into issues of interest and explore nuances related to the problems of the study. The data collected the subjects' experiences and perspectives. Further, the type of this study used basic qualitative/interpretive research.

Based on Ary *et al.* (2006, p.452), "basic qualitative/interpretive research describes and interprets a phenomenon, seeks to understand participants' point of view, and identifies recurrent patterns or themes". By using this approach, the researcher could seek and described the deeper understanding of Acehnese dialect since the purpose of this study was to gain understanding and described about dialect distinction between Greater Aceh and North Aceh.

3.1 Data Source

In this study, the data of this research were phonetic transcription of 25 basic vocabulary of Greater Acehese and North Acehese dialect that is taken from Morris Swadesh basic vocabularies. Phonetic transcription proposed by Asyik (1987) was used in this research, therefore the result of this research limited to only Asyik's phonetics symbols which might be very particular and different with other transcription symbols like IPA. Then, 25 basic vocabularies consisted of 5 nouns, 5 pronouns, 5 verbs, 5 adjectives, and 5 adverbs. However, the reason of choosing 25 words out of 200 basic vocabulary proposed by Morris Swadesh was since each category of words were sufficient to be the instrument to find the sample of dialect, further, those words were the most often used words in daily communicatin of the people in Aceh Province.

The data source is pronunciation of 25 Indonesian words produced by informants. The informants of the research were Aceh college students who live in dormitory of Aceh college student in Malang. In this research, in this research the number of informant will be limited. According to Ayatrohaedi (2003,p.38) one informant is enough to search data information in one location. Therefore, the researcher chooses 4 informants as the object of the study in conducting this research which was divided into 2 informants of Grater Aceh native speaker and 2 the other were North Aceh native speaker. In choosing the informants, there were three categories that had to fulfill by the informants in order to find the valid data:

1. The informants of Greater Aceh and North Aceh must be born and grown up in their own regencies, because that influenced them in acquiring the dialect.

2. The informants at least live in their own city about 15 years and they also spoke by their own dialect in their daily communications.
3. The informants must have complete organ of speech, because it is important to know how they said the word correctly.

3.2 Data Collection

This research was designed to find out the kind of different pronunciation produced by both groups of Greater Aceh and North Aceh participants in saying the words by transcript them into phonetic transcription bases on Asyik (1987) theory and to find out the and phonological processes based on Katamba (1989) used both groups of participants. To gather the original data, the researcher used the following steps:

1. Preparing 25 Indonesian basic vocabularies from Morries Swadesh as cited in Bower (2007) which consisted of five categories, noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, and adverb and consisted of five words of each category.
2. Searching the informants who appropriate with this study.
3. Choosing two informants for each group.
4. Asking to both groups of informants to pronounce those vocabularies into their own dialect.
5. While the informants were pronouncing the vocabularies, the researcher was recording the respondents' voices.
6. Transcribing the words into Acehnese phonetic transcription.

3.3 Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher analyzes the data through the following step:

1. Presenting the record data in form of phonetic transcription and
2. Classifying and analyzing segmental feature distinction occur between the Greater Aceh dialect and North Aceh dialect into table as follows.

No	Indonesian word	Gloss	Acehnese Phonetic Transcription		Segmental Feature Distinction
			Greater Acehnese	North Acehnese	
1					
2					
3					

3. Identifying and analyzing the words to find the phonological process distinction between Greater Acehnese dialect and North Acehnese dialect into the following table:

No	Indonesian word	Acehnese Dialect		Phonological Process Distinction
		Greater Acehnese	North Acehnese	
1				
2				
3				

4. Drawing the conclusion based on the result of the phonetic transcription and phonological process distinction.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussion of the study. The analysis is aimed at answering the problem of the study.

4.1 Finding and Analysis

In this sub-chapter, the researcher provides finding and discussion of the research. In order to answer the problem of the study, the data which were gathered on Desember 20th, 2015, are displayed in the form of table . The table presents, Acehnese Phonetic Transcription of North Acehnese Dialect (NAD), Greater Acehnese Dialect (GAD), and Gloss.

In this research, the researcher found 14 words which experienced phonological distinction between North Acehnese Dialect (NAD) and Greater Acehnese Dialect (GAD) from the 25 words provided. To answer phonological distinction between NAD and GAD, the researcher divides into segmental sound distinction and phonological process distinction based on the theory as explained in previous chapter. Segmental sound consists of consonants sound, vowel sound, and diphthong sound distinction, while in phonological process in this researcher only focuses on assimilation which divided in direct assimilation, assimilation

process (Palatalization, Labialization, voice assimilation, nasalization), and dissimilation.

The table below reveals phonological distinction between NAD and GAD.

The distinction is shown by the changing several features in GAD.

Table 4.1 Phonological changes in Acehnese.

