THE ANALYSIS OF BANJAR DIALECT IN THE ASPECT OF PHONOLOGY

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Abstract

This paper discusssed about Banjar dialect in the aspect of phonology. This study applyed Language Philosophical Theory and Relevancy Theory. The Objective of this study is to identify the correct pronounciation of Banjar Dialect reffering to a group of words. The significance of this study is to reveal the phonological aspect of Banjar dialect which is reluctant through the time being. The data in this paper were taken from the field study, conducted in Perak. The data were obtained by recording the respondents' conversation in Banjar dialect. There are two methods used in this study, they are literature and field methods. Literature methods used to collect information related to Banjar dialect while field methods used to obtain the data in the field. The data were analyzed in three aspects, namely Dialect Banjar (DB or Banjar Dialect), Sistem Fonetik (SF or Phonetic System), and Bahasa Melayu Standard (BMS or Standard Malay language) to identify the correct pronunciation of Banjar dialect and the meaning behind those words in Standard Malays' Language. The result shows that Banjar dialect has a characteristic from its pronunciation and meaning

Key words: phylosophy, phonology, dialect, Banjar, meaning

1.1.   Noun

Asmah Hj. Omar defines noun as words refer to something; whether it is animate or inanimate, concrete or abstract (1982:25).

a)   Noun for "Sex"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Lalakik	Lelaki	[lalakɛʔ]
Bibinik	Perempuan	[bibinɛʔ]
Laki binian	Suami isteri	[laki binijan]

b)   Noun for "Direction"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Tuju ke kanan	menghala ke kanan	/ # tuǰu kə kanan # /
Tuju ke kirik	menghala ke kiri	/ # tuǰu kə kirɛʔ # /
Tuju ke hadapan	menghala ke hadapan	/ # tuǰu kə hadapan # /
Tuju ke blakang	menghala ke belakang	/ # tuǰu kə bəlakaŋ # /

c)   Noun for "Anatomy"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Muntung	Mulut	[muntɔŋ]
Muhak	Muka	[muhaʔ]
Telingak	Telinga	[təliŋaʔ]
Lentuhut	Lutut	[lantuhɔt]

d)   Possessive Pronoun

Language is a means of communication among people that have its own emblem system. As a means of communication among individuals, the language can produce shaped words pronoun that represents status, position, and rank in the Malay family. As a traditional community that emphasized the values of family relationships, of course, the pronoun used to symbolize the close relationship of the family. Here are a few examples of the first pronouns used in the area:

Name	Pronounced	Meaning
Akuk (KN)	[akɔʔ]	Pronoun that is used by the elderly or adult when talking to the same age

The second pronoun also plays the role on determining the use of the words which match for two people who have conversation. Therefore, there is the different in the use of second pronouns in the Malays family.

Name	Pronounced	Meaning
Ikam (KN)	[ikam]	This pronoun is used by the elderly or the youngster when they are talking to friends with the same age or younger than them.

The third pronoun is word which is spoken (third person)

Name	Pronounsed	Meaning
Kau (KN)	[kau]	This pronoun is used by the elderly or the youngster when they are talking to friends with the same age or younger than them.

Family pronouns also used in the family system for Banjar community which represents a strong bond of unity among the members of the family. It can be seen from the blood relation of parentage or marriage. Marriage is a relationship process to connect families with other families who do not have blood ties.

This section will discuss and list the terms used in the system of Banjar community family in Bagan Serai County. In the context of family blood ties, rank and polish of the main factors that cause a lot of words created and used as a "language calls" in a family of Banjar community. The use of position called in the family used by the standard hierarchy in a family. Family relationships can be categorized into two stages, namely elders (grandfathers, fathers and grandmothers) and young people (children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren).

Name	Position	Called
Ayah kepada datuk sebelah ayah atau ibu	Moyang	Datuk
Ayah kepada ayah atau ibu	Datuk	Atok
Ibu kepada ayah atau ibu	Nenek	Atok
Ayah	Ayah	Ayah
Ibu atau emak	Emak	Umak
Saudara kandung ayah atau ibu	bapa saudara	Marina
Saudara kandung ayah atau ibu	emak saudara	Marina

For Banjar community families, the use of "Position Language" to a younger (child) has been practiced since their ancestors. Several terms or words have been used to distinguish the status of the hierarchy of the family members by age and birth. The use of this different position term has been passed down for generations to today. Here is shown a list of lexical terms shows how to call to the family members of Banjar community in Bagan Serai county.

