

**PHONOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES IN THE SUB DIALECT
OF DAYAK DESA DAWAK AND DAYAK DESA BELUNGAI**



THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES

MASTER PROGRAM

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

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OF DAYAK DESA DAWAK AND DAYAK DESA BELUNGAI**

THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of Master of Linguistics**

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APPROVAL SHEET

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ABSTRACT

Toliang, Ermina. 2018. Phonological Differences in the Sub Dialect of Dayak Desa Dawak And Dayak Desa Belungai. Thesis, Magister of Linguistic, Faculty of Cultural Study, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang

Advisors: (I) Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D.

(II) Hamamah, M.Pd., Ph.D

Keywords: sub-dialect, phonological differences, pronunciation

This research deals with analyses on phonological differences in the sub-dialect of Dayak Desa Dawak (DDD) and Dayak Desa Belungai (DDB) where they are in the same sub-tribe of Dayak Desa. The goals are to complete the available research about Dayak Desa languages and to document the language from a phonological point of view which includes on vowel variation and consonant variation. This research uses a list of 200 Swadesh vocabularies. The first step is to collect the data in four villages in Toba District by using three participants from DDD and three participants from DDB. It was done by asking the participants to translate the Swadesh vocabularies into Dayak Desa language and pronounce the words. The data were recorded using PRAAT. The second step was recording the pronunciation from one participant of DDD and DDB each to get the clear sound of a recording in PRAAT. Then, the recording was verified by the spectrogram. The result showed differences between the two sub-dialects such as raising the vowel sound on the closed syllable: /ε~i/, raising the vowel sound on the open syllable: /ε~ə/, the consonant alteration on the first syllable: /s~/h/, the consonant alteration in the last syllable: /s~h/, /ŋ~n/, /r~r/ and sound: /ŋ~j/, and the consonant insertion in the first syllable: /Ø~n/. Nevertheless, there are still more linguistic aspects which can be identified the differences among sub-dialects of Dayak Desa also still can be related with other disciplinary. Therefore, the different findings and discuccions can be made in the future research in order to enrich the study in this topic which is beneficial for the knowledge development and also keep the local language exist.

ABSTRAK

Toliang, Ermina. 2018. Phonological Differences in the Sub Dialect of Dayak Desa Dawak And Dayak Desa Belungai. Tesis, Magister Linguistik, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang
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Kata Kunci: sub-dialek, perbedaan fonologi, pelafalan

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai perbedaan fonologi sub-dialek dari Dayak Desa Dawak (DDD) dan Dayak Desa Belungai (DDB) yang berasal dari sub-suku yang sama yaitu Dayak Desa. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menyediakan penelitian Bahasa Dayak Desa dan sebagai dokumentasi bahasa dari sudut pandang fonologi yang mencakup pembahasan mengenai variasi vokal dan variasi konsonan. Penelitian ini menggunakan 200 daftar kata Swadesh. Langkah pertama dalam penelitian ini adalah mengumpulkan data dari empat kampung yang ada di Kecamatan Toba dengan mengambil tiga orang partisipan dari DDD dan tiga orang partisipan dari DDB yang dilakukan dengan meminta mereka menerjemahkan kata-kata ke dalam bahasa Dayak Desa dan melafalkannya dan kemudian direkam menggunakan software PRAAT. Langkah kedua adalah merekam pelafalan dari satu orang partisipan dari DDD dan DDB untuk mendapatkan suara yang bagus dan jelas pada PRAAT. Rekaman akan diverifikasi ke dalam spektrogram. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan antara ke dua sub-dialek tersebut yaitu penaikan bunyi vokal pada silabel tertutup: /ɛ~i/, penaikan vokal pada suku kata terbuka: /ɛ~ə/, pergantian bunyi konsonan pada awal silabel: /s~/h/, pergantian bunyi pada silabel terakhir: /s~/h/, /ŋ~/n/, /r~/r/ dan /n~/j/, dan pelepasan bunyi pada silabel pertama: /Ø~/n/. Akan tetapi, masih terdapat banyak aspek linguistik yang bisa diidentifikasi perbedaan di antara sub dialek tersebut ini juga masih bisa dikaitkan dengan disiplin lain. Sehingga, temuan-temuan dan pembahasan-pembahasan yang berbeda dapat dibuat di penelitian berikutnya dengan tujuan untuk memperkaya studi dalam topik ini yang berguna untuk perkembangan pengetahuan dan dalam rangka mempertahankan serta melestarikan bahasa lokal.

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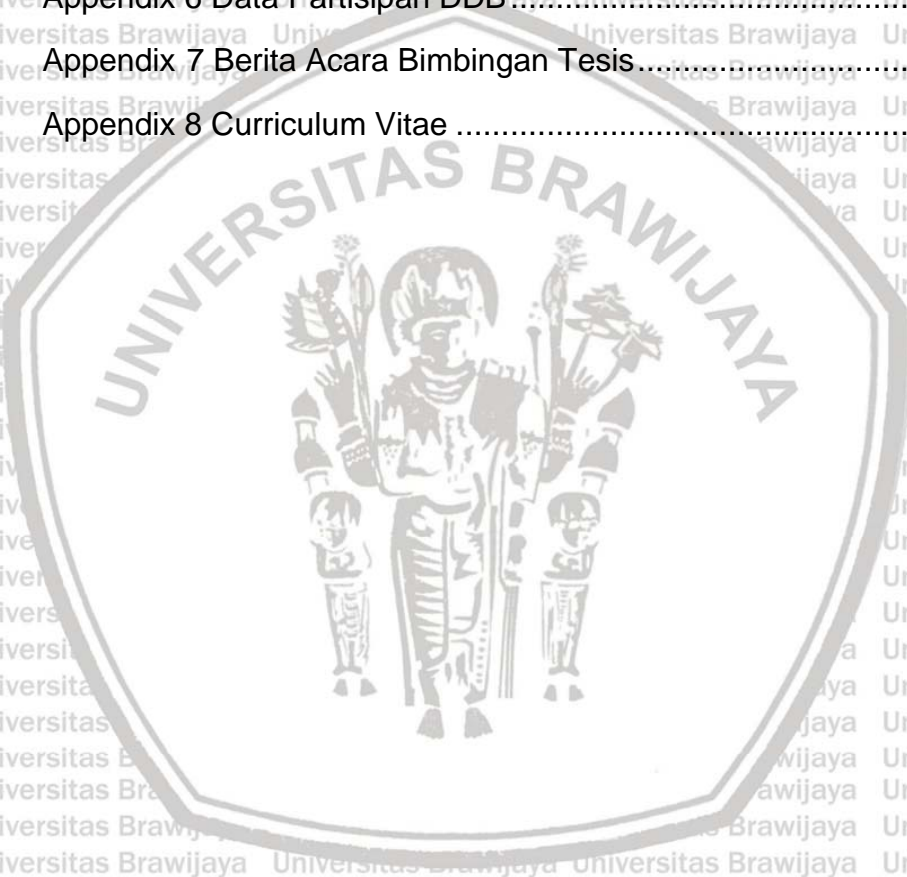
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CHAPTER I

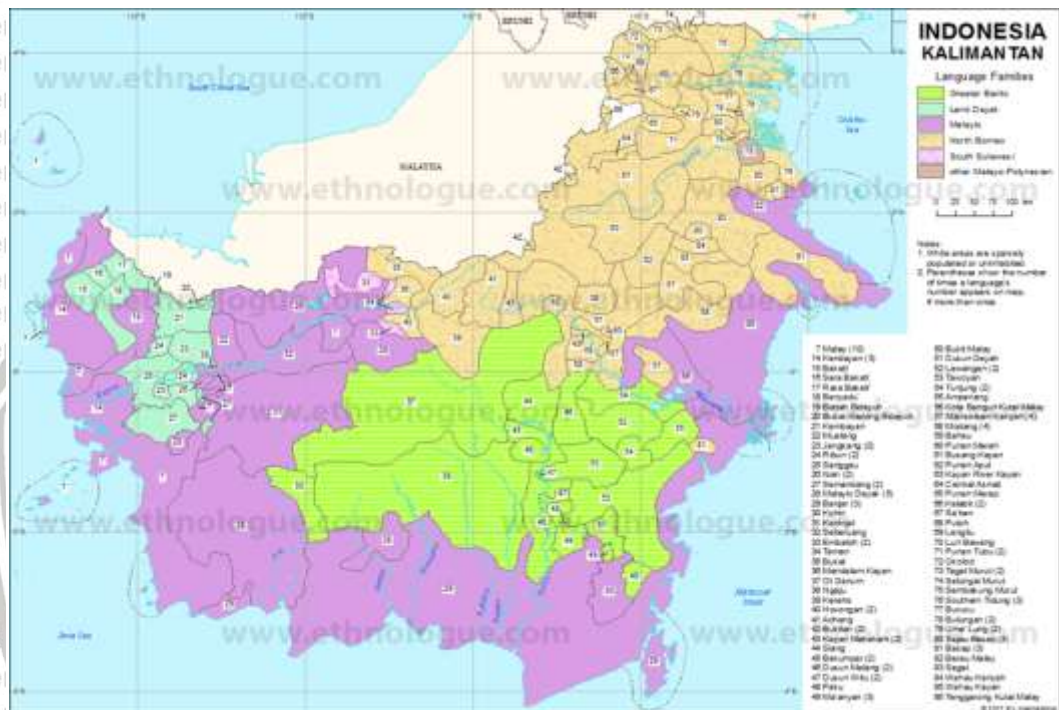
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the study consisting of the background of the study, the problem of the study, the objective of the study, the scope of study, the significance of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Local language is a language spoken by the people in one area of a country and is usually used in daily conversation in that area but it is only used limitedly in other areas of the country. In Indonesia, the local language is usually as a mother tongue or the first language of the local people. One of the local languages in Indonesia is Dayak language which is used in Kalimantan Island. There was an ethnolinguistic study by Alloy et al (2008), who conducted research about the existence of the tribes and their languages or dialects in West Kalimantan. The study found that there are about four hundred Dayak tribes with their languages in Kalimantan. The mapping of local languages in Kalimantan can be seen in Picture 1. 1. Hudson, as cited by Adelaar (2006), asserts that the native languages in Kalimantan/Borneo are divided into ten subgroups. Those are Malayic, Land Dayak, West Barito, East Barito, Barito Mahakam, Kenyah-Kayan, Rejang-Baram, Apo Duat, Tamanic, and Sabahan. In West Kalimantan itself (Alloy et al; 2008), there are 151 sub-tribes and 168 local languages.

The spreading area of West Kalimantan is included into the subgroup of Malayic, Land Dayak and a small group of South Sulawesi (ethnologue.com, 2018). The classification of the Malayic subgroup includes Iban and Malay.



Picture 1.1: Map of Kalimantan Language Family (www.ethnologue.com)

Hammarström et al (2017) classify the languages of Land Dayak as follows.

1. Bekati': Bekati' (Bekatiq), Sara, Lara' (Rara)
2. Bidayuh
 - Bukar Sadong, Rejang (in Sumatra)
 - Biatah–Tringgus, Jagoi (Bau)

3. Southern: Djongkang, Kembayan, Semandang, Ribun, Benyadu', Sanggau

On the other hand, Smith (2017) classifies the Land Dayak languages as follows.

1. Banyadu-Bekati (Banyadu, Bekati, Rara, Lara)
2. Bidayuh-Southern Land Dayak
 - Bidayuh (Bau-Jagoi, Bukar-Sadong, Sungkung, Hliboi, Biatah)
 - Southern Land Dayak (Golik, Jangkang, Ribun, Sanggau, Simpang)

The spreading of South Sulawesi subgroup in Kalimantan only has a small area (see Picture 1.1). This subgroup includes Embaloh and Taman.

The current research discusses the subgroup of Dayak Desa in Toba District, Sanggau Regency, West Kalimantan. The name "Toba" comes from the words: "Tobang", "Banyuke", and "Desa". These are the largest sub-tribes in the Toba district. One of the languages used in this district is called Dayak Desa language which is spoken by the Dayak Desa sub-tribe. Dayak Desa language is spoken by many speakers in this district. Dayak Desa is included into Land Dayak subgroup (see Picture 1.1), However, Dayak Desa is not mentioned explicitly on the map of ethnologue.com, Hammarström et al (2017) and Smith (2017).

A research about Dayak Desa language was conducted by Alloy et al (2008). Alloy et al (2008) described the spreading of Dayak Desa in Toba and Meliau district. They divided Dayak Desa into two parts based on the geographical condition, Dayak Desa Belungai which is located around Belungai hill, Toba districts; and Dayak Desa Ulu which is located in Meliau District. Nonetheless, the research did not mention specifically the differences between both Dayak Desa languages. Another research by Tanco (2014) also studied Dayak Desa and asserted that Dayak Desa language is divided into five sub-dialects: namely Dayak Desa Belungai (further written as DDB), Dayak Desa Dawak (further written as DDD), Dayak Desa Ulu, Dayak Desa Meranggau and Dayak Desa Semalak. Three of them, Dayak Desa Ulu, Dayak Desa Meranggau and Dayak Desa Semalak, are located in Meliau district and the small area in Toba District. Toba district itself is divided into two parts: DDB is located around Belungai hill and DDD is situated along Dawak river.

There are differences among Dayak Desa sub-dialects. Some factors that might influence the different sub-dialects in Dayak Desa language are the geographical condition, assimilation of different languages and intermarriage with the other sub-tribes (Tanco, 2014). One interesting example can be derived from the two Dayak Desa subgroups in Toba District, Dayak Desa Belungai (DDB) and Dayak Desa Dawak (DDD). DDD and DDB are identified as belonging to the same group and therefore they use the same native language. However, there is a

prominent difference between DDD and DDB in terms of phonological aspect.

There are different pronunciations on the same words that are used by these two sub-groups. One example is the pronunciation “*sidak*” that means “*they*”. DDD will pronounce [*sidaʔ*] where /s/ is a voiceless alveolar fricative consonant. Its place of articulation is alveolar where the tip of the tongue touches or almost touches the tooth ridge. When they produce this consonant the air stream is compressed and passes through a small opening in the mouth and creating a hissing sound. Whereas, DDB pronounces [*hidaʔ*] with /h/ as a voiceless glottal fricative consonant. When they produce this sound there is a friction in the glottis and this sound also produces a hissing sound. The phoneme /h/ becomes one of the special characteristics of DDB speakers. It can be seen that there is a change of sound from voiceless alveolar fricative /s/ into voiceless glottal fricative /h/.

Previous researches about Dayak languages, Alloy et al (2008) and Tanco (2014) are concerned with the division on the languages of Dayak subgroups. As far as the researcher’s knowledge, there has not been any research conducted on the phonological differences among DDB and DDD. Therefore, this proposed research intends in completing the available research about Dayak Desa languages. Specifically, the present study is going to investigate the phonological differences in the sub-dialect of Dayak Desa Dawak and Dayak Desa Belungai. The present study is

significant to be conducted because of the limitation of the in-depth study of the sub-dialects of Dayak Desa. Beside, this research intended as a step in documenting Dayak Desa language where this language began to run into language shifting due to the influence of Indonesian, Malay and other languages brought by the comers to this area.

In analyzing those two sub-dialects, the researcher compares those sub-dialects using PRAAT which was developed by Paul Boersma and David Weenink in 1995. PRAAT is a phonetic program that is used to analyze the sound of language. Using PRAAT, the researcher tries to recognize the differences pronunciation spoken by the participants of DDD and DDB by seeing the differences between vowel and consonant in the spectrogram. Therefore, the researcher also investigates the difference in terms of vowel variation and consonant variation to classify the types of sound change phonologically.

To identify the differences between both of the sub-dialects, the researcher uses the collection of words from the Swadesh vocabularies. There are two hundred primary words based on the Swadesh vocabularies. They consist of basic words that exist in any languages (Mahsun, 2000). As the examples, the realization of the meaning of 'child', 'eat', 'hand', etc. which exist on the words of each language in the world. The participants are asked to pronounce the words based on Swadesh vocabularies and these pronunciations are going to be recorded using the PRAAT. Then, the result of the recording is going to be presented in the

spectrogram. Moreover, the research is also going to analyze whether there are sound changes between sub-dialect of DDD and DDB.

1.2 The research question

The research question of this study is formulated as follows:

What are the phonological differences between the sub-dialects DDD and DDB?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study, the objective of the study is:

To investigate the phonological differences in the sub-dialects DDD and DDB.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The research focuses on the phonology differences in the sub-dialects of DDD and DDB which are produced by those living in the regions between DDD and DDB. Therefore it is hoped there will be other research conducted on Dayak Desa language with the different field or the different method.

1.5 Significances of the Study

This research is expected to be useful for the following parties:

1. DDD and DDB community: the result of this study can give some contributions on keeping the language from extinction by documenting the differences pronunciation of two sub-dialects of

Dayak Desa and make the young generation have knowledge about their language.

2. Readers: the reader will more get knowledge about local language in Indonesia especially in West Kalimantan.

3. Other researchers: this study can also be used as a reference for other researchers who are interested in this topic to conduct further study.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Dialect/Sub-Dialect : a variation of language in a community which is located in a certain place or region (Chaer, 2009). This study was about sub-dialect of Dayak Desa Dawak and Dayak Desa Belungai in Toba District.

DDD : Dayak Desa Dawak, a sub-group of Dayak Desa in Toba District (Tanco, 2014).

DDB : Dayak Desa Blungai, a sub-group of Dayak Desa in Toba District (Tanco, 2014).

PRAAT : a free computer software to analyse, synthesize, and manipulate speech in phonetics (Paul Boersma and David Weenink, 2018).

Swadesh vocabularies : a list of basic vocabularies, introduced by Morrish Swadesh (Mahsun, 2000).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses previous research and theoretical framework that includes phonology, dialectology, phonological variation, and PRAAT.

2.1 Previous Research

There are many research about dialect differences both in overseas and Indonesia. Nevertheless, the research about dialect still cannot be conducted broadly in Indonesia because many languages and their dialects have not been studied including Dayak Desa language. This research only investigated two sub-dialects of Dayak Desa in Toba district instead of five sub-dialects of Dayak Desa. It is possible to investigate three of the sub-dialects which have different characteristics in the next research. Some researches about dialect are done by Tjia (2007), Isaura (2011), Shin (2015) and Purwaningsih (2015).

A research was conducted by Tjia (2007) entitled *A Grammar of Mualang: An Ibanic Language of Western Kalimantan, Indonesia*. He stated that based on the dialect, Mualang is divided into two, namely Mualang Ili and Mualang Ulu. Mualang Ili is identified as downstream Mualang territory which has relatively flat intonation, whereas Mualang Ulu has more intonation between ups and downs. It means based on phonological aspect, there are differences of pronunciation of both dialects. Take an example the pronunciation of "how", Mualang Ili will

pronounce it as [kati] however Mualang Ulu will pronounce it as [kate].

There is the vowel lowering in this case which is the phoneme /i/ (high vowel) become phoneme /e/ (mid vowel).

Isaura (2011) in her thesis entitled *Variasi Fonologis Bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Pemalang*, found the dialect of Java has different variations and those are [a], [ə], and [O]. These differences often occur on phonological variations. Based on the results of the data analysis, the phonological variations of Javanese vowel phoneme form in Pemalang Regency are in the form of 10 variations vowel phoneme / a, ə, |, , u, U, l, i, O, o /, and variations of Javanese consonant phoneme, / p, s, n, j, m, b, g, k, c, t, th, l, h, y, r, d, dh /. There are 18 consonant clusters of Javanese language in Pemalang Regency. Distribution of vowel and consonant phonemes can occupy all positions except / ə / on vowel phonemes in the final position and / n, j, c, w / at the end, while for Javanese consonant cluster distribution is not found at the end.

Shin (2015) in *Fonologi Variasi Kumpang Di Sungai Ketungau: Analisis Perbandingan* describes the phonology of Kumpang, an Ibanic variation spoken in Ketungau River, West Kalimantan. This research is synchronic study where the vowels, diphthongs and consonants of Kumpang are discussed and compared with other Ibanic varieties such as Demam, Sebaru', Bugau, Banjur and Iban. This research shows that many words in Indonesian that end in /-an/ and /-an/ will be replaced by /-ai/ in Ibanic. For example [pulan] become [pulai] in which the sound /-an/,

become /ai/. In consonants, the phoneme /ɣ/ revealed that phoneme in correspondence with the consonants of /r/, /ʁ/ or /h/ in other Ibanic varieties, and the /-s/ in the final word position appeared as allophones [-ç] or [-h].

Purwaningsih (2015) in her thesis entitled *Geografi Dialek Bahasa Jawa di Desa Paciran Kabupaten Lamongan* used quantitative research with phonology and lexicon data counted using dialectometry formula. This research found that the phonological of isogloss has five spreading of patterns and the lexicon isogloss has four spreading of patterns. It also found that the phonological variation consists of allophones variation, sound insertion, sound alteration, sound shifting, lowering sound on close syllable and sound substitution. Then, lexicon variation occurred in onomasiology, semasiology, and reduplication. Besides, dialectometry accounts showed the different speech and sub-dialect on phonological field, whereas there is no difference on lexicon field.

The similarity of the previous research and my current research is dealing with dialect. The difference is on the focus of the research because this research emphasizes the different phonological variation on sub-dialect of DDD and DDB in Toba District by using PRAAT. Based on previous research, there has been no dialectology research on phonological field on Dayak Desa language.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The research uses two theories: phonology and dialectology. These two theories are elaborated in this section. This section also covers the differences of phonology in dialectology.

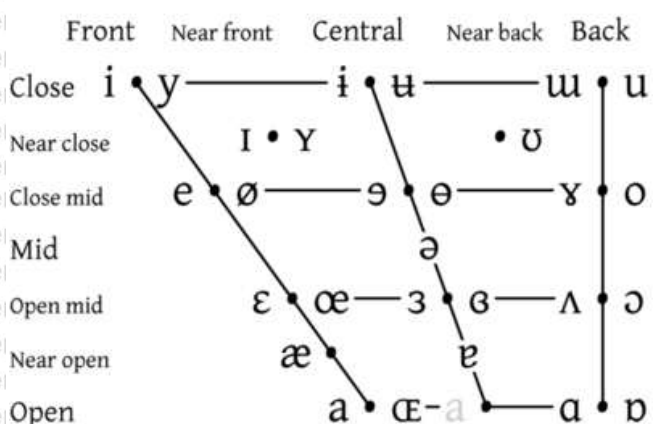
2.2.1 Phonology

According to Davenport et al. (2005), phonology deals with how the sounds are organized into systems for each individual language. Similarly, Zsiga (2013) stated phonology is a study how language organizes sound into different patterns. As a brief definition, phonology is the study about system and pattern of speech sounds in a language. The system in a sound is included on how the sounds can be combined, how the relations between them and how they affect each other. As for, the patterns in a speech sounds related with how the languages organize the sounds to distinguish different words, the sorts of restrictions or constraint, the sequences of sounds, the sorts of alteration the sounds, and how sounds organized larger constituents such as syllables, stress feet, words and phrases. Phonology is divided into two namely phonetic and phonemic. Phonetic is a part of phonology that study about how to produce the sounds and how the sounds can be produced by speech organs. Phonemic is a part of phonology that studies about function of sounds to distinguish the meaning. As for, there are two classifications of sound, those are vowel and consonant.

2.2.1.1 Vowel

The vowel sound is classified based on the position of tongue and the shape of mouth. When producing vowel sounds there is no constriction of air flow. According to Odden (2013), the most important properties for defining vowels are height, backness/frontness, and roundness. The height of vowel refers to how high or low the tongue in the mouth when produce the sound. The primary heights are high, mid, and low. Besides, vowels can differ in relative backness/frontness where it refers to how far back or front the tongue in producing the vowels. Three phonetic degrees of this position are front, central and back. Finally, the vowels can be pronounced based on the shape of lips whether it is rounded or unrounded. Look at the picture how the position each of vowels based on International Phonetics Alphabet (IPA).

VOWELS



Vowels at right & left of bullets are rounded & unrounded.

Picture 2.1 IPA Vowel Chart

Besides, the classification of vowel sound are divided into two types (Roach, 2000), those are: monophthong and diphthong. A monophthong is a

single vowel sound where the position of tongue is not changed from the beginning until the end in pronouncing a syllable. For example in the word 'but', as we can hear, 'but' has one vowel sound. So we can say that 'but' contains one monophthong that is /ʌ/: [bʌt]. The monophthong is divided into two sounds: the short sound vowel, example: /ɪ/, /i/, /ɛ/, /e/, /ə/, and the long sound vowel, example: /a:/, /o:/, /ɔ:/ and so on.

In other hand, a diphthong is where there are two vowel sounds in a syllable but the pronunciation is affected by the position of the tongue. There is the different position of tongue in the beginning and the end. For example the word 'boy' where the /o/ and /ɪ/ are stuck together and make a double vowel, so the word contains a diphthong /oɪ/: [boɪ]. The diphthong is divided into two types, those are rising diphthong, example: /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/ and so on and falling diphthong, example: /ɪə/, /ʊə/ and so on.

2.2.1.2 Consonant

The consonant sounds occur when the air flow through the vocal tract and get the constriction in some places of articulation. There are three criteria of consonant, namely voicing, place of articulation and manner of articulation. Voicing is what the vocal folds doing. There two types of voicing. Those are voiced sound and voiceless sound. The voiced sound happens when air through vibrating vocal folds. The example of voiced sound: [b], [z], [d], [g], and [v]. The voiceless sound happens when air through open vocal folds. For example: [p], [s], [t], and [f].

The other criteria of consonant are place of articulation where the constriction of airflow takes place. Odden (2013) stated there are eleven places of articulation. Those are bilabial, labiodental, dental, alveolar, alveopalatal, retroflex, palatal, velar, uvular, pharyngeal, and laryngeal/glottal.

1. Bilabial

This sound happens where the place of the constriction of airflow is on both lips. Example: [p] [b] [m]

2. Labiodental

This sound happens where the place of the constriction of airflow is on lower lip and upper front teeth. Example: [f] [v]

3. Dental

This sound happens where the place of the constriction of airflow is on tongue tip and upper front teeth. Example: [θ] [ð]

4. Alveolar

This sound happens where the place of the constriction of airflow is on tongue tip and the alveolar ridge. Example: [t] [d] [s]

5. Alveopalatal

This sound happens where the place of the constriction of airflow is on blade of the tongue rising towards the alveolar ridge and the front of the hard palate. Example: [ʃ] [tʃ]

6. Retroflex

This sound happens where the place of the constriction of airflow is on tongue tip curled back past the alveolar ridge. Example: [ɳ] [ʈ]

7. Palatal

This sound happens where the place of the constriction of airflow is on front of the tongue and hard palate. Example: [j] [ç]

8. Velar

This sound happens where the place of the constriction of airflow is on back of the tongue and velum. Example: [k] [g]

9. Uvular

This sound happens where the place of the constriction of airflow is on the back of the tongue against or near the uvula, that is, further back in the mouth than velar consonants. Example: [ʁ]

10. Pharyngeal

This sound happens where the place of the constriction of airflow is primarily in the pharynx. Example: [ʕ] [ħ]

11. Laryngeal/Glottal

This sound happens where the place of the constriction of airflow is on vocal cords. Example: [h] [ʔ]

The last criteria of consonant is manner of articulation. It is how the airflow constricted. Davenport et al. (2005) stated there are six of manner of articulation, namely stops, affricates, fricatives, nasals, liquids, and glides.

1. Stops/ Plosive

This sound happens when the articulators come together and completely cut off the flow of air for a second then they separate suddenly. Example: [p] [b] [t] [d] [k] [g]

2. Affricates

The sound happens when the articulators come together and completely cut off the flow of air then they separate gradually.

Example: [tʃ] [dʒ]

3. Fricatives

The sound happens when the articulators are brought very close together leaving only a very narrow channel through which the air squeezes on its way out. Example: [v] [θ] [z]

4. Nasals

The sound produced when the air escaping through the nasal cavity.

Example: [m] [n] [ŋ]

5. Liquids

The sound produced when the air can pass on one or both sides of the tongue. Example: [l]

6. Glides

The sound produced when the articulators are brought near each other but a large enough gap is left between them for air escape. Example: [w] [j].

Look at Picture 2.2 to know the position of consonant on IPA.

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)											
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			ʀ					ʀ		
Tap or Flap				ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

Picture 2.2 IPA Consonant Chart

2.2.2 Dialectology

Dialect comes from Greek “*dialektos*” that means a variation of a language according to the user. Dialect/sub-dialect is a language variation in a community which is located in a certain place or area (Chaer, 2009).

The study of dialect called dialectology is the field of study work in mapping the boundary dialect of a language. Keraf (1996) uses the term dialect geography that is a branch of linguistics to study about different varieties of language based on some aspects such as phonology, morphology, syntax, lexical, and semantics.

The phonological differences can occur in vowel or consonant and usually the speaker does not realize if there are any differences. The morphological differences concern to affixation, reduplication, compounding and morphophonemic. The syntax differences are concern

about the differences of clause structures or the differences of phrases that are used to state the same meaning. The lexical differences happen because of the different perspective from one speaker to others. This perspective is the different of vocabularies usage in a language. The semantic differences are creating the new words based on the phonological change and there is shifting of meaning. In semantic differences, there are two shifting. They are called synonym and homonymy. Synonym is where in one word has same meaning but different sign or symbol in several places. Meanwhile, homonymy is giving the same name or sign or symbol to one thing in different places. But this research only takes one aspect that is phonology aspect.

Similarly, Ayatrohaedi (1983) stated dialect or sub-dialect is a linguistic system used by a society to distinguish it from other societies that use different systems although closely related. There are several sections that can be used to identify the differences of the dialects. It can be seen from several factors as follows (Ayatrohaedi, 1983).

1. The phonetic difference, that this difference is in the field of phonology, and usually the dialect or the language user is unconscious of the difference
2. Semantic difference is the creation of new words, based on phonological changes and shifts.
3. Onomasiology difference is the difference that shows different names based on one concept given in some

different places. Like attending a married party, for example, in certain areas (especially Sundanese) usually called *ondangan*, *kondangan*, or *kaondangan*.

4. The semasiology difference is giving the same name to some different concepts. In other words the difference semasiology opposite of the onomasiology difference.

Like phrases *Aceh* is “name of nation,” name of region,” or “name of such a fruit”.

5. Morphological difference is difference that is limited by presence the corresponding grammatical system, by the frequency of morphemes different, by its related usefulness, by its phonetic form, and by others factors

2.1.1 Phonological Variations

The phonological variation is the difference between phonemes which states the same meaning and that difference only occurs in one or two sounds that are in the same sequence however the speakers of dialect or sub-dialect are not realize of the difference (Zulaeha, 2010).

Zulaeha (2010) classified the phonological variation into two groups, namely vowel variation and consonant variation.

2.1.1.1 Vowel Variation

The vowel variation happens on the vowel sound in the same sequence in a word. Taking the example in *Bahasa Jawa Standar* (BJS) or Standard of Javanese language compares with *Bahasa Jawa Kabupaten*

Semarang (BJKS) or Javanese language in Semarang Regency that stated in Table 2.1, and Table 2.2 (Zulaeha, 2010). There is a lowering of vowel sound on closed syllables.

Table 2.1 Lowering vowel sound /i/ become vowel sound /ɛ/

BJS	BJKS	Indonesian	English
/gətɪh/	/gətɛh/	Darah	Blood
/winɪh/	/winɛh/	Biji	Seed

The lowering sound happens when high vowels have a tendency to become lowered in final closed syllables. In this case, the lowering occurs before meet the rearward consonants /h/ where the sound /i/ becomes sound /ɛ/. From the examples above, there are different between BJS and BJKS in one sound in vowel such as for the word "blood", in BJS is [gətɪh] and BJB is [winɛh]. Each of them consists of five sounds. The word "getih" consists of sound [g], [ə], [t], [ɪ], [h] and the word "geteh" consists of sound [g], [ə], [t], [ɛ], [h]. Thus, this words has the same sequences and has three same sounds, these are first, second and third sounds. In other hand, the different sound is in fourth sound.

Table 2.2 Lowering vowel sound /i/ become vowel sound /ɛ/

BJS	BJKS	Indonesian	English
/pərih/	/pərɛh/	Pedih	Poignant

The lowering sound in this case happens on vowel sound /i/ become sound /ɛ/ when meet consonant /h/ at the last syllable. There is different sound on the fourth sequence of sound. It can be concluded the phonetic alternation of high vowels from BJS and BJKS happens within the range of high to middle sounds. Phoneme /i/ is apprehended as [i], [ɪ], [e], [ɛ].

2.1.1.2 Consonant Variation

The consonant variation happens on the consonant sound in the same sequence in a word. The consonant variation happens when consonant alteration on the last syllable, consonant deletion on the first syllable, low-pressure deletion of syllable and consonant insertion on the first or middle syllable. The examples are in table 2.3, table 2.4, table 2.5, and table 2.6 (Zulaeha, 2010).

Table 2.3 Consonant alteration on the last syllable

BJS	BJKS	Indonesian	English
Telo	/klɛman/ /klɛman/	Ubi jalar	Sweet potato

In this case, the phoneme /n/ on BJB has correlation with /ŋ/ on the last syllable of BJKS. Thus, there is alteration of consonant from /n/ into /ŋ/.

The difference sound is happened on the fifth sound.

