



VOWEL PHONEMES

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Abstract. *The existence of word vowel phonemes in all languages, including in Indonesian is very dominant. All words in their internal structure must be found in phonemes. As a result of the existence of a very dominant vowel phoneme, its existence is able to form what is called a phoneme vocal sequence.*

The application of research theory in connection with efforts to describe vowel series phonemes is based on the linguistic theory of the phonological field of the phonemic subfield. Because the study focuses on the smallest unit of language sounds, namely phonemes. The research implementation is based on three strategic stages, namely: 1. provision of data, 2. classification and analysis of data, 3. preparation / writing of reports. The findings of the data are more secondary, so the findings of the data focus on the availability of references, so that the existence of a large Indonesian language dictionary acts as a "smart" book. The findings of primary data are relatively difficult to do.

There are seven kinds of vocal phonemes, namely / a, i, u, ê, é, è, o /. The seven vowel phonemes are relatively capable of forming vowel phonemes, so that in the end a table can be made from each of the seven vowel phonemes in question.

Keywords: *phoneme, vowel, vowel phoneme, series, phoneme vowel series.*

Abstrak. Keberadaan fonem vokal kata dalam semua bahasa termasuk bahasa Indonesia sangat dominan. Semua kata dalam struktur internalnya harus ditemukan dalam fonem. Akibat adanya fonem vokal yang sangat dominan, keberadaannya mampu membentuk apa yang disebut rangkaian fonem vokal.

Penerapan teori penelitian dalam kaitannya dengan upaya mendeskripsikan fonem deret vokal didasarkan pada teori linguistik bidang fonologis subbidang fonemik. Karena kajiannya menitikberatkan pada satuan bunyi bahasa yang paling kecil, yaitu fonem. Pelaksanaan penelitian didasarkan pada tiga tahapan strategis, yaitu: 1. penyediaan data, 2. klasifikasi dan analisis data, 3. penyusunan/penulisan laporan. Temuan data lebih bersifat sekunder, sehingga temuan data fokus pada ketersediaan referensi, sehingga keberadaan kamus besar bahasa Indonesia berperan sebagai buku yang "pintar". Temuan data primer relatif sulit dilakukan.

Fonem vokal ada tujuh macam, yaitu /a, i, u, ê, é, è, o /. Ketujuh fonem vokal tersebut relatif mampu membentuk fonem vokal, sehingga pada akhirnya dapat dibuat tabel dari ketujuh fonem vokal yang bersangkutan.

Kata kunci: fonem, vokal, fonem vokal, deret, deret fonem vokal.

INTRODUCTION

The study of phonemes is included in the phonology branch, the phonemic sub-branch, and existence Phonology is a branch of linguistics. For what is included in the branch linguistics includes: phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (Kentjono (Ed.), 1982: 21- 88). The existence of phonemes is the smallest unit in learning phonology, and one of its kinds is the vowel phoneme. Because what is called a kind phonemes include: vowel phonemes, diphthongal phonemes, and consonant phonemes (Soedjarwo, et al., 1985/1986: 49).

There are seven vowel phonemes, consisting of: /a, i, u, ê, è, é, o/. Seven phonemes the vowel from a source is said to be really a separate phoneme, cause can be proven with a tool called 'minimum pair'. Thus the existence of the seven vowel phonemes in question is truly characteristic phonemic (Setyadi and Djoko Wasisto, 2018: 33). Based on the facts available, it turns out that there is a vowel phoneme in the structure internal (form) words in all languages, including in Indonesian, can said to be very dominant; so that one can definitely say, "In every structure internal (form) of the word it can be ascertained that there is a vowel phoneme."; both in the form of the word which monomorphemic or polymorphemic. Such statements apply reasonable, because one of the characteristics of the existence of vowel phonemes is in the internal structure (form) of words serves as a marker of the peak loudness of a syllable. There's even an example of form data Indonesian words can be found with a V-V structure pattern as in the word ia: [i.a]. so finally it can also be said with certainty, "It is impossible to find it forms of words without phoneme vowels.