Name	Position	Called
Saudara sulung laki-laki	Abang	Pak Long
Saudara sulung perempuan	Kakak	Along
Saudara tua kedua laki-laki	Abang	Pak Angah
Saudara tua kedua perempuan	Kakak	Angah
Saudara tua ketiga	abang atau kakak	Alang
Saudara tua keempat	abang atau kakak	Anjang
Saudara tua kelima	abang atau kakak	Acek
Saudara bongsu	Adik bongsu	Paksu/ maksu

From the examples above, lexical is closer to the community. The use of the more accurate word to the atmosphere, to the meaning of word in the local culture. Therefore, these dialects deserved to be included in a dictionary because the meaning of a word is more accurate.

e) Days in Malay Community

Practice of counting days using words or certain lexical still happened up to now. For Banjar community in the county, those are still practiced to the elderly. Below are listed the count day of the week that is still practiced by the people in the county.

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Sanayan	Isnin	[sanajan]
Salasak	Selasa	[salasa?]

Arba	Rabu	[arba]
Khamis	Khamis	[xamɛs]
Jemahat	Jumaat	[ĭəmahat]
Sabtuk	Sabtu	[sabtɔʔ]
Ahad	Ahad	[ahad]

1.2.   Verb

The verb consists of the kind of words show behavior and deeds of a person. The following are words that show verb.

   a) Verbs for "Falling"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Tajalipuk	Terjatuh sedikit ke hadapan	[taĭalipɔʔ]
Tajarungkup	Jatuh tertiarap	[taĭaruŋkɔp]
Tajungkang	Jatuh terlentang	[taĭuŋkaŋ]
Tasarungkuk	Jatuh ketika berlari	[tasaruŋkɔʔ]

   b) Verbs for "Sleeping"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Guring	Tidur	[guriŋ]
Barabah	Berbaring	[barabah]
Malalur	Tidur hingga siang/lambat bangun	[malalɔr]
Janak	Tidur nyenyak	[ĭanaʔ]
Mangaruh	Berdengkur	[maŋarɔh]

   c) Verb for "Voice"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Bakuriak	Menjerit	[bakurijaʔ]
Bamamai	Membebel	[bamamai]
Baaga	Anak kecil sedang belajar berbicara	[baʔga]

   d) Verb for "Fighting"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Batingas	Berkelahi	[batiŋas]
Baadu	Berlawan	[baʔdu]
Barungkau	Bercakaran	[baruŋkau]

   e) Verb for "Scattering"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Hampalingan	Berserakan	[hampaliŋan]
Hambalingan	Tidur bergelimpangan	[hambaliŋan]

1.3. Adjective

Adjectives are words that explain the specific nature of the character or condition of a thing (S. Takdir Alisjahbana; 1957:6). In lexical clearly shows the use of adjectives in the regional dialect can be added to the dictionary. The following is the list of adjectives.

a) Adjective for "Age"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Anum	Muda	[anom]
Tuha	Tua	[tuha]

b) Adjective for "Happiness"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Arai	Senang	[arai]
Baampik	Bertepuk tangan	[baʔampɛʔ]
Bagaya	Bergurau	[bagaja]

c) Adjective for "Stupidity"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Tambuk	Sangat bodoh	[tambuʔ]
Bungul	Sederhana bodoh	[buŋul]
Buduh	Bodoh	[buduh]
Bitau	Bodoh	[bitau]

d) Adjective for "Dirty"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Bacalumut	comot	[bačalumot]
Bacurit	Bertanda sedikit seperti garisan	[bačurit]
Bacuring	Kotor	[bačuriŋ]
Baribisan	Kotor berjijihan	[baribisan]

e) Adjective for "Smell"

Name	Standard Malay Language	Phonology
Haring	Busuk	[hariŋ]
Haruk	Busuk	[haroʔ]
Mahong	Bau maung	[mahoŋ]

f) Adjective for "Characteristic"

Name	Malay Standard	Phonology
Manoh	Pendiam	[manɔh]
pemalar	Kedekut	[pəmalar]
Penyurah	Peramah	[pəɲurah]

Pamburisit	Penakut	[pamburisɛt]
Pengulir	Pemalas	[pəŋulɛr]

g) Adjective for "Anger"

Name	Malay	Phonology
Garingitan	Geram	[gariŋitan]
Bakuriak	Menjerit	[bakurijaʔ]
Bamamai	Marah-marah	[bamamai]

Based on all the lexical discussed above, Banjar dialect indeed reflects the ability of people and show how society inherit their skills from Banjarmasin to their descendants, for example in the manufacture of cakes and cooking; kalakatar and wadai kepeng cakes are cakes which are synonymous with Banjar community in Bagan Serai county.

2. Conclusion

Based on the research, it is found that Banjar dialect has the influence on a person's standard Standard Malay Language proficiency, particularly the native speaker of Banjar dialect either directly or indirectly. Those who still speak dialect overall mostly are elderly. Adults and Teens still use the dialect but mostly it spoken in the end, as the influence of Standard Malay Language from around them. Through this research it is found that there are still the native speakers of Banjar dialect in the research areas. This group is having problems in speaking in Standard Malay Language. Educated adult and teenagers sometimes used dialect in combined with Standard Malay Language in their daily conversation. However, this three generation still can communicate and understand each other.

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