Table 2.4 Consonant deletion on the first syllable

BJS	BJKS	Indonesian	English
/wudəl/	/udəl/	Pusar	Navel
/wetan/	/etan/	Timur	East

The sound deletion happens when phoneme / w / at the beginning of the word is one form of consonant reduction. The sounds at the beginning being absorbed because of consonant are classified as weak sounds.

Table 2.5 Low-pressure deletion of syllable

BJS	BJKS	Indonesian	English
/mburitan/	/mbitan/	Halaman belakang	Back yard

The deletion syllable /ur/ at the middle of word is done to omit the syllable that classified as weak sound from BJS to BJKS.

Table 2.6 Consonant insertion on the first or middle syllable

BJS	BJKS	Indonesian	English
/dalʊ/	/ndalʊ/	Malam	Night
/gurʊŋ/	/gʊŋrʊŋ/	Kerongkongan	Throat

This insertion happens based on the position of the phoneme. It can be in the beginning, the middle and the last of syllable. In BJS and BJKS the changing is in the beginning and the last syllable.

2.1.2 PRAAT

PRAAT is a phonetic program that is used to analyze the speech sound. It was developed by Paul Boersma and David Weenink in 1995.

Through this program, can be conducted the analysis, articulatory synthesis and manipulation of speech sound. This research uses the version 6.0.39 which was downloaded in April, 2018 from the following website: <http://www.praat.org> . This program can visualize the speech sound into frequency form that called as spectrogram.

The spectrogram is a visual representation of dimensions of sounds. The result can be displayed with degrees of amplitude from light to dark. If the degree is white which means no energy and the black one is lots of energy of sound. Besides, the result is also displayed the various frequencies that shown on vertical axis and the time by horizontal axis.

Then in analyzing the spectrogram, the position of formant can be seen the lower formant is formant 1 (F1) and at top of it called formant 2 (F2).

The formant is a dark band on a wide band spectrogram which

correspondence to a vocal tract. The formants are shown in red dotted lines and the frequency each of them taken at the midpoint of the frequency of the formant. The frequency of F1 and F2 is to figure out the differences articulation of speech sounds. According to Zsiga (2013) F1 is inversely proportional to vowel height. If the frequency of F1 is lower which means the vowel is higher and if it is the frequency of F1 is higher that means the vowel is lower. While, F2 indicates the frontness or backness of the vowel. If the frequency of F2 is higher which means the position the vowel is on front.

Besides to look for the formant, spectrogram can also show the consonant features. In this spectrogram described the articulatory of consonant those are voicing, manner of articulation and place of articulation. Therefore, the use of PRAAT in this research is to compare the difference of speech sounds of the sub-dialects between DDD and DDB when they pronounce the words. Moreover, the difference happens on vowel variation and consonant variation of the words that can distinguish the sub-dialects.

CHAPTER III

THE RESEARCH METHODS

As elaborated in the previous chapters, this research investigates phonological differences between sub-dialect of DDD (Dayak Desa Dawak) and DDB (Dayak Desa Belungai). This chapter describes the method used in this study, consisting of research design, data and data source, instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research uses qualitative descriptive research. It involves data collection procedures that result in non-numerical data, which involves recorded spoken data, for example: interview data that is transcribed to textual form as well as written notes and documents of various sorts (Dörnyei, 2011). This method is also flexible, because of the researcher can agree with the research based on the real condition in the field.

The data obtained through observations and interviews are not in the form of numbers. The researcher immediately performs data analysis by transcribing the interview and comparing the data among participants. In this research, the researcher compares the phonological differences between sub-dialect of DDD and DDB. The data in this research are the sub-dialects of DDD and DDB, which are analyzed for the differences by using the theories of dialectology, phonology and assisted by PRAAT.

3.2 Data and Data Source

The data of this research are the sub-dialects from DDD and DDB.

The data sources are the people who give information about sub-dialect investigated. Those are four participants from DDD and four participants from DDB.

DDD and DDB are both used in main areas and spreading areas. The main area is meant a place where the first Dayak people lived in the area or the place where a culture developed. Over time, the Dayak people began to expand the agricultural area and then began searching for new areas. Then, they made the new settlement called the spreading area.

DDD is mainly used in Bungkung village. DDD is also used at Teraju village as spreading area. In this research, the researcher took two participants from Bungkung village and one participant from Teraju village.

Meanwhile, DDB is mainly used in Nek Bindang village. The spreading area of DDB is Natai, Belungai, Mandai, Sebandang, and Lombok baru village. However, in this research, the researcher just took Natai village as the sample of the spreading area of DDB. That is because Natai village is located close with Nek Bindang village as the main area. The researcher took two participants from Nek Bindang village and one participant from Natai village.

The participants were asked to translate the list of Swadesh vocabularies into Dayak Desa language based on each sub-dialect. Then, the participants pronounced the words and they were recorded by PRAAT.

However, in fact when the researcher selected the recording, none of the recordings were recorded clearly in PRAAT. However, they have contribution in this research, especially in telling the history of Dayak Desa and translating the words from Indonesian to Dayak Desa language where many young generations of sub-tribe of Dayak Desa did not know about it because they was affected by Indonesian and Malay language.

Then, to verify and renew the data in recording of PRAAT, the researcher look for other participants, those are two students in Malang who come from Dayak Desa. One of them is from DDD and the other is from DDB.

3.2.1 Participants Selection

In terms of selecting participants of a research, Creswell (2015) asserts that the participants are chosen by intentional whom they can help the researcher to figure out the problem of the research. In other words, the selection of participants is based on the understanding of participants about the problem, the participants have the data, and they able to provide the time and want to give the information that the researcher need. Thus, for this research the participants were selected by using purposive sampling technique in which the selection is deliberately based on the criteria which has been determined and based on the research objectives.

The criteria for choosing participants are adapted from Nida (1962) and Wakidi et al (1991), namely:

1. Female or male
2. \pm 16 years old
3. Native speaker of sub-dialect of DDD for the participants from DDD
4. Native speaker of sub-dialect of DDB for the participants from DDB
5. The education is at least elementary school
6. Can speak Indonesian
7. He or she has a good speech organ
8. Want to be the participant and have many times in participating of the research
9. Open minded and not an umbrageous person

The age of participant is important which is up 16 years old was considered to be mature enough in the language. The native of the participants must also be attempted from the place studied. At least to stay in the area for a long time, so that it is considered to have mastered the sub-dialect in that place well those are they can speak the sub-dialect of DDD for the participants from DDD and can speak the sub-dialect of DDB for the participants from DDB. Then, the participants graduated from elementary school. At least they know how to write and read something.

Thus, when the researcher asked them to write the words in Dayak Desa

language, they can write the words based on their language. The participants should also master the Indonesian language. Because when the participants translate the words into sub-dialect there is no misunderstanding of the meaning in Indonesian and the sub-dialects. The participants should have the good speech organs. Therefore, when they pronounce the list of words, the articulations are clear. It will be easier if the participants were not forced to become the participants, so the results obtained are in accordance with what the researcher wants. And they were willing to spend the time during this research. Being open minded and not the umbrageous person is also the important criteria. Because in a research, the openness in receiving new information and not be offended if the researcher corrects the participants or direct them in interviews is needed.

3.3 Data Instrument

The instrument of this research is the list of words based on 200 Swadesh vocabularies. The use of this Swadesh vocabularies are due to the fact that the basic vocabularies in Swadesh list that can be found in any languages and to avoid the borrowing vocabularies (Mahsun, 2000).

This list is used as guideline of collecting on the vocabularies.

3.4 Data Collection

The data collection is organized in the following steps. First, preparing the instrument that is the list of Swadesh vocabularies. This list

consists of two hundreds of basic vocabularies which are used as the guideline. Then, asking the participants to translate the words into Dayak Desa language based on the list. After that, asking them to pronounce the vocabularies based on the list and record the pronunciation use PRAAT.

The recording uses software PRAAT version 6.0.39 with laptop Asus and microphone of Logitech h110. The first recording was done on May 8th, 9th, 10th and July 12th and 13rd, 2018 for the participants from DDD. Then, it was done on May 11th, 12th and 21st, 2018 for the participants from DDB.

However, when the researcher digitized the data that were recorded, the researcher found out the recording was not clear. Therefore, then researcher recorded again the data. For the second recording, the researcher is only recruited two participants who speak the language and lives in Malang.

The second recording was done on October 5th, 2018 at 07.00 PM until 09.30 PM. It was done in a music studio in Malang. The participants were asked to pronounce one by one the words that indicated there are the significant differences between the sub-dialects of DDD and DDB phonologically. Nonetheless, some of data was not clear in spectrograms.

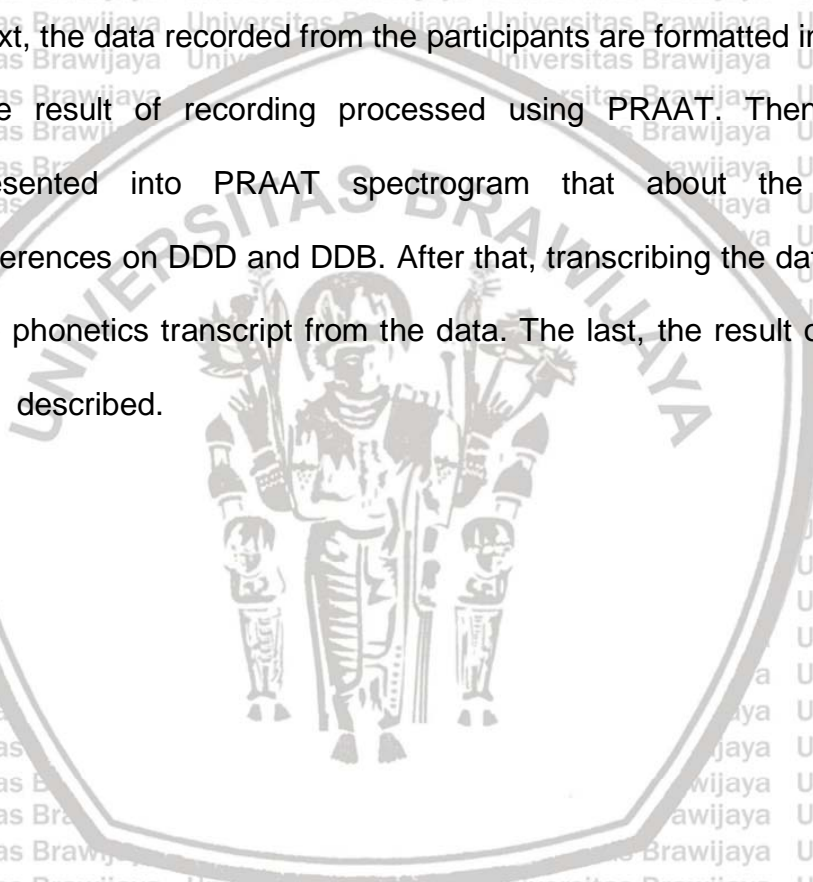
Thus, the recording was repeated on next day. The next recording was on October 17th, 2018 at 07.30 PM until 09.30 PM. The participant at that time was from DDB. Then, the last recording was on 18th, 2018 at 07.00 PM until 09.25 PM. The participant in that time was from DDD. After getting the proper recording, the next step is analysis the data.

3.5 Data Analysis

There are some steps in analyzing data. The first, the researcher selected the data that show the significant differences between the sub-dialects of DDD and DDB. Then, classifying the data to be analyzed is whether the data included into vowel variation and consonant variation.

Next, the data recorded from the participants are formatted into WAV form.

The result of recording processed using PRAAT. Then the data is presented into PRAAT spectrogram that about the phonological differences on DDD and DDB. After that, transcribing the data and making the phonetics transcript from the data. The last, the result of analysis will be described.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents findings and discussions. In this chapter, the researcher found some data containing vowel variation and consonant variation. In this chapter also the researcher answered, discussed and analyzed the problem of the study.

4.1 FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

In this part, the findings are presented based on the problem of the study. The research found the differences between sub-dialect DDD and DDB containing vowel variation and consonant variation. And those are displayed into PRAAT spectrograms.

4.1.1 Vowel Variation

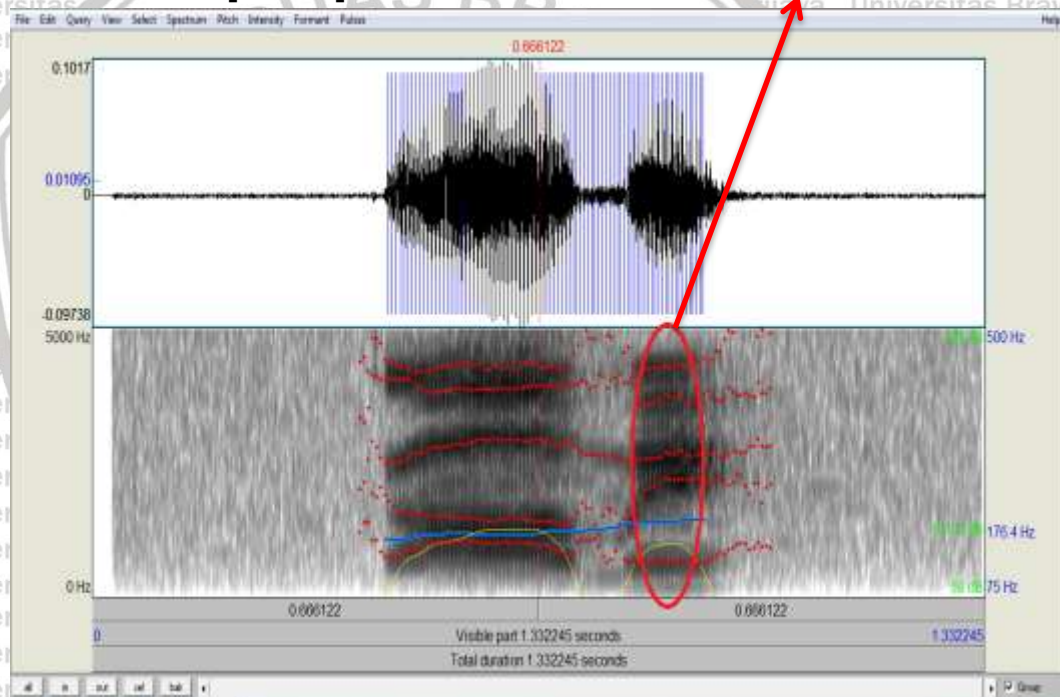
There are two vowel variations that are found in the data in the form of raising the vowel sound on closed syllable as presented in the table 4.1 and raising the vowel sound on open syllable is in the table 4.2.

Table 4.1 Raising the vowel sound on closed syllable

WORD	DDD	DDB
We	[kameʔ]	[kamiʔ]

In the first data, the low vowel becomes high in the final closed syllable. The raising occurs before the vowel encounters the final consonant /ʔ/. The phoneme alteration of the vowel from DDD and DDB happens within the range of the middle to high sound that is the sound /ɛ/ raises to sound /i/. It can be observed that there is a vowel raising /ɛ/ whose F1 is 958 Hz and it is raised into /i/ whose F1 is 1013 Hz. This can be viewed at the PRAAT spectrograms of [kamɛʔ] and [kamiʔ].

Praat Picture: [kamɛʔ]



Praat Picture: [kami?] /i/

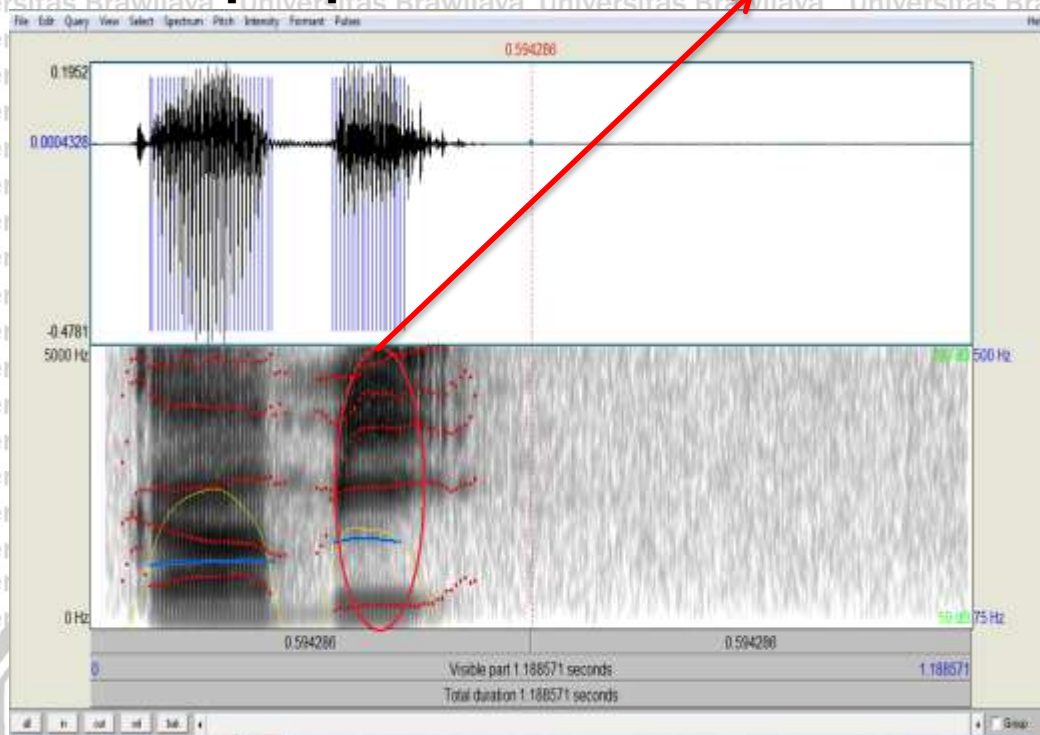


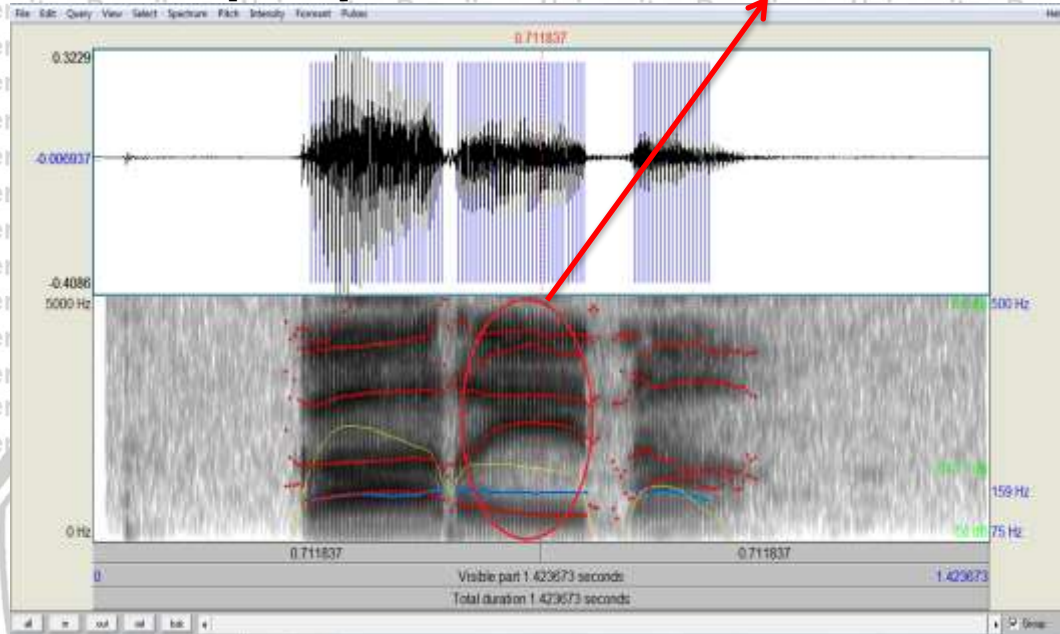
Table 4.2 Raising the vowel sound on open syllable

WORD	DDD	DDB
Because	[karəna]	[karəna]

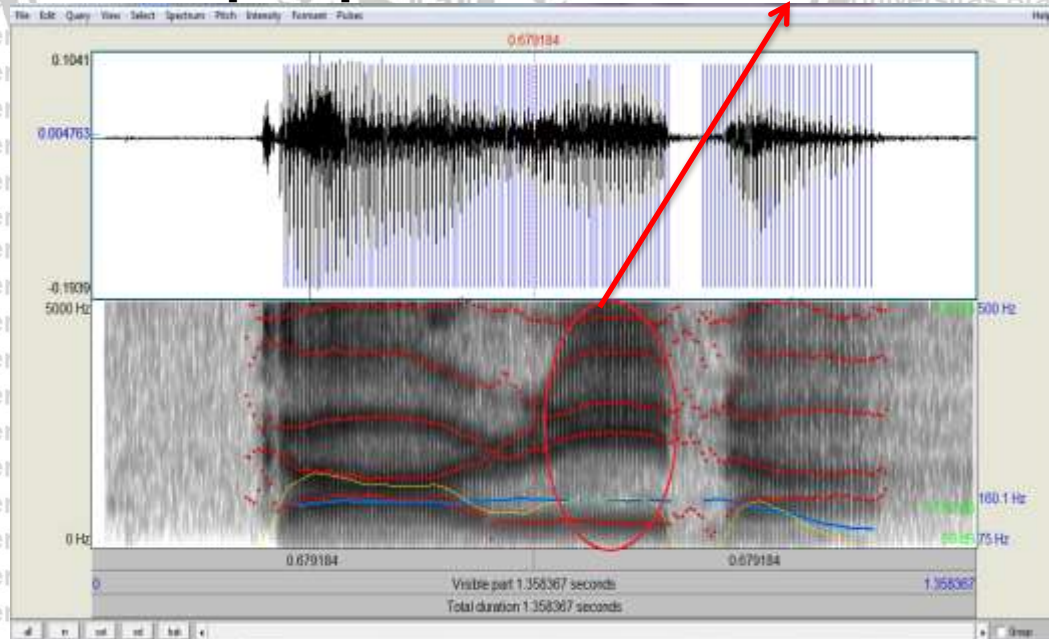
On the data, the raising occurs before the vowel encounters the consonant /n/. From the table, it can be seen that there is a change from phoneme /ɛ/ to /ə/. The word has the same sequence such as the word "because", in DDD is [karəna] and DDB is [karəna]. This word consist of six sounds. The change is on the fourth sequence that is phoneme /ɛ/ to /ə/. The position of both of the phonemes is the phoneme /ɛ/ as open middle and /ə/ is close middle. It means the position of tongue when pronouncing /ɛ/ is low in the mouth. When pronouncing /ə/, because of it

was affected by the sound /r/, therefore the position of tongue touches the ridge. It can be observed in the following PRAAT spectrograms.

Praat Picture: [karɛna]



Praat Picture: [karəna]



4.1.2 Consonant Variation

There are thirty seven words described as consonant variation. They can be divided into three types. Those are the consonant alteration on first syllable consists of eleven words, the consonant alteration on second syllable consists of twenty five words, and the consonant insertion on the second syllable consists of one word. Each of these three types of consonant variation will be elaborated further in this section. Table 4.2 shows the first type namely the consonant alteration on the first syllable.

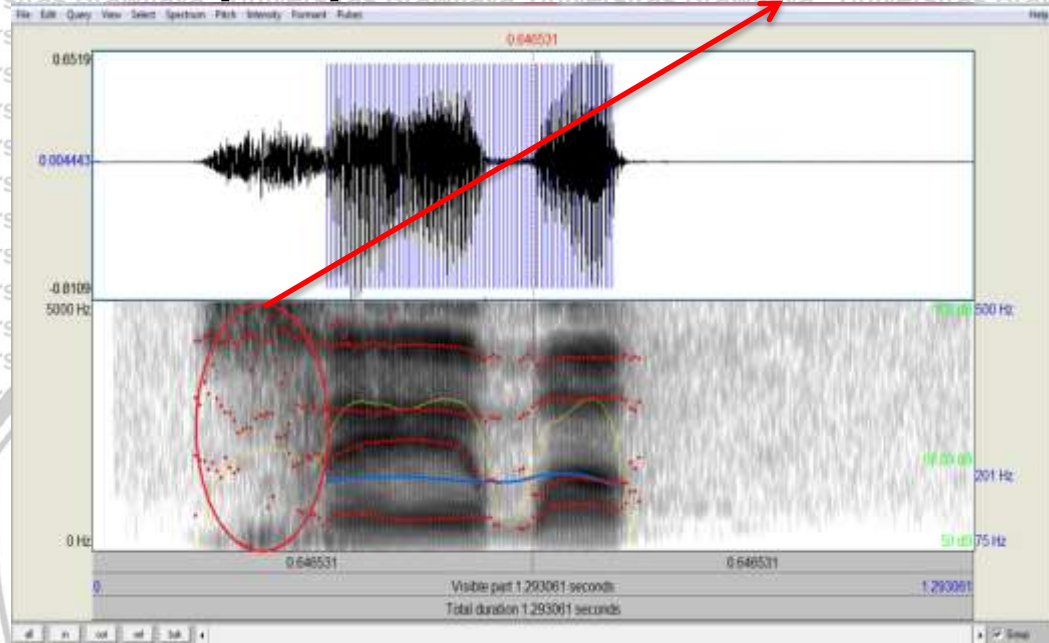
Table 4.2 The consonant alteration on first syllable

WORD	DDD	DDB
Close	[sema?]/[soma?]	[hema?]
Who	[sɔpaj]	[hɔpaj]

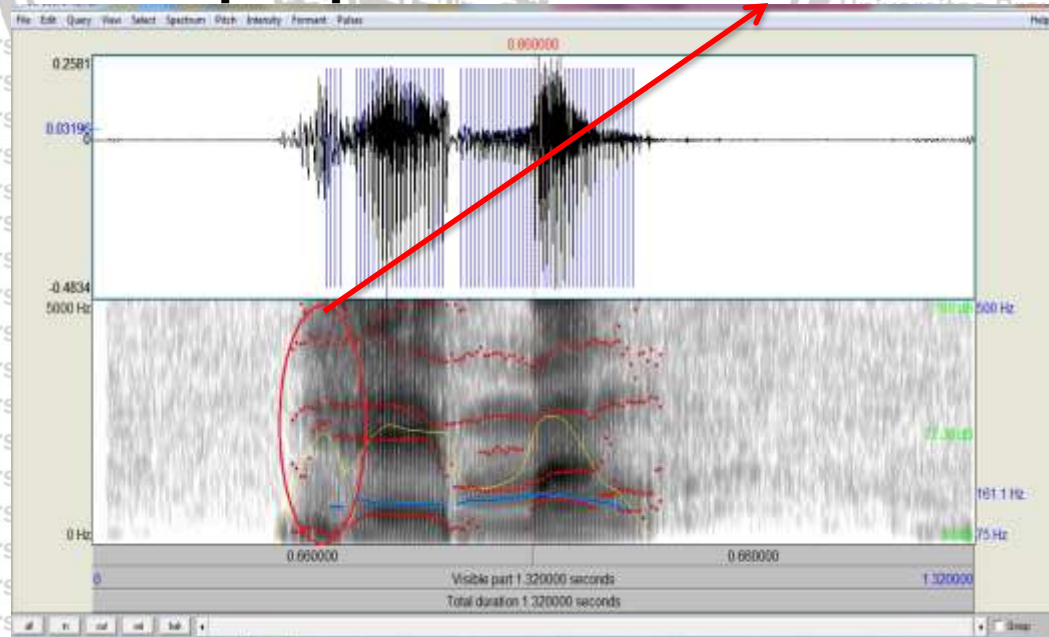
The first type happens on the consonant alteration on first syllable happens from phoneme /s/ into /h/. Almost all the words that use consonant /s/ in the first syllable of DDD will be changed into consonant /h/ in DDB. Phoneme /s/ is voiceless alveolar fricative consonant and happens when there is constriction between the blade of tongue and the alveolar ridge. In other hand, phoneme /h/ is voiceless glottal fricative consonant and it happens if there is the constriction on vocal cords. In the spectrogram the phoneme /s/ shows the strong turbulence than phoneme /h/. The turbulence noise is stronger in sibilants /s, z, ʃ, Z/ than non-sibilants /f, v, T, D, h/. Therefore, the sound wave of /s/ is darker than /h/. This can be observed in the following at the PRAAT spectrograms of some examples that the researcher took from the data

above DDD [sema?] and in DDB [hema?] which mean 'close' and DDD [sopa] and in DDB [hopa] which mean 'who'. The other data were displayed in the Appendix 3.