As a result of the existence of a very dominant vowel phoneme in the internal structure (form) word, then its presence in the word is able to form a pattern called a series vowels, namely that in the internal structure (form) of words, especially the basic tenses (monomorphemic), you can find a series of two vowel phonemes. A series of two deep vowel phonemes (forms) of words are in sequentially aligned positions, but are in syllables that are separated when the syllables are cut off. Example: when, death, he if decapitated on the basis of the syllable becomes: sa.at, ma.ut, di.a.

Starting from the statement above, finally it can be explained the objectives achieved In this article, the writer attempts to describe the ability of deep vowel phonemes forming vowel series phonemes, especially in the internal structure of basic words. Because Such objectives have relatively never been studied by anyone, so the presentation is a review The bibliography below describes the problem in question. Derived from the results of a research report entitled "Comparison of Sound System Indonesian and Javanese" (Sudjarwo, et al., 1985/1986: 49-61), existence vowel phonemes are indeed part of the research. The results of the discussion presentation only limited to: kinds of Indonesian phonemes, vowel phonemes, and vowel clusters. Even the results of research related to the phoneme of the vowel series did not find any series data consists of the phoneme /è/ and the diphthong phoneme /ai/. The term vocal group is not used in this paper, because of the problem of clusters and the series, especially for the vowel phonemes, looks very different. In the vowel phoneme no known as a vocal group. Because what is called a vocal cluster is none other than diphthong phonemes, namely two vowel phonemes that line up on one syllable, so that does not form a vowel series phoneme. That is, as mentioned above that the existence of two vowel phonemes that make up the phoneme of a vowel series is in the syllable which differ in their syllables and syllables. Example: river, tobacco, asoi.

The presence of /ai/, /au/, and /oi/ forms a vowel cluster; not a series, because of its existence form a separate phoneme in one syllable, which is called a diphthong. The existence of the vowel series in question applies the same as in the case consonant series. Example: /n-d/, /m-p/, /t-w/ in the words sign, visible, animal (Setyadi, 2019: 1-12). The existence of phonemes /n-d/, /m-p/, and /t-w/ are in separate syllables if the three the word is split into syllables: sign.da, looks.pak. and sat.wa. Sourced from the results of another study, entitled "Functional Properties and Benefits of "Minimum Pairs" of Phonemes in Indonesian Phonology Learning" (Setyadi and Djoko Wasisto, 2018: 1-50), the results of the study only focused on the existence "Minimum pair" as a means of proving a phoneme is said to be phonemic if can form pairs that contrast in meaning, both as a result of phoneme replacement vowels or by the replacement of consonant phonemes.

The results of the research report have a table of "minimum pairs" for phoneme abilities: vowels, diphthongs, and consonants is made. Evidence that the existence of vowel phonemes is part of the review of several books which questions Indonesian phonology, can be listened to from several literature offerings at below. Sourced from a book entitled Fundamentals of General

Linguistics (Kentjono (Ed.), 1982: 21-38), although in Chapter II it has been specifically alluded to Phonetics and Phonemics, especially the Phonemics sub-chapter, but in fact the presentation of the discussion is only limited to: understanding of phonemes, types of phonemes, and phoneme behavior problems.

Sourced from a book entitled Introduction to Linguistics (Verhaar, 1977: 12-27), although in the discussion alluded to phonological issues, but the problem of phoneme series vocals are not discussed at all. Precisely alluded to is the issue of "spouse minimum". The existence of vowel phonemes can be used as evidence in attempts contrasting the meaning of words, for example: forget vs like. Sourced from the book Indonesian Standard Grammar (Moeliono (Ed.), 1988: 54-56), the problem of the existence of series and clusters, both by vowel phonemes and by phonemes consonants have indeed been alluded to. The presentation of the discussion is just giving an example.

Based on the book Phonetics and Phonology (Yusuf, 1998: 17). The problem exists the case of the vowel phoneme series is just an example. The presentation of giving an example of a series phonemes are not only examples of vowel phonemes, but examples are also given clusters and series of consonant phonemes. Based on an article entitled "Indonesian Phonology" (Sulastri, 2011), there is no problem with the existence of a series of phonemes, both in vowel and consonant phonemes not mentioned at all. The presentation is just giving an example of a serial case and phoneme clusters.

