

BUGINESE FAMILY SPEAKING BAHASA SHOWED ETHNOLECT SPEECH-PATTERN PHENOMENA

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ABSTRACT

Matras (2008) argued that a language contact emerges as the interactants of different language communicate. Hence speakers' speech patterns possibly converge or divergence one another (Trask, 2000). This study mainly addresses about the influences of local dialect upon the use of national language (also-called Bahasa) by Buginese speakers. It is based on an assumption that their regional dialect, especially from phonology and morphological aspect, contributes to their patterns of speaking Bahasa. The findings, synchronizing to Bahasa, few alphabets of Lontara do not exist in Bahasa, including the offset phoneme of /mpa'/, /nra'/, /nca'/, /nka'/. It was found much likely in final offset sounds, leading to interchange of bilabial nasal /m/, alveolar nasal /n/, and velar nasal /ŋ/, or the stop marking interchange between voiced alveolar /t/ and velar /k/. In fact, the word huta[ng], meminja[m], penganti[n], jala[n], dankenyataa[n] becomingly pronounced uta[n], pinja[ng], penganti[ng], jala[ng], or mabu[k] changed to mabu[t] which are not pronounced in Bahasa as usually and formally. Morphologically speaking, moreover, the affixation played contribution to the speech-pattern change, such the suffixations /je'/, /mbo'/, /ki'/, which all do not morphologically exist in Bahasa. In fact, the Buginese speakers inserted such these affixations in their pattern of speaking Bahasa such as in[sekalimbo'], [itudassi je'], etc, which are basically not found to have been formally spoken in Bahasa.

KEY-WORDS: Influences, Phonology, Morphology, Buginese, Bahasa.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is considered that a language contact emerges as the interactants of different language communicate, and hence their languages may influence each other (Matras, 2008). In this case, the influence of contacts possibly varies from somewhat trivial to more significant, affecting phonology, morphology, vocabulary, syntax, and other linguistic features (Trask, 2000). Therefore, the speakers involved could imitate (convergence) or distinguish (divergence) their speech-pattern styles to their partners' patterns (Clynes&Deterding, 2000). One obvious example is the case of ethnolect in Indonesia, in which the official language that is spoken by certain groups of speakers are very likely influenced by their local dialects. This is due to what (Clynes&Deterding, 2000) state that the local varieties naturally distinguish from standard language in phonetic and pnonology, and therefore these differences influence the variation of standard language spoken in each region. Following Muysken (2010), it is noted that the ethnolect is as a less or more speaking approach which characterizes the ethnicity of a specific society.

At one point, the national standard language of Indonesia is known as Indonesian language, more familiarly as Bahasa. It is historically standardized from Malay language and spoken by approximately 250 million people worldwide (Alisjahbana, 1962). Interestingly, although it is admitted as the official language, this is socially the second most spoken language after the regional dialects. This is due to, most of citizens, from various ethnics, have and therefore speak with their regional dialects at home (Lestari, 2014), including those speakers from Buginese society that I discuss in this study. Madeamin et al (2015) noted that Indonesia is approximately surrounded by more than 700 dialects. However, when a social interaction occurs at workplace, school, or other public areas, Bahasa returns to be a lingua franca or a means of formal communication (Buchori, 1994). At this context, their regional dialect styles presumably influence their communication style of speaking Bahasa.

Buginese language, for more specific, is a variety of regional dialect spoken by about five million people in Bugis community (*Tau Ugi*), geographically inhabiting southern part of South Sulawesi, Indonesia (Lestari, 2014). Despite mostly found in the south of Sulawesi (Hugo, 1982) noted that Buginese speakers can also be found in some other areas in Indonesia such as Kalimantan, Southeast Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, New Guinea, Eastern Sumatera, Maluku, and even few in Java. Moreover, Pelras (1996) stated that Buginese is one such regional dialect which belongs to the great family of Austronesian people, and becomes one of the four mostly spoken languages in South Sulawesi after Mandar, Toraja, and Makassar respectively. Buginese alphabet is later so called *Lontara*.