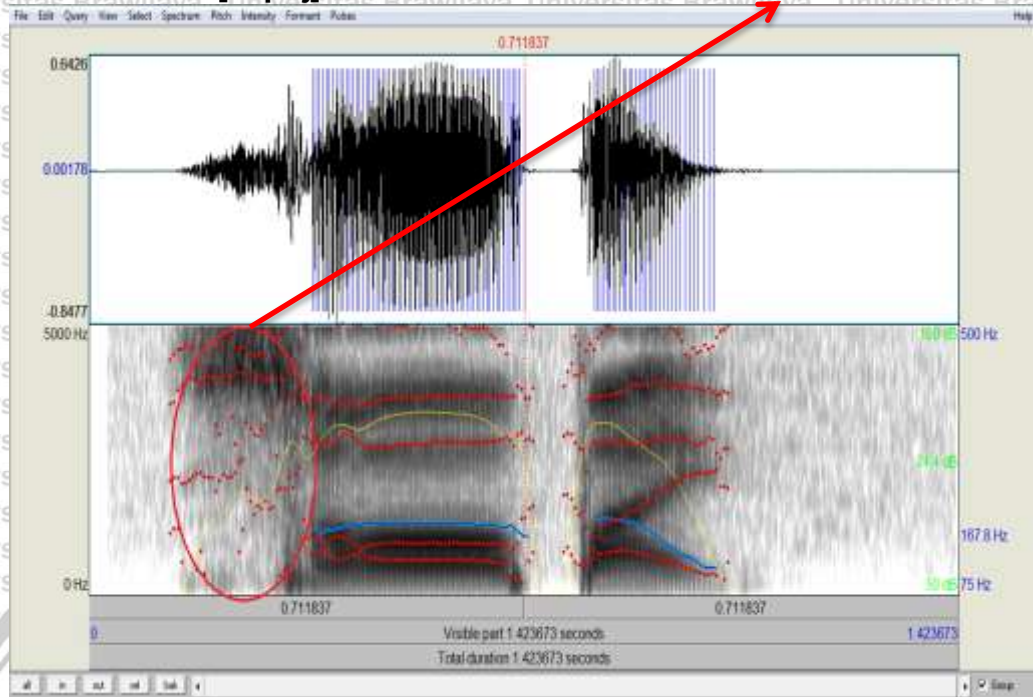
Praat Picture:[semak]



Praat Picture:[hemak]



Praat Picture:[sɔpaj]



Praat Picture:[hɔpaj]

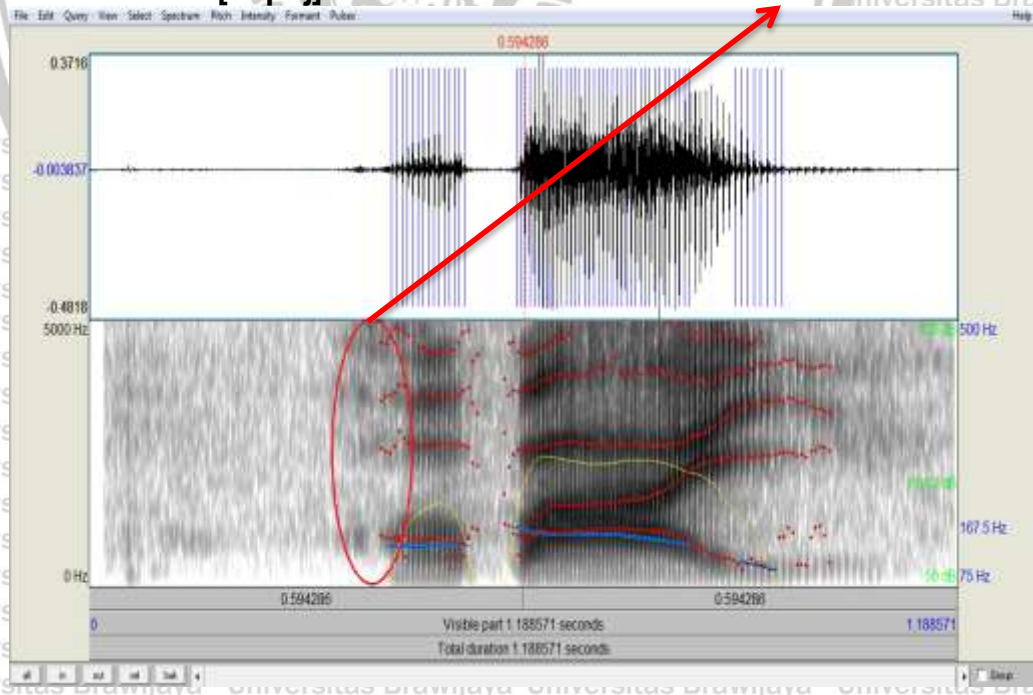
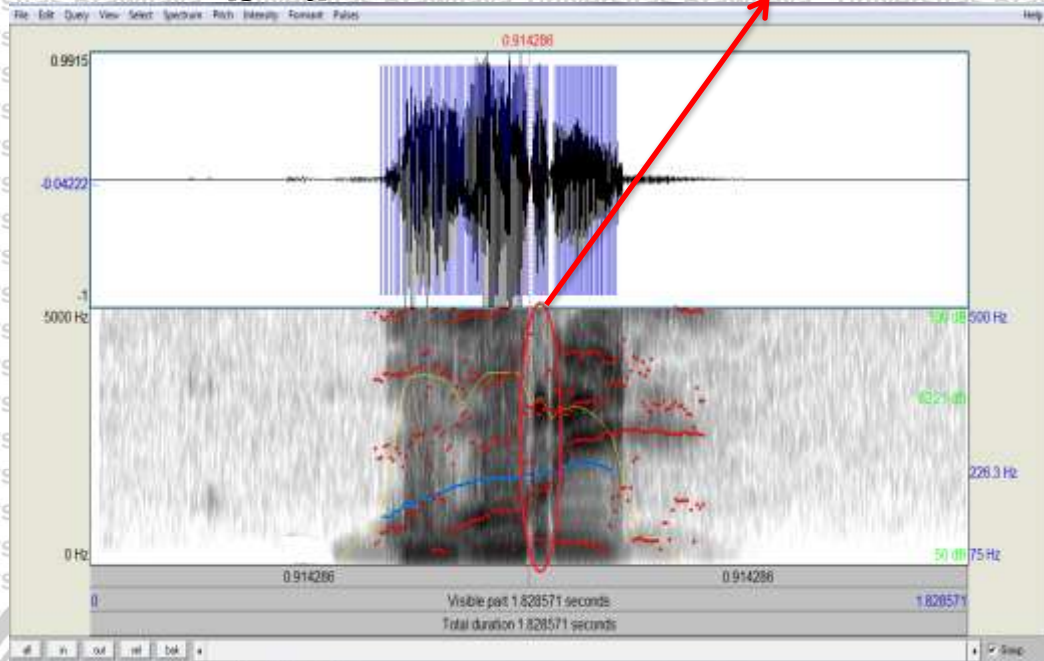


Table 4.3 The consonant alteration on last syllable

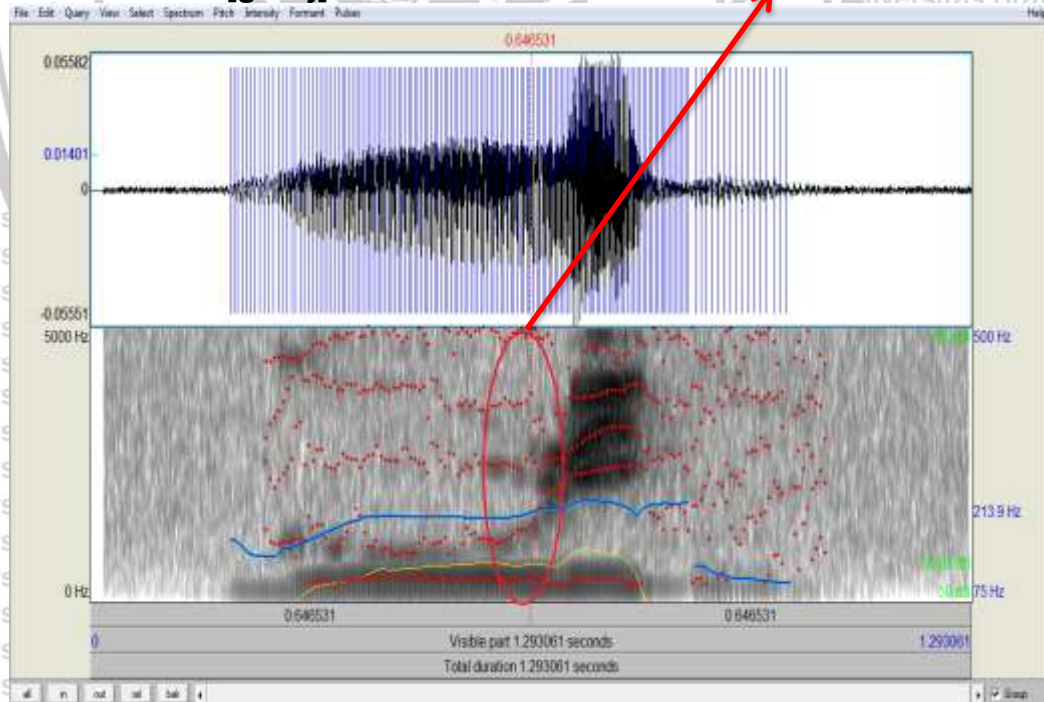
WORD	DDD	DDB
Lie Down	[guriŋ]	[guriŋ]
People	[uraŋ]	[uraŋ]
Thin	[lipis]	[lipih]
Slippery	[licin]	[licin]
Bi	[bosar]	[bosar]
He/ She	[ija]	[ija]

The second type happens on the consonant alteration in the last syllable. The first data showed the change is in the third sequences, such as 'lie down' in DDD is [guriŋ] in DDD and [guriŋ] in DDB. This happens from The phonemes /r/ become /r/. The phoneme /r/ is a thrill where the tongue flap is more than one times and /r/ as flap where the tongue flap is only once time. It can be observed in the following PRAAT spectrograms.

Praat Picture: [guriŋ]

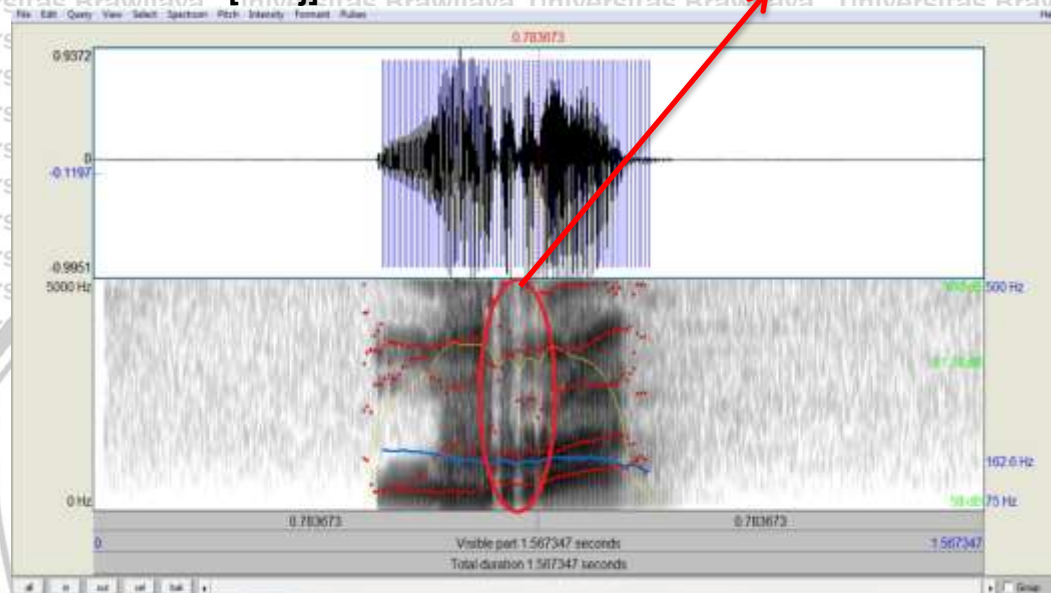


Praat Picture: [guriŋ]

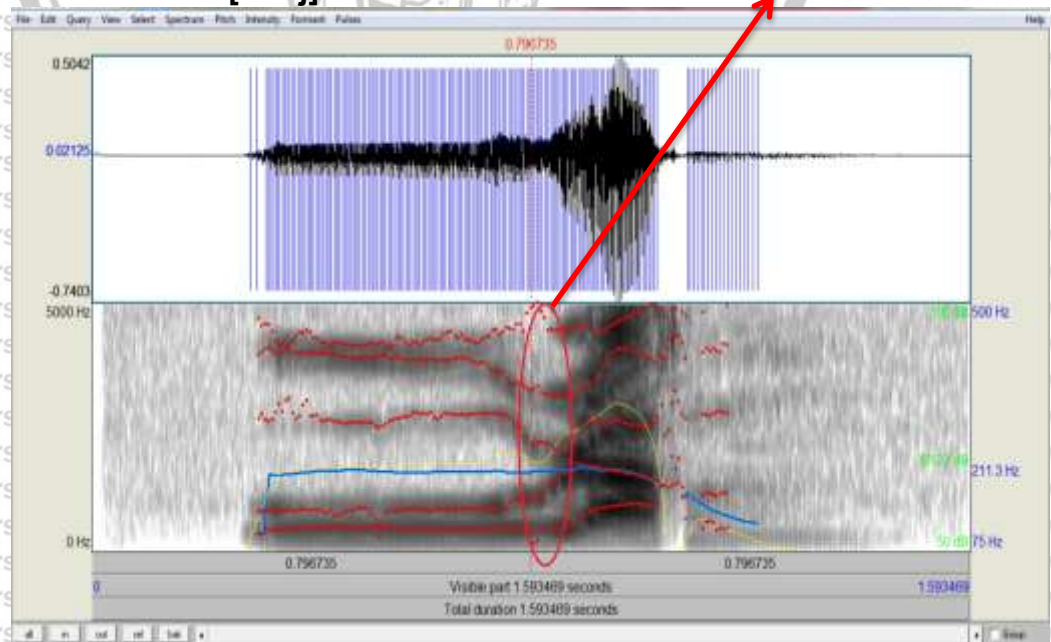


The change also happens in second sequence, such as 'people' in DDD is [uran] and [uran] in DDB. This happens from The phonemes /r/ become /r/. It can be observed at the following of the PRAAT spectrograms.

Praat Picture: [uran]



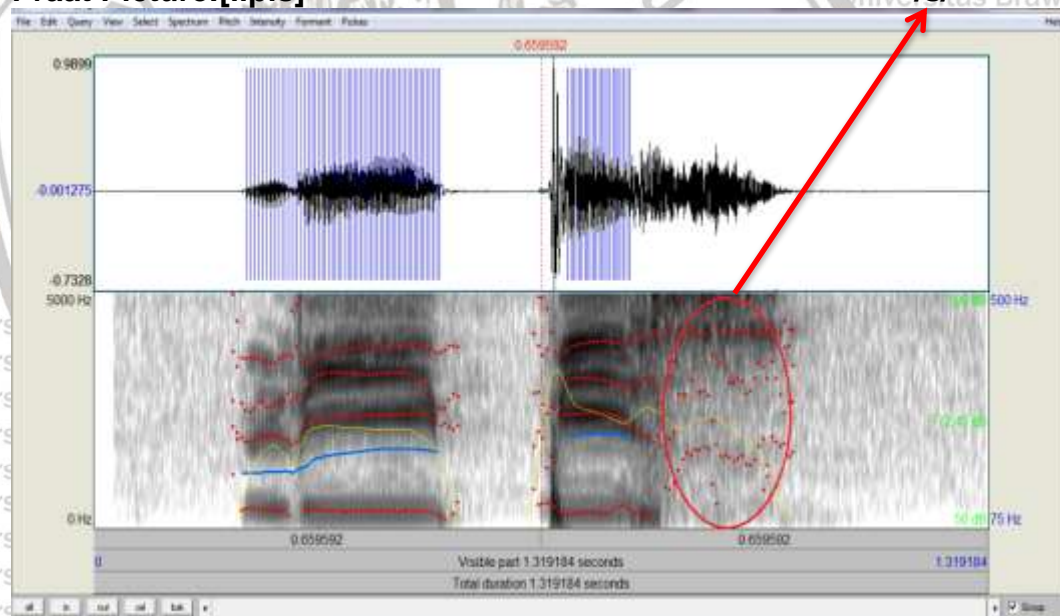
Praat Picture: [uran]



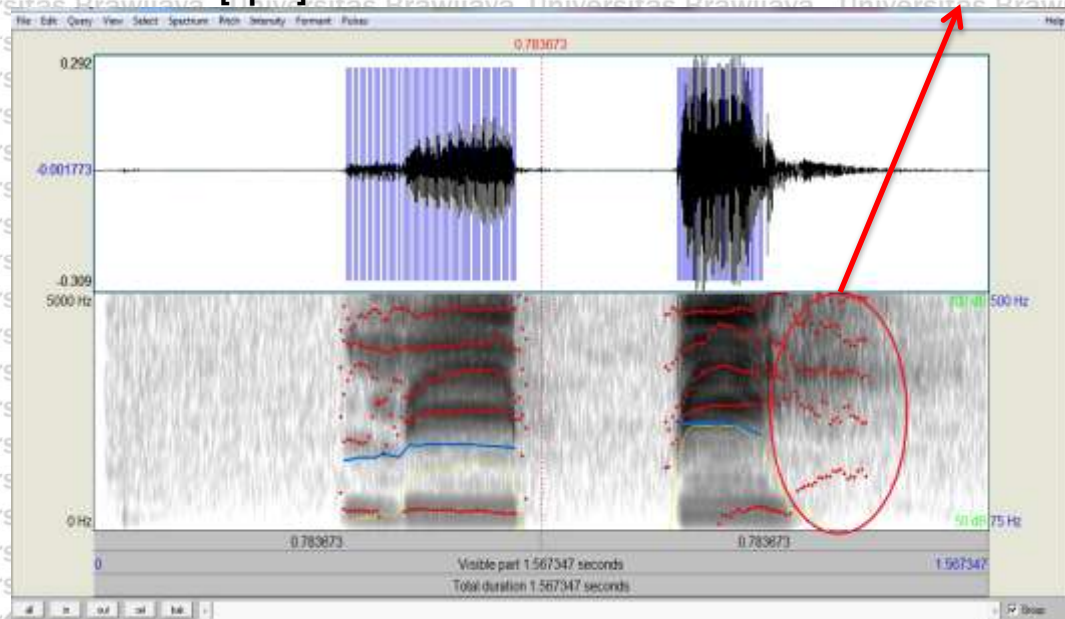
The alteration of phoneme /s/ into /h/ does not only happen on the first syllable but also can happen on the last syllable, for the example on first gloss [lipis] becomes [lipih] in third data. The sequence of alteration is in the last sequence. It can be said the phoneme /h/ is one of the special characteristics of DDB where they change phoneme /s/ into /h/ even when they speak the Indonesian words. The spectrogram of these words also shows that the turbulence of the phoneme /s/ is stronger than phoneme /h/.

It can be observed in the following PRAAT spectrogram between [lipis] and [lipih].

Praat Picture:[lipis]

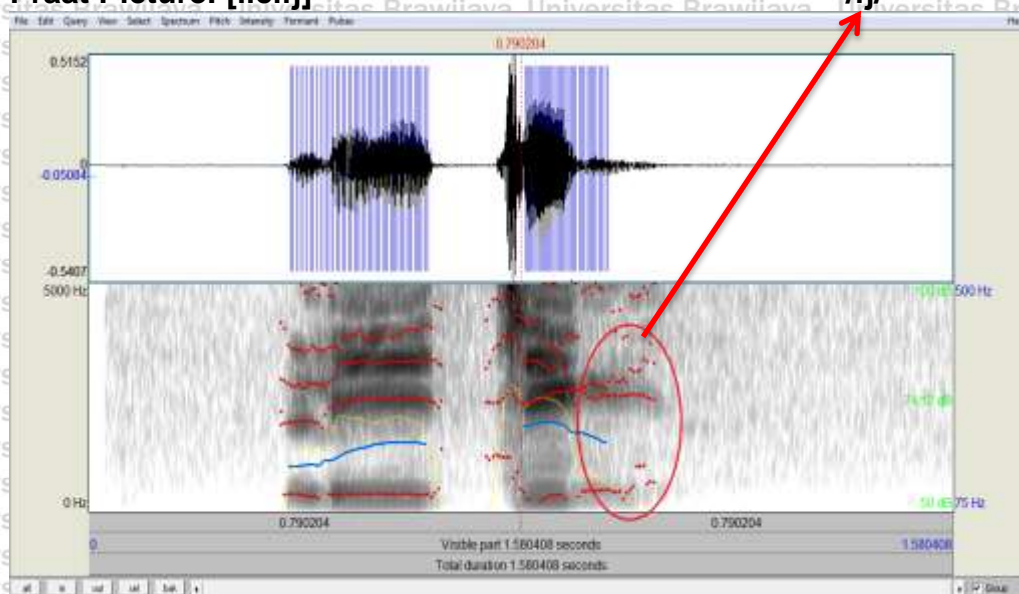


Praat Picture:[lipih]

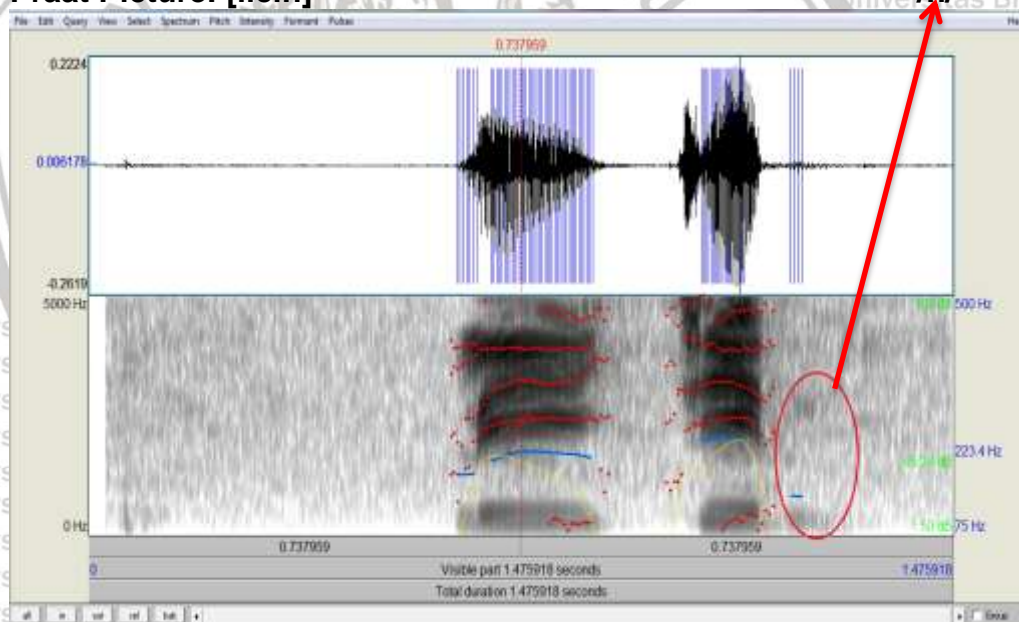


The alteration also happens from phoneme /ŋ/ into /n/. The phoneme /ŋ/ is a voiced velar nasal consonant and /n/ is a voiced alveolar nasal consonant. The nasal sounds are affected by the vowel sound where the vowel sound is raised when it meets the consonant /ŋ/ in the last s. The sound wave showed an upward direction whose F1 is 491 Hz and F2 is 2373 Hz. On other hand, the vowel sound are leveled if it meets the consonant /n/ in the last syllable and sound wave showed a downward slope whose F1 2324 Hz is and F2 is 2381 Hz.

Praat Picture: [licin]

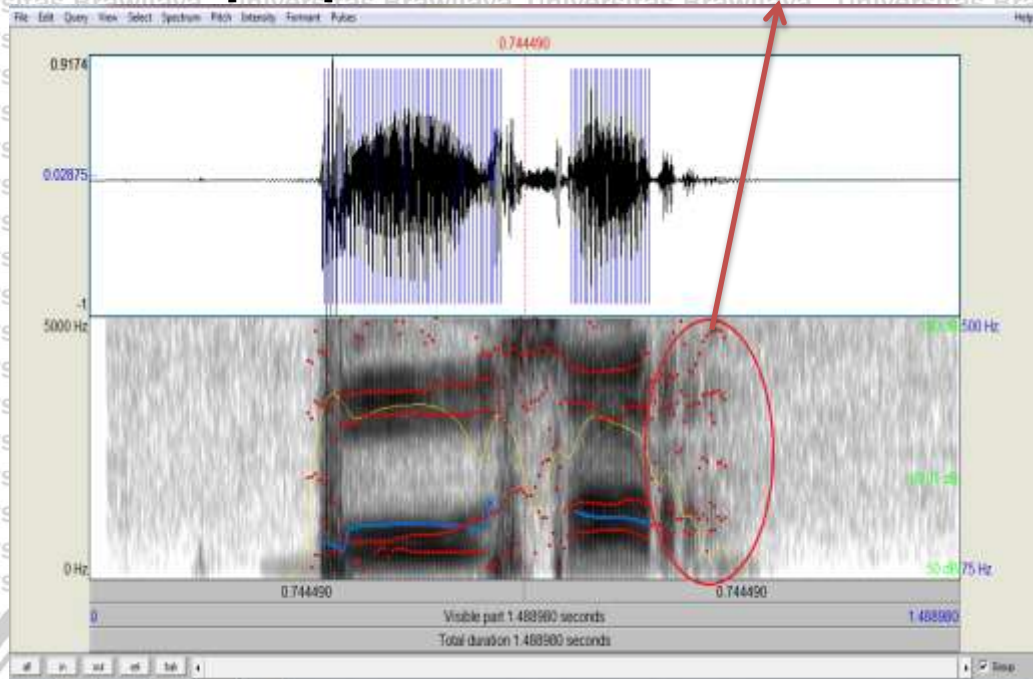


Praat Picture: [licin]

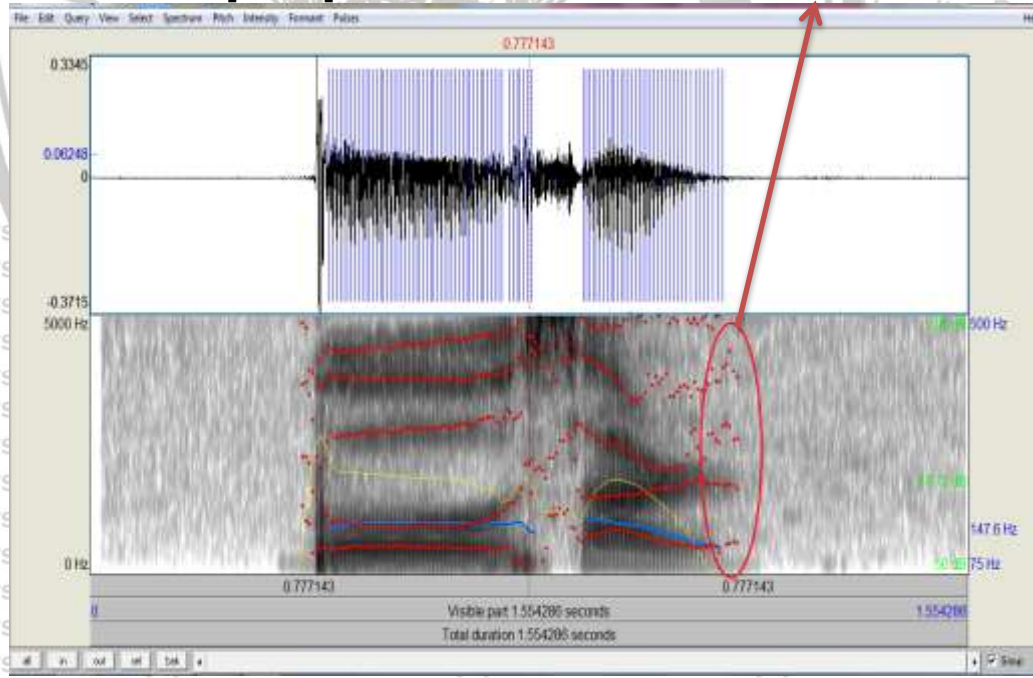


The alteration from phonemes /r/ become /r/ also happens on the last sequence. Taking example "big" in DDD is [bosar] and in DDB is [bosar] in fourth data. This happens from The phonemes /r/ become /r/. It can be observed at the following of the PRAAT spectrograms.

Praat Picture: [bosar]

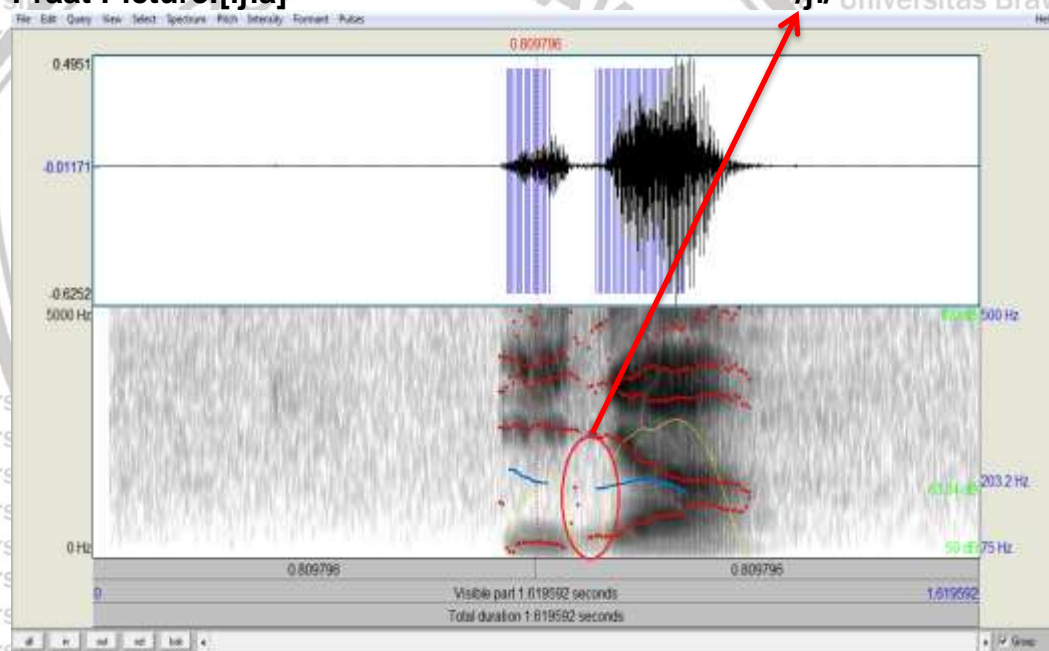


Praat Picture: [bosar]



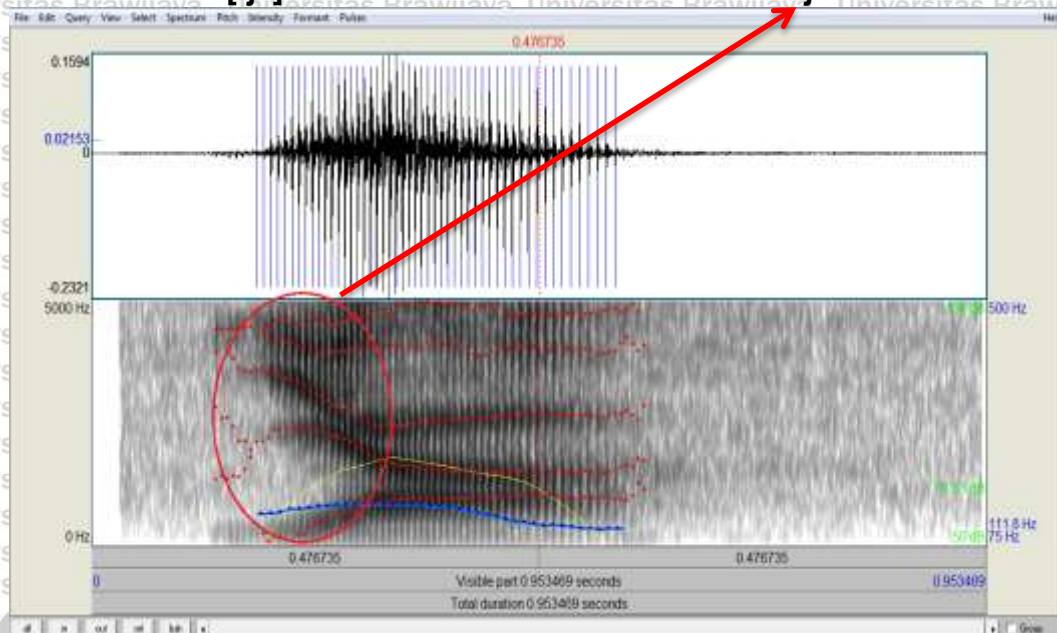
There is alteration of consonant sound, that is phoneme /ŋ/ in word [ina] becomes /j/ in [ija]. The phoneme /ŋ/ as voiced palatal nasal consonant and /j/ as voiced palatal glides consonant. The nasal sounds affects the surrounding vowel sound, therefore the sound /i/ is raised in [ina]. But in [ija], the phoneme /j/ has similar formant pattern like /i/ where the phoneme /j/ is semi-vowel. This can observed at the following PRAAT spectrograms. The other data of the consonant alteration on second syllable were displayed on appendix 4.

Praat Picture:[ina]



Praat Picture: [ija]

/j/



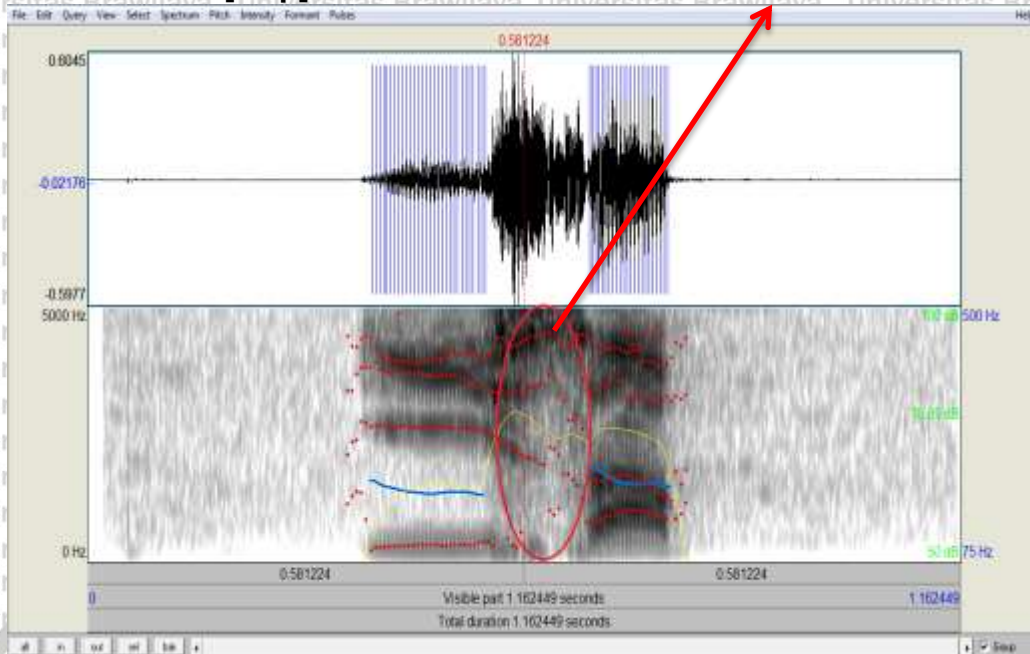
The third type of consonant variation is the consonant insertion on the first syllable. The datum is displayed on table 4.4.

Table 4.4 The consonant insertion on the first syllable

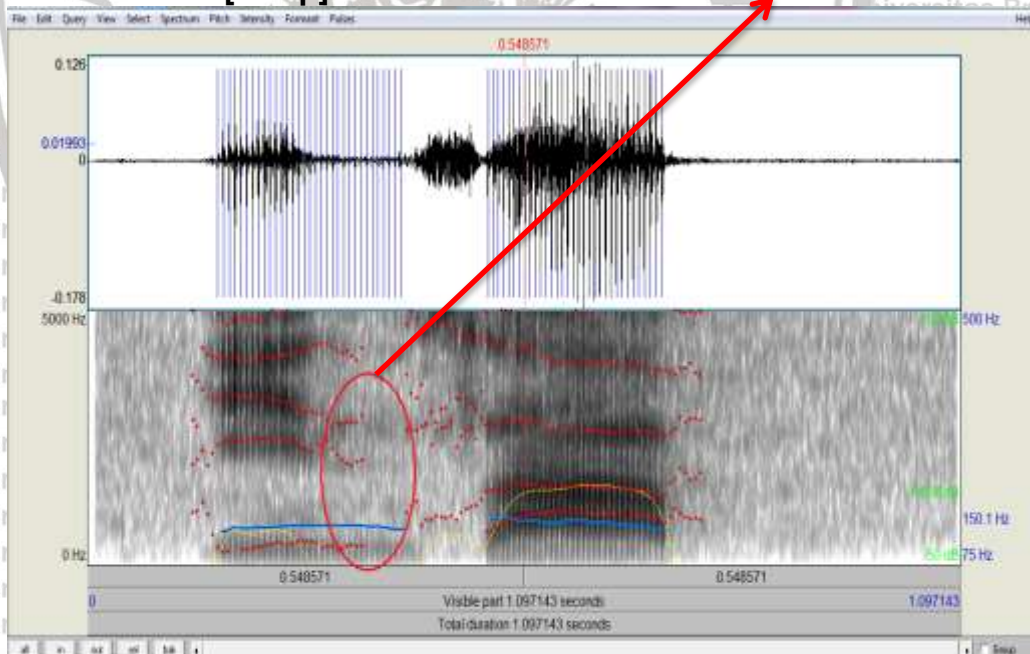
WORD	DDD	DDB
Suck	[isap]	[insap]

The insertion of consonant happens on the first syllable where there is insertion of phoneme /n/ in. The phoneme /n/ is voiced alveolar nasal consonant. It can be observed at the PRAAT spectrograms between [isap] and [insap].

