

Consonant Sequence Phonemes In Indonesian

Nisa Aldira Lubis¹, Anisa May Azura², Yani Lubis³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

E-mail: nisaaldira1@gmail.com¹, mayazura@gmail.com², yanilubis@uinsu.ac.id³

Abstract. Phoneme series are two different phonemes that are located side by side, but are in different syllables (syllables). Research method In this study, the researcher used a type/research approach in the form of Library Research. Literature study is a study that is used to collect information and data with the help of various materials in the library such as documents, books, magazines, historical stories.

Keywords: Series, Phonemes, Indonesian

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of sound symbols that is arbitrary, productive, dynamic, diverse, and humane. As a system, language basically gives constraints to its speakers. Thus, language in turn deserves to be studied, because the constraints faced by speakers of a language require handling and enlightenment. Indonesian language teachers have a scientific responsibility to students in providing good and correct language rules. The learning materials presented should reflect the treasures of the Indonesian language that are in harmony and in line with the development of the civilization of the Indonesian people. Indonesian language teachers should also conduct studies on various issues regarding the development of good and correct Indonesian language rules. One of the most interesting areas of Indonesian language study is the field of formation or morphology. This field is interesting to study because the development of new words that appear in language use often clashes with the rules that exist in this field of formation. Therefore, it is necessary to study the scope of this formation system so that the mismatch between the words used by language users and these rules does not cause errors to the level of meaning.

The existence of phonology is part of the linguistic branch, because what is called linguistics includes branches: phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The phonology learning unit includes two subfields, namely: phonetics and phonemics. Phonetic material is (more) centered on the existence of a speech tool that produces language sounds, while phonemic material is (more) centered on phonemes as the smallest unit of language sound. Because what is called phonetics is, "1. The science that investigates the generation, transmission, and reception of language sounds; interdisciplinary science of linguistics with

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* Nisa Aldira Lubis, nisaaldira1@gmail.com

physics, anatomy, and psychology; 2. The sound system of a language.", while what is called phonemic is, "1. The system of phonemes of a language; 2. The procedure for determining the phonemes of a language; the investigation of the phoneme system of a language.

Starting from the two quotations above, the study of consonant sequences is in the phonemic subfield. This is because the so-called consonant sequence is based on the fact that two or more consonant phonemes join in (one) base word, not in (one) made word. Thus, in (one) base word, there is the ability of two or more consonant phonemes in a row. The definition of phoneme can be explained, "The smallest sound unit capable of showing meaning, as also explained by Badudu, that what is called a phoneme is the smallest unit of language sound as a marker of meaning, while the kinds of phonemes that exist in (all) languages, especially Indonesian, include: vowel phonemes, diphthong phonemes, and consonant phonemes.

Based on the existing data that the issue of the number of phoneme combinability in words, it can definitely be said that many are found in consonant phonemes, because the number of consonant phonemes is more when compared to the number of vowel phonemes and especially diphthong phonemes. The number of consonant phonemes is 25, the number of vowel phonemes is 7, and the number of diphthong phonemes is 3. The number of consonant phonemes is relatively more reasonable, because what is called consonant phonemes are able to accept foreign/borrowed consonant phonemes: /sy, kh/; whereas, neither vowel phonemes nor diphthong phonemes are derived from foreign/borrowed phonemes.

Due to the existence of more consonant phonemes in the ability to join in words that form consonant sequences, the subject of study in this article focuses more on the issue of consonant phoneme sequences only. Thus, the objectives to be studied are: to find and determine the ability of consonant phonemes to form consonant sequences. This goal has not received attention by Indonesian language experts and/or observers as can be seen in several summaries of reading sources/references that question Indonesian phonology. If the problem is encountered, the discussion is only a part (subchapter) of the problem of Indonesian phonology studies. It is evident that the issue of consonant sequence phonemes has not been studied specifically, therefore the author will discuss "Consonant Sequence Phonemes in Indonesian".

METHODOLOGY

As for the research method in this study, researchers used a type / research approach in the form of a Library Study (Library Research). Library study is a study used in collecting information and data with the help of various kinds of materials in the library such as documents, books, magazines, historical stories, etc.

Literature study can also study various reference books and the results of previous similar research which are useful for obtaining a theoretical basis for the problem to be studied. Literature study also means data collection techniques by examining books, literature, notes, and various reports related to the problem to be solved. Meanwhile, according to other experts, literature study is a theoretical study, references and other scientific literature related to culture, values and norms that develop in the social situation under study.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

1. Defenition of sounds

In general, humans communicate through language by writing or speaking. If the communication is done by writing, there is no speech tool involved in it. Conversely, if the communication is done orally, the speech tool plays a very important role.