No	NAD	GAD				Gloss
		C	V	D		
1	Long [lonŋ]	✓	✓		Loen [ləən]	I
2	Droen [drɔən]	✓			Droen [drɔən]	You/singular
3	Jih [jih]				Jih [jih]	She/He
4	Kamoe [kamə]				Kamoe [kamə]	We
5	Awaknyan [awakn̄an]				Awaknyan [awakn̄an]	They
6	Hinoe [hinə]	✓			Sinoe [sinə]	Here
7	Hideh [hideh]	✓			Sideh [sideh]	There
8	Puekeh [puəkəh]			✓	Peukeh [puəkəh]	What
9	Di pat [di pat]				Di pat [di pat]	Where
10	Bacut [bacut]				Bacut [bacut]	Few
11	Raya [raya]		✓		Rayeuk [rayuək]	Big
12	Geuhen [gwhən]		✓		Geuhon [gwhon]	Heavy
13	Ubeut [ubut]				Ubeut [ubut]	Small
14	Paneuk [panəuʔ]				Peneuk [panəuʔ]	Short
15	Teumbon [tu <u>u</u> mɔn]		✓		Temboen [tə <u>u</u> məən]	Fat
16	Uteun [utu <u>n</u>]		✓		Uten [utə <u>n</u>]	Forest
17	Ie [ie]				Ie [ie]	Water
18	Gaki [gaki]				Gaki [gaki]	Foot
19	Pruet [pruət]	✓		✓	Prut [prut]	Belly
20	Sie [siə]	✓			Sie [θiə]	Meat
21	Kaleun [kalu <u>n</u>]		✓		Kaloen [kalə <u>n</u>]	To see
22	Pe [pə]		✓		Poe [pə]	To fly

Table 4.1 continued

No	NAD	GAD			Gloss
		C	V	D	
23	Seumeurah [sumurah]	✓			Seumerah [sumurah] To wash
24	Rheut [rhut]	✓	✓		Rhoet [rhæt] To fall
25	Khem [khem]				Khem [khem] To laugh

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 15 words which undergo phonological distinction between NAD and GAD. The phonological distinction occurs by changing particular features in several words such as the changing of consonant (C) sound, vowel (V) sound, and diphthong (D) sound in GAD. In addition, the researcher also finds words which experience more than one feature of sound distinction between NAD and GAD. Those 15 words are; I, you (singular), here, there, what, big, heavy, fat, forest, belly, meat, to see, to fly, to wash, and to fall. For further explanation on phonological distinction between NAD and GAD will be explained in sub-chapter below.

4.1.1 Classification of distinction in the segmental sound

Based on the table 4.1, the researcher classified the first classification of phonological distinction between NAD and GAD is the distinction in the segmental sound which can be divided into four categories, they are;

1. Distinction in the consonant sounds
2. Distinction in the vowel sounds

3. Distinction in the diphthong sounds

4. Distinction of two features in one word.

The classification of segmental sound is classified based on NAD. The following sub-chapters are detail explanation of segmental sound distinction between NAD and GAD.

4.1.1.1 Distinction in the Consonant Sounds

There are 25 single consonants and 25 consonants cluster in Acehnese. In this research, the researcher finds 4 words which consist of single consonant distinction in the consonants sound between NAD and GAD. The following table is detail of distinction in the consonant sound between NAD and GAD.

Table 4.2 Classification of Distinction in the consonant sounds

No	NAD	GAD	Gloss
1	Hinoe [hinɔə]	Sinoe [θinɔə]	Here
2	Hideh [hideh]	Sideh [θideh]	There
3	Sie [siə]	Sie [θiə]	Meat
4	Droen [drɔən]	Droen [dɔən]	You (singular)

Based on the identification above, the researcher finds there are 4 base words which undergo consonant sound distinction between NAD and GAD. The analysis of each word is as follow:

1. Base word : **Hinoe [hɪnɔə]** (here)

The first base word which undergo the distinction in the consonant sound between NA D and GAD is 'here', in NAD pronouncing as 'hinoe' [hɪnɔə] while GAD pronouncing as 'sinoe' [θɪnɔə]. The different is on the front phoneme usage which is /h/ in NAD and /s/ in GAD. The phoneme /h/ changes into phoneme /s/ in GAD.

2. Base word : **Hideh [hɪdeh]** (there)

The second base word is 'there'. Actually it is the same analysis as the first base word which undergoes the changing of /h/ sound to /s/ sound in the GAD. NAD pronounces it as 'hideh' [hɪdeh] while GAD pronouncing as 'sideh' [θɪdeh]. The consonant sound distinction is in the first phoneme of each dialect.

3. Base word : **Sie [sɪə]** (meat)

The third base word is 'meat'. In NAD pronounces /s/ sound in the word Sie [sɪə] in general, whereas GAD pronouncing /s/ sound as /θ/ (dental fricative) as in English pronunciation. As the result, in GAD it pronounces as Sie /θɪə/. The differences of those two dialects are in producing phoneme /s/.

4. Base word : **Droen [drɔən]** (you 'singular')

The last base word is 'you (singular)'. The distinction between NAD and GAD is in pronouncing the phoneme /r/. NAD pronounces /r/ sound in the word 'droen' as alveolar trill while GAD pronounces it as a voiced velar fricative /ɣ/. In

the sum, the researcher find 3 kinds of consonant sound distinction between NAD and GAD they are; the changing /h/ sound into /s/ sound, /s/ and /r/ sound. The second category is the distinction in the vowel sounds which is explained in sub-chapter below.