Praat Picture: [isap]



Praat Picture: [insap]



4.2 DISCUSSIONS

In the words of Dayak Desa language that are spoken by the speaker of DDD and DDB, there are variations of phonological in usage.

This confirms the finding of previous research that phonological variation happens on vowel variation and consonant variation (Zulaeha, 2010). This research found the variation happens on vowel variation consists of raising the vowel sound on the closed syllable: /ε~i/, and raising the vowel sound on the open syllable: /ε~ə/, and happens on consonant variation that consist on the consonant alteration on the first syllable: /s~/h/, the consonant alteration in the last syllable: /s~/h/, /ŋ~/n/, /r~/r/ and sound:/ŋ~/j/, and the consonant insertion in the first syllable: /Ø~/n/.

The variations are also found in another language such as in Mualang language (Tjia, 2007) where there is the vowel lowering from dialect of Mualang Ili to dialect of Mualang Ulu. While in Ibanic variation is many words are found in Indonesian that end in /-aŋ/ and /-an/ replaced by /-ai/ (Shin, 2015). On dialect of Javanese in Pemalang Regency (Isaura, 2011), the phonological variations of Javanese vowel phoneme form in are in the form of 10 variations vowel phoneme / a, ə, |, ,, u, U, I, i, O, o /, and variations of Javanese consonant phoneme, / p, s, n, j, m, b, g, k, c, t, th, l, h, y, r, d, dh /. On dialect of Javanese language in Paciran, Lamongan Regency, the phonological variations happen on allophones variation, sound insertion, sound alteration, sound shifthing, lowering sound on close syllable and sound substitution (Purwaningsih, 2015). It can be said

almost all dialect or sub-dialect in a language have the form of variations such as vowel variation and consonant variation.

Besides, while conducting the research, the researcher found that there are difference pronunciation of the suffix and the preposition between the participants within the range up to 50 years old and the participants within the range under 50 years old. It happened both in DDD and DDB. For example: "to walk", the old one pronounces [bajalan] and the young one pronounce [bəjalan]. The difference happens on suffix /ba-/ and /bə-/. It also happens on a preposition. For example: "to the market".

The old one pronounces [ka pasar] and the young one pronounces [kə pasar]. It shows there is language shifting happens in this language. Not only the pronunciation but also many words of Dayak Desa language are not used anymore. They tend to use Indonesian or Malay language.

However, this research only used two hundreds of Swadesh vocabularies to find out the phonological differences between two sub-dialects. Many terms of Dayak Desa language that can not be covered by these vocabularies.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions based on the findings and discussions in Chapter IV. All of them will be presented below.

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings and discussions in chapter IV, this study concludes there are thirty-nine words from 200 Swadesh vocabularies that showed the phonological differences between sub-dialects of DDD and DDB. They contained vowel variation and consonant variation. The differences in some phonemes become a special characteristic for DDB. Those are the phoneme /r/ of DDD changed into /r/ in DDB. There are twenty-two data showed the consonant variation of /r/.

Then, the phoneme /s/ in the first syllable or in the second syllable of sub-dialect of DDD changed into the phoneme /h/ of sub-dialect DDB.

There are eleven data showed the alteration of the phoneme /s/ of DDD into the phoneme /h/ of DDB in the first syllable. There is one datum showing the alteration of the phoneme /s/ of DDD into the phoneme /h/ of DDB in the second syllable. For DDB, the phoneme /h/ is not only spoken when using their local language but when they borrow the other language. For example: [səkolah] (school) ~ [həkolah]. Whereas, the other data showed is not many changes. Each of them only showed one datum.

The result of the study showed the phonological differences of sub-dialect of DDD and DDB tend to happen more on the consonant than the vowel. Those differences can be proved on the sound /r~r/, /s~h/, /ŋ~n/, /Ø~n/, and /ŋ~j/.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

As explained in chapter I, the research about Dayak Desa language is only the division of the language. This research can provide initial information about Dayak Desa language for the next research of this topic. This research also serves as initial data on the effort in documenting Dayak Desa language. However, this research only used two hundreds of Swadesh vocabularies to find out the phonological differences between two sub-dialects. It is suggested that the next researchers use wider range of vocabularies of both sub-dialects.

On the other hand, many aspects of Dayak Desa language can be discovered. This study only focuses on the phonological differences between DDD and DDB, the next researchers can conduct research in the different fields, such as; the lexical differences, semantic difference, onomasiology difference, the semasiology difference or morphological difference. Further research on Dayak Desa language can also be done in order to find out the differences among sub-dialects of Dayak Desa Meranggau, Dayak Desa Ulu and Dayak Desa Semalak. The researcher assumes that with enriching the multidisciplinary another findings and

discussion about Dayak Desa language can be added the references about Dayak Desa language.

Besides, It is also expected the role of the government, especially the regional government of Sanggau Regency in maintaining and preserving the Dayak language. The way is by making regional regulations regarding the maintenance of languages, literature and regional scripts. It is also suggested that the local government maximizes the role of language centers in mapping, conservation and revitalization for local languages and literature. The role of each Dayak customary institution is also expected to document their own languages by creating a special division for documenting the language. Then the role of the community of user of Dayak Desa language itself is also very much needed in maintaining local languages. The very simple thing to do is to be proud of using your own local language.

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APPENDIX 1

200 KATA DASAR SWADESH (DAYAK DESA DAWAK)

No	KOSAKATA	Partisipan 1	Partisipan 2	Partisipan 3
1.	Abu	Abu	Abu	Abu
2.	Air	Aek	Aek	Aek
3.	Akar	Urat	Urat	Urat
4.	Aku	Aku	Aku	Aku
5.	Alir (me)	Aler (Ngaler)	Aler (Ngaler)	Baranyut
6.	Anak	Onak	Onak	Onak
7.	Angin	Buak	Buak	Buak
8.	Anjing	Asok	Asok	Asok
9.	Apa	Opai	Opai	Opai
10.	Api	Api	Api	Api
11.	Apung	Timbol	Timbol	Karapol
12.	Asap	Asap	Asap	Asap
13.	Awan	Romang	Romang	Romang
14.	Bagaimana	Macam moni	Macam moni	Macam moni
15.	Baik	Baik	Baik	Panci/ Solek
16.	Bakar	Cucol/ Pandok/ tugoh	Cucol/ Pandok/ tugoh	Cucol/ Pandok
17.	Balik	Belakang	Balakang	Pulang, Singkar
18.	Banyak	Banyak	Banyak	Jangkak
19.	Bapak	Opak/Opang	Opak/Opang	Opak
20.	Baring	Guring	Guring	Guring
21.	Baru	Baru	Baru	Baru
22.	Basah	Basak	Basak	Basak
23.	Batu	Batu	Batu	Batu
24.	Beberapa	Beberopai	Beropai	Baropai
25.	Belah (me)	Piak (Miak)	Piak (Miak)	Piak (Miak)
26.	Benar	Unggoh	Unggoh	Bonar/Unggoh
27.	Benih	Boneh	Boneh	Boneh
28.	Bengkak	Bongkak	Bongkak	Bongkak
29.	Berenang	Beronang	Baronang	Baronang
30.	Berjalan	Bejalan	Bajalan	Bajalan
31.	Berat	Borat	Borat	Borat
32.	Beri	Borek (mborek)	Borek (mborek)	Borek (mborek)
33.	Besar	Bosak	Bosak	Bosar
34.	Bilamana (jikalau)	Tika oni	Tika oni	Ari oni
35.	Binatang	Benatang	Banatang	Banatang

36.	Bintang	Bintang	Bintang	Bintang
37.	Buah	Buah	Buah	Buah
38.	Bulan	Bulan	Bulan	Bulan
39.	Bulu	Bulu	Bulu	Bulu
40.	Bunga	Bunga	Bunga	Bunga
41.	Bunuh	Bunoh	Bunoh	Bunoh
42.	Buru (buru)	Buru (baburu), (copat-copat)/(angas-angas)	Buru (baburu), (copat-copat)/(angas-angas)	Goras (copat-copat)/(angas-angas)
43.	Buruk	Burok	Burok	Burok
44.	Burung	Burong	Burong	Burong
45.	Busuk	Buntut	Buntut	Buntut/Buntau
46.	Cacing	Cacing	Cacing	Cacing
47.	Cium	Umah/cium	Umah/cium	Umah
48.	Cuci	Basok (bebasok)/betop as	Basok (babasok)/beto pas	Basok
49.	Daging	Isek/dagin	Isek/dagin	Isek
50.	Dan	Ngan	Ngan	Ngan
51.	Danau	Danau	Danau	Talaga
52.	Darah	Darah	Darah	Darah
53.	Datang	Datang	Datang	Datang
54.	Daun	Daun	Daun	Daun
55.	Debu	Dobu	Dobu	Dobu
56.	Dekat	Semak	Semak	Semak
57.	Dengan	Ngan	Ngan	Ngan
58.	Dengar	Dinga (Ndinga)	Dinga (Ndinga)	Dinga (Ndinga)
59.	Di dalam	Ke dalam	Ka dalam	Ka dalam
60.	Di, pada	Di / ka	Di / ka	Di / ka
61.	Dimana	Di Doni/doni	Di Doni/doni	Di Doni
62.	Dingin	Celap	Celap	Kadodap/Colap
63.	Diri (ber)	Diri (Bediri)	Diri (Bediri)	Diri (Badiri)
64.	Di sini	Ka/di sitok	Ka/di sitok	Ka/di sitok
65.	Di situ	Ka/di sinun	Ka/di sinun	Ka/di sinun
66.	Dorong	Surong/sungguk	Surong/sunggu k	Surong/sungguk
67.	Dua	Duak	Duak	Duak
68.	Duduk	Dudok	Dudok	Dudok
69.	Ekor	Ekok	Ekok	Ekok
70.	Empat	Mpat	Mpat	Mpat
71.	Engkau	Ikau	Ikau	Ikau
72.	Gali	Galek	Galek	Galek
73.	Garam	Garam	Garam	Garam
74.	Garuk	Gayok	Gayok	Gayok

75.	Gemuk	Gomok	Gomok	Gomok
76.	Gigi	Gigi	Gigi	Gigi
77.	Gigit	Gigit/Kurak/ompi s	Gigit/Kurak/om pis	Kurak
78.	Gosok	Gasak/Unsut	Gasak/Unsut	Unsut (barunsut)
79.	Gunung	Bukit	Bukit	Bukit
80.	Hantam	Antam	Antam	Tutoh
81.	Hapus	Apus	Apus	Apus
82.	Hati	Ati	Ati	Ati
83.	Hidung	Idong	Idong	Idong
84.	Hidup	Idup	Idup	Idup
85.	Hijau	Ijau	Ijau	Ijau
86.	Hisap	Insap	Insap	Insap
87.	Hitam	Itam	Itam	Itam
88.	Hitung	Itong	Itong	Itong
89.	Hujan	Ujan	Ujan	Ujan
90.	Hutan	Utan	Utan	Utan
91.	Ia	Inya	Inya	Inya
92.	Ibu	umak/indong	umak/indong	Indok
93.	Ikan	Ikan	Ikan	Ikan
94.	Ikat	Ikat/Kobat/kalis	Ikat/Kobat/kalis	Kobat
95.	Isteri	Bini	Bini	Bini
96.	Ini	Itok	Itok	Nyan/ tok
97.	Itu	Nun/nyan	Nun/nyan	Nun
98.	Jahit	Jaik	Jaik	Jaik
99.	Jalan	Jalan	Jalan	Jalan
100.	Jantung	Jantong	Jantong	Jantong
101.	Jatuh	Jatuk	Jatuk	Jatuk
102.	Jauh	Jaoh	Jaoh	Jaoh
103.	Kabut	Ombun	Ombun	Ombun
104.	Kaki	Kaki	Kaki	Kaki
105.	Kalau	Kalau	Kalau	Kalau
106.	Kami, kita	Kamek, kitu	Kamek, kitu	Kamek, kitu
107.	Kamu	Ikau	Ikau	Ikau
108.	Kanan	Kanan	Kanan	Kanan
109.	Karena	Karena	Karena	Karena
110.	Kata (ber)	Omong (baromong)/kata (bekata)	Omong (baromong)/kat a (bakata)	Omong (baomong)
111.	Kecil	Kocik	Kocik	Kocik
112.	Kelahi	Kelai	Kalai	Kalai (bakalai)
113.	Kepala	Kepalak	Kapalak	Kapalak
114.	Kering	Koring/rangkai	Koring/rangkai	Koring/rangkai
115.	Kiri	Kibak	Kibak	Kibak
116.	Kotor	Comek/ caluk	Comek	Comek

117.	Kuku	Kuku/Silok	Kuku/Silok	Silok
118.	Kulit	Kulik	Kulik	Kulik
119.	Kuning	Kuning	Kuning	Kuning
120.	Kutu	Gutu	Gutu	Gutu
121.	Lain	Laing	Laing	Laing
122.	Langit	Langit	Langit	Langit
123.	Laut	Laut	Laut	Laut
124.	Lebar	Libar	Libar	Bosar/Libar
125.	Leher	Lier	Lier	Lier
126.	Lelaki	Lelaki	Lalaki	Lalaki
127.	Lempar	Tikam	Tikam	Tikam
128.	Licin	Licing	Licing	Licing
129.	Lidah	Lidah	Lidah	Lidah
130.	Lihat	Mintai/ madik	Mintai/ madik	Mintai/ meliat
131.	Lima	Limak	Limak	Limak
132.	Ludah	Ludah	Ludah	Ludah
133.	Lurus	Bujor	Bujor	Bujor
134.	Lutut	Lulut	Lulut	Lulut
135.	Main	Maing/ baganas	Maing/ baganas	Maing/ baganas
136.	Makan	Makan	Makan	Makan
137.	Malam	Malam	Malam	Malam
138.	Mata	Mata	Mata	Mata
139.	Matahari	Mata ari	Mata ari	Mata ari
140.	Mati	Mati	Mati	Mati
141.	Merah	Mirah	Mirah	Mirah
142.	Mereka	Sidak	Sidak	Sidak
143.	Minum	Minum/ namaek	Minum/ namaek	Minum/ namaek
144.	Mulut	Mulut	Mulut	Biber
145.	Muntah	Mutah	Mutah	Mutah
146.	Nama	Dama	Dama	Dama
147.	Napas	Penyawak	Panyawak	Panyawak
148.	Nyanyi	Nyanyi (benyanyi)	Nyanyi (benyanyi)	Tembang (batembang)
149.	Orang	Urang	Urang	Urang
150.	Panas	Angat	Angat	Angat
151.	Panjang	Panjang	Panjang	Panjang
152.	Pasir	Paser	Paser	Paser
153.	Pegang	Pijang	Pijang	Pijang
154.	Pendek	Pendek	Pendek	Dengkat
155.	Peras	Porah	Porah	Porah
156.	Perempuan	Betinak	Batinak	Batinak
157.	Perut	Porut	Porut	Porut
158.	Pikir	Piker (miker)	Piker (miker)	Piker (miker)

159.	Pohon	Batang	Batang	Pu'un
160.	Potong	Tungkong (nungkong)/ totak (notak)	Tungkong (nungkong)/ totak (notak)	Tungkong (nungkong)/ totak (notak)
161.	Punggung	Belakang	Balakang	Balakang
162.	Pusar	Pusat	Pusat	Pusat
163.	Putih	Puteh	Puteh	Puteh
164.	Rambut	Rambut	Rambut	Rambut
165.	Rumput	Rumput	Rumput	Rumput
166.	Satu	Sutek	Sutek	Sutek
167.	Sayap	Sayap	Sayap	Sayap
168.	Sedikit	Sikit	Sikit	Sikit
169.	Siang	Tongah ari	Tongah ari	Siang/ tongah ari
170.	Siapa	Sopai	Sopai	Sopai
171.	Sempit	Sumpit	Sumpit	Bonat
172.	Semua	Semua	Semua	Samua
173.	Suami	Laki	Laki	Laki
174.	Sungai	Batang aek	Batang aek	Batang aek/karan aek
175.	Tajam	Tajam	Tajam	Tajam
176.	Tahu	Taok	Taok	Taok
177.	Tahun	Taun	Taun	Taun
178.	Takut	Golak	Golak	Golak
179.	Tali	Tali	Tali	Tali
180.	Tanah	Tanah	Tanah	Tanah
181.	Tangan	Jari	Jari	Jari
182.	Tarik	Jujut	Jujut	Jujut/rintak
183.	Tebal	Tobal	Tobal	Tobal
184.	Telinga	Telinga	Talinga	Talinga
185.	Telur	Tolok	Tolok	Tolok
186.	Terbang	Terobang	Tarobang	Tarobang
187.	Tertawa	Ketawak	Katawak	Katawak
188.	Tetek	Susu	Susu	Susu
189.	Tidak	Ndak	Ndak	Ndak
190.	Tidur	Tidok	Tidok	Tidok
191.	Tiga	Tiga	Tiga	Tiga
192.	Tikam	Amok	Amok	Lempar
193.	Tipis	Lipis	Lipis	Lipis
194.	Tiup	Ciup	Ciup	Ciup
195.	Tongkat	Tungkat	Tungkat	Tungkat
196.	Tua	Tuak	Tuak	Tuak
197.	Tulang	Tulang	Tulang	Tulang
198.	Tumpul	Tumpol	Tumpol	Tumpol
199.	Ular	Ular	Ular	Ular
200.	Usus	Karan Porut	Karan Porut	Porut

APPENDIX 2

200 KATA DASAR SWADESH (DAYAK DESA BELUNGAI)

No	KOSAKATA	Partisipan 1	Partisipan 2	Partisipan 3
1.	Abu	Abu	Abu	Abu
2.	Air	Aek	Aek	Aek
3.	Akar	Akar	Akar	Akar
4.	Aku	Aku	Aku	Aku
5.	Alir (me)	Anyut (beranyut)	Anyut (beranyut)	Aler (ngaler)
6.	Anak	Onak	Onak	Onak
7.	Angin	Buak	Buak	Buak
8.	Anjing	Asok	Asok	Asok
9.	Apa	Opai	Opai	Opai
10.	Api	Api	Api	Api
11.	Apung	Timbol	Timbol	Timbol
12.	Asap	Asap	Asap	Asap
13.	Awan	Romang	Romang	Romang
14.	Bagaimana	Macam moni	Macam moni	Macam moni
15.	Baik	Panci	Panci	Panci/ Jangak
16.	Bakar	Cucol/ Pandok	Cucol/ Pandok	Cucol/ Pandok/ Tugoh
17.	Balik	Belakang	Belakang	Balik
18.	Banyak	Banyak	Banyak	Bekapar/njangk ak
19.	Bapak	Opak/Opang	Opak/Opang	Opang
20.	Baring	Guring	Guring	Guring
21.	Baru	Baru	Baru	Bungas
22.	Basah	Basak	Basak	Basak/ Ngcior
23.	Batu	Batu	Batu	Batu
24.	Beberapa	Beropai-beropai	Beropai-beropai	Beropai am
25.	Belah (me)	Piak (Miak)	Piak (Miak)	Piak
26.	Benar	Unggoh	Unggoh	Unggoh
27.	Benih	Boneh	Boneh	Boneh
28.	Bengkak	Bongkak/Komban ng	Bongkak/Kombang	Bongkak
29.	Berenang	Baronang	Baronang	Beronang
30.	Berjalan	Bajalan	Bajalan	Berangkat
31.	Berat	Borat	Borat	Borat
32.	Beri	Borek (mborek)	Borek (mborek)	Borek (mborek)
33.	Besar	Bosar	Bosar	Bosar
34.	Bilamana (jikalau)	Seandai e	Seandai e	Bilaam

35.	Binatang	Banatang	Banatang	Benatang
36.	Bintang	Bintang	Bintang	Bintang
37.	Buah	Buah	Buah	Buah
38.	Bulan	Bulan	Bulan	Bulan
39.	Bulu	Bulu	Bulu	Bulu
40.	Bunga	Bunga	Bunga	Bunga
41.	Bunuh	Bunoh	Bunoh	Bunoh
42.	Buru (buru)	Copat-copat	Copat-copat	Gora (copat-copat)/(angas-angas)
43.	Buruk	Burok	Burok	Burok
44.	Burung	Burong	Burong	Burong
45.	Busuk	Buntut	Buntut	Jahat
46.	Cacing	Cacing	Cacing	Cacing
47.	Cium	Umah	Umah	Ummah
48.	Cuci	Basok (Bebasok/Betopas)	Basok (Bebasok/Betopas)	Basok
49.	Daging	Isek	Isek	Isek
50.	Dan	Ngan	Ngan	Ngan
51.	Danau	Danau	Danau	Danau
52.	Darah	Darah	Darah	Darah
53.	Datang	Datang	Datang	Datang
54.	Daun	Daun	Daun	Daun
55.	Debu	Dobu	Dobu	Dobu
56.	Dekat	Hemak/Semak	Hemak/Semak	Homak
57.	Dengan	Ngan	Ngan	Ngan
58.	Dengar	Dinga (Ndinga)	Dinga (Ndinga)	Dinga
59.	Di dalam	Ka dalam	Ka dalam	Ke dalam
60.	Di, pada	Di / ka	Di / ka	Di / ka
61.	Dimana	Di Doni	Di Doni	Di oni
62.	Dingin	Colap	Colap	Colap
63.	Diri (ber)	Diri (Badiri)	Diri (Badiri)	togak (Badiri)
64.	Di sini	Ka/di Hitok	Ka/di Hitok	Ke sitok
65.	Di situ	Ka/di Hinun	Ka/di Hinun	Di sinun
66.	Dorong	Hurong/Hunggu k	Hurong/Hungguk	Surong/sunggu k
67.	Dua	Duak	Duak	Duak
68.	Duduk	Dudok	Dudok	Dudok
69.	Ekor	Ekok	Ekok	Ekok
70.	Empat	Mpat	Mpat	Mpat
71.	Engkau	Ikau	Ikau	Ikau
72.	Gali	Galek	Galek	Galek
73.	Garam	Garam	Garam	Garam
74.	Garuk	Gayok	Gayok	Garok/Gayok

75.	Gemuk	Gomok	Gomok	Gomok
76.	Gigi	Gigi	Gigi	Gigi
77.	Gigit	Gigit (nggigit)	Gigit (nggigit)	Gigit
78.	Gosok	Gasak	Gasak	Gasak
79.	Gunung	Bukit	Bukit	Bukit/gunong
80.	Hantam	Bantai	Bantai	Bantai
81.	Hapus	Apus	Apus	Purus
82.	Hati	Ati	Ati	Ati
83.	Hidung	Idong	Idong	Idong
84.	Hidup	Idup	Idup	Idup
85.	Hijau	Ijau	Ijau	Ijau
86.	Hisap	Minsap	Minsap	Ingsap
87.	Hitam	Itam	Itam	Itam
88.	Hitung	Itong	Itong	Itong/bilang
89.	Hujan	Ujan	Ujan	Ujan
90.	Hutan	Utan	Utan	Utan
91.	la	la	la	la
92.	Ibu	Indong	Indong	Indong/umak
93.	Ikan	Ikan	Ikan	Ikan
94.	Ikat	Ikat	Ikat	Singkol
95.	Isteri	Bini	Bini	Bini
96.	Ini	Itok	Itok	Tok
97.	Itu	Nyan	Nyan	Nun
98.	Jahit	Jaik	Jaik	Enjait
99.	Jalan	Jalan	Jalan	Jalan
100.	Jantung	Jantong	Jantong	Jantong
101.	Jatuh	Jatuk	Jatuk	Jatuk
102.	Jauh	Jaoh	Jaoh	Jaoh
103.	Kabut	Obok	Obok	Kabut
104.	Kaki	Kaki	Kaki	Kaki
105.	Kalau	Kalok	Kalok	Anggar
106.	Kami, kita	Kamik, kitu	Kamik, kitu	Kamek, kitu
107.	Kamu	Ikau	Ikau	Ikau
108.	Kanan	Kanan	Kanan	Kanan
109.	Karena	Karena	Karena	Akibat
110.	Kata (ber)	Omong (baomong)	Omong (baomong)	Omong (beomong)/ kata (bekata)
111.	Kecil	Kocik	Kocik	Kocik
112.	Kelahi	Kelai (bekelai)	Kelai (bekelai)	Kalaik
113.	Kepala	Kapalak	Kapalak	Kepalak
114.	Kering	Koring	Koring	Koring
115.	Kiri	Kibak	Kibak	Kibak
116.	Kotor	Comek	Comek	Comek
117.	Kuku	Hilok	Hilok	Kuku

118.	Kulit	Kulik	Kulik	Kulik
119.	Kuning	Kuning	Kuning	Kuning
120.	Kutu	Gutu	Gutu	Gutu
121.	Lain	Laing	Laing	Beda
122.	Langit	Langit	Langit	Langit
123.	Laut	Laut	Laut	Laut
124.	Lebar	Libar	Libar	Lebar
125.	Leher	Lier	Lier	Lier
126.	Lelaki	Lalaki	Lalaki	Lelaki
127.	Lempar	Tikam	Tikam	Tikam
128.	Licin	Licin	Licin	Licin
129.	Lidah	Lidah	Lidah	Lidah
130.	Lihat	Madik	Madik	Liat
131.	Lima	Limak	Limak	Limak
132.	Ludah	Ludah	Ludah	Ludah
133.	Lurus	Bujor	Bujor	Bujor
134.	Lutut	Lulut	Lulut	Lulut
135.	Main	Maing/ baganas	Maing/ baganas	Main
136.	Makan	Makan	Makan	Makan / majoh
137.	Malam	Malam	Malam	Malam
138.	Mata	Mata	Mata	Mata
139.	Matahari	Mata ari	Mata ari	Mata ari
140.	Mati	Mati	Mati	Mati
141.	Merah	Mirah	Mirah	Merah
142.	Mereka	Sidak/Hidak	Sidak/Hidak	Sidak
143.	Minum	Minum/ namaek	Minum/ namaek	Minum/ namaek
144.	Mulut	Mulut	Mulut	Mulut
145.	Muntah	Mutah	Mutah	Utah
146.	Nama	Dama	Dama	Nama
147.	Napas	Panyawak	Panyawak	Penyawak
148.	Nyanyi	Tembang (betembang)	Tembang (betembang)	Nyanyi/betiman g
149.	Orang	Urang	Urang	Urang
150.	Panas	Angat	Angat	Angat
151.	Panjang	Panjang	Panjang	Panjang
152.	Pasir	Paser	Paser	Paser
153.	Pegang	Conggam	Conggam	Tangkap
154.	Pendek	Pendek	Pendek	Dengkat
155.	Peras	Porah	Porah	Poras
156.	Perempuan	Batinak	Batinak	Betinak
157.	Perut	Porut	Porut	Porut
158.	Pikir	Piker (miker)	Piker (miker)	Piker (miker)
159.	Pohon	Pu'un Kayu	Pu'un Kayu	Poon
160.	Potong	Tungkong	Tungkong	Tungkong



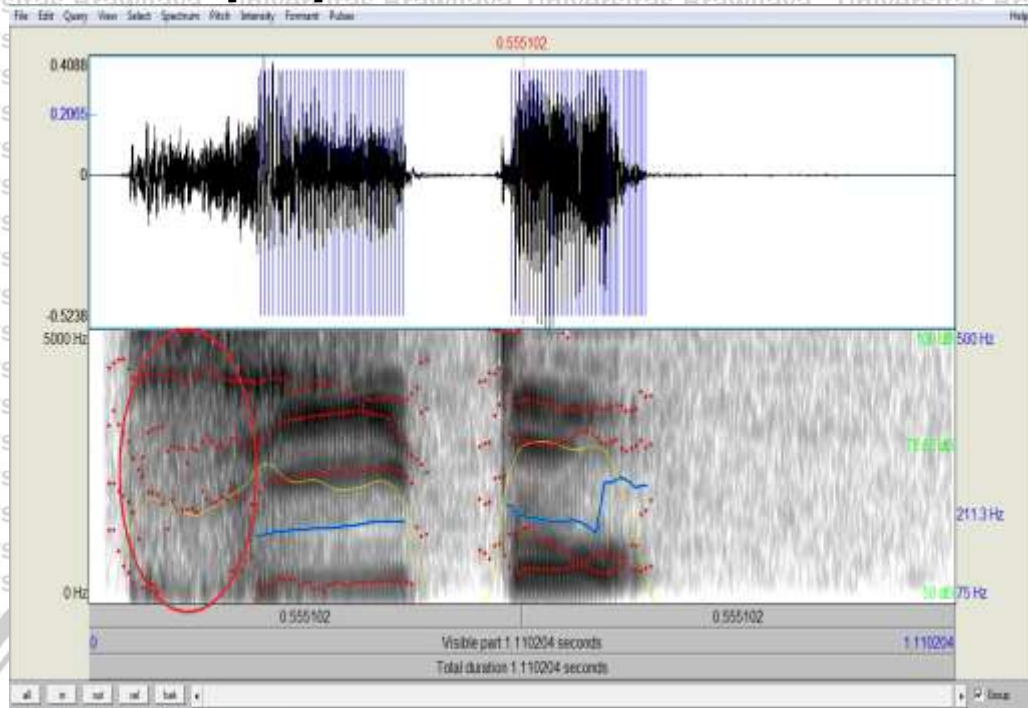
161.	Punggung	Balakang/Pingg ang	Balakang/Pingg an	Punggung
162.	Pusar	Pusat	Pusat	Pusat
163.	Putih	Puteh	Puteh	Puteh
164.	Rambut	Rambut	Rambut	Rambut
165.	Rumput	Rumput	Rumput	Rumput
166.	Satu	Sutek/Hutek	Sutek/Hutek	Sutek
167.	Sayap	Hayap	Hayap	Sayap
168.	Sedikit	Hikit	Hikit	Sikit/Hikit
169.	Siang	Siang/ ari	Siang/ tongah ari	Siang
170.	Siapa	Hopai	Hopai	Hopai
171.	Sempit	Simpit/Himpit	Simpit/Himpit	Himpit
172.	Semua	Hamua	Hamua	Semua
173.	Suami	Laki	Laki	Laki
174.	Sungai	Batang aek	Batang aek	Batang aek/sungai
175.	Tajam	Tajam	Tajam	Tajam
176.	Tahu	Taok	Taok	Taok
177.	Tahun	Taun	Taun	Taun
178.	Takut	Golak	Golak	Golak
179.	Tali	Tali	Tali	Tali
180.	Tanah	Tanah	Tanah	Tanah
181.	Tangan	Jari	Jari	Jari
182.	Tarik	Jujut	Jujut	Jujut
183.	Tebal	Tobal	Tobal	Tobal
184.	Telinga	Talinga	Talinga	Telinga
185.	Telur	Tolok	Tolok	Tolok
186.	Terbang	Tarobang	Tarobang	Terobang
187.	Tertawa	Katawak	Katawak	Tetawak
188.	Tetek	Susu	Susu	Susu
189.	Tidak	Ndak	Ndak	Endak
190.	Tidur	Tidok	Tidok	Tidok
191.	Tiga	Tiga	Tiga	Tiga
192.	Tikam	Tikam	Tikam	Cucok
193.	Tipis	Lipih	Lipih	Lipis
194.	Tiup	Nciup	Nciup	Ciup
195.	Tongkat	Tungkat	Tungkat	Tungkat
196.	Tua	Tuak	Tuak	Tuak
197.	Tulang	Tulang	Tulang	Tulang
198.	Tumpul	Tumpol	Tumpol	Tumpol
199.	Ular	Ular	Ular	Ular
200.	Usus	Karan Porut	Karan Porut	Usus

THE APPENDX 3

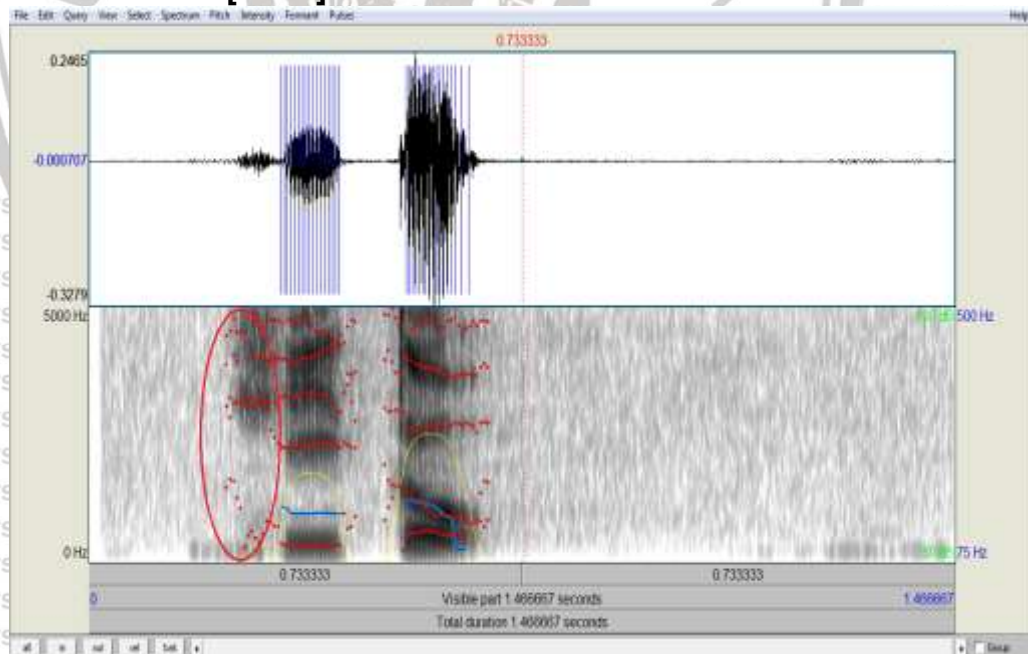
/s~h/: The consonant alteration on first syllable

No.	WORDS	DDD	DDB
1.	Here	[sɪtəʔ]	[hɪtəʔ]
2.	There	[sɪnʊn]	[hɪnʊn]
3.	Push	[sʊrɔŋ]	[hʊrɔŋ]
4.	They	[sɪdəʔ]	[hɪdəʔ]
5.	One	[sʊtɛʔ]	[hʊtɛʔ]
6.	Wing	[sajap]	[hajap]
7.	A little	[sɪkɪt]	[hɪkɪt]
8.	Narrow	[sɔmpɪt]	[hɔmpɪt]
9.	All	[səmuə]	[həmuə]

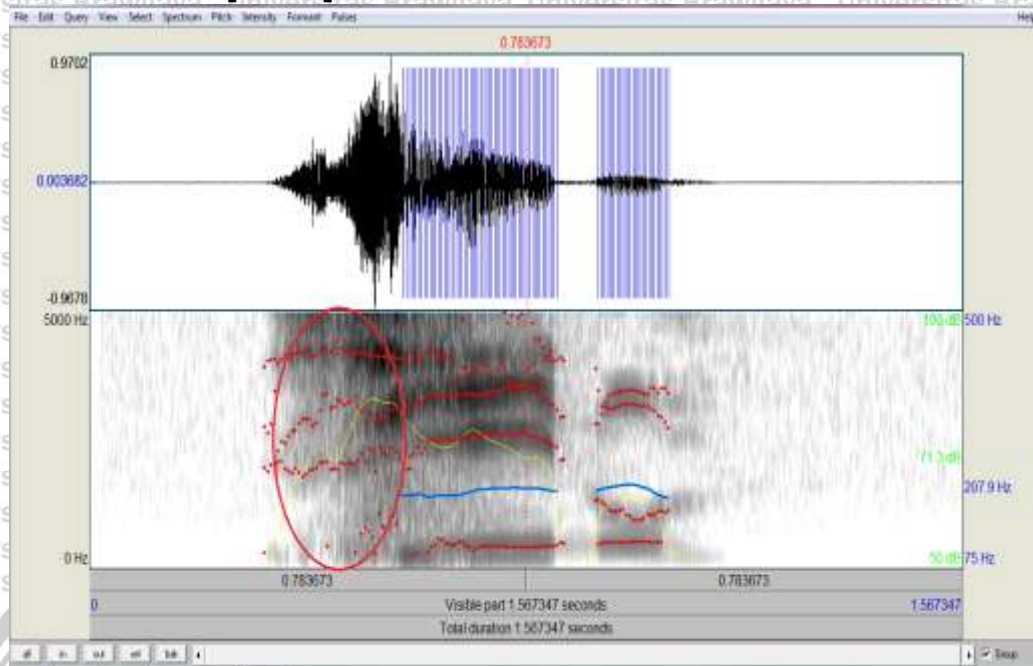
Praat Picture: [sito?]