Definition of Sound Scholars who pay attention to language lessons explain the limits of what is meant by sound so they compile clear definitions of sound among past and present scholars. And among the previous scholars is Ibn Sina who defines sound as quoted by Manaf Mahdi Muhammad, that actually sound is the surging of air and the holding of air due to the strength and blows from any cause, as for the present scholars then among them is Ibrahim Anis (1961: 9) who defines sound that actually sound is the nature of the dohir which is known to be its mark without knowing its shape.

In the Indonesian language encyclopedia, it is stated that sound is the impression on the nerve center as a result of vibrations of the eardrum that reacts due to changes in air pressure. This definition implies that the main element in sound is vibration. What vibration? Air vibration. Why does the air vibrate? Because something is vibrating or because of friction or collision between the air molecules. This vibration causes a change in air pressure received by the ear. In the KBBI, sound is defined as something that is audible or can be heard (sound is usually distinguished from voice) sound is produced by objects or animals etc., sound is produced by humans. In the linguistic dictionary, sound is defined as the result of vibrations of the eardrum that react due to changes in air pressure (Marlina, 2019).

Sound is one of the waves in physics, a longitudinal wave that can be perceived by the sense of hearing (ear). Sound can also be defined as something produced by vibrating objects. Every vibration that occurs will vibrate the surrounding air molecules or particles, this is what causes sound. Objects that produce sound are called sound sources. Sound is a longitudinal wave, meaning that sound requires media in its propagation, the media can be solid, liquid or gas, sound cannot propagate in a vacuum. Sound has a fast propagation that is not too strong, therefore sound takes time to move from one place to another. For example, when there is lightning, what we realize first is the light from the lightning, then the sound is heard, this phenomenon is because the propagation speed of light waves is much faster than the propagation speed of sound waves.

Based on the presence or absence of obstacles to the flow of air in the voice, language sounds can be divided into two groups: Vowels and consonants. Vocal sounds are language sounds whose air currents do not experience obstacles. Their quality is determined by three factors: the high-low position of the tongue, the part of the tongue that is raised, and the shape of the lips at the formation of the vowel. When a vowel is pronounced, the tongue can be raised or lowered with the jaw. The part of the tongue that is raised or lowered is the front, middle, or back. Vowel quality is also affected by lip shape. For certain vowels, such as [a], the shape of the lips is normal, while for the vowel [u] the lips are slightly forward and slightly rounded in shape. For buryi seperc [i], the corners of the lips are stretched to the side so that the shape is widened. With these three factors, vowel sounds can be characterized by high, front, and stretched lips, such as the [i] sound or high, back, and rounded lips, such as the [u] sound. Consonant sounds are made in different ways (Akhyaruddin, 2020). In consonant pronunciation, three factors are involved: the state of the vocal cords, the contact or approach of the various speech organs, and the way the speech organs touch or approach. For most languages, the vocal cords are always close together in vowel pronunciation. However, in consonant pronunciation the vocal folds may be close but they may also be stretched, as stated earlier. In other words, a consonant can be categorized as voiced or voiceless. For example, [P] and [t] are voiceless consonants, while [b] and [d] are voiced consonants.

Not everything that is heard can be said to be sound, therefore to be categorized as sound must have conditions including:

- a. Categorized as a wave, which is the result of vibrations that propagate.
- b. Requires a medium in its propagation (cannot propagate in a vacuum).

- c. The speed of propagation is influenced by the medium of propagation. The denser / denser the medium, the faster the sound propagation.
- d. Can experience resonance and reflection (Marlina, 2019).

The speech organs that move to form the bunyi of language are called articulators: lower lip, lower teeth, and tongue. The area touched or approached by the articulators is called the articulation area: upper lip, upper teeth, upper gums, hard palate, soft palate, and pharynx. When two lips are blessed, the articulation area is the upper lip, while the lower lip acts as an articulator.

As for the form of the phoneme, it has a sound realization that can vary. The more a phoneme is used, the more variations it tends to have. In other words, the number of allophones of a phoneme is influenced by the frequency of its use (Setyaningsih, 2014).