Sourced from a language (scientific) journal entitled "Phoneme Realization and Variants" (Mustolih: 2011/10/23) applies as several reading sources that have been mentioned above, namely the problem of the existence of series and phoneme clusters is just an example. The presentation of the discussion can be said to not exist at all.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in relation to the discussion of vowel phoneme series, as well as mentioned earlier, is linguistic theory in the subfield of phonology phonemic. Because the focus of the study is based on the existence of phonemes which are units of language the smallest as a marker of differentiating meaning (Setyadi and Djoko Wasisto, 2018: 26). In connection with the application of the linguistic theory, the method which is applied as is generally true for linguistic

research, ie based on three stages: 1. data provision, 2. data classification and analysis, and 3. writing of report preparation (Sudaryanto, 1983: 26-34).

The data provision stage is based on secondary data, so the problem is literary with the application of listening and recording techniques. Second application this technique applies naturally, because the problem of finding data is more obtained through some reference sources available. Data in question directly (oral), data primer is relatively not easy to do. The stage of classification and data analysis is based on the application of techniques recording on data cards based on data facts, namely the extent of the phoneme Vowels in the internal structure of words are found in groups/sequentially. Example: obedient, nausea, fiil, quota, diet, reap. There are several examples that clearly show this vowel phoneme series in the internal structure of the word concerned.

Data analysis bases on the application of phonemic subfields, so the analysis the data focuses on the vowel phoneme itself. Thus the fact of the data there is a phoneme vowel series in the form of words is the focus of the study. As for the sake of checking the truth of the meaning of words that contain phonemes of vowel series departs from the existence of a dictionary Major Indonesian (2001). Meanwhile, for the sake of definition related to the study of phoneme series of vowel phonemes departs from the Linguisti Dictionary (Kridalaksana, 2001). The last stage is the stage of writing/compiling reports/articles. At this stage starting from the results of classification and data analysis. Thus at this stage focus in the effort to present the narration of the results of data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Has been mentioned before that the types of phonemes include phonemes: vowels, diphthongs, and consonant (Soedjarwo, et al, 1985/1986: 49; Setyadi and Djoko Wasisto, 2018: 27). From These three types of phonemes are the focus of the study in the article entitled “Phonemes Vowel Series” is only related to the kinds of vowel phonemes and diphthong phonemes. Because both are capable of forming vowel sequences. There are seven kinds of vocal phonemes, which include: /a, i, u, ê, é, è, o/, while kinds There are three diphthong phonemes, which include: /ai, au, oi/. There are two types of phonemes able to form a series of phonemes, both between vowel phonemes and vowel phonemes with diphthong phoneme.

Berdasarkan data yang ada ternyata persoalan deret vokal ternyata tidak hanya berlaku pada kelompok fonem vokal dengan fonem vokal saja, tetapi bisa dibentuk antara fonem vokal dengan fonem diftong. Temuan semacam ini belum dijumpai dalam hasil penelitian yang berjudul “Perbandingan Tata Bunyi Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Jawa” (Soedjarwo, dkk., 1985-1986), sehingga temuan yang ada merupakan temuan baru yang sekaligus dapat melengkapi dari temuan sebelumnya. Di samping adanya temuan baru, ternyata dalam makalah ini dibuatkan pula tabel fonem deret vokal. Sebelum disajikan bahasan fonem deret vokal, terlebih dahulu perlu dijelaskan persoalan deret dan gugus vokal. Sebab persoalan penyebutan istilah deret dan gugus vokal dalam artikel ini berbeda dengan apa yang dipakai dalam hasil laporan penelitian sebelumnya (Soedjarwo, dkk., 1985/1986).