One striking issue in regard with Buginese people speaking Bahasais the way they communicate and the speech pattern they deal with. Mahmud (2010) pointed out that Buginese people are bilinguals in which Buginese is their traditional language while Bahasa is their national language. As a result, they interchange both Buginese and Bahasa in purpose to appropriate the relevant context. For instance, Buginese is used in communication with family, neighbors, or in some other informal contexts while Bahasa is preferably spoken in formal setting as I mentioned earlier. What comes interesting to discuss in this study is that Bahasa which is spoken by Buginese speakers is such a type of informal Indonesian (Sneddon, 2003), in which later I call as an ethnolect-speech phenomenon of Buginese-Indonesian.

As the Buginese speakers typically used a mixed language, Mahmud (2010) said that they use either Bahasa with Buginese expression, in which speakers use Bahasa but repeatedly mix some Buginese expression, or Buginese with Bahasa, in which Buginese is mainly used with little additional features of Bahasa. This is in line with a study by Quinn (Quinn, 2006) pointing out that when Buginese people speak Indonesian, their Indonesian much likely sound informal, which is characterized by the dropping of certain affixes and even liberal borrowing of idioms from their local dialect, where Errington (1998) labeled it as a language salad or *bahasagado-gado*.

This present study discusses about the influences of Buginese dialect upon the use of Bahasa spoken by Buginese native speakers from phonological and morphological perspectives.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study has been conducted using qualitative data in which the data were taken from two YouTube videos recording two Buginese families speaking Bahasa. The first video was a family of Buginese speakers from Bone who were in discussion with their family members. The second video, moreover, recorded a speaker who was in an interview by a local TV channel. To be more specific, the former video was about a family having discussion and partly gossiping their neighbor. The second video in addition was showing one fashioned Buginese female speaker answering sort of questions from a reporter regarding her first experience sailing with boat, accompanied by her sister and two of her daughters. The first video is slightly different from the second video because the speakers involved in this video gradually interchanged between Buginese and Bahasa. That in the second video, otherwise, switched using the whole Bahasa during the interview. The relevant data, moreover, were transcribed and analyzed from phonology and semantic perspectives.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Phonology-Speech Pattern

Phonologically speaking, the Lontara contains both vowels and consonant. Interestingly, all Buginese lontara carries a consonant sound in the beginning and the inherent vowel /a/ in the end, except one alphabet, which merely consists of a single /a/ sound.

For further detail, below is a figure of Buginese lontara.

									
[ka]	[ga]	[ŋa]	[ŋka]	[pa]	[ba]	[ma]	[mpa]	[ta]	[da]
									
[na]	[nra]	[ja]	[ra]	[la]	[wa]	[sa]	[a]	[ha]	

Figure 1: Alphabets in ugineseLontara

More specifically, the vowels of Lontara can be derived into the sound of /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /ə/, /o/ just like in English and Bahasa, see the following for further:

a	i	u	e	ə	o
-	Tetti' riase'	Tetti' riawa	kacce' riolo	kacce' riase'	kacce' rimunri
□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□

Figure 2: Vowels in Buginese

Synchronized to Bahasa as the standard language, few alphabets of Lontara do not exist in Bahasa, including the sound of /mpa'/, /nra'/, /nca'/, /nka'/, and therefore these kinds of sound are not familiar with Bahasa. As the consequence, when speakers of Buginese across to speak Bahasa, for instance in public area, the inherit sounds of their accents and dialect affect their way of speaking Bahasa (Mahmud, 2010). At this point, the biggest influence which comes from their regional dialect is the offset phoneme, covering the sound interchange of *nasal bilabial* /m/, *nasal alveolar* /n/, and *nasal velar* /ŋ/, or the interchange between *voiced alveolar* /t/ and *velar* /k/, as stop marking. In reference to the first video, the final sounds from their dialect, I mentioned earlier, were proven influencing their sounds of speaking Bahasa, especially at final offset. For more details, I present the table below:

Table 1 Phonology-speech pattern between Buginese-Indonesian and Standard Bahasa in the first video.