2. The changed of phoneme

In the execution of speech sounds, there is mutual influence between adjacent speech sounds. Because of this mutual influence, there are changes in speech sounds; some changes are clearly audible, some are less clearly audible. Unclear changes, for example: the phoneme /a/ in an open syllable sounds louder than the phoneme /a/ in a closed syllable; compare: on, said, flat, with powder, no, had, and so on. The most important and obvious audible changes that are common in language are:

- a. Assimilation Assimilation in the ordinary sense means equalization. In linguistics assimilation means the process of two unequal sounds being equalized or made almost the same. Assimilation can be divided based on several aspects, namely based on the place of the assimilated phoneme, and based on the nature of the assimilation itself. One example is progressive assimilation: when the assimilated sound is located after the assimilating sound. Examples in Indonesian have not been found so far. But to clarify this process, a foreign example can be taken: Old Latin: colnis > Latin: collies. In the above example the phoneme /n/ is assimilated to the phoneme /i/ that precedes it.
- b. Dissimilation The opposite of assimilation is dissimilation, which is the process by which two similar sounds are made unequal. Example:

saj- jana Skt - scholar
colonel - cornel
prakrti Skt. - pekerti
side dish - side dish
vegetables - vegetables

citta Skt. - cipta

c. Metathesis What is meant by metathesis is changing the order of phonemes in one word in another form of the same phoneme. Examples of metathesis:

Worm - wipe

Lane - lane

d. Epenthesis Epenthesis is the insertion of a certain phoneme that is usually homorgan in its environment. the homorgan is the same basis of articulation. example of epenthesis :

axe [m] axe

jumlah [b] number

e. Accrifonemes

Accrifonemes are the loss of contrast of two different phonemes in the same position. example: [b] and [p] in the words answer and jawap. Both words, if the suffix {-an} is added, become answer. So here the accrifoneme /B/ can be realized into [b] and [p].

f. Devotional Sounds In pronouncing words such as: joke, islands, clothes, putra, putri, bahtra, etc., it is heard that in the phoneme-phoneme relationship, the sound w or y, an/between u-a, and between i-a. While in the words putra, putri, and bahtra, the sound e (pepet) between t-r is inserted, this sound has no function to distinguish the meaning; its only use is to facilitate speech. Such sounds are called devotional sounds.

So, a devotional sound is a sound that occurs between two phonemes, and has the function of facilitating the utterance of a word.

3. Consonant sequence phoneme

The term phoneme can be defined as the smallest unit of language that is functional, meaning that the phoneme unit has a function to distinguish meaning (Sukmana *et al*, 2011). Phonemes in language have several modes of pronunciation depending on their place in the word or syllable. For example, the phoneme /t/, if it is at the beginning of a word or syllable, is pronounced loosely. In the word /topi/, the phoneme /t/ is pronounced loose. But if it is at the end of a word, the phoneme /t/ is not pronounced loose. Our lips are still tightly closed when pronouncing the sound, for example in the word /make/.

As for what is meant by the consonant itself, namely the condition of blockage in the exit of pronunciation or language sounds produced by obstructing air flow in one place in the vocal tract. It can also be interpreted as a popping sound, a sliding sound, a voiced sound or a voiceless sound. Consonants are always obstructed in the airways, whether the obstruction is strong or weak, resulting in popping or sliding. Consonants also include all sounds in which

the air comes out of the nose during articulation or sounds in which the air comes out of the left or right side of the mouth. Consonants are popping sounds, sliding sounds, voiced sounds or voiceless sounds. Consonants always encounter resistance in the airways, either strong or weak resistance, resulting in popping or sliding. Consonants also include all sounds in which air comes out of the nose when articulated or sounds in which air comes out of the left or right side of the mouth. Consonants or dead letters are phonemes that are not vowels and are otherwise realized by obstruction. So the airflow passing through the mouth is obstructed at the places of articulation.

There are three positions for each phoneme: initial, medial, and final. A phoneme has an initial distribution if it is located at the beginning of the unit and is called medial distribution, if the phoneme is located in the middle of the unit, and final distribution, if the phoneme is located at the end of the unit. There are four ways to determine the distribution of a phoneme, namely in speech, in morphemes, and in syllables, as well as vowel or consonant sequence relationships. In relation to syllables, the phonemes can be positioned as a pedestal (the beginning of the syllable), the core or peak of the syllable, and the coda (the end of the syllable). Each vowel functions only as a syllabic core or apex. Every consonant functions only as a pedestal or coda. Not every consonant occupies the final distribution.