4.1.2.2 Distinction in the Vowel Sounds

There are ten oral vowels and seven nasal vowels in Acehnese. In this research, the researcher finds three words which contain oral vowel distinction between NAD and GAD. The following table is the detail of distinction in the vowel sounds between NAD and GAD

Table 4.3 Classification Distinction in the Vowel Sounds

No	NAD	GAD	Gloss
1	Raya [raya]	Rayeuk [rayuɔk]	Big
2	Geuhen [gʊhən]	Geuhon [gʊhɔn]	Heavy
3	Pe [pə]	Poe [pɔə]	To fly
4	Uteun [utuɔn]	Uten [utɔn]	Forest
5	Kaleun [kaluɔn]	Kaloen [kalɔn]	To see

Based on the classification on table above, the researcher finds 5 base words which undergo the distinction in the vowel sound of NAD and GAD. The analysis of each word is as follow:

1. Base word : **Raya [raya]** (big)

The first base word is big, in NAD 'big' is translated into 'raya' and pronounced as [raya]. In other hand, GAD translated into 'rayeuk' and pronounces as [rayuuk]. There occur a changing and an addition of phoneme. The last phoneme of 'a' in NAD changes into 'eu' /u/ sound and adds by /k/ sound at the end of words. The differences between NAD and GAD are very apparent by /u/ and /k/ sound.

2. Base word: **Geuhen [guhən]** (heavy)

The second base word is 'heavy'. The distinction between NAD and GAD occur in the second syllable. NAD pronounces as 'geuhen' [guhən] by employing 'e' /ə/ vowel in the second syllable while GAD pronounces as 'geuhon' [guhon] by employing 'o' /o/ vowel in the second syllable. The distinction is between NAD and GAD is by changing of /ə/ sound into /o/ sound in GAD.

3. Base word : **Pe [pə]** (to fly)

The third base word is 'to fly'. NAD pronounces it as 'pe' [pə] by using vowel 'e' /ə/ in the second phoneme whilst GAD pronounces 'poe' [pəə] by using oral diphthong of 'oe' /əə/ in the second phoneme of the word.

4. Base word : **Uteun [utuun]** (florest)

The forth base word is 'forest'. There is a difference in second syllable of oral vowel sound which is employed by NAD and GAD. NAD pronounces as

high oral vowel sound of ‘eu’ /u/ for ‘uteun’ [utun] and GAD pronounces as

high-mid oral vowel sound of ‘e’ /ə/ for ‘uten’ [utən].

5. Base word : **Kaleun [kalun]** (to see)

The last gloss is ‘to see’ where NAD pronounces as ‘kaleun’ [kalun] by voicing high oral vowel sound in the second syllable for the forth phoneme, while GAD pronounces as oral diphthong sound as ‘kaloen’ [kaləun] in the second syllable for the forth phoneme.

4.1.1.3 Distinction in the Diphthong Sounds

In Acehnese, there are 17 diphthongs which can be divided into 9 oral diphthongs with /ə/, 4 nasal diphthongs with /ə/, and 7 oral diphthongs end with /i/. In this research, the researcher finds only one word which contains distinction in the diphthong sound between NAD and GAD. The table below provides detail information of distinction in the diphthong sound between NAD and GAD.

Table 4.4 Classification of Distinction in the diphthong sounds

No	NAD	GAD	Gloss
1	Puekeh [puəkəh]	Peukeh [puəkəh]	What

There is only one word which experience diphthong sound distinction between NAD and GAD. The first is ‘what’, NAD employs oral diphthong of ‘ue’

/uə/ in the second phoneme such 'puekeh' [puəkəh]. Meanwhile, GAD employs high oral vowel of 'eu' /u/ in the second phoneme like 'peukeh' [puəkəh]. There is a changing of oral diphthong of 'ue' /uə/ in NAD into high oral vowel of 'eu' /u/ in GAD.

4.1.1.4 Distinction of Two Features in One Word.

Beside the distinction in the consonant, vowel, and diphthong, the researcher also finds the distinction which contains two features in one word simultaneously. Those two features are the combination of vowel and consonant, vowel and vowel, consonant and diphthong, consonant and vowel, and consonant and consonant. The following table is the classification of distinction of two features in one word between NAD and GAD.

Table 4.5 Classification of Distinction of Two Features in One Word.

No	NAD	GAD	Gloss
1	Long [lɔŋ]	Loen [lɔən]	I
2	Teumbon [tu <u>m</u> ɔn]	Temboen [tə <u>m</u> ɔən]	Big
3	Pruet [p <u>r</u> uət]	Prut [p <u>r</u> ut]	Belly
4	Rhet [r <u>h</u> ət]	Rhoet [r <u>h</u> oət]	To fall
5	Seumeur <u>ah</u> [sum <u>u</u> rah]	Seumeur <u>ah</u> [sum <u>u</u> rah]	To wash

Based on the classification on table above, the researcher finds 5 base words which undergo the distinction in the two features in one word below are further explanation of the analysis of each word.