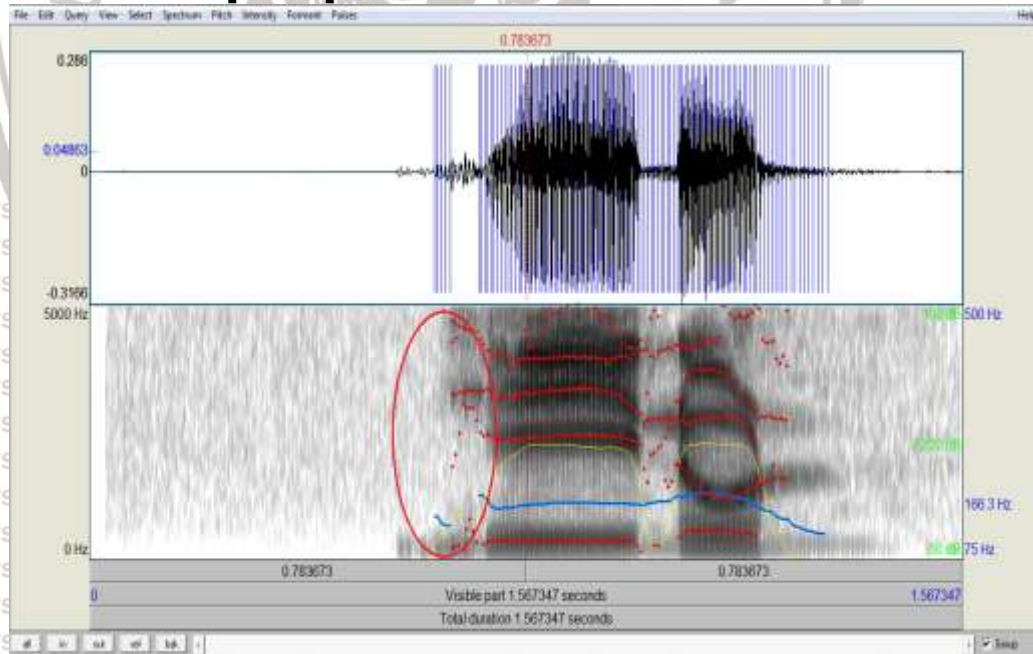
Praat Picture: [hito?]



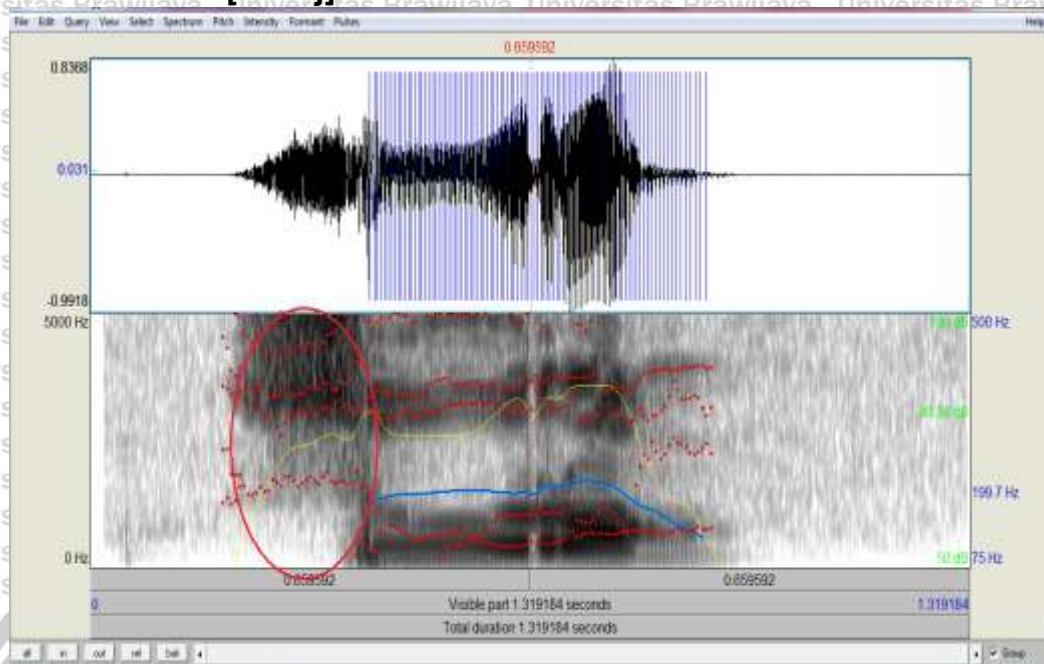
Praat Picture: [sinun]



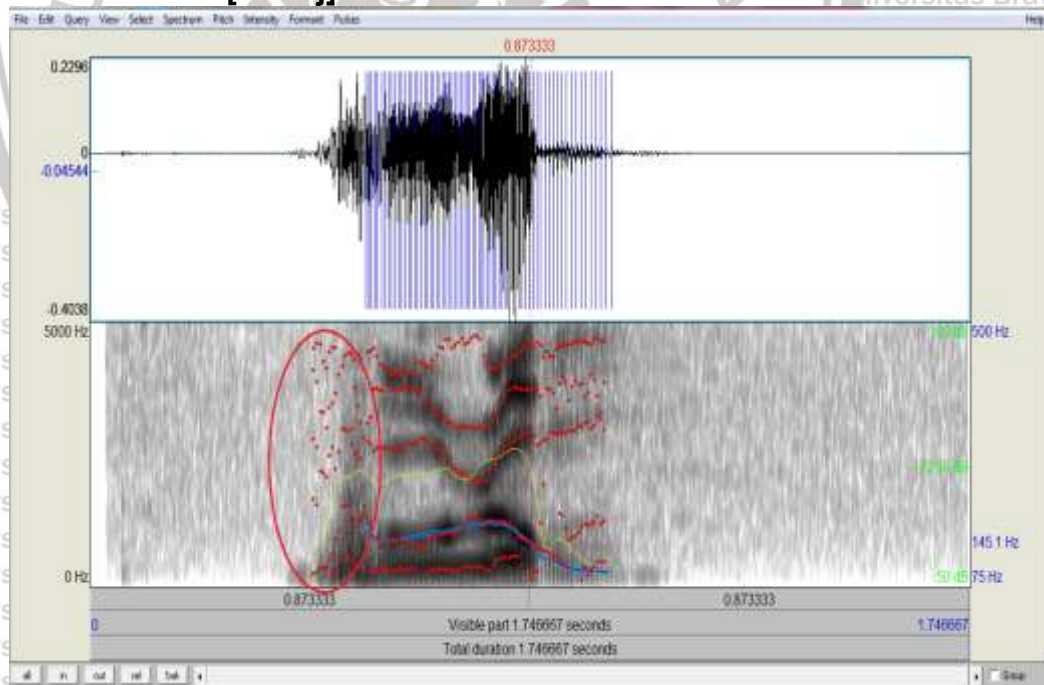
Praat Picture: [hinun]



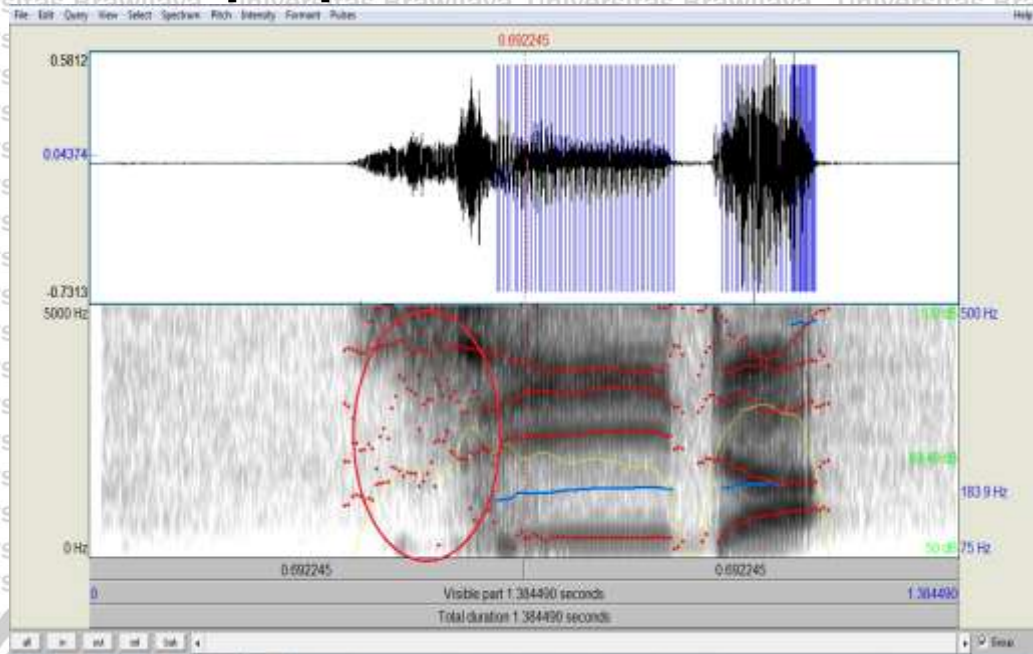
Praat Picture: [surɔŋ]



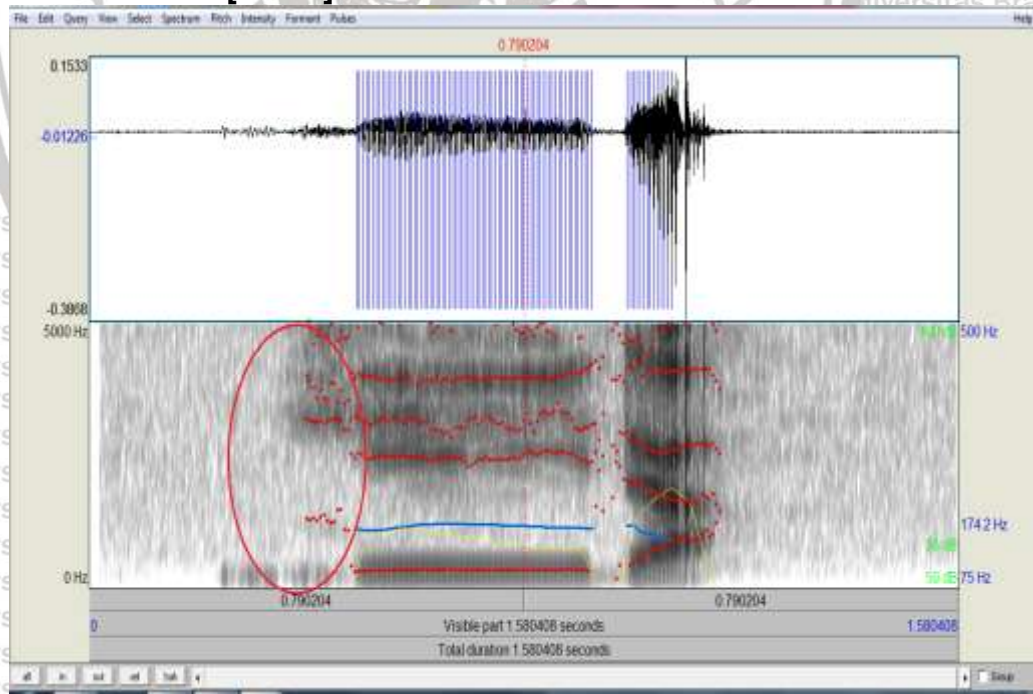
Praat Picture: [hurɔŋ]



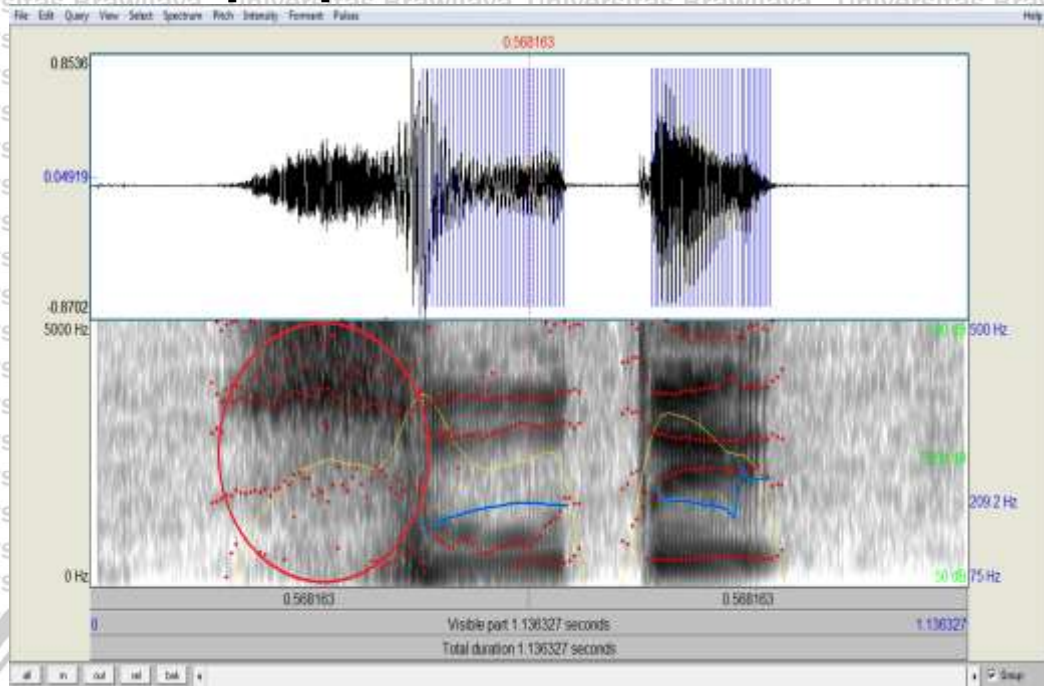
Praat Picture: [sida?]



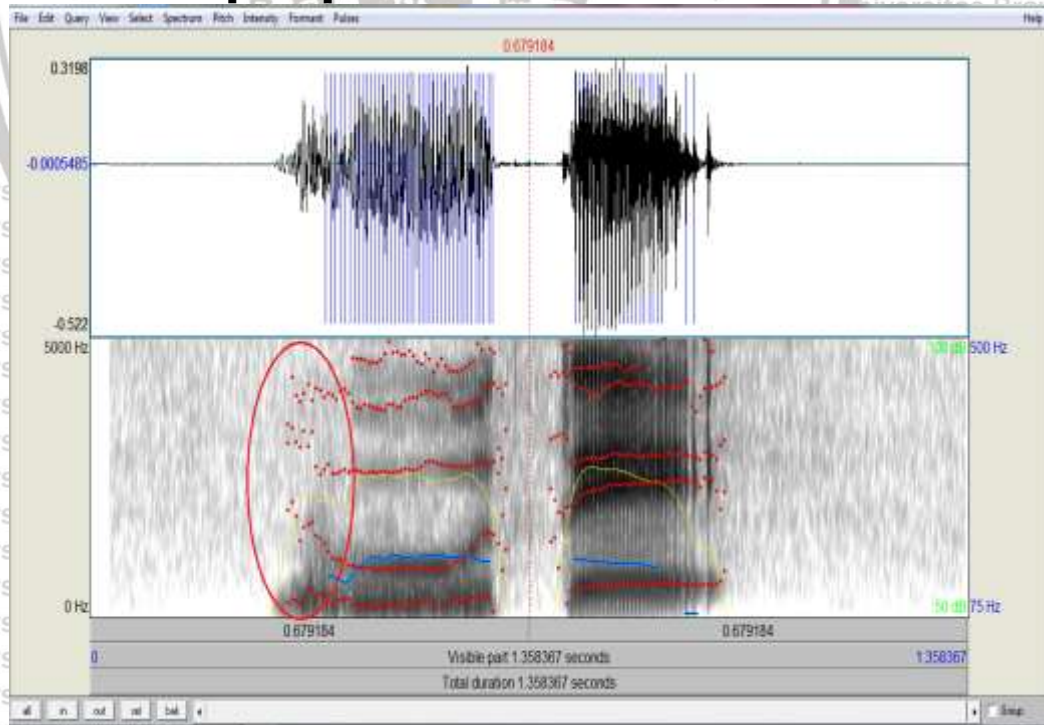
Praat Picture: [hida?]



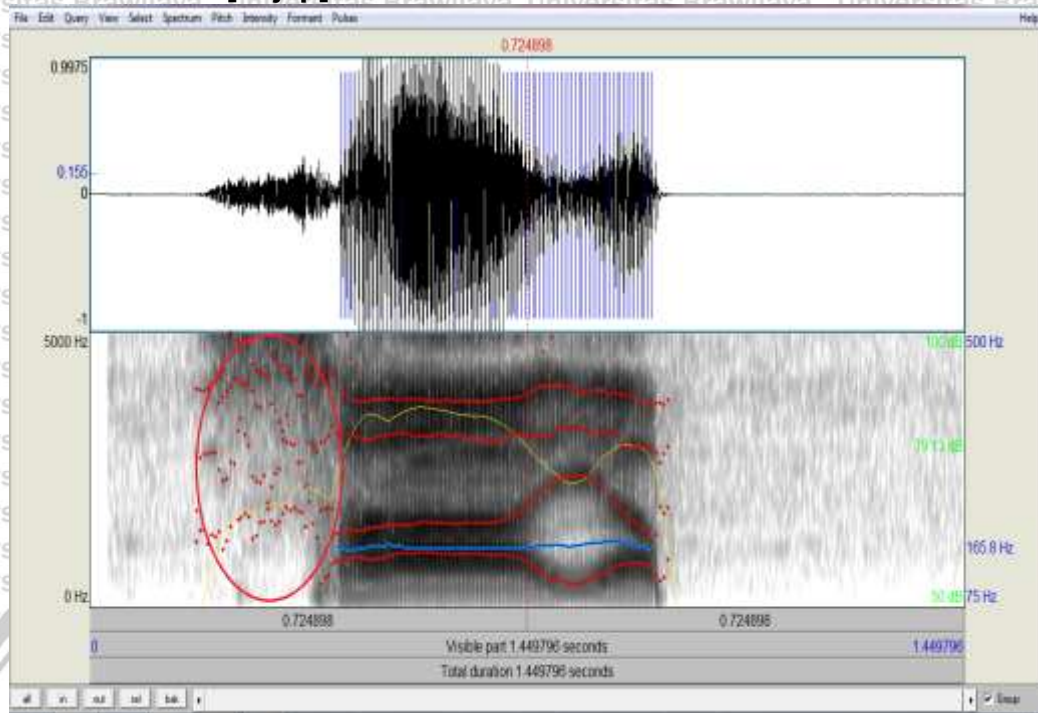
Praat Picture: [sutε?]



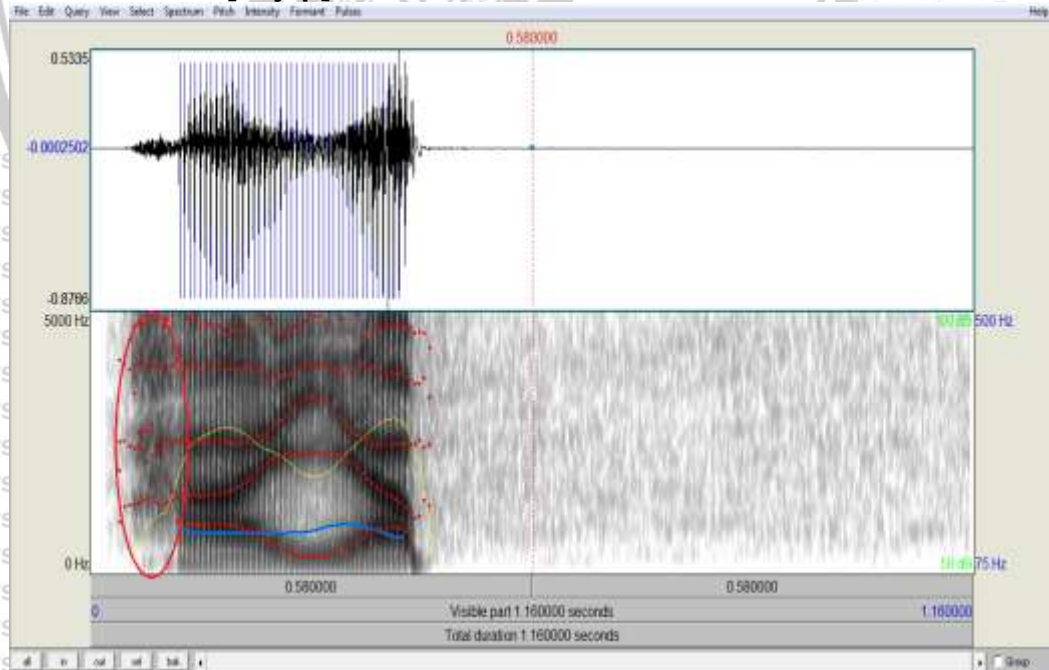
Praat Picture: [hutε?]



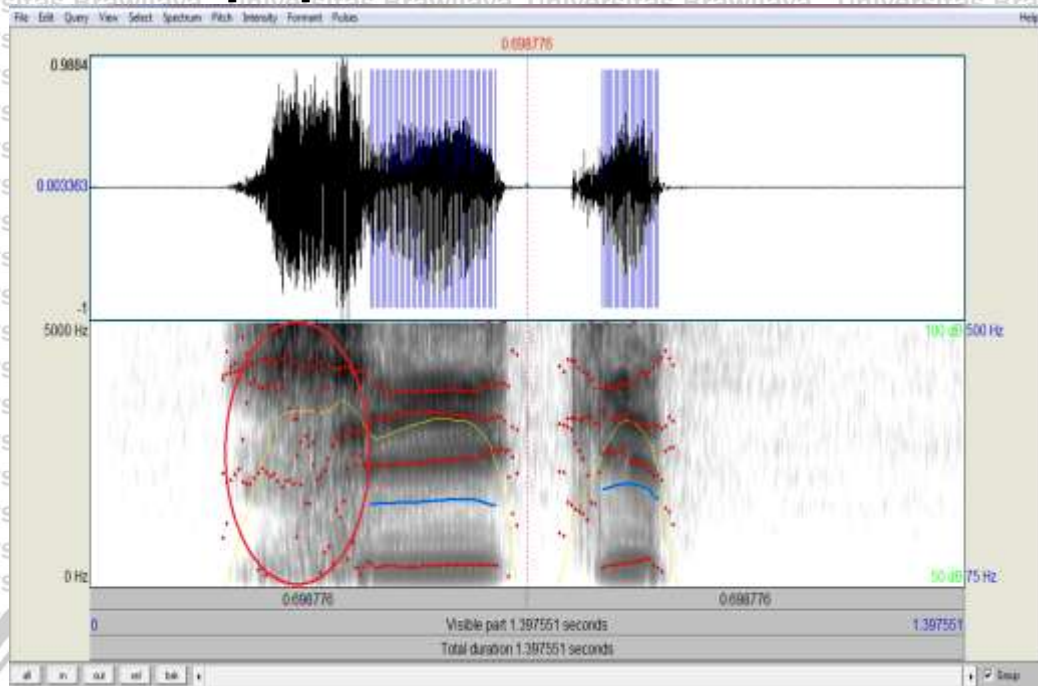
Praat Picture: [sajap]



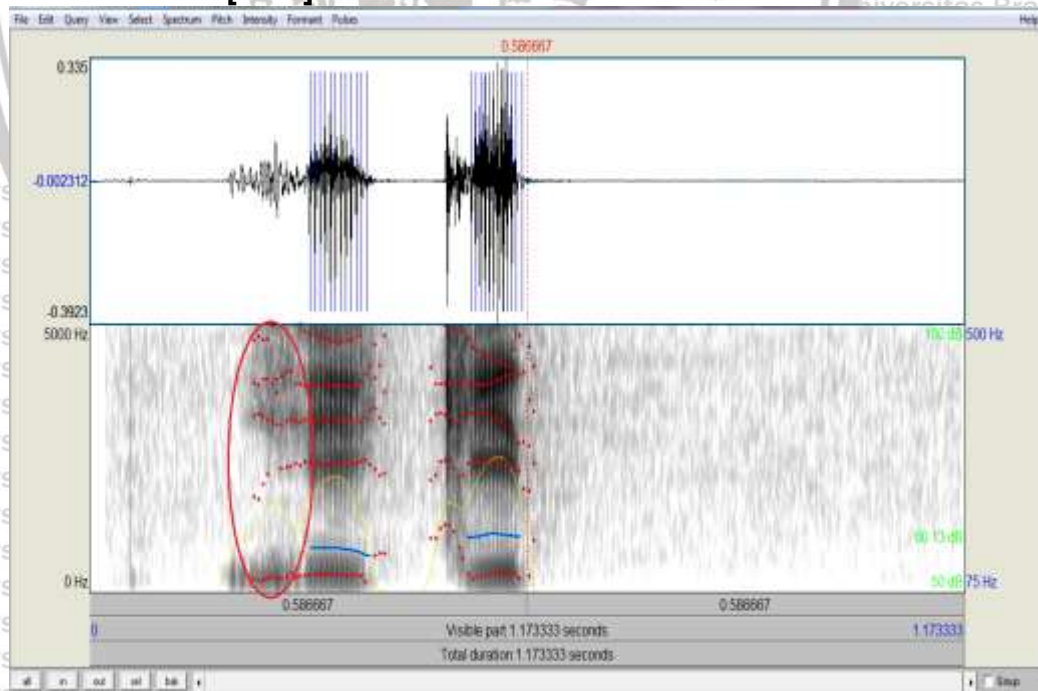
Praat Picture: [hajap]



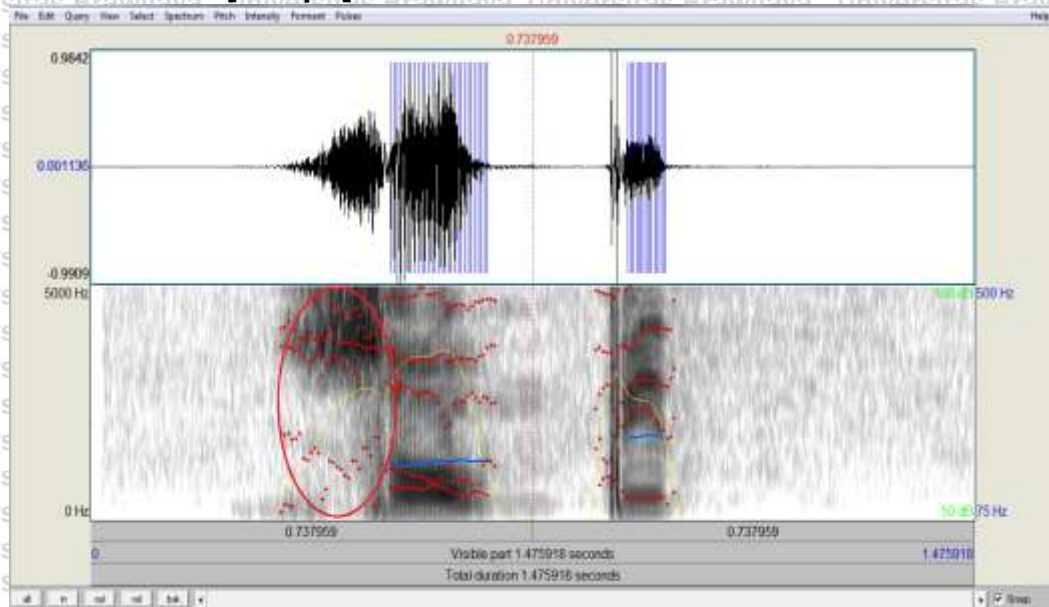
Praat Picture: [sikit]



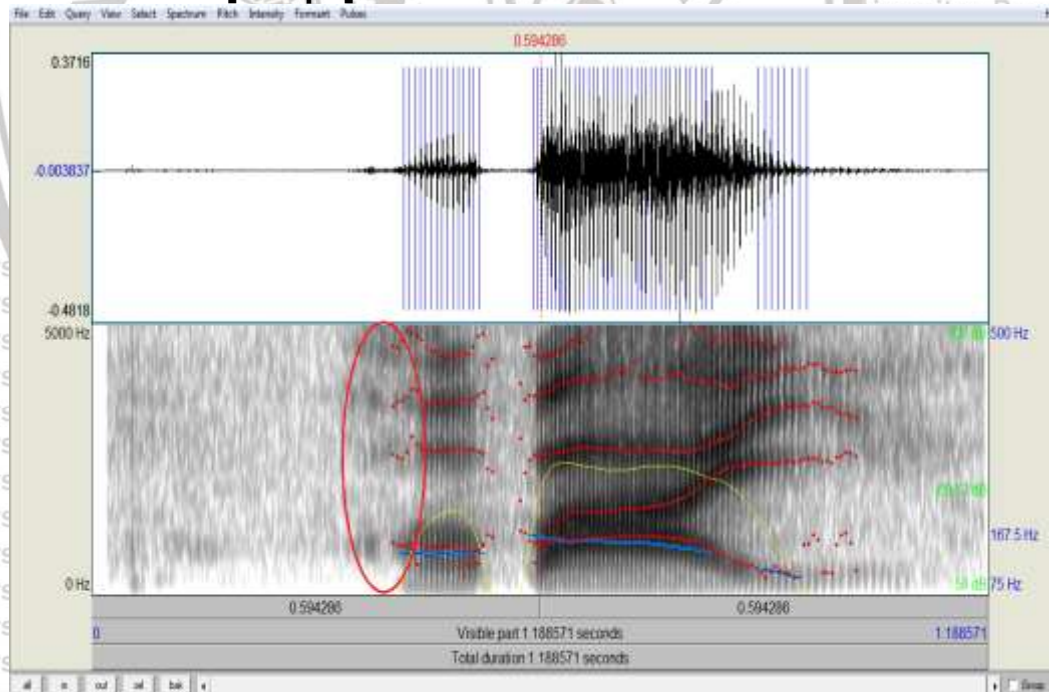
Praat Picture: [hikit]