As for what is meant by a sequence of phonemes is two different phonemes that are located side by side, but are in different syllables (syllables), consonant sequence phonemes, namely:

a. Consonant sequence phonemes that begin with the phoneme /p/ are in series with the phonemes: /t, r, s/, for example:

- 1) p-t/: sapta, cipta, captain
- 2) /p-r/: april, pamrihih
- 3) /p-s/: officer, capsule, adoption

For example, the consonant sequence phoneme in the word april is a-pril and pa-mrih, but the syllables are ap-ril and pamrih.

a. Consonant sequence phonemes that begin with the phoneme /b/ in sequence with the phonemes /d, j, s, t/, for example:

- 1) b-d/: abdi, sabda
- 2) /b-j/: abjad
- 3) /b-s/: absent, abstract, absolute
- 4) /b-t/: Saturday

b. Consonant sequence phonemes that begin with the phoneme /t/ in sequence with the phonemes /m, n, s, w/, for example:

b. 1) /t-m/: patma, atma

c. 2) /t-n/: ratna

d. 3) /t-s/: atsiri

4) t-w/: fatwa, satwa
The consonant sequence phoneme that begins with the phoneme /d/ follows the phonemes /m, f, j/, (Setyadi, 2019). Example:

1) /d-m/: administration

2) /d-f/: advertisement, adverbial, adven

3) /d-j/: adjective

Consonant sequence phonemes whose initial phoneme /k/ is in series with phonemes /b, t, d, m, n, s, y, w/, examples:

1) /k-b/: akbar, takbir, sakban

2) /k-t/: bakti, sakti, fakta

3) /k-d/: destiny, bakdat

4) /k-m/: makmur, sukma, bakmi

5) /k-n/: meaning, curse, person

6) /k-s/: force, intent, taxi

7) /k-y/: people, rukyat

8) /k-w/: dakwa, dakwah, bakwan

e. Consonant sequence phonemes beginning with the phoneme /g/ in series with the phonemes /m, s/, examples:

1) Magma, sigma, dogma

2) Tagsa

f. Consonant sequence phonemes beginning with the phoneme /m/ in series with the phonemes /p, b, d, s, r, z/, examples:

1) /m-p/: canoe, past, easy

2) /m-b/: symbol, bamboo, goat

3) /m-d/: lamda

4) /m-s/: imsak, proverbs

5) /m-r/: common

6) /m-z/: hamza

g. Consonant sequence phonemes that begin with the phoneme /n/ are in series with the phonemes /p, t, d, c, j, s/, for example:

1) /n-p/: without

n-t/: collapse, orphanage, hanging

1) /n-d/: panda, pierce, double

2) /n-c/: incar, shake, button

3) /n-j/: borrow, twilight, pennant

4) /n-s/: nuance, backpack, conviction

e. Consonant sequence phonemes that begin with the phoneme / / in sequence with the phonemes /p, k, g, s/, examples:

1) / -p/: pingpong, sangsi

2) / -k/: short, rank, blank

3) / -g/: elegant, able, langgam

4) / -s/: stimulate, faint, nation

f. Consonant sequence phonemes that begin with the phoneme /f/ are in series with the phonemes /d, k, s, h/, for example:

1) /f-d/: afdol

2) /f-k/: nafkah, afkir

3) /f-s/: interpretation, lust

4) /f-h/: mafhum

g. Consonant sequence phonemes that begin with the phoneme /s/ are in series with the phonemes /p, b, t, d, k, g, c, j, m, n, h/, for example:

1) /s-p/: asphalt, aspect

2) /s-b/: tasbeh, asbestos, ashtray

3) /s-t/: literature, mystic, master

4) /s-d/: masdar

5) /s-k/: risky, basketball, laskar

6) /s-g/: masgul

7) /s-c/: post

8) /s-j/: mosque

9) /s-m/: exterminate, asma, raisin

10) /s-n/: business, isnin

11) /s-h/: mahur

CONCLUSION

So, based on the presentation of the results of the study of consonant sequence phoneme findings above, it can be concluded that the phoneme sequence is two different phonemes that are located side by side, but are in different syllables (syllables), f, and The existence of consonant sequence phonemes in learning Indonesian phonology needs special attention, because it is related to: The issue of the kinds of phonemes and the ability to combine consonant phonemes in forming consonant sequences, and the issue of consonant sequence phonemes is actually not only related to the field of phonology in the phonemic subfield, but also related to the phonetic subfield. As the consonant sequence phoneme is different from the consonant cluster phoneme, the existence of consonant cluster phoneme needs to be studied as well, because the final result of the study of consonant cluster phoneme will complement the study of consonant sequence phoneme.

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