Buginese-Indonesia	Standard Indonesian
- Banyakapotujeuta[n]nyaidassi	- MemangIdassimempunyaibanyakhut <u>ng</u> [ŋ] / <i>Definitely, Idassih as much loan.</i>
- Selalupergipinjang <u>ng</u> [ŋ]di penjual	- Diaselalupergimeminja[m] di penjual / <i>She always borrows money from the seller</i>
- Terutama kalau ada penganti <u>ng</u> [ŋ]	- Terumakalauadapenganti[n] / <i>especially in marriage party</i>
- Gara-gara selalui jal <u>ng</u> [ŋ]	- Karenadiaselalujala[n]/ <i>Because she likes hanging out</i>
-Justru kenyataa[m]nya	-Justrukenyataa[n]nya / <i>it is based on fact.</i>

More explicitly, it is quite obvious based on the video that once speakers of Buginese communicated using official language, their speaking pattern was much likely affected by the phonology of their regional dialect, such the alveolar/n/ in Bahasa changed to *bilabial* /m/, *veolar* /ŋ/ or the other way around, such pinja[m] changed to pinja[ng/ŋ], which is identically sound of Buginese offset, such *minu*[ng/ŋ], *menru*[ng/ŋ], etc. To discuss this final sound phenomenon, Buginese language is very much familiar with the final offset *ng* [ŋ] as many Buginese vocabulary, especially verbs are massively ended with sound [ŋ]. As a consequence, when the Buginese people speak Bahasa, their habit of sounding nasal velar [ŋ] contributed much in ending sound in Bahasa. This is in line with a study conducted by Macknight (2012) pointed out that not only the final vowel in Buginese language which is sometimes followed by *ng* [ŋ], but *ng* [ŋ] much frequently appear after consonants, such as in *ar*[ung] (*noble*), *rilal*[eng] (*inside*).

In regard with whether the way of Buginese people speak bahasa is considerably prestige or not, Mahmud (2010) argued that some cases of Buginese people, especially low educated speakers, speaking the official language are considered less prestige but likely stably polite as they are well-known with high respects to their local wisdoms (*Sipakatau, Sipakalebbi*) in the daily interaction. Furthermore, it is also found a relevant case where Bahasa which was spoken by Buginese people were likely influenced by their regional dialect in particular at the stop marking interchange between voiced alveolar /t/ and velar /k/, this case is given in the following table:

Table 2 Phonology-speech pattern between Buginese-Indonesian and Standard Bahasa in the second video

Buginese Indonesian	Standard Indonesian
Ke batu licin ee kemaring [ɲ]	Kebatulicinkemarin[n] / we went to BatuLicin yesterday
Berangkat jang [ŋ]	Berangkat jam [m] / We start at
Eeperjalanam[m]	Perjalan[n] / journey
Iniombat[t]bagus	Iniombak[k]bagus / the wave is friendly
Endakmabut[t]	Tidakmabuk[k] / we were not drunk

It is in fact found in the video that Buginese people speaking Bahasa unintentionally changed the stop marking sound between voiced alveolar /t/ and velar /k/. The condition in which Buginese people speaking Bahasa changed the final sound [k] to [t], or vice versa, which is unfamiliarly spoken in Bahasa in formal way, and is therefore less appropriate, later so-called as *okkots*. Furthermore, a case in the first video that I described previously was in where the sounds of *nasal bilabial* [m], *nasal alveolar* [n], and *nasal velar* [ŋ] were unintentionally interchanged, and therefore these sounds are all incorrectly in accordance with common sounds in standard Bahasa.

3.2. morphology-speech pattern

Morphologically speaking, the data also reveal that the influence of Buginese dialect to standard language use was through the affixation, in which the speakers used affixation, mostly suffix, in the use of standard language. In evidence, as shown in the first video, the speakers put suffixation which was semantically acceptable but slightly different from syntactical and phonological point of view. In the first video, it is found that the speaker entered a few affixations which were typically and commonly spoken in Buginese. For more information, it is given in the following table:

Table 3 Morphology-speech pattern between Buginese-Indonesian and Standard Bahasa in the first video