1. Base word : **Long [lon]** (l)

The word 'l', which is translated in the NAD as 'Long' [lon] and GAD as 'Loen' [lɔən] undergo two feature of sound distinction which are vowels sound and consonants sound distinction. In NAD employs high-mid oral vowel sound of /o/ and velar ordinary nasal sound of /ŋ/ in the second and third phoneme as the result it is pronounces as 'Long' [lon] whilst in GAD employs oral diphthong sound of /ɔə/ and velar ordinary nasal sound of /ŋ/ in the second and third phoneme as [lɔən] .

2. Base word : **Teumbon [tuɔmɔn]** (fat)

The second base word is 'big'. NAD pronounces the word 'big' as 'teumbon' [tuɔmɔn] while GAD pronouncing it as 'temboen' [tɛmɔɛn]. The differences between NAD and GAD are in second phoneme and fifth phoneme. In the second phoneme, NAD employs high vowel of /u/ whilst GAD employs a high-mid vowel of /ə/. Then, in the fifth phoneme NAD employs an oral diphthong sound of /o/ in other hand, GAD employs oral diphthong sound of /ɔə/.

3. Base word : **Pruet [pruət]** (belly)

The third base word is 'belly'. NAD pronouncing the word 'belly' as 'pruet' [pruət] while GAD pronouncing it as 'prut' [prut]. The differences

between NAD and GAD are in second phoneme and third phoneme. In the second phoneme NAD employs a voiced velar drill of /r/ whilst GAD employs voiced velar affricative of /r/. Next, in the fifth phoneme NAD employs oral vowel sound of /u/ whilst, GAD employs an oral diphthong sounds of /ue/.

4. Base word : **Rhet** [rhət] (to fall)

The fourth base word is 'to fall'. NAD pronouncing the word 'to fall' as 'rhet' [rhət] while GAD pronouncing it as 'rhoet' [rhəʊt]. The differences between NAD and GAD are in first phoneme and third phoneme. In the first phoneme NAD employs a voiced velar drill of /r/ whilst GAD employs voiced velar affricative of /r/. Next, in the fifth phoneme NAD employs oral vowel sound of /ə/ while, GAD employs an oral diphthong sounds of /əʊ/.

5. Base word : **Seumeurah** [sumurah] (to wash)

The last base word is 'to wash'. The researcher finds two consonants sound distinction in the 'to wash'. They are /s/ and /r/ sound. NAD pronounces /s/ sound in the word 'seumeurah' [sumurah] as /s/ in the general whilst GAD pronounces /s/ sounds as /θ/ (dental fricative) sound. Beside /s/ sound, the second consonant sound distinction is /r/ sound. In NAD /r/ sound in the word seumeurah [sumurah] pronounce as a voiced velar drill whilst GAD pronounces /r/ as a voiced velar fricative /r/.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are four kind classifications of distinction in the segmental sound between NAD and GAD they

are; 4 base words undergo the distinction in the consonants sound, 5 base words undergo the distinction in the vowels sound, a base word in the diphthong sound, and 5 base words undergo the distinction two feature of sound in the one word.

4.1.2 Result of Labialization Process

The second aspect that becomes the finding of this research is phonological process which focuses on assimilation. In this research, the researcher finds only on labialization process distinction between NAD and GAD.

The labialization process distinction of two dialects contain in the 4 base words, they are; to see, to fly, and to fall. based on Katamba (1989) labialization process occurs when a consonant anticipating by a rounded vowel. In this case, the speaker starts rounding the lips before the articulation of the consonant is completed. The following table is the detail explanation of the result of labialization process distinction that is found between NAD and GAD which is classified based on GAD.

Table 4.6 Result of labialization process

No	NAD	GAD	Gloss
1	Kaleun [kaluun]	Kaloen [kaləən]	To see
2	Pe [pə]	Poe [pəə]	To fly
3	Rhet [rhuət]	Rhoet [rħəət]	To fall

1. Base word : **Kaleun [kalun]** (to see)

The second labialization process found is in the word 'to see'. The alveolar consonant of /l/ anticipating by a rounded vowel /o/ in form of diphthong 'oe' /ɔə/ in GAD. the speaker starts rounding the lips before the articulation of the consonant /l/ is completed. In NAD, the rounded vowel of /o/ replace by unrounded vowel of 'e' in the form of high oral vowel of 'eu' /u/.

2. Base word : **Pe [pə]** (to fly)

The forth gloss which occur labialization process distinction is 'to fly'. In GAD, the bilabial consonant /p/ is followed by a rounded vowel which is /o/ sound in the form of diphthong soun of 'oe' /ɔə/. While in NAD, the bilabial of consonant 'p' is followed by a unrounded vowel of 'e' /ə/. In the result. NAD pronounce the word 'to fly' as 'pe' [pə] whilst GAD pronounces it as 'poe' [pɔə].