Contoh data, misalnya: maaf, fiil dalam hasil laporan penelitian sebelum disebut dengan istilah gugus. Tetapi dalam artikel ini, kedua contoh data tersebut disebut sebagai deret, yaitu deret vokal. Sebab pengertian deret dapat dijelaskan: deret fonem, khususnya deret fonem vokal, merupakan gabungan dua fonem vokal yang berada pada suku kata yang berbeda; sedang dikatakan gugus fonem merupakan gabungan dua fonem yang berada dalam satu suku kata. Dengan demikian ketiga data: maaf, fiil jelas merupakan deret fonem bukan gugus fonem, sebab jika dipenggal atas dasar suku katanya menjadi: ma.af, fi.il. Contoh gugus fonem, misalnya gugus fonem konsonan berlaku pada data: /bl/,/pl/, /tr/ pada kata blangko, plastik, sastra. Dasar penentuan apakah kelompok fonem vokal dalam satu bentuk kata digolongkan sebagai deret atau gugus bertolak pada:

1. bahwa persoalan pemenggalan kata atas dasar suku kata bertolak dari unsur bentuk (morfologi), bukan dari unsur bunyi (fonologi). Contoh kata makanan jika dipenggal dari (unsur) bentuk akan menghasilkan: ma.kan.an; tetapi jika dipenggal dari (unsur) bunyi akan menghasilkan: ma.ka.nan.
2. hasil (pe)penggalan atas suku kata terhadap data fonem deret vokal mengisyaratkan: deret dua vokal berada pada suku kata yang berbeda. Contoh: puasa, ideal, konvoi, sesuai akan menghasilkan bentuk: pu.a.sa, i.de.al, kon.vo.i, se.su.ai.
3. persoalan 1 dan 2 berlaku juga data fonem deret vokal yang berunsur fonem diftong. Contoh: tuai, muai yang jika dipenggal atas dasar suku katanya akan menghasilkan: tu.ai, mu.ai

It should be noted here that the seven vowel phonemes in question have fulfilled as a separate phoneme so that it is phonemic, because it can be made "pairs minimal", for example as in the example below.

/a X i/ muda x mudi

/o X u/ biru x biro

/i X ê / silat x selat

/a X é/ anak x enak

/a X è/ kakak x kakek

Starting from the three basic determinations, it can finally be described various phoneme forms of the vowel series as below; by basing there are seven vowel phonemes: /a,i, u, ê, è, é/ and three diphthongal phonemes: /ai, au, oi/, especially the diphthong phoneme /a

3.1 Vowel Series Vokal: /a.a/, /a.i/, /a.u/.

1) Vowel Series Vokal /a.a/. Contoh: naas na.as

(1) telaah te.la.ah

jemaah je.ma.ah

2) Vowel Series Vokal /a.i/. Contoh:

naif na.if

(2) baik ba.ik

naik na.ik

3) Vowel Series Vokal /a.u/. Contoh:

maut ma.ut

(3) gaul ga.ul

Kaum ka.um

3.2 Fonem Deret Vokal: /i.a/, i.i/, /i.u/.

1) Vowel Series Vokal /i.a/. Contoh: tiap ti.ap

(8) tiang ti.ang

diam di.am

2) Vowel Series Vokal /i.i/. Contoh: riil ri.il

(9) fiil fi.il

miofili mi.i.o.fi.li

3) Vowel Series /i.u/. Contoh: siul si.ul

(10) tiup ti.up

cium ci.um

3.3 Fonem Deret Vokal /u.a/, /u.i/, /u.u/

1) Vowel Series /u.a/. Contoh: suaka su.a.ka

(15) puasa pu.a.sa

Tuan tu.an

2) Vowel Series /u.i/. Contoh: buih bu.ih

(16) puing pu.ing

Intuisi in.tu.i.si

3) Vowel Series /u.u/. Contoh:

(17) suun su.un

kuud ku.ud

CONCLUSION

Presentation of data analysis on the ability of vowel phonemes to form vowel series foenn apply naturally, because what is called the word form is internally structured vowel phonemes are very dominant. Thus it can be said that the existence of phonemes Vowels can always be found in one form of the word. The ability of vowel phonemes to form vowel series phonemes is reasonable, because one of the characteristics of the vowel phoneme in the form of a word is a marker for the peak of loudness syllables. Even in Indonesian words you can find the V.V pattern, namely in the word he [i.a].

Presentation of the findings of the vowel series phonemes is relatively useful as a sub-domain Indonesian phonology learning material, because of the problem of vowel series phonemes is a (relatively) important part towards understanding the behavior of the vowel phonememyself.

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