Buginese-Indonesia	Standard Indonesian
- Itu Idassi <u>je'</u> tidak naperhatikan anaknya	- Itu Idassi tidak mengurus anaknya dengan baik / <i>Idassi seemingly doesn't care her son</i>
- Nakal sekali <u>mbo'</u> anaknya sekarang	- Nakal sekali anaknya sekarang / <i>her son is becomingly naughty</i>
- Begitu <u>mi</u> kenyataanya	- Begitu kenyataannya / it is in fact

Further detailed, the affixation *je'*, *mbo'*, and *mi* are few of some affixations typically associated and used in Buginese language, such *manrenije'*, *magellonimbo'*, *cantikmi*, etc. In communication, these sorts of affixation do not morphologically exist in Bahasa Indonesia. Mahmud (2010) stated that such influences of local Buginese dialect in using Bahasa are easily recognized by the existing use of Buginese affixes such as *-ko, -ji, -na, -mi, -ki, etc.* From social perspective, even though Bahasa is mixed with such affixations borrowed from Buginese, the accents maintains originally from Buginese. Madeamin et al (2015) said that Buginese accent is considerably melodious and considered quite polite. The morpheme [*mbo'*] is relatively similar with the sound of [*mpa'*] such as in Buginese

Bampa'. It is found that this case happened on the video where the Buginese speakers using bahasa mixed dialect affixation of Buginese /-je'/-mbo'/-mi/ such in *Idassije'*, *sekalimbo*, and *begitumi*. Formally, these were supposed to have been spoken *Idassi*, *sekali*, and *begitu* in Bahasa. Moreover, it is also found in the second video that few typically Buginese features used by the speaker during the time of speaking Bahasa. The examples are given in the following table:

Table 4 Morphology-speech pattern between Buginese-Indonesian and Standard Bahasa in the second video

Buginese-Indonesia	Bahasa
- Ke batu <i>liciney</i>	- Kebutulicin/ <i>wewent to BatuLicin</i>
- Saya <i>barusan</i> naik sini	- Sayabarunaiksini / <i>this is my first time sailing with this ship</i>
- Sampai <i>keanu</i> ke Baruu	- SampaikeBaruu / <i>we just arrived in Baruu.</i>

As seen in the table, there were at least three affixations which were used by the speaker speaking Bahasa, and these affixations are typically and mostly spoken in Buginese. In referring to Bahasa, the morpheme *-ey* in *liciney*, *-san* in *Barusan*, and *-anuinkeanu* do not exist in Bahasa respectively. Normally, they should have been spoken such as *licin*, *baru*, and *ke* without such these kinds of aforementioned affixation. In correlation to Buginese, *anu* especially was an expression to express a delay to speak something in correct word. Mahmud (2010) noted that *anu* is a socially informal expression to express anonymous thing.

4. CONCLUSION

The result then support the fact that Buginese people are bilinguals speakers (Mahmud, 2010) as they speak Buginese at their home in such informal setting while they switch speaking Bahasa in such formal contexts. Although having good ability to speak Bahasa, their Bahasa-speech pattern was found slightly different from national standard of Bahasa either from phonology or morphological features in this study, and therefore it is said by Quinn (2006) that the Buginese speakers using Bahasa much likely sounded informal Indonesian. It is then concluded that their regional speech patter contributed much to their distinctive style upon speaking Bahasa. It was because the final offsets of Buginese in which lot words including adverbs, adjectives, nouns, and especially verbs have final sounds ended by sounds of bilabial nasal /m/, alveolar nasal /n/, and nasal velar /ŋ/, or the interchange between the two stop marking *voiced alveolar /t/ and velar /k/*. Otherwise, the final sounds in Bahasa were found not so common with these Buginese final sounds especially that with final offset ng [ŋ].

In addition to this, the findings of this study also suggest that several affixations which are typically used and spoken in Buginese were even entered by the Buginese people speaking Bahasa, and therefore it is believed to have contributed and made their Bahasa-speech pattern slightly different from standard form of Bahasa. It was the existing of suffixations /-je'/-mbo'/-mi/,-anu/,and /-san/ spoken by Buginese people, which all formally do not exist in Bahasa. In short, as several speech-pattern differences from phonology and morphology view were shown by Buginese people speaking Bahasa, it is fair enough to have concluded that they have created different speech-pattern, and is therefore so-called Buginese-Indonesian.

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