3. Base word : **Rhet [rhut]** (to fall)

The last labialization process found is in the word 'to fall'. The consonant cluster of 'rh' anticipating by a rounded vowel 'o' in form of diphthong 'oe' /ɔə/ in GAD. Meanwhile, the consonant cluster of /rh/ anticipating by an unrounded vowel 'e' /ə/ in NAD. Hence, the labialization process occur in GAD by anticipating a rounded vowel.

In the conclusion, there are 4 words which occur labialication process in GAD.the words are; to see, to fly, and to fall. This process show NAD and GAD phonological process distnction by anticipating rounded vowel after consonant in

GAD. The rounded vowel /o/ employs in GAD while unrounded vowel employs in NAD in those words.

4.2 Discussion

After presenting the data analysis, the researcher finds certain differences between North Acehese Dialect and Greater Acehese Dialect in the term of phonological distinction. The distinction which is found by researcher occurs in 15 base words out of 25 words that is provided as the instrument.

The phonological distinction in this research focuses in two aspects. The first is segmental sound distinction and second is phonological process distinction. The segmental sound distinction that is found by researcher can be divided into four kinds of classification. The classifications are; classification of distinction in the consonant sound, classification of distinction in the vowel sound, classification of distinction in the diphthong sound, and classification of distinction of two features in the one word.

The first classification is the distinction in the consonant sound. In this feature, there are 4 words which undergo distinction in the consonant sound between NAD and GAD. Two words undergo the changing of glottal consonant sound of 'h' in NAD into alveolar consonant sound of 's' in GAD. Those two words are 'hinoe' /hinɔə/ (here) and 'hideh' /hideh/ (there) in NAD and pronounce as 'sinoe' /sinɔə/ (here) and 'sideh' /sideh/ (there) in GAD. And two other sound are in pronouncing /s/ and /r/ sound.

The second classification is distinction in the vowel sound. There are 5 base words which experience vowel sound distinction between NAD and GAD. A word undergo the changing of low oral vowel of 'a' such /raya/ (big ,NAD) into high oral vowel 'u' such /rayuk/ (GAD), a word on high-mid oral vowel of 'ə' in the word 'geuhon'/guhən/ (heavy, NAD) become high-mid oral vowel of 'o' in GAD ('geuhon' /guhon/), two other words undergo the changing from high oral vowel of 'u' like 'uteun' /utum/ (forest) and 'kaleun' /kalun/ (to see) in NAD into high-mid vowel of /ə/ for 'uten' /utən/ (forest) and oral diphthong of /ɔə/ such 'kaloen' /kalɔən/ (to see) in GAD, and another word is on high-mid vowel of /ə/ such 'pe' /pə/ (to fly) in NAD changes into oral diphthong sound of /ɔə/ like 'poe' /pɔə/ in GAD.

The third classification is distinction in the diphthong sound. In this feature, there is only one word which undergoes distinction in the diphthong sound. NAD employs oral diphthong of /uə/ in the word 'puekeh' /puəkəh/ for 'what' while GAD employs high vowel of /u/ for 'peukeh' /pukəh/ (what).

The last classification is distinction in the two features of sound in one word. There are three words on consonants and vowels distinction while another word is on vowel and vowel sound. The three words on consonant and vowel features distinction are; I, belly, and to fall. The first word is 'I', which in NAD pronounces as 'long' [lon] by employing high-mid vowel of /o/ and velar consonant of /ŋ/ for the last two phonemes. In the word belly, NAD pronounces as 'pruet' /pruət/ by employing alveolar drill of /r/ and diphthong /uə/ while GAD

pronounces as 'prut' [pɾut] by employing a voiced velar fricative of /ɾ/ and high vowel of /u/ in the second and third phoneme.

The third word is 'to fall' which in NAD pronounces as 'rhet' /rɬət/ by using alveolar drill consonant of /r/ and high-mid vowel of /ə/ while in GAD

pronounces it as 'rhoet' [ɾhɔə] which employing a voiced velar fricative of /ɾ/ and diphthong sound of /ɔə/. The last word is the combination of vowel and vowel

sound distinction which undergo on the word 'fat'. NAD pronouncing the word 'big' as 'teumbon' [tuɱmɔn] while GAD pronouncing it as 'temboen' [təmbɔən].

The differences between NAD and GAD are in second phoneme and fifth phoneme. In the second phoneme, NAD employs high vowel of /u/ whilst GAD

employs a high-mid vowel of /ə/. Then, in the fifth phoneme NAD employs an oral diphthong sound of /o/ in other hand, GAD employs oral diphthong sound of /ɔə/.