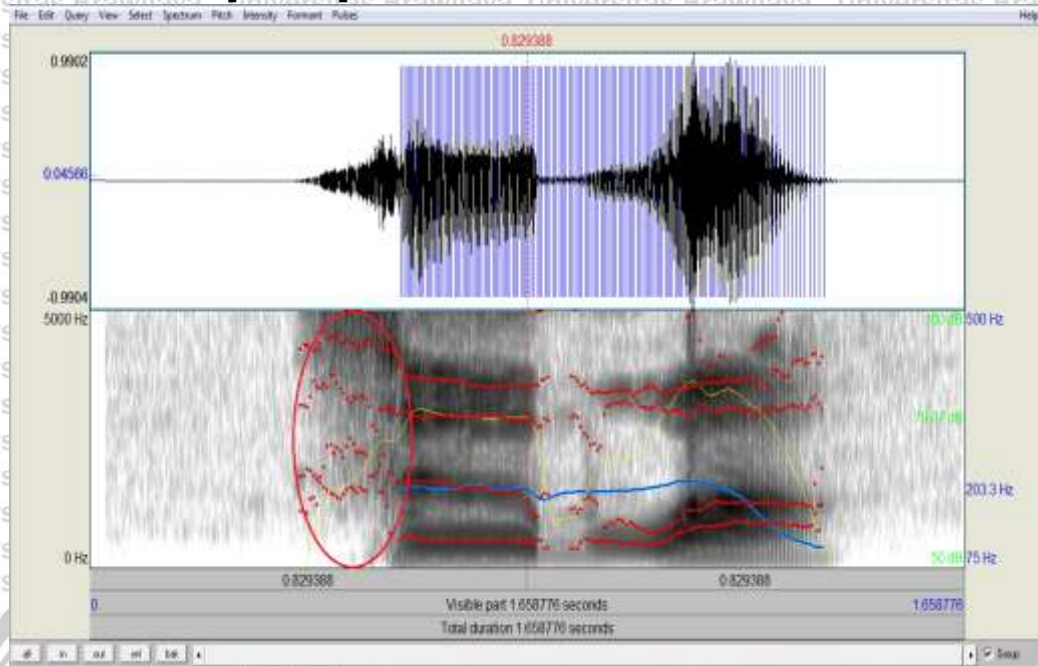
Praat Picture: [sompit]



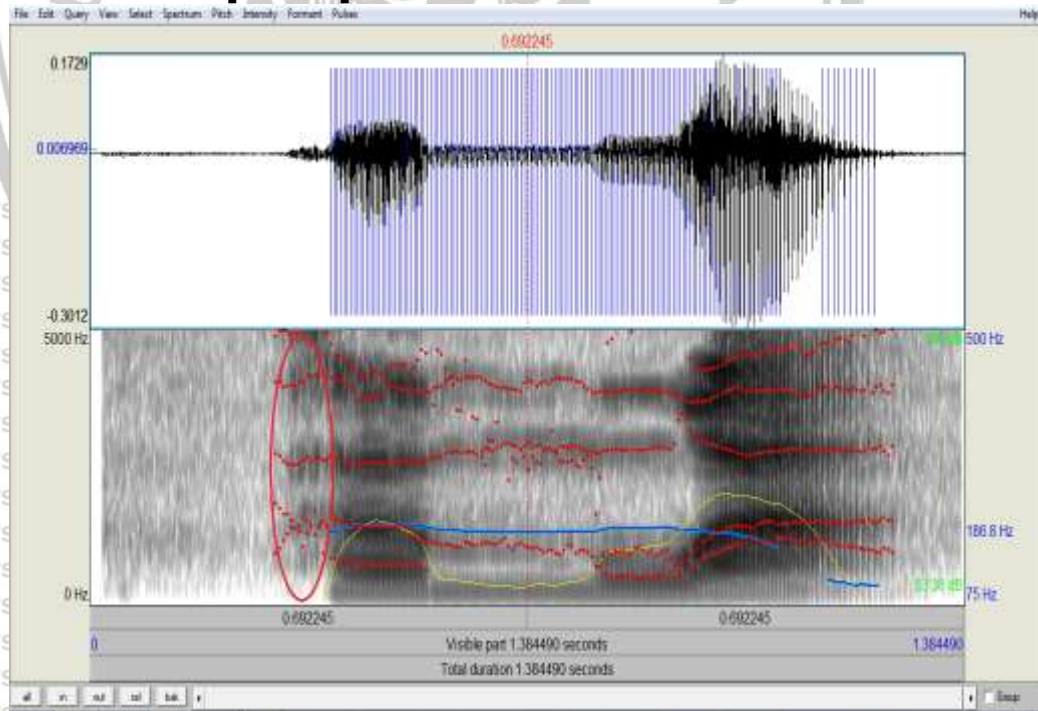
Praat Picture: [hompit]



Praat Picture: [səmuə]



Praat Picture: [həmuə]

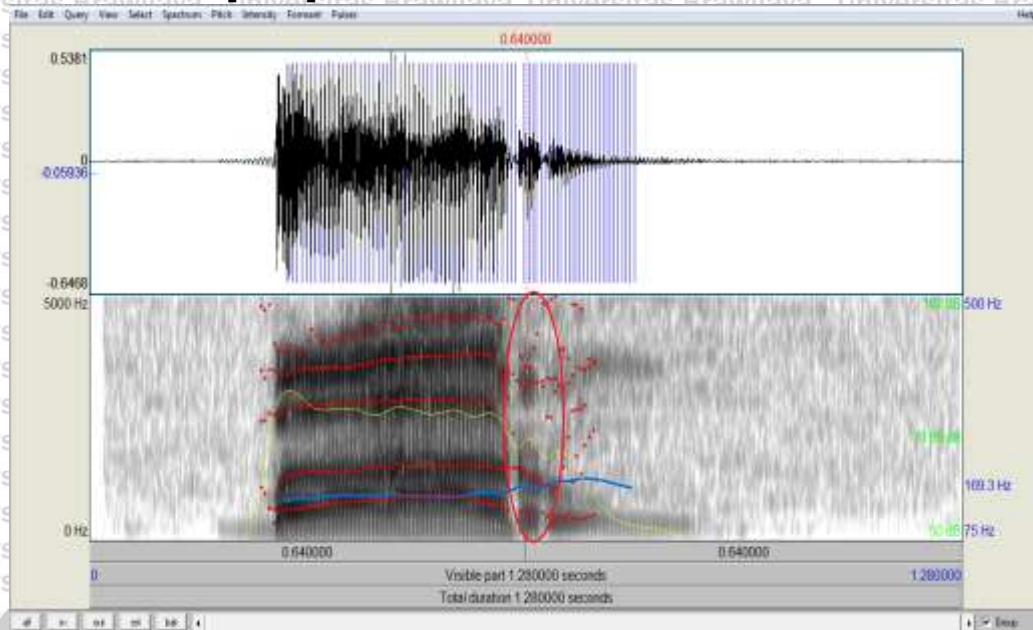


APPENDIX 4

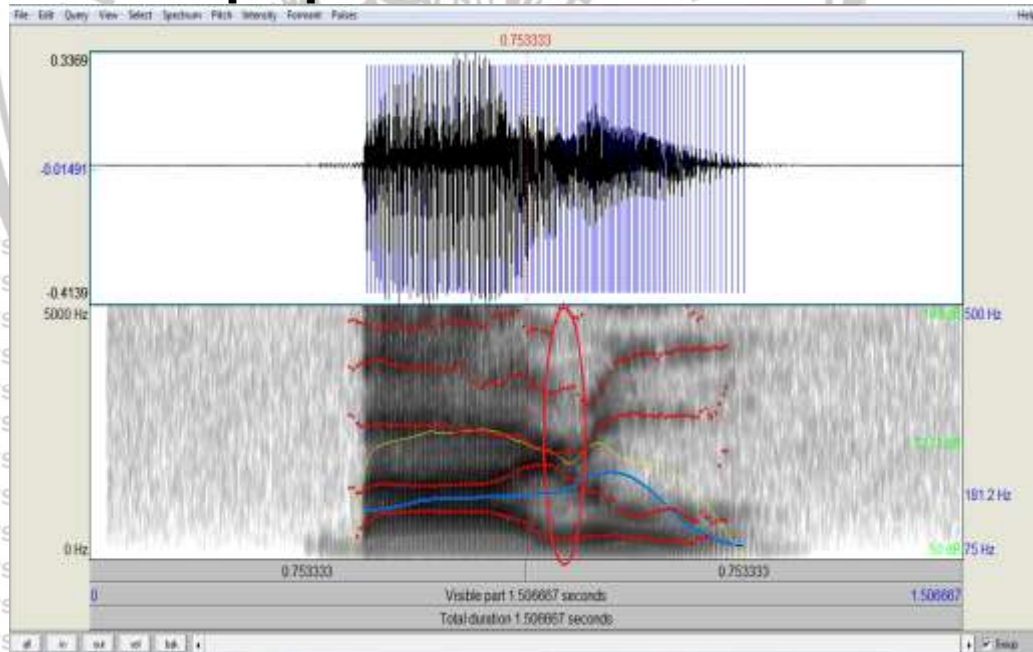
/r~r/: The alteration on the second syllable

No.	WORDS	DDD	DDB
10.	New	[baru]	[baru]
11.	Swim	[bərɔnɔŋ]	[bərɔnɔŋ]
12.	Heavy	[bɔrat]	[bɔrat]
13.	Give	[boreʔ]	[boreʔ]
14.	Bad	[burɔʔ]	[burɔʔ]
15.	Bird	[burɔŋ]	[burɔŋ]
16.	Blood	[darah]	[darah]
17.	Salt	[garam]	[garam]
18.	Entrail	[karan pɔrut]	[karan pɔrut]
19.	Because	[karəna]	[karəna]
20.	Wide	[libar]	[libar]
21.	Neck	[lijer]	[lijer]
22.	Straight	[budʒɔr]	[budʒɔr]
23.	Sun	[mata ari]	[mata ari]
24.	Red	[mirah]	[mirah]
25.	Fly	[təɔban]	[təɔban]
26.	Snake	[ular]	[ular]
27.	Push	[surɔŋ]	[hurɔŋ]

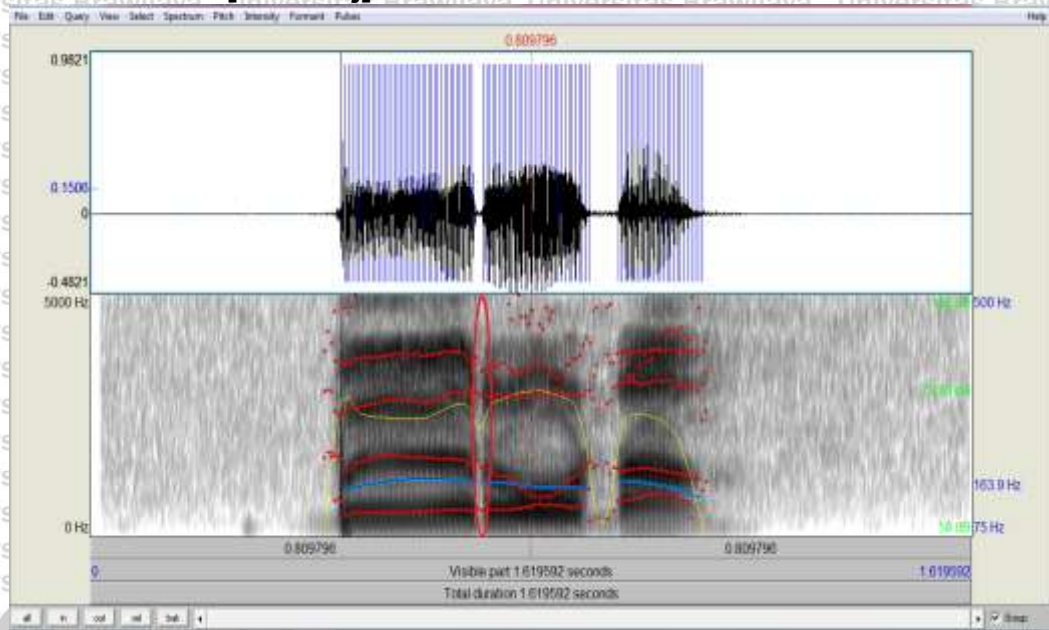
Praat Picture: [baru]



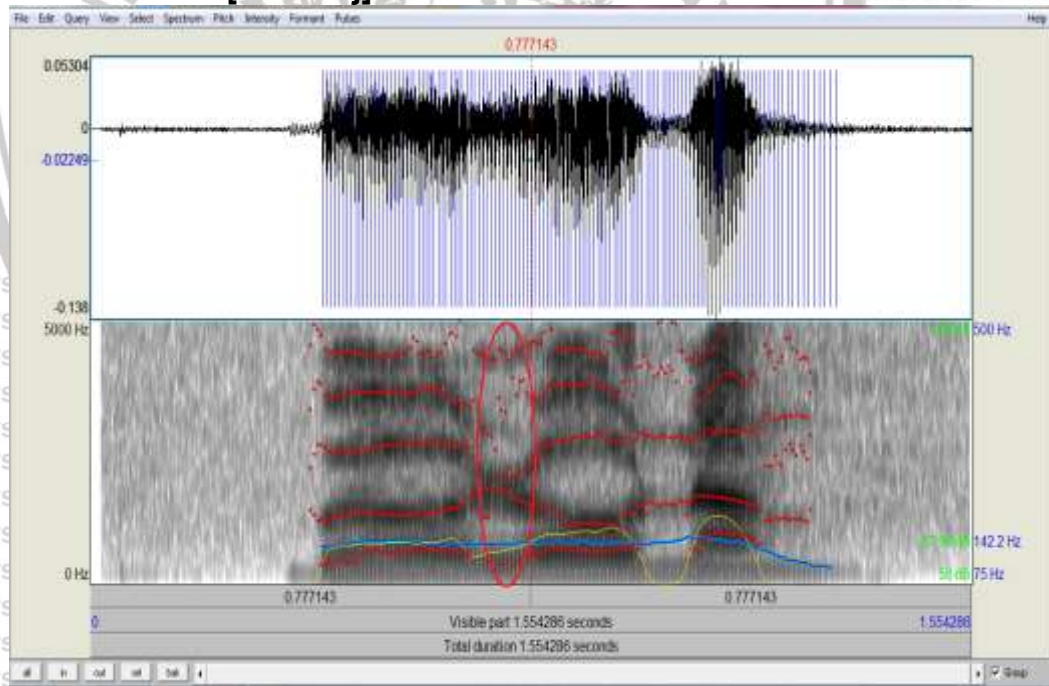
Praat Picture: [baru]



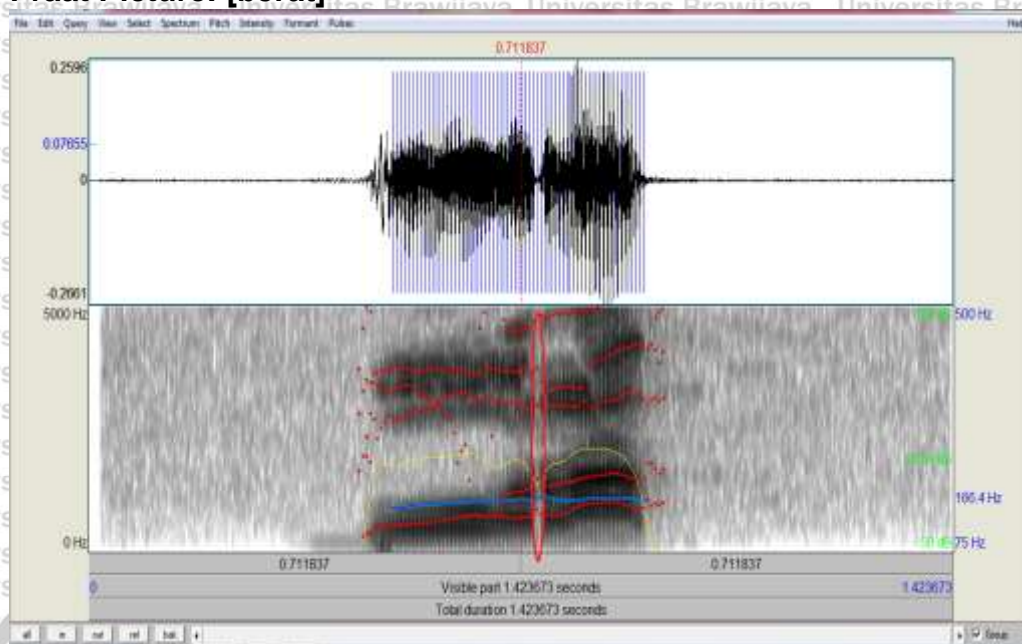
Praat Picture: [bərɔnan]



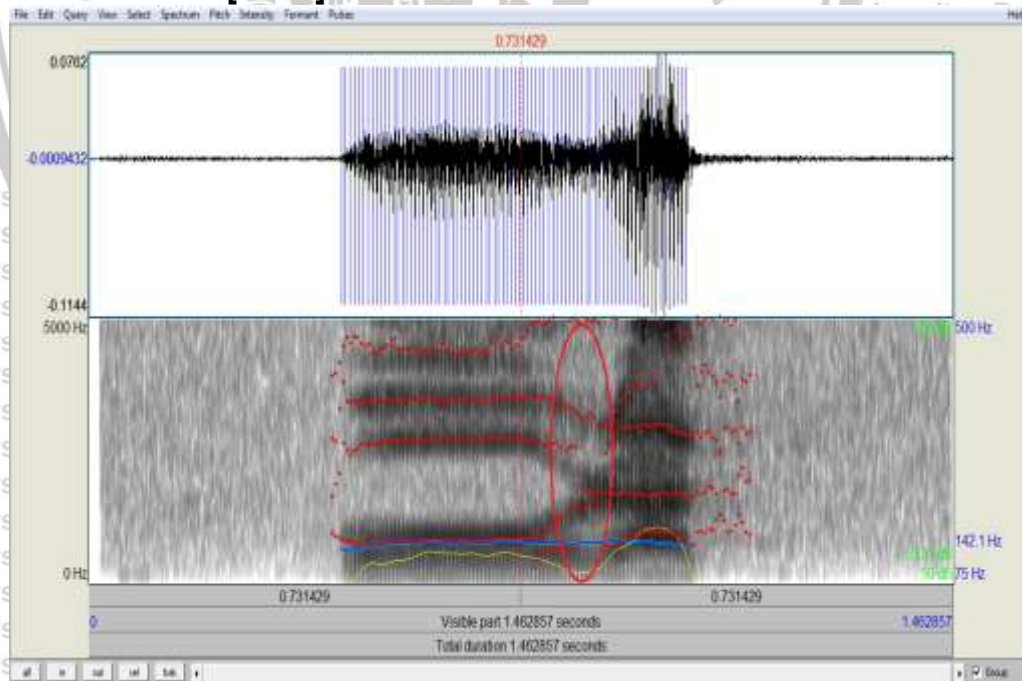
Praat Picture: [bərɔnan]



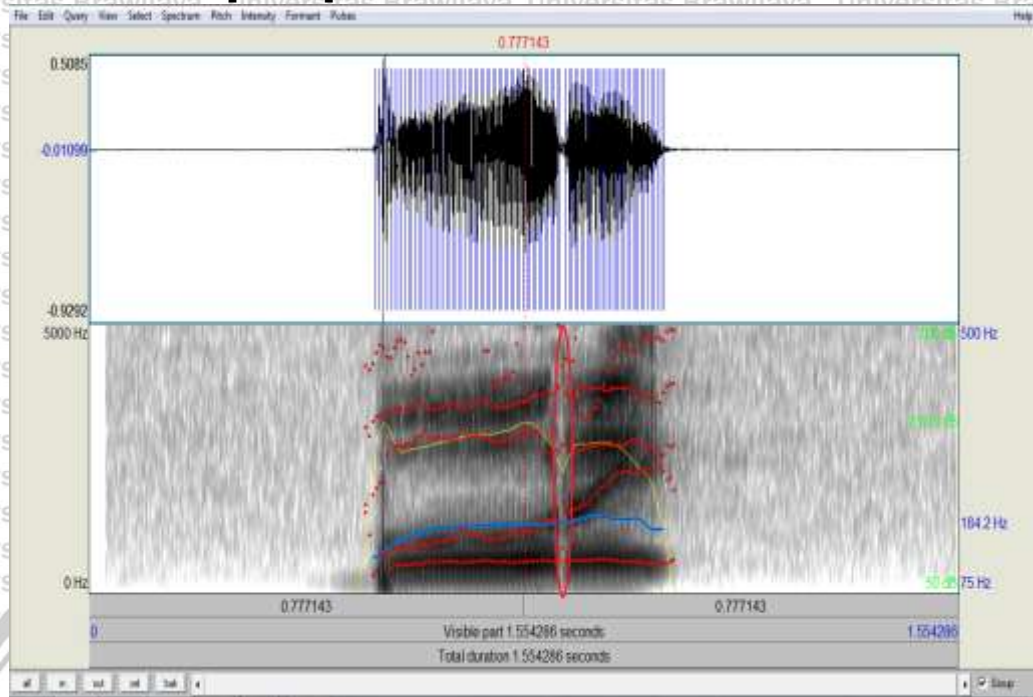
Praat Picture: [bɔrat]



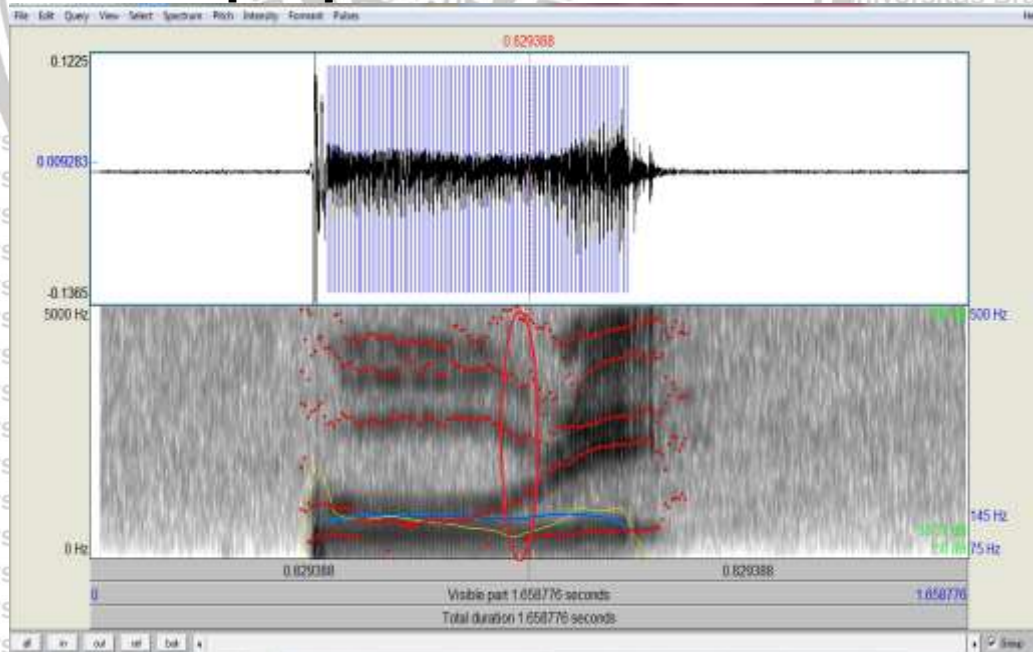
Praat Picture: [bɔrat]



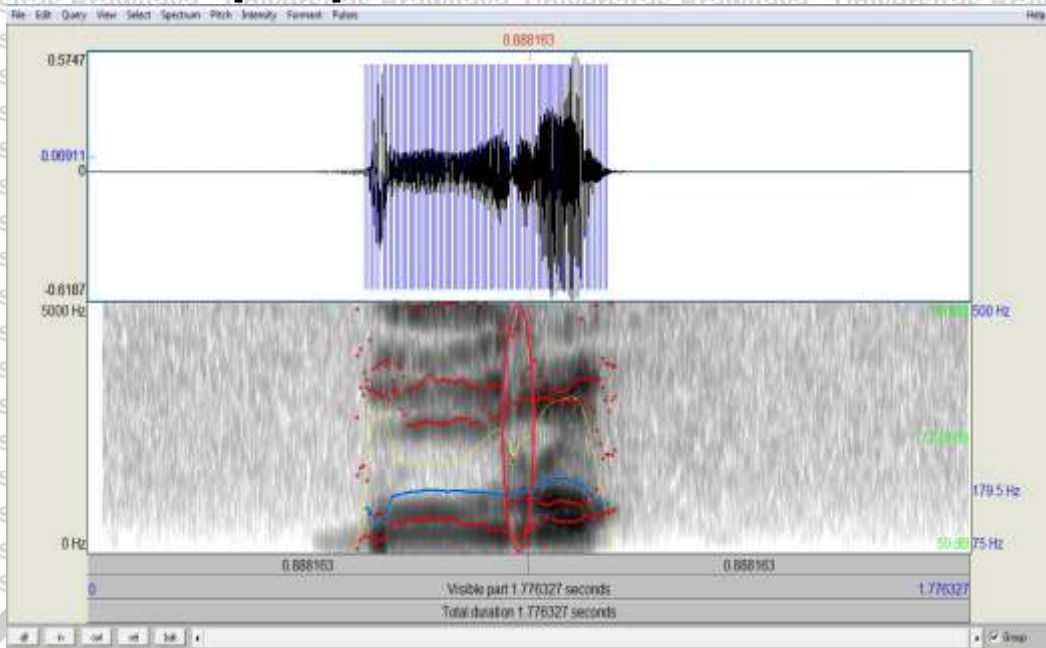
Praat Picture: [boɾɛ?]



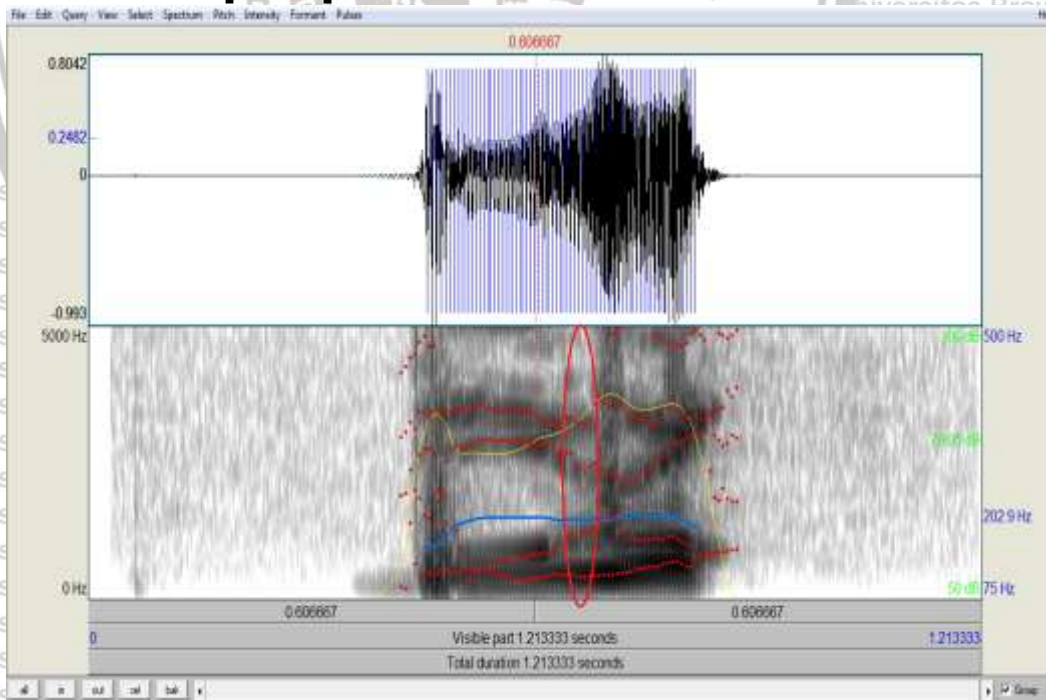
Praat Picture: [boɾɛ?]



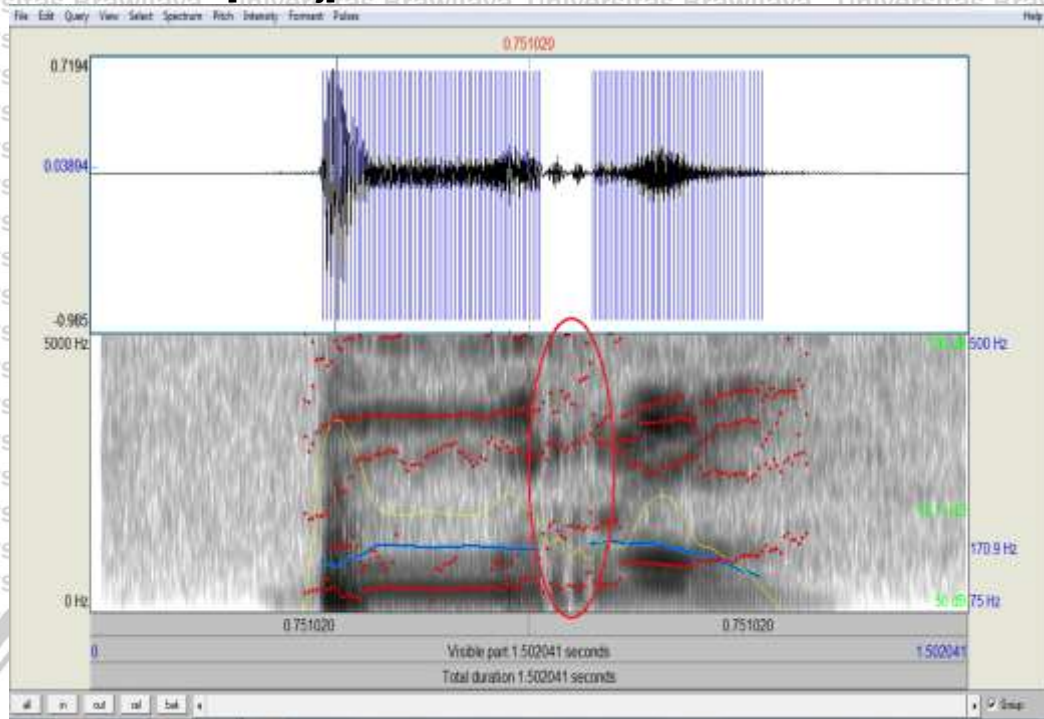
Praat Picture: [buru?]



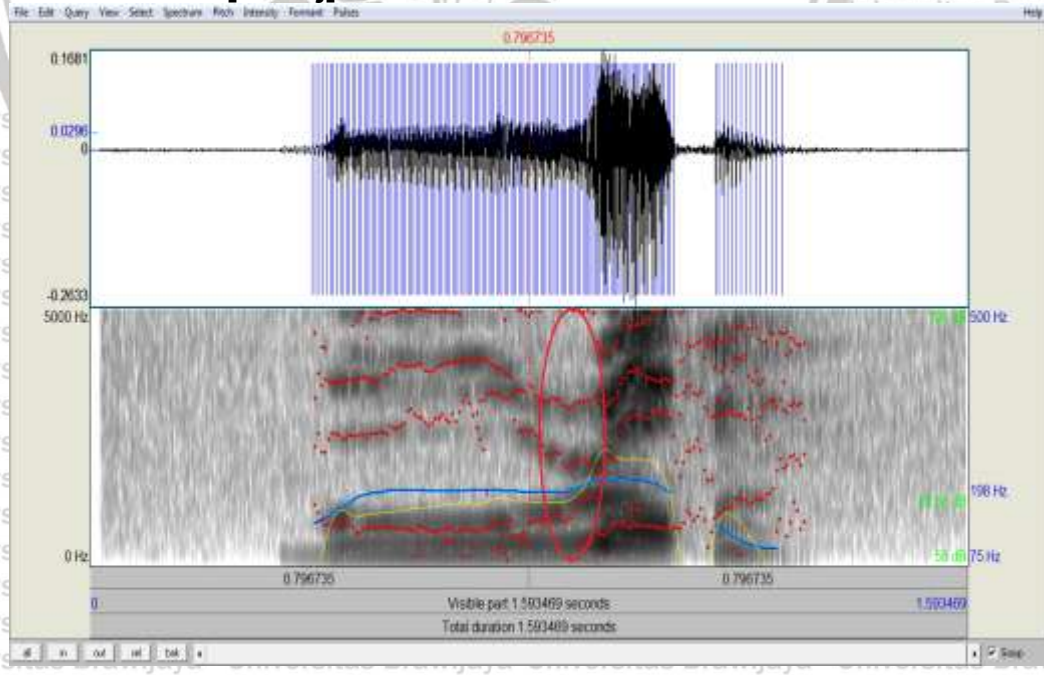
Praat Picture: [buru?]