From the analysis above, the researcher concludes that the major distinction between NAD and GAD occur in the vowel sound, it happen because

Acehnese dialect itself employs many vowel sound. As the result, the distinction between NAD and GAD undergo by changing oral vowel of NAD to other oral

vowel in GAD such the changing from /a/ sound into /u/ sound, /ə/ sound into /o/ sound, and /u/ sound into /ə/ sound, the changing from oral vowel sound to

diphthong sound like /ə/ sound into /ɔə/ sound, /u/ sound into /ɔə/ sound, and /o/ sound into /ɔə/ sound. And the last is the changing from diphthong sound to

oral vowel sound in GAD such /uə/ sound into /u/ sound, and /uə/ sound into /u/

sound. The second is the distinction in the consonant sound, in this case the researcher finds three kind of distinction in the consonants between NAD and GAD they are: the changing of /h/ sound into /s/ sound, and the distinction in pronouncing /s/ and /r/. NAD pronounce /s/ sound in general while GAD pronounce as /θ/ dental fricative sound, and NAD pronounces /r/ as alveolar drill whilst GAD pronounces as velar fricative sound /ʀ/.

The second aspect is phonological process which focuses on assimilation. In this research, the researcher finds only on labialization process distinction between NAD and GAD. The labialization process distinction of two dialects contain in the 4 base words, they are; to see, to fly, and to fall.

The first labialization process found is in the word 'to see'. The alveolar consonant of 'L' anticipating by a rounded vowel 'o' in form of diphthong 'oe' /ɔə/ in GAD (Kaloen /kalɔən/). Second base word which occur labialization process distinction is 'to fly'. In GAD, the bilabial consonant 'p' is followed by a rounded vowel which is /o/ sound in the form of diphthong sound of 'oe' /ɔə/ ('poe' /pɔə/). The last labialization process found is in the word 'to fall'. The consonant cluster of 'rh' anticipating by a rounded vowel 'o' in form of diphthong 'oe' /ɔə/ in GAD ('rhoet' /rɔət/).

Further, the reason why there only one phonological process that involve in Achenese dialect, because it do not match and exist in Achenese dialect. The researcher only finds assimilation process in term of labialization process in Acehnese dialect. As the result, the other aspect of phonological processes such as

elision, neutralization, linking/joining etc cannot be applied to Acehnese dialect.

Those phonological processes occur in other language or dialect for example is in English language.

However, this research is very limited to only Asyik's phonetic transcription composition. Thus, these results might be very particular and different from other transcription of different phonetic symbols like IPA.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion related to the analysis and the findings of the study.

5.1 Conclusion

From the result of analysis, the researcher finds four classifications of segmental sound distinction between North Acehnese Dialect and Greater Acehnese Dialect. The classifications are; 4 words undergo consonants sound distinction, 5 words on vowels sound distinction, a word on diphthong sound distinction, and 4 words on two feature of sounds distinction which are divided into 3 words on both vowel and consonant distinction and a word on vowel and vowel distinction. Hence, there 15 base words contain sound distinction between North Acehnese Dialect and Greater Acehnese Dialect.

Meanwhile, the other distinction is on labialization process distinction of phonological process. The researcher finds 3 base words on labialization distinction between North Acehnese Dialect and Greater Acehnese Dialect. Three words by employing rounded vowels of diphthong /ɔə/ after consonant in Greater Acehnese Dialect and one word by employing rounded vowel of /o/ after the consonant in Greater Acehnese Dialect. The researcher concludes that phonological distinction

between North Acehese Dialect and Greater Acehese Dialect occurred by different of phoneme choices of each dialect.

5.2 Suggestion

Since, the current study emphasizes on phonological distinction between North Acehese Dialect and Greater Acehese Dialect, it may give a contribution on the understanding of characteristics of one regional dialect in Indonesia. Besides, there are many aspects in Acehese Dialect that interesting to be studied. Therefore, the suggestions given to the next researcher who want to conduct a study on Acehese Dialect is from morphological and syntactical point of view, in order to diversify and enhance the understanding related to dialect distinction among dialects.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 . Instrument for Identifying the phonological distinction between North Acehese Dialect and Greater Acehese Dialect.

Nama :

Dialek :

Kampus :

Jurusan :

No	Indonesian word	Dialect	Phonetic transcription	Gloss
1	Saya			I
2	Kamu			You/(singular)
3	Dia			She/He
4	Kami			We
5	Mereka			They
6	Di sini			Here
7	Di sana			There
8	Apakah			What
9	Di mana			Where
10	Sedikit			Few
11	Besar			Big
12	Berat			Heavy
13	Kecil			Small
14	Pendek			Short
15	Gemuk			Fat
16	Hutan			Forest
17	Air			Water
18	Kaki			Foot
19	Perut			Belly

Continued appendix 1

No	Indonesian word	Dialect	Phonetic transcription	Gloss
20	Daging			Meat
21	Melihat			To see
22	Terbang			To fly
23	Mencuci			To wash
24	Jatuh			To fall
25	Tertawa			To laugh

Appendix 2. Recapitulation of Phonetic Transcription of North Acehnese Dialect.

1. Informant 1

Nama Inisial : L.Y

Dialek : Aceh Utara

Kampus : Universitas Negri Malang

Jurusan : Psikologi

No	Indonesian word	Dialek	Phonetic transcription	Gloss
1	Saya	Long	[loŋ]	I
2	Kamu	Droen	[droən]	You/singular)
3	Dia	Jih	[jih]	She/He
4	Kami	Kamoe	[kaməə]	We
5	Mereka	Awaknyan	[awaknən]	They

Continued informant 2

No	Indonesian word	Dialek	Phonetic transcription	Gloss
6	Di sini	Hinoe	[hinɔə]	Here
7	Di sana	Hideh	[hideh]	There
8	Apakah	Puekeh	[puəkəh]	What
9	Di mana	Pat	[pat]	Where
10	Sedikit	Bacut	[bacut]	Few
11	Besar	Raya	[raya]	Big
12	Berat	Geuhen	[gwhən]	Heavy
13	Kecil	Ubeut	[ubut]	Small
14	Pendek	Paneuk	[panəu?]	Short
15	Gemuk	Teumbon	[tumon]	Fat
16	Hutan	Uteun	[utun]	Forest
17	Air	Ie	[ie]	Water
18	Kaki	Gaki	[gaki]	Foot
19	Perut	Pruet	[pruət]	Belly
20	Daging	Sie	[siə]	Meat
21	Melihat	Kaleun	[kalun]	To see
22	Terbang	Pe	[pə]	To fly
23	Mencuci	Seumeurah	[sumurah]	To wash
24	Jatuh	Rheut	[rhut]	To fall
25	Tertawa	Khem	[khəm]	To laugh

2. Informant 2

Nama Inisial : W.A.F

Dialek : Aceh Utara

Kampus : Universitas Negri Malang

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

No	Indonesian word	Dialek	Phonetic transcription	Gloss
1	Saya	Long	[loŋ]	I
2	Kamu	Droen	[drœn]	You/singular)
3	Dia	Jih	[jih]	She/He
4	Kami	Kamoe	[kamœ]	We
5	Mereka	Awaknyan	[awakn̄an]	They
6	Di sini	Hinoe	[hinœ]	Here
7	Di sana	Hideh	[hideh]	There
8	Apakah	Puekeh	[puəkəh]	What
9	Di mana	Di pat	[di pat]	Where
10	Sedikit	Bacut	[bacut]	Few
11	Besar	Raya	[raya]	Big
12	Berat	Geuhen	[gwhøn]	Heavy
13	Kecil	Ubit	[ubut]	Small
14	Pendek	Paneuk	[panœu?]	Short
15	Gemuk	Teumbon	[tumøn]	Fat
16	Hutan	Uteun	[utun]	Forest
17	Air	Ie	[ie]	Water
18	Kaki	Gaki	[gaki]	Foot
19	Perut	Pruet	[pruət]	Belly
20	Daging	Sie	[siə]	Meat

Continued informant 2

No	Indonesian word	Dialek	Phonetic transcription	Gloss
21	Melihat	Kaleun	[kaluun]	To see
22	Terbang	Pe	[pə]	To fly
23	Mencuci	Seumeurah	[sumuurah]	To wash
24	Jatuh	Rheut	[rhut]	To fall
25	Tertawa	Khem	[khəm]	To laugh

Appendix 3. Recapitulation of Phonetic Transcription of Greater Acehnese**Dialect.****1. Informant 1**

Nama Inisial : N.A

Dialek : Aceh Basar

Kampus : Universitas Islam Negeri Malang

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Arab

No	Indonesian word	Dialek	Phonetic transcription	Gloss
1	Saya	Loen	[luən]	I
2	Kamu	Droen	[druən]	You/singular)
3	Dia	Jih	[jih]	She/He
4	Kami	Kamoe	[kamə]	We
5	Mereka	Awaknyan	[awaknən]	They
6	Di sini	Sinoe	[sinə]	Here
7	Di sana	Sideh	[sideh]	There
8	Apakah	Peukeh	[pukeh]	What

Created with

Continued informant 1

No	Indonesian word	Dialek	Phonetic transcription	Gloss
9	Di mana	Di pat	[di pat]	Where
10	Sedikit	Bacut	[bacut]	Few
11	Besar	Rayeuk	[rayuək]	Big
12	Berat	Geuhon	[gwhon]	Heavy
13	Kecil	Ubeut	[ubut]	Small
14	Pendek	Peneuk	[panəuʔ]	Short
15	Gemuk	Temboen	[təmɔən]	Fat
16	Hutan	Uten	[utən]	Forest
17	Air	Ie	[ie]	Water
18	Kaki	Gaki	[gaki]	Foot
19	Perut	Prut	[pɾut]	Belly
20	Daging	Sie	[θiə]	Meat
21	Melihat	Kaloen	[kalɔən]	To see
22	Terbang	Poe	[pɔə]	To fly
23	Mencuci	Seumerah	[sumurəh]	To wash
24	Jatuh	Rhoet	[ɾhɔət]	To fall
25	Tertawa	Khem	[khɛm]	To laugh