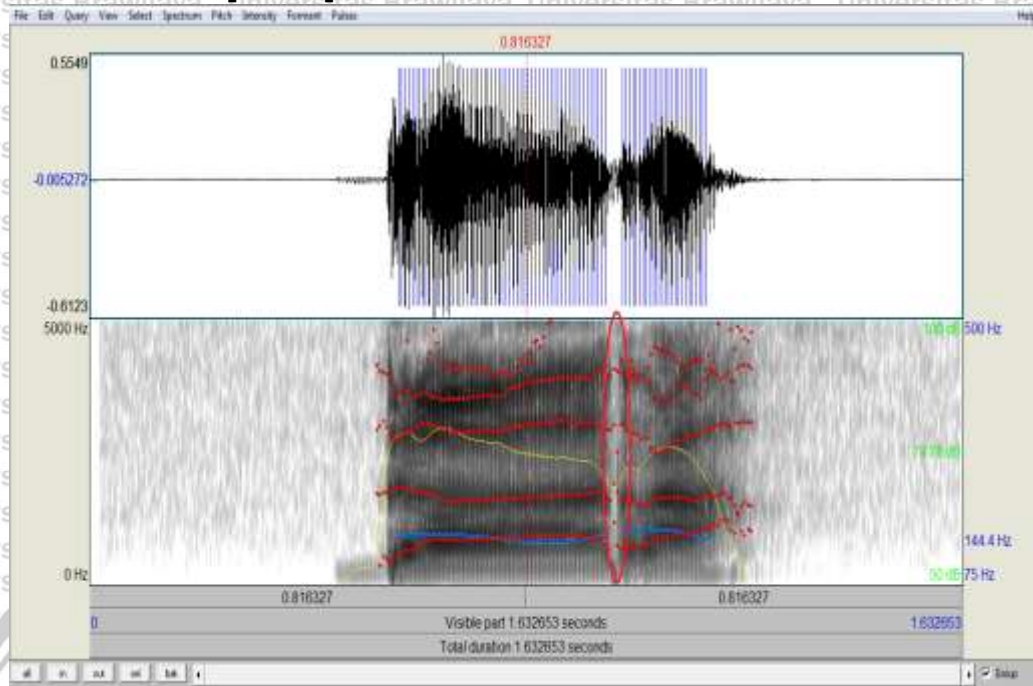
Praat Picture: [burɔŋ]



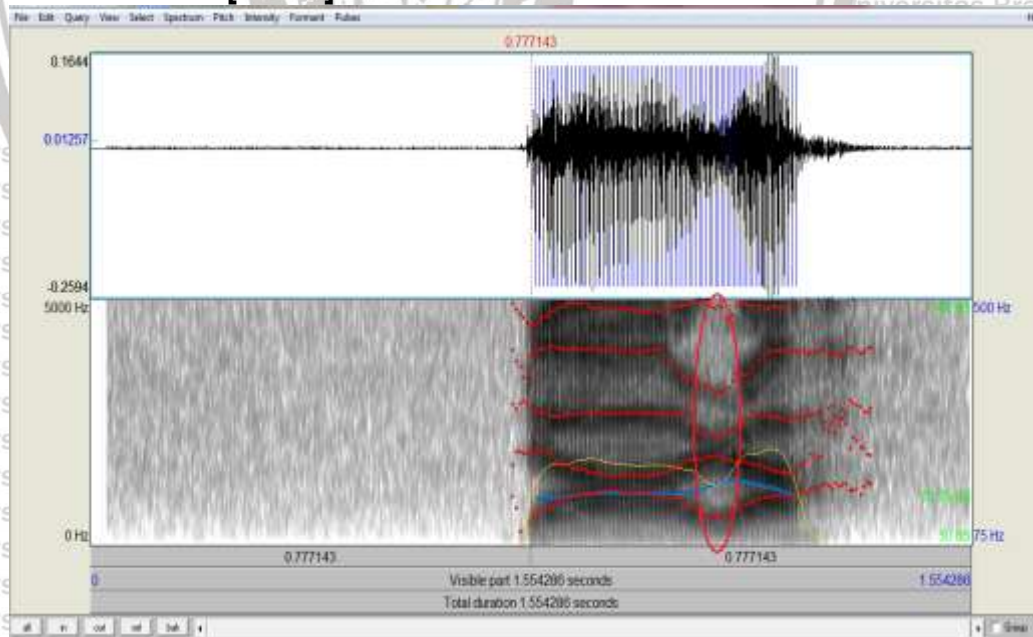
Praat Picture: [burɔŋ]



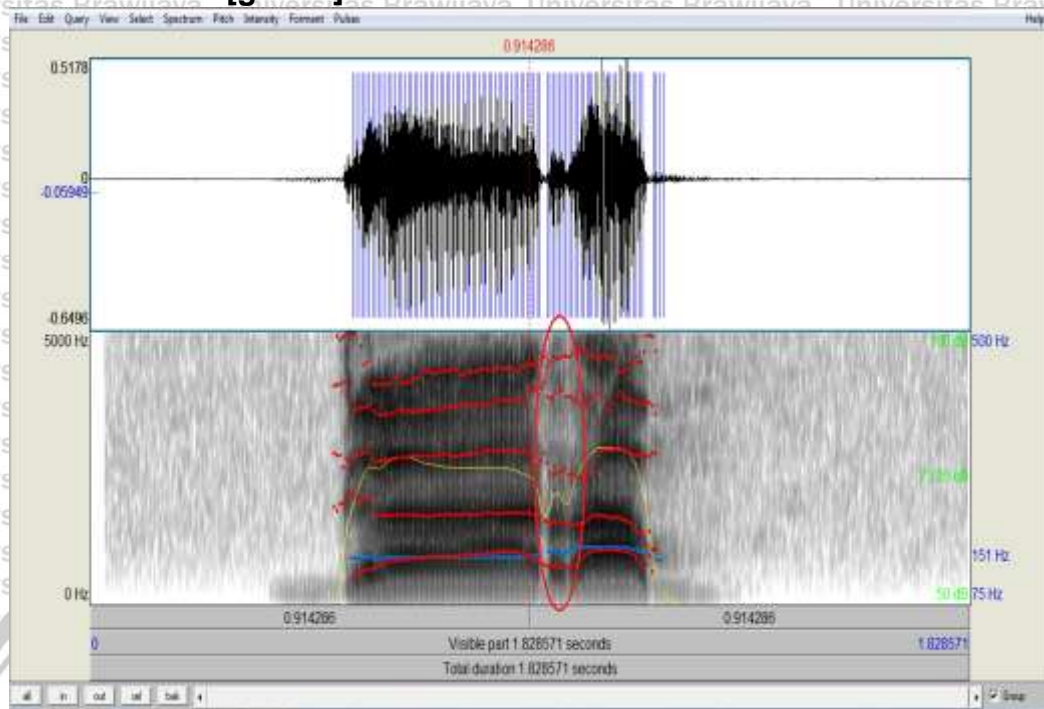
Praat Picture: [darah]



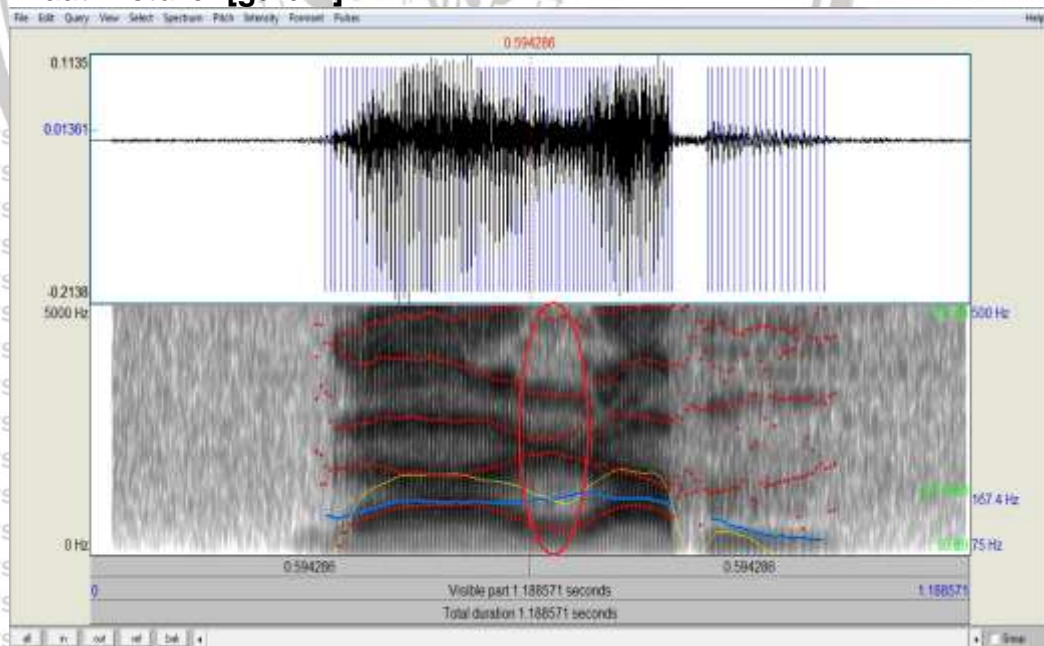
Praat Picture: [darah]



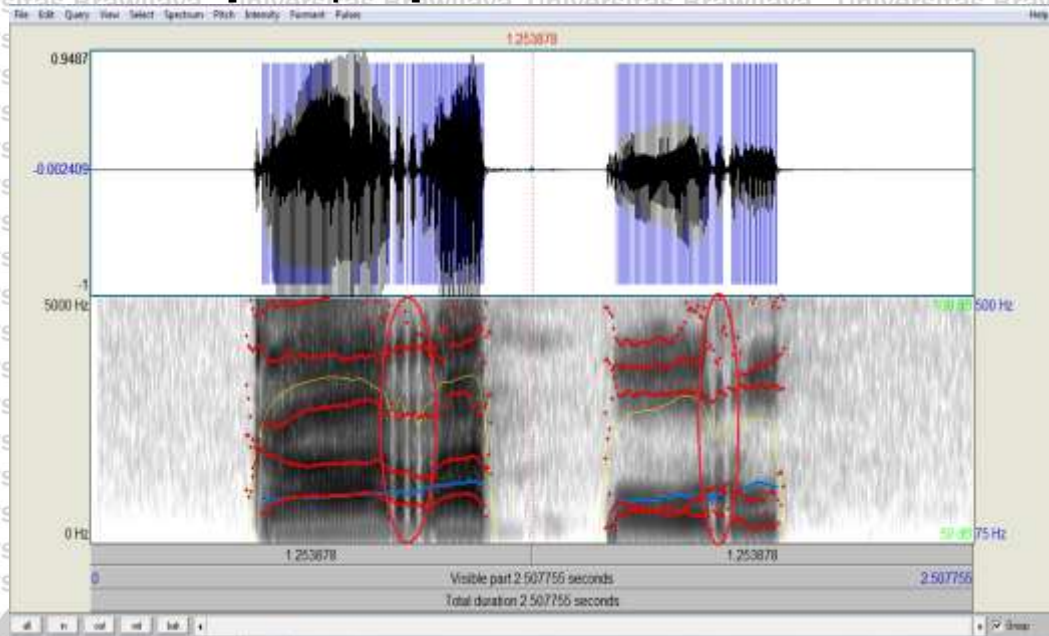
Praat Picture: [garam]



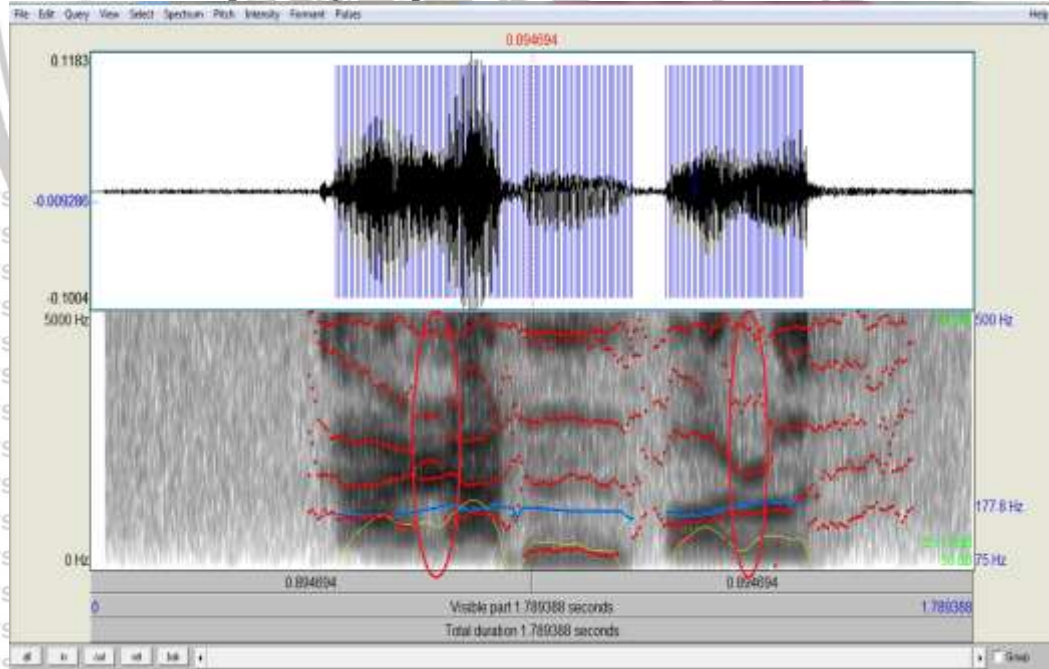
Praat Picture: [garam]



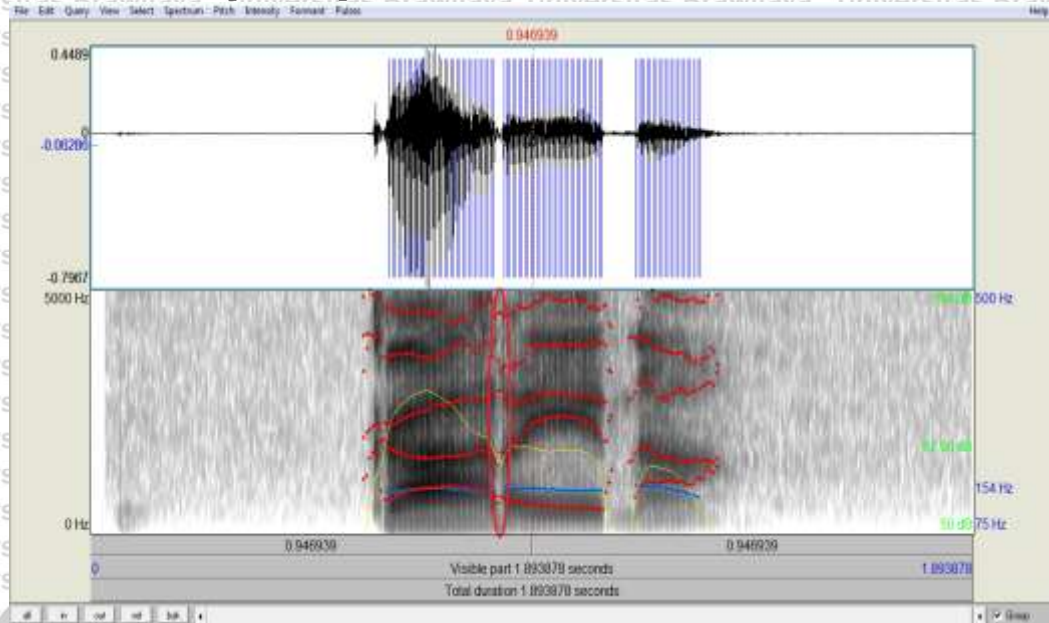
Praat Picture: [karan pɔrut]



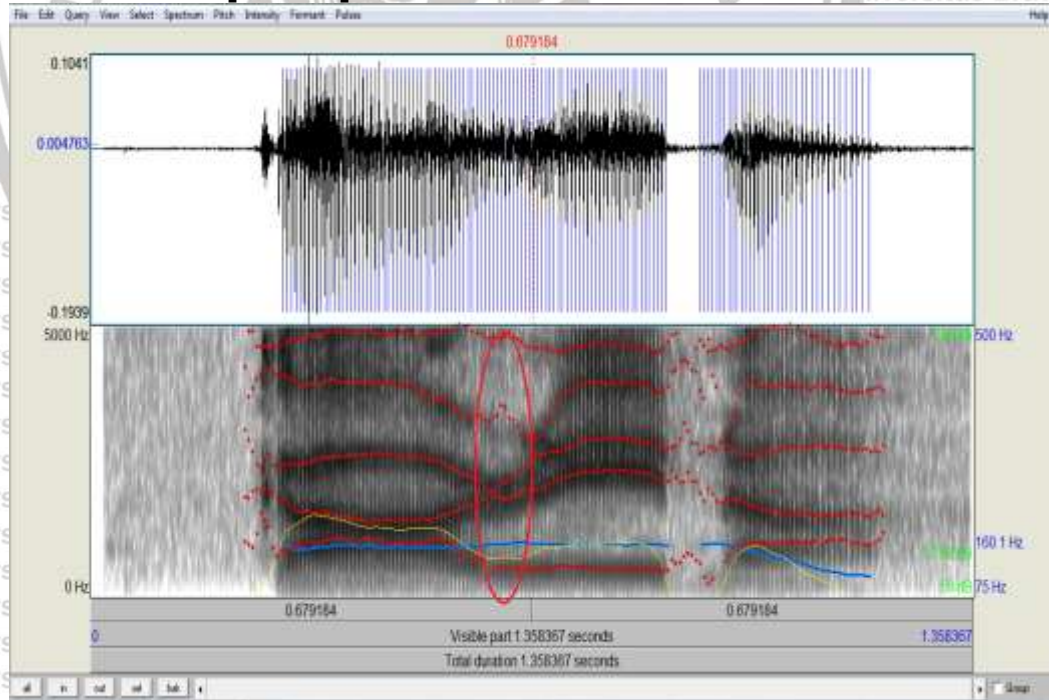
Praat Picture: [karan pɔrut]



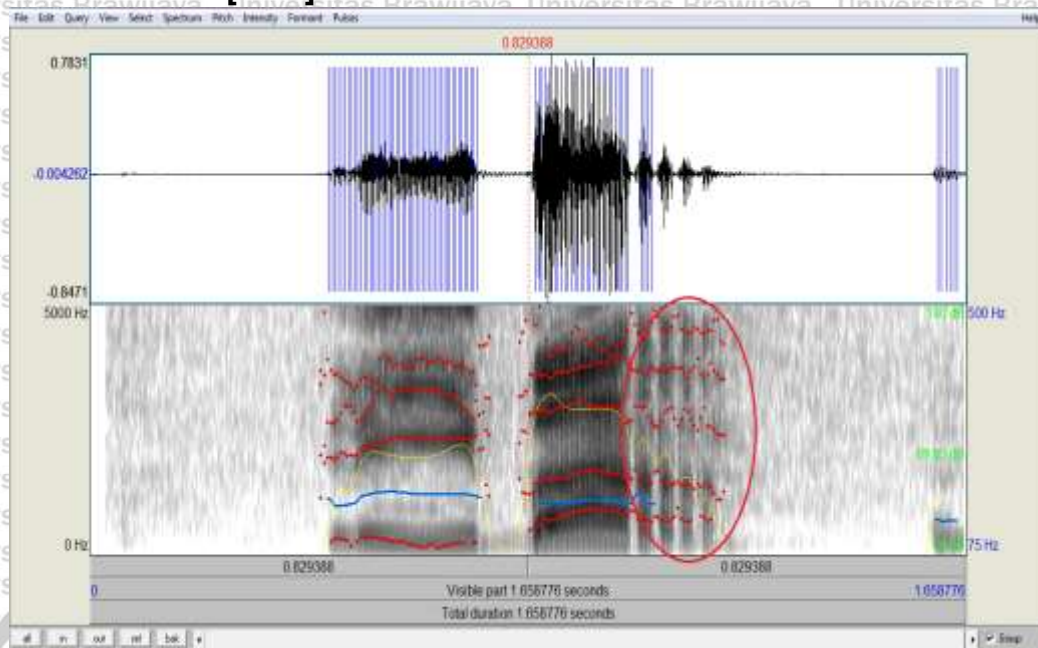
Praat Picture: [karena]



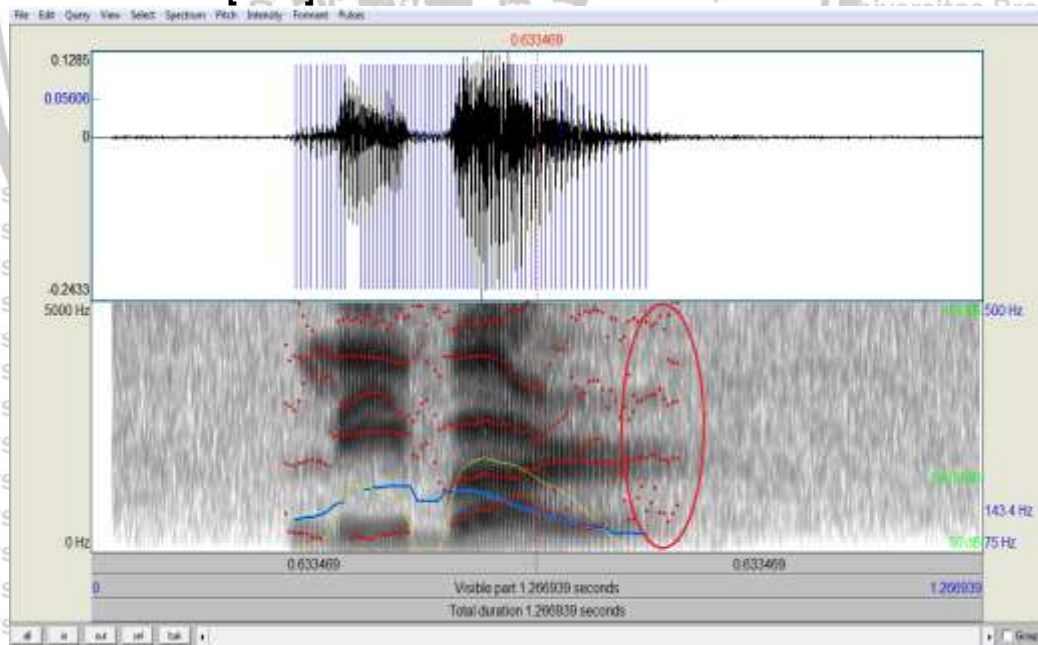
Praat Picture: [karena]



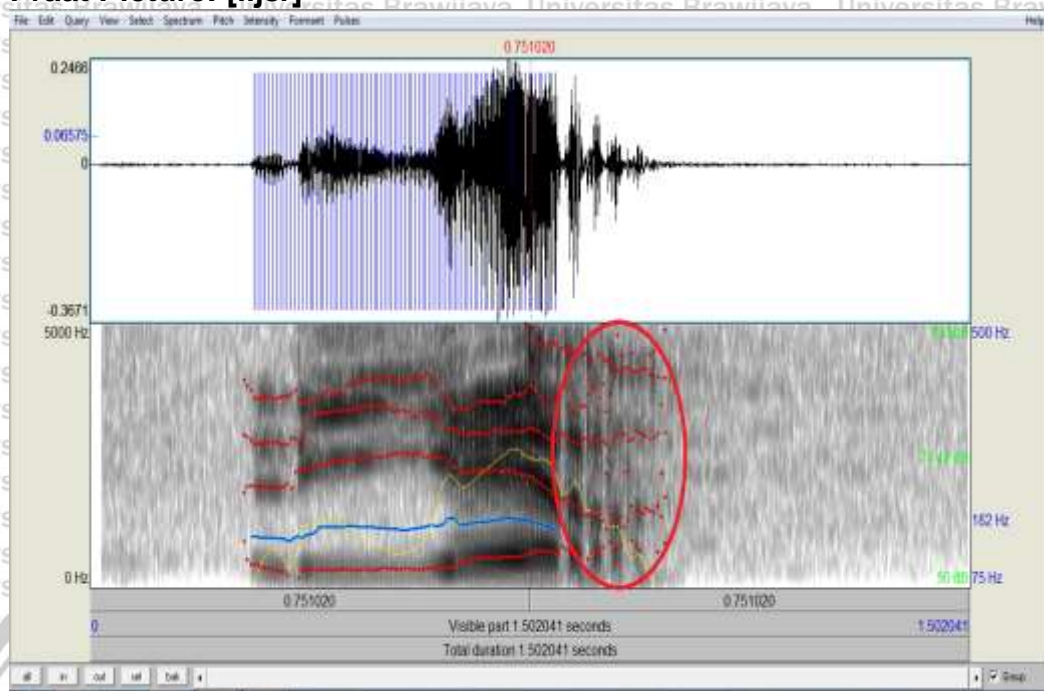
Praat Picture: [libar]



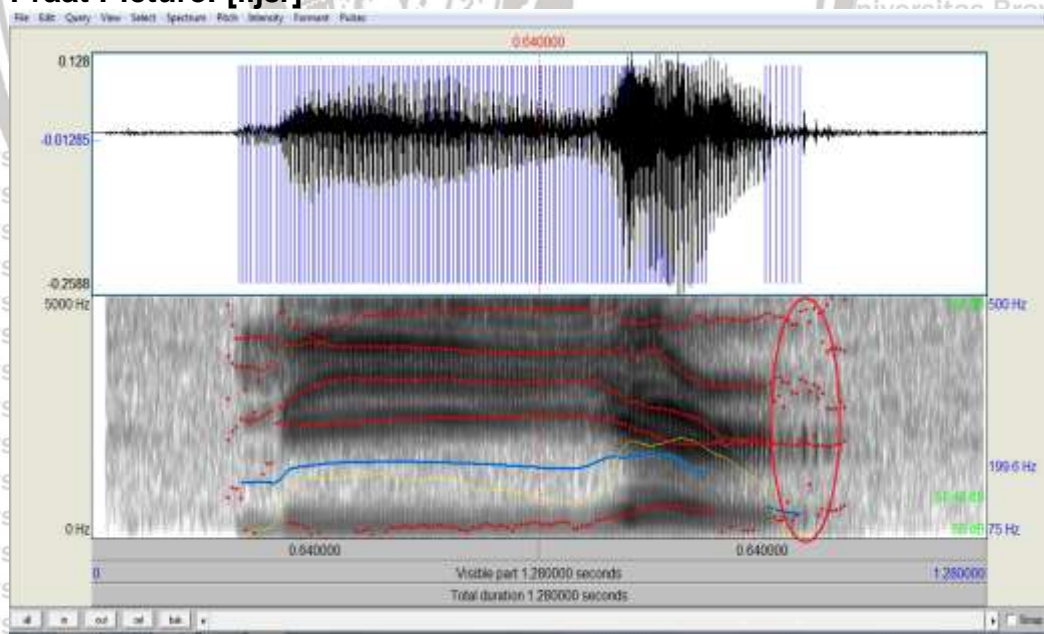
Praat Picture: [libar]



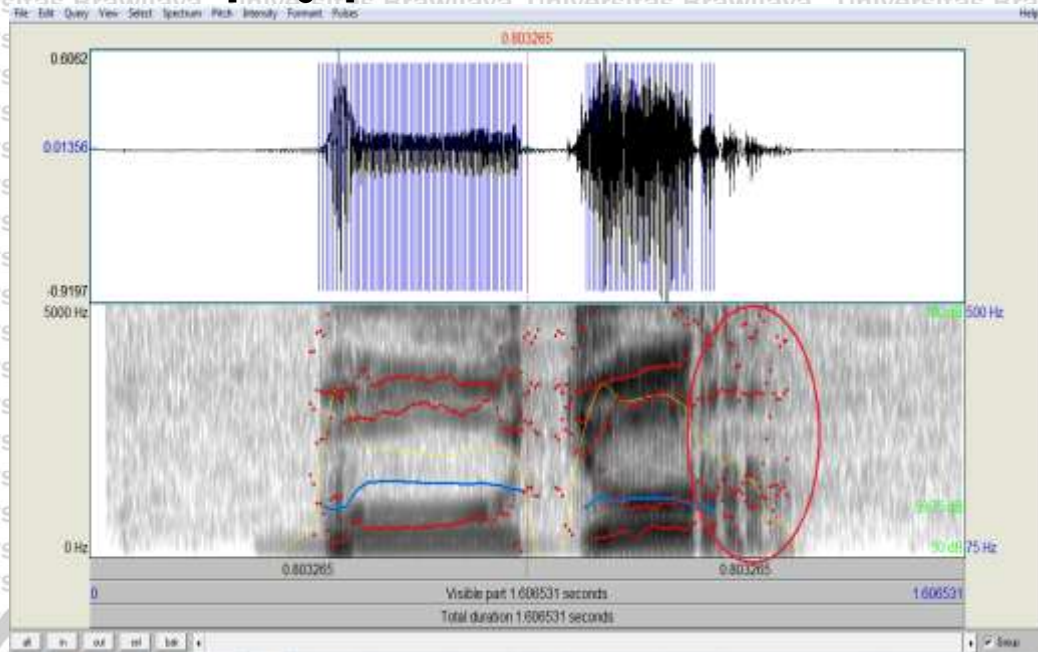
Praat Picture: [lijer]



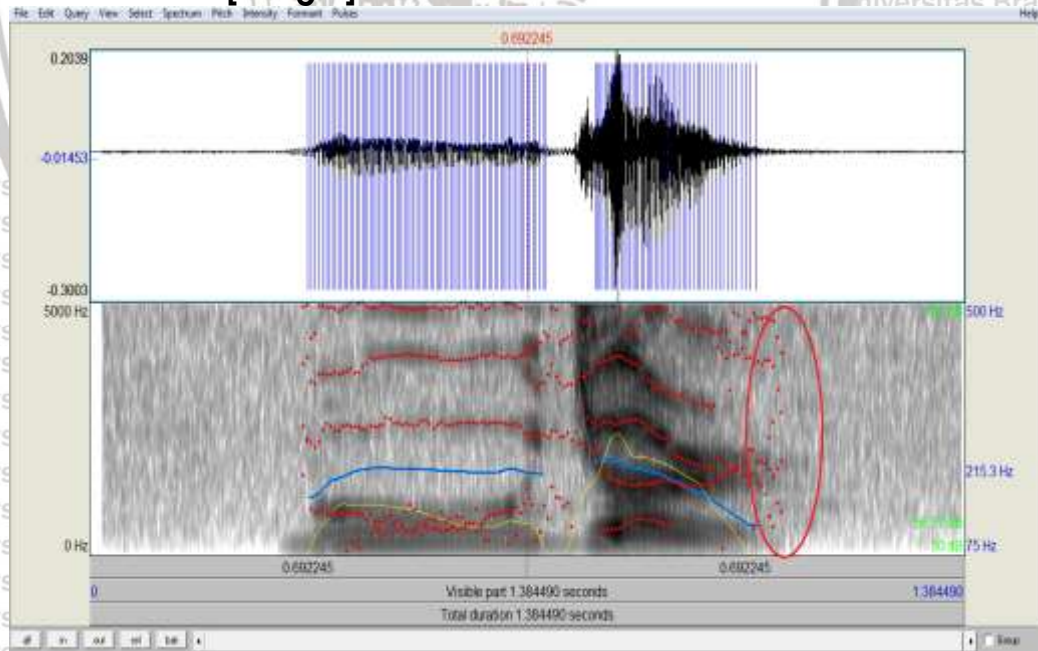
Praat Picture: [lijer]



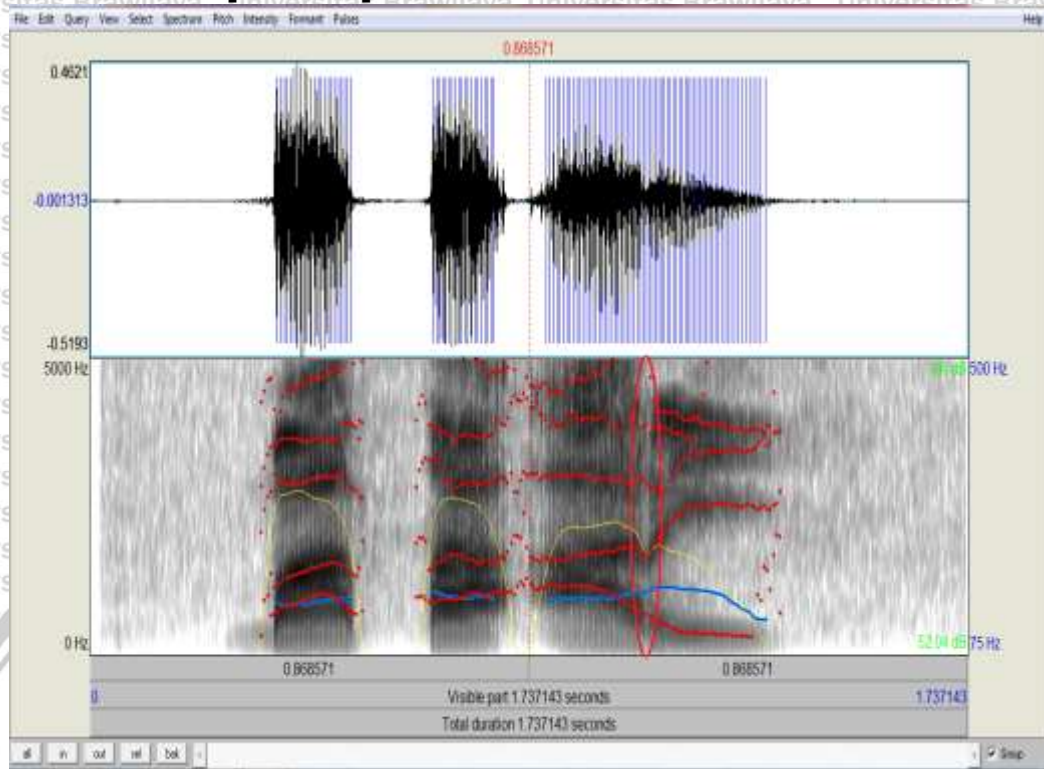
Praat Picture: [budʒər]