2. Informant 2

Nama Inisial : S.Z

Dialek : Aceh Besar

Kampus : Universitas Islam Negeri Malang

Jurusan : Satra Arab

No	Indonesian word	Dialek	Phonetic transcription	Gloss
1	Saya	Loen	[ləən]	I
2	Kamu	Droen	[dɾɔən]	You/singular)

Continued informant 2

No	Indonesian word	Dialek	Phonetic transcription	Gloss
3	Dia	Jih	[jih]	She/He
4	Kami	Kamoe	[kamə]	We
5	Mereka	Awaknyan	[awakn̄an]	They
6	Di sini	Sinoe	[sinə]	Here
7	Di sana	Sideh	[sideh]	There
8	Apakah	Peukeh	[puəkəh]	What
9	Di mana	Di pat	[di pat]	Where
10	Sedikit	Bacut	[bacut]	Few
11	Besar	Rayeuk	[rayuək]	Big
12	Berat	Geuhon	[gwhon]	Heavy
13	Kecil	Ubeut	[ubuut]	Small
14	Pendek	Peneuk	[panəuʔ]	Short
15	Gemuk	Temboen	[təmɔən]	Fat
16	Hutan	Uten	[utən]	Forest
17	Air	Ie	[ie]	Water
18	Kaki	Gaki	[gaki]	Foot
19	Perut	Prut	[pɾut]	Belly
20	Daging	Sie	[θiə]	Meat
21	Melihat	Kaloen	[k alɔən]	To see
22	Terbang	Poe	[pə]	To fly
23	Mencuci	rah	[ɾah]	To wash
24	Jatuh	Rhoet	[ɾhɔət]	To fall
25	Tertawa	Khem	[khəm]	To laugh

Appendix 4. List of the Question for Interview

1. What is your name? (siapa nama anda)
2. Where do you come from? (Asal anda dari mana)
3. What university do you study in?
4. What major of study do you take?
5. Do you speak Acehnese in your home?

Appendix 5. Identification of Informants

Informant 1

1. Nama : L.Y
2. Asal : Lhoksukon, Aceh Utara
3. Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan
4. Kampus : Universitas Negeri Malang
5. Jurusan : Psikologi
6. Dialek : Aceh Utara

Informant 2

1. Nama : W.AF
2. Asal : Lhokseumawe
3. Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan
4. Kampus : Universitas Negeri Malang
5. Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
6. Dialek : Aceh Utara

Informant 3

- 1. Nama : N.A
- 2. Asal : Lam Peneurut, Aceh Besar
- 3. Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan
- 4. Kampus : Universitas Negri Islam Malang
- 5. Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Arab
- 6. Dialek : Aceh Besar

Informant 4

- 1. Nama : S.Z
- 2. Asal : Lam Baroe, Aceh Besar
- 3. Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan
- 4. Kampus : Universitas Negri Islam Malang
- 5. Jurusan : Satra Arab
- 6. Dialek : Aceh Besar





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Telp. (0341) 575822 (direct) Fax. (0341) 575822 (direct)

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Sitti Rahmah Muhammad
2. NIM : 125110100111085
3. Program studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Phonological differences
5. Judul Skripsi : A Study On Phonological Differences between
Dialect of North Acehnese and Greater Acehnese
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 1 Oktober 2015
7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 26 Januari 2016
8. Nama Pembimbing : Eni Maharsi, M.A
9. Keterangan Konsultasi:

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1	1 Oktober 2015	Konsultasi Topik	Eni Maharsi, M.A	
2	8 Oktober 2015	Konsultasi Bab 1	Eni Maharsi, M.A	
3	22 Oktober 2015	Konsultasi Bab 2	Eni Maharsi, M.A	
4	11 November 2015	Konsultasi Revisi Bab 1 dan 2	Eni Maharsi, M.A	
5	16 November 2015	Konsultasi Bab 3	Eni Maharsi, M.A	
6	26 November 2015	Konsultasi Revisi Bab 3	Eni Maharsi, M.A	
7	2 Desember 2015	Acc Sempro	Pembimbing	
8	11 Desember 2015	Pelaksanaan Sempro	Pembimbing	
9	18 Desember 2105	Konsultasi Bab 4	Pembimbing	



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10	21 Desember 2015	Konsultasi Revisi Bab 4	Eni Maharsi, M.A
11	31 Desember 2015	Konsultasi Bab 5	Eni Maharsi, M.A
12	4 Januari 2016	Acc Semhas	Eni Maharsi, M.A
13	7 Januari 2016	Pelaksanaan Semhas	Eni Maharsi, M.A
14	14 Januari 2016	Konsultasi Pasca Semhas	Eni Maharsi, M.A
12	18 Januari 2016	Acc Ujian Skripsi	Eni Maharsi, M.A
13	21 Januari 2016	Pelaksanaan Ujian Skripsi	Eni Maharsi, M.A
14	25 Januari 2016	Konsultasi Pasca Seminar Hasil	Eni Maharsi, M.A

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:

Malang, 26 Januari 2016
Dosen Pembimbing

Eni Maharsi, M.A
NIP. 19731209 200501 2 001

Mengetahui,
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