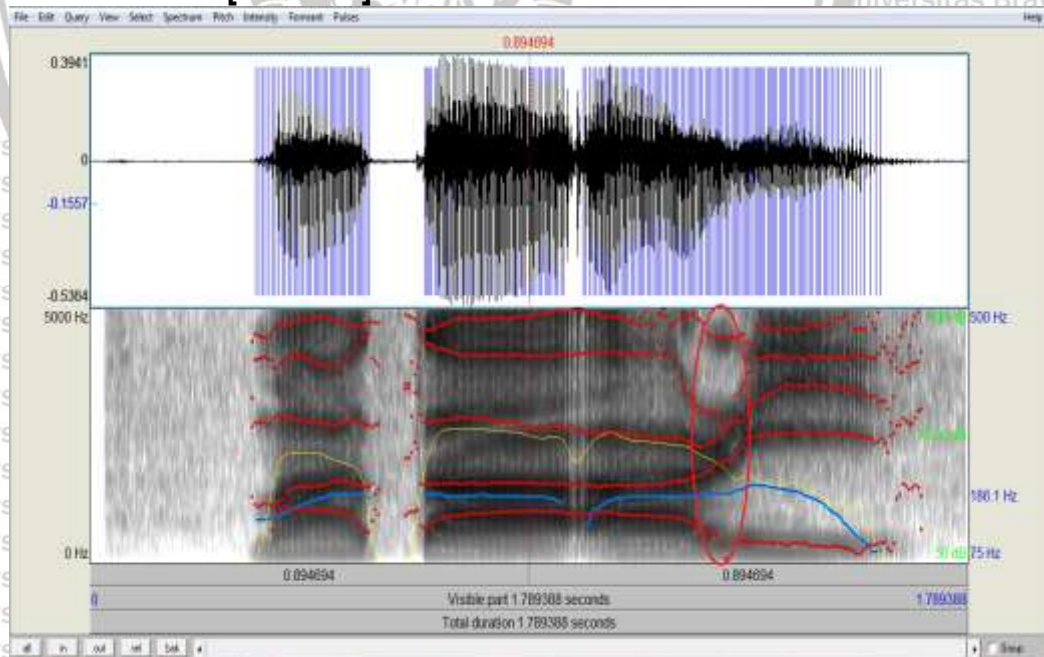
Praat Picture: [budʒər]



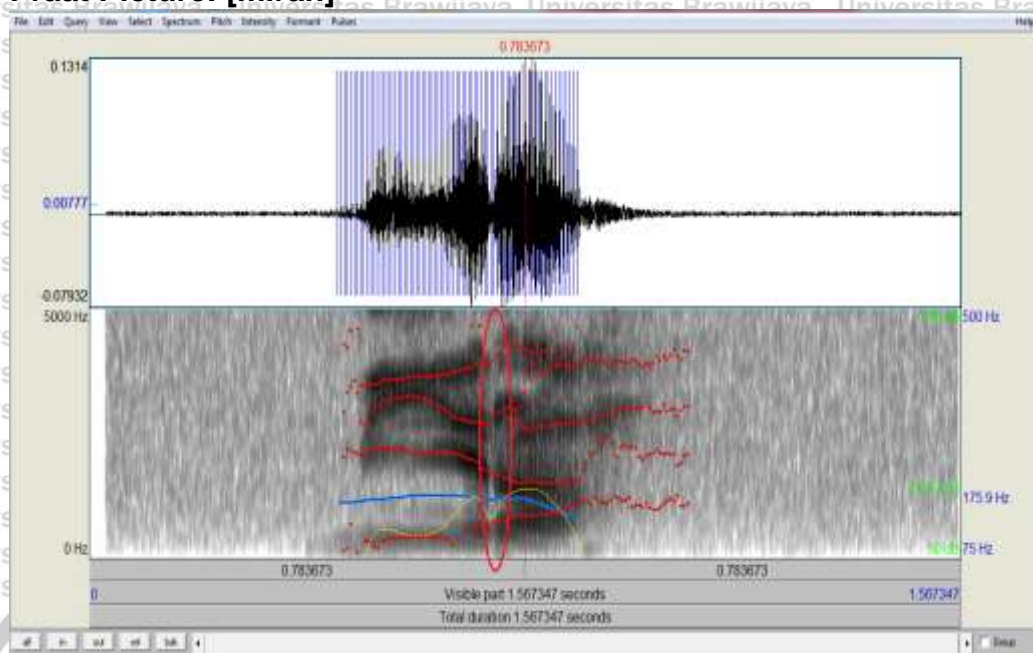
Praat Picture: [mata ori]



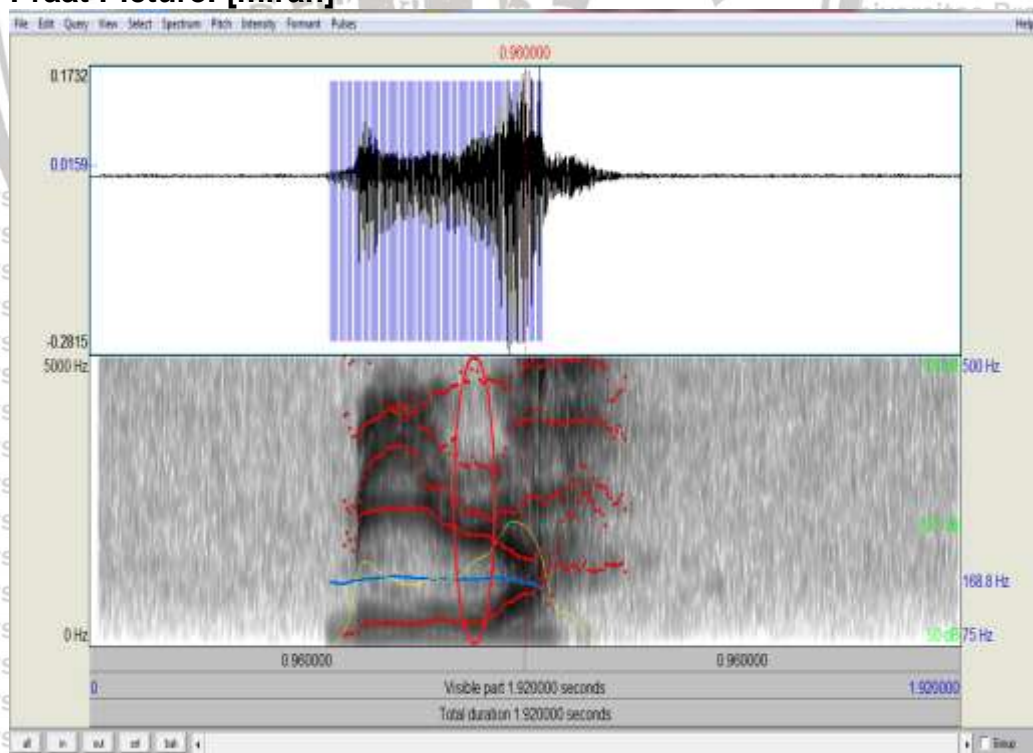
Praat Picture: [mata ori]



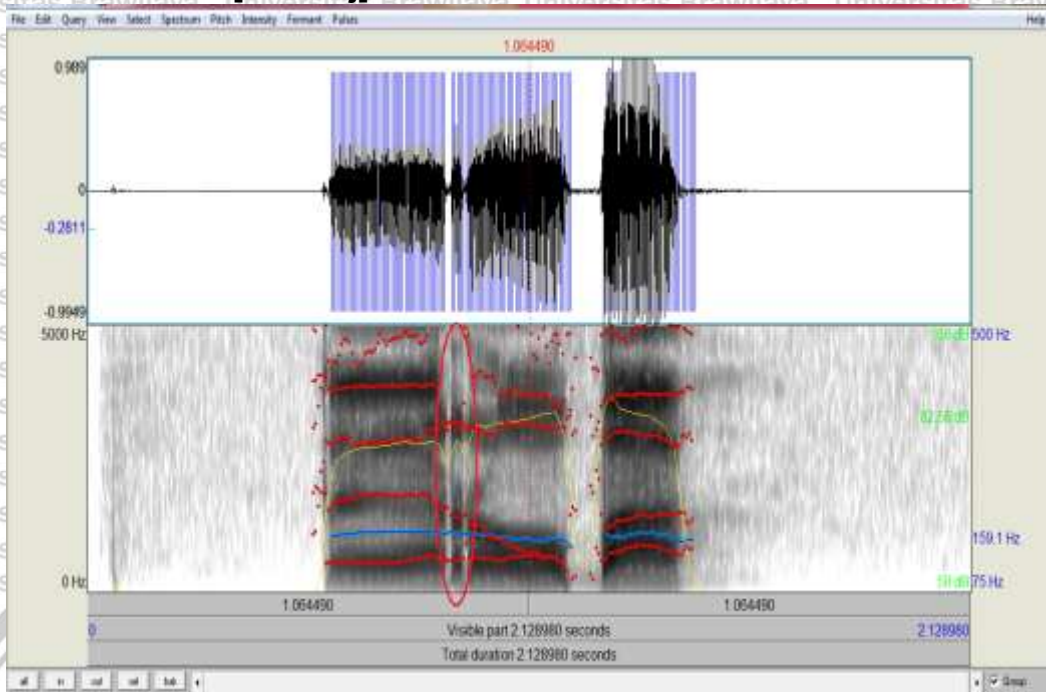
Praat Picture: [mirah]



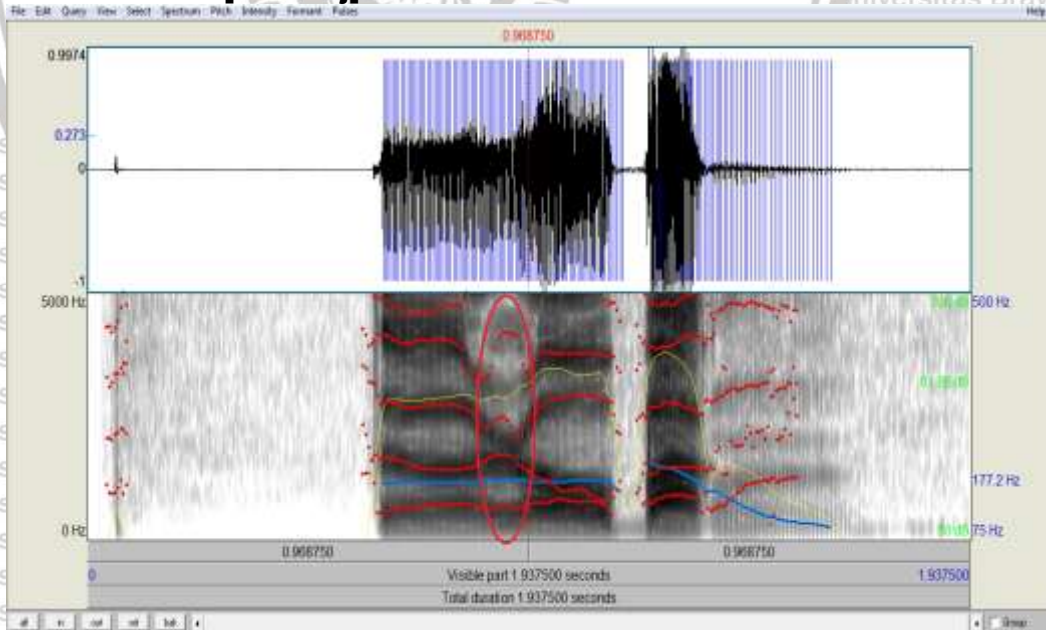
Praat Picture: [mirah]



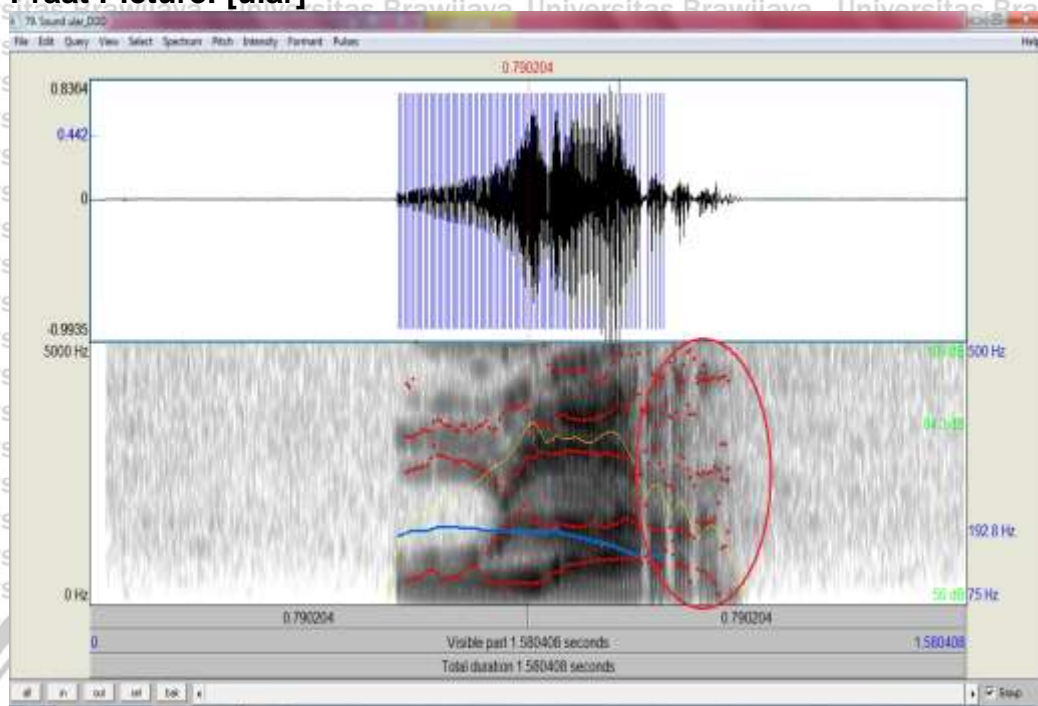
Praat Picture: [tərɔban]



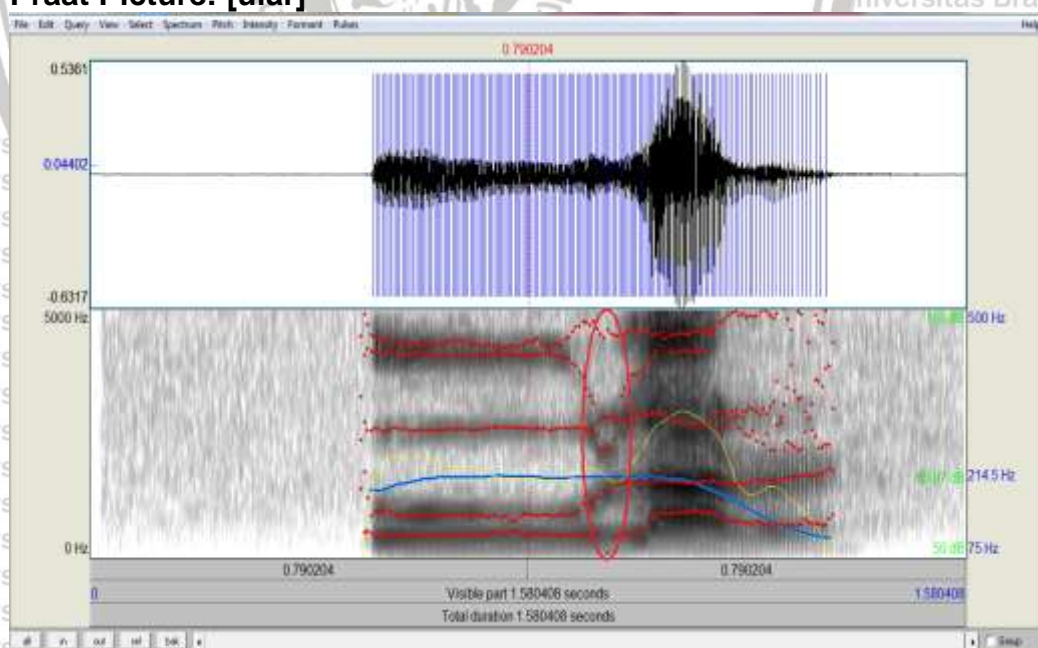
Praat Picture: [tərɔban]



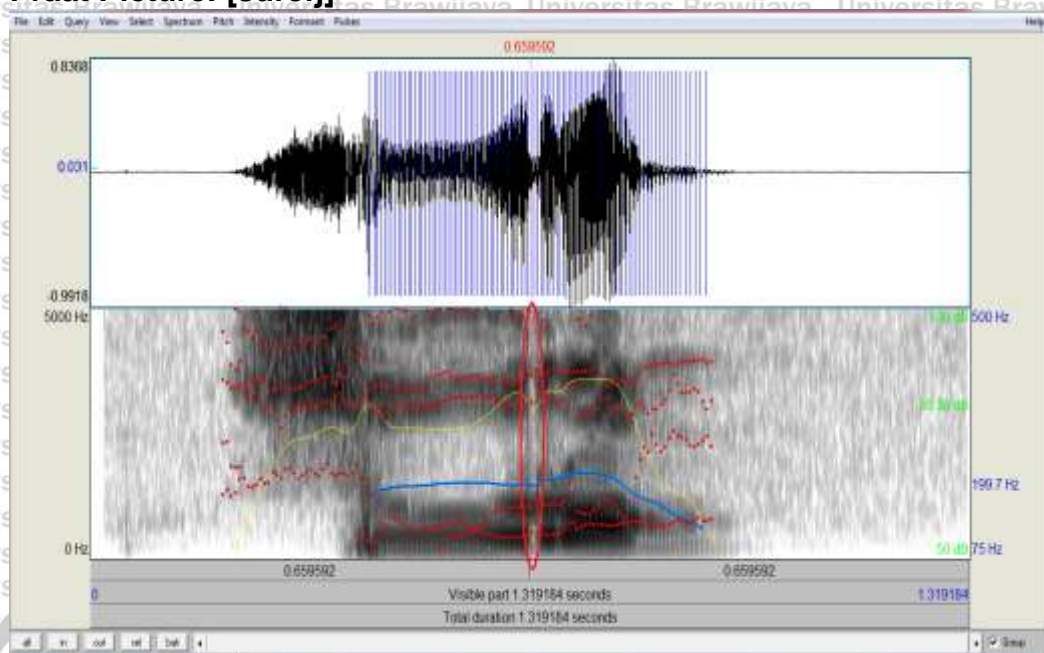
Praat Picture: [ular]



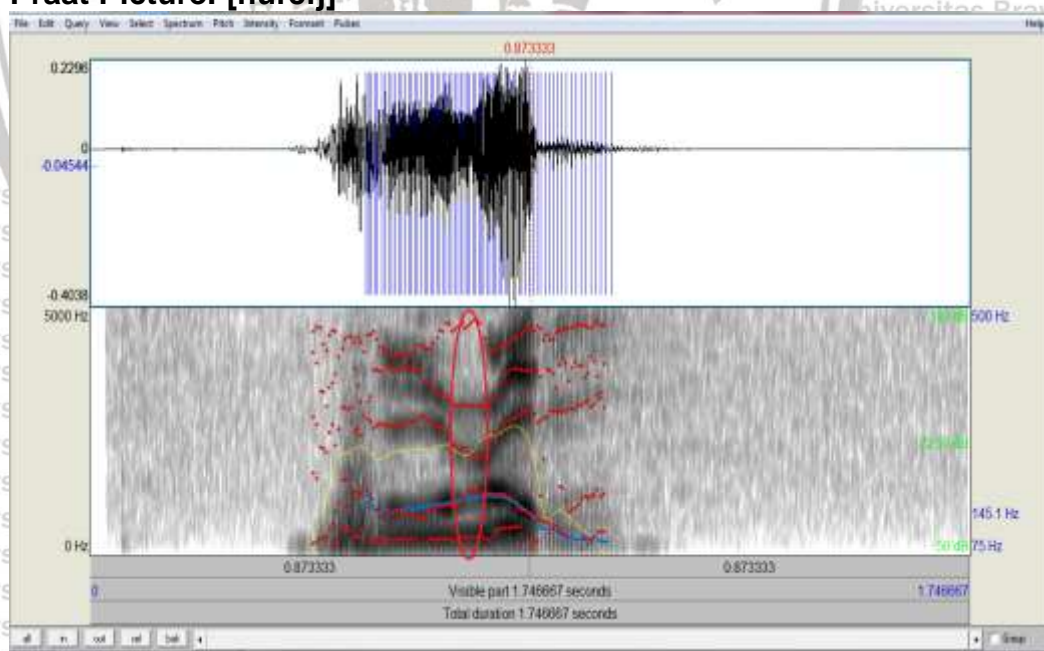
Praat Picture: [ular]



Praat Picture: [surɔŋ]



Praat Picture: [hurɔŋ]



APPENDIX 5

DATA PARTISIPAN DDD

PARTISIPAN 1

1. Nama : PA
2. Jenis Kelamin : Laki-Laki
3. Tempat Lahir : Bungkok
4. Umur : 34 Tahun
5. Pendidikan Terakhir : SLTA
6. Pekerjaan : Swasta
7. Tinggal di tempat ini sejak : Lahir
8. Orang tua berasal dari : Ayah (Batang Tarang),
Ibu (Toba)
9. Bahasa Pertama/Bahasa Ibu : Bahasa Dayak Desa
10. Bahasa lain yang di kuasai : Bahasa Dayak Mali
Digunakan dalam kesempatan : Berkomunikasi
dengan orang Dayak Mali
11. Daerah/ tempat yang pernah dikunjungi : Sanggau, Pontianak
12. Keperluan berkunjung : Urusan Pekerjaan/
liburan
13. Kedudukan dalam masyarakat : -
14. Bacaan (setiap hari/ yang pernah dibaca) : -
15. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)menonton televisi : Biasa
16. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)mendengar siaran radio : Pernah

PARTISIPAN 2

1. Nama : AS
2. Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki
3. Tempat Lahir : Bungkok
4. Umur : 65 Tahun
5. Pendidikan Terakhir : SR (Sekolah Rakyat)
6. Pekerjaan : Petani
7. Tinggal di tempat ini sejak : Lahir
8. Orang tua berasal dari : Bungkok
9. Bahasa Pertama/Bahasa Ibu : Dayak Desa
10. Bahasa lain yang di kuasai : Bahasa Dayak Ahe dan Dayak Tobang
11. Digunakan dalam kesempatan : Berkomunikasi dengan orang yang berasal dari Dayak tersebut
12. Daerah/ tempat yang pernah dikunjungi :-
13. Keperluan berkunjung : Mengobati orang
14. Kedudukan dalam masyarakat :-
15. Bacaan (setiap hari/ yang pernah dibaca) :-
16. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)menonton televisi : Biasa
17. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)mendengar siaran radio : Pernah

PARTISIPAN 3

1. Nama : FYM
2. Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki
3. Tempat Lahir : Teraju
4. Umur : 59 Tahun
5. Pendidikan Terakhir : SMK
6. Pekerjaan : Tani
7. Tinggal di tempat ini sejak : Sejak lahir
8. Orang tua berasal dari : Asli Teraju (Dayak Desa)
9. Bahasa Pertama/Bahasa Ibu : Bahasa Dayak Desa
10. Bahasa lain yang di kuasai : Bahasa Indonesia
Digunakan dalam kesempatan : Acara formal
11. Daerah/ tempat yang pernah dikunjungi : Bengkayang
12. Keperluan berkunjung : Mengunjungi Mertua
13. Kedudukan dalam masyarakat :-
14. Bacaan (setiap hari/ yang pernah dibaca) :-
15. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)menonton televisi : Biasa
16. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)mendengar siaran radio : Pernah

PARTISIPAN 4

1. Nama : GML
 2. Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki
 3. Tempat Lahir : Sanggau
 4. Umur : 19 Tahun
 5. Pendidikan Terakhir : SMA
 6. Pekerjaan : Mahasiswa
 7. Tinggal di tempat ini sejak : Sejak lahir
 8. Orang tua berasal dari : Teraju (Dayak Desa)
 9. Bahasa Pertama/Bahasa Ibu : Bahasa Dayak Desa
 10. Bahasa lain yang di kuasai : Bahasa Indonesia, BahasaDayak Kanayant
- Digunakan dalam kesempatan : Acara formal (b. Indonesia), berkomunikasi dengan masyarakat dari Dayak Kanayant (untuk bahasa Dayak Kanayant)
11. Daerah/ tempat yang pernah dikunjungi : Darit, Malang
 12. Keperluan berkunjung : Mengunjungi keluarga,keperluan studi
 13. Kedudukan dalam masyarakat :-
 14. Bacaan (setiap hari/ yang pernah dibaca) :-
 15. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)menonton televisi : Biasa
 16. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)mendengar siaran radio : Pernah

APPENDIX 6

DATA PARTISIPAN DDB

PARTISIPAN 1

17. Nama : AT
18. Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki
19. Tempat Lahir : Sebandang
20. Umur : 80 Tahun
21. Pendidikan Terakhir : Sekolah Rakyat
22. Pekerjaan : -
23. Tinggal di tempat ini sejak : Sejak Muda
24. Orang tua berasal dari : Sebandang
25. Bahasa Pertama/Bahasa Ibu : Bahasa Dayak Desa
26. Bahasa lain yang di kuasai : Bahasa Dayak Tobang dan Dayak Kualatn
Digunakan dalam kesempatan : Berkomunikasi dengan orang yang berasal dari Dayak tersebut
27. Daerah/ tempat yang pernah dikunjungi : Meliau, Balai Karangan, Entikong, Sekayam, Noyan, Bengkayang
28. Keperluan berkunjung : Mengurus orang menikah secara adat
29. Kedudukan dalam masyarakat : Pengurus Adat
30. Bacaan (setiap hari/ yang pernah dibaca) : -
31. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)menonton televisi : Pernah
32. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)mendengar siaran radio : Pernah

PARTISIPAN 2

1. Nama : BR
2. Jenis Kelamin : Laki-Laki
3. Tempat Lahir : Nek Bindang
4. Umur : 66 Tahun
5. Pendidikan Terakhir : Sekolah Rakyat
6. Pekerjaan : -
7. Tinggal di tempat ini sejak : Sejak lahir
8. Orang tua berasal dari : Nek Bindang
9. Bahasa Pertama/Bahasa Ibu : Dayak Desa
10. Bahasa lain yang di kuasai : Bahasa Dayak Tobang
Digunakan dalam kesempatan : Berkomunikasi
dengan orang yang
berasal dari Dayak
tersebut
11. Daerah/ tempat yang pernah dikunjungi : Kota Sintang
12. Keperluan berkunjung : Mengunjungi keluarga
13. Kedudukan dalam masyarakat : -
14. Bacaan (setiap hari/ yang pernah dibaca) : -
15. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)menonton televisi : Pernah
16. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)mendengar siaran radio : Pernah

PARTISIPAN 3

1. Nama : HD
2. Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki
3. Tempat Lahir : Balai Belungai
4. Umur : 46 Tahun
5. Pendidikan Terakhir : S1
6. Pekerjaan : Kepala Desa
7. Tinggal di tempat ini sejak : Lahir
8. Orang tua berasal dari : Ayah (Danau Segelam), Ibu (Balai Belungai)
9. Bahasa Pertama/Bahasa Ibu : Bahasa Dayak Desa
10. Bahasa lain yang di kuasai : Bahasa Indonesia
Digunakan dalam kesempatan : formal
11. Daerah/ tempat yang pernah dikunjungi : Lombok, Bali, Jogjakarta
12. Keperluan berkunjung : Studi Banding
13. Kedudukan dalam masyarakat : Kepala Desa Balai Belungai
14. Bacaan (setiap hari/ yang pernah dibaca) : Alkitab, Berita
15. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)menonton televisi : Biasa
16. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)mendengar siaran radio : Pernah



PARTISIPAN 4

1. Nama : WD
2. Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki
3. Tempat Lahir : Natai
4. Umur : 22 Tahun
5. Pendidikan Terakhir : SMK
6. Pekerjaan : Mahasiswa
7. Tinggal di tempat ini sejak : Lahir
8. Orang tua berasal dari : Natai
9. Bahasa Pertama/Bahasa Ibu : Bahasa Dayak Desa
10. Bahasa lain yang di kuasai : Bahasa Indonesia,
Bahasa Dayak Tobang,
Bahasa Dayak Mali
11. Daerah/ tempat yang pernah dikunjungi : Formal (b.Indonesia),
Digunakan dalam kesempatan ketika berkomunikasi
dengan orang dari suku
dayak lainnya (untuk
Dayak Tobak dan
Mali)
12. Keperluan berkunjung : Studi
13. Kedudukan dalam masyarakat : -
14. Bacaan (setiap hari/ yang pernah dibaca) : -
15. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)menonton televisi : Biasa
16. Apakah (Pernah/biasa)mendengar siaran radio : Pernah

APPENDIX 7 (BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN TESIS)

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN TESIS

1. Nama : Ermina Toliang
2. NIM : 166110100111003
3. Program Studi : S2 Ilmu Linguistik
4. Topik Tesis : Fonologi
5. Judul Tesis : "Phonology Differences in the Sub-dialect of Dayak Desa Dawak and Dayak Desa Belunga"
6. Tanggal mengajukan : 20 Februari 2018
7. Tanggal Selesai : 21 Desember 2018
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D.
II. Hamamah, Ph.D

9. Keterangan Konsultasi :


No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1	20/2/2018	Pengajuan judul	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
2	25/2/2018	Pengajuan judul	Hamamah, Ph.D	
3	26/2/2018	Pengajuan bab I, II, III	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
4	3/3/2018	Pengajuan bab I, II, III	Hamamah, Ph.D	
5	5/3/2018	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
6	9/3/2018	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Hamamah, Ph.D	
7	12/3/2018	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
8	15/3/2018	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Hamamah, Ph.D	
9	19/3/2018	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
10	22/3/2018	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Hamamah, Ph.D	
11	26/3/2018	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
12	29/3/2018	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Hamamah, Ph.D	
13	11/4/2018	ACC seminar proposal	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
14	13/4/2018	ACC seminar proposal	Hamamah, Ph.D	
15	21/5/2018	Seminar proposal	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
16	31/5/2018	Seminar proposal	Hamamah, Ph.D	
17	30/6/2018	Pengajuan bab IV, V	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
18	2/8/2018	Pengajuan bab IV, V	Hamamah, Ph.D	
19	6/8/2018	Revisi Bab IV, V	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
20	9/8/2018	Revisi Bab IV, V	Hamamah, Ph.D	
21	21/9/2018	Revisi Bab IV, V	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
22	27/9/2018	Revisi Bab IV, V	Hamamah, Ph.D	
23	13/10/2018	Revisi Bab IV, V	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
24	16/10/2018	Revisi Bab IV, V	Hamamah, Ph.D	
25	16/10/2018	Revisi Bab IV, V	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
26	24/10/2018	Revisi Bab IV, V	Hamamah, Ph.D	
27	22/11/2018	ACC seminar hasil	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
28	23/11/2018	ACC seminar hasil	Hamamah, Ph.D	
29	20/11/2018	Seminar hasil	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
30	20/11/2018	Seminar hasil	Hamamah, Ph.D	
31	21/12/2018	Revisi seminar hasil	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	
32	21/12/2018	Revisi seminar hasil	Hamamah, Ph.D	

33	6/12/2018	ACC ujian tesis	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	8
34	6/12/2018	ACC ujian tesis	Hamamah, Ph.D	8
35	7/12/2018	ACC ujian tesis	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	10
36	7/12/2018	ACC ujian tesis	Hamamah, Ph.D	8
37	21/12/2018	Ujian tesis	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	10
38	21/12/2018	Ujian tesis	Hamamah, Ph.D	8
39	24/12/2018	Ujian tesis	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	10
40	21/12/2018	Ujian tesis	Hamamah, Ph.D	8
41	22/12/2018	Revisi tesis	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	10
42	22/12/2018	Revisi tesis	Hamamah, Ph.D	8
43	22/12/2018	Revisi tesis	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	10
44	22/12/2018	Revisi tesis	Hamamah, Ph.D	8
45	24/12/2018	ACC Revisi & Penjilidan	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	10
45	24/12/2018	ACC Revisi & Penjilidan	Hamamah, Ph.D	8
45	27/12/2018	ACC Revisi & Penjilidan	Ika Nurhayani, Ph.D	10
45	27/12/2018	ACC Revisi & Penjilidan	Hamamah, Ph.D	8

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai

Malang, 21 Desember 2018
Pembimbing II

Pembimbing I



Ika Nurhayani, M.Hum., Ph.D.
NIP. 19750410 200501 2002



Hamamah, M.Pd., Ph.D
NIP.19730103 200501 2001

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra




Sahriuddin, S.S., M.A., Ph.D.
NIP. 19790116 200912 1 001

APPENDIX 8 CURRICULUM VITAE

CURRICULUM VITAE

Full Name : Ermina Toliang

Sex : Female

Place, Date of Birth : Natai Ubah, 16 Maret 1992

Religion : Katolik

Address : JL. Tirto Taruno gang 5A, Malang

Mobile Phone Number : 081294396697

E-mail : toliangermina@gmail.com

