

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the result of the data analysis, some points can be concluded. *Assimilation* (42.35%) is likely the most frequent type of sound change used by participants. In *Palembang Malay*, there are three sound change phenomena are considered to be *partial assimilations*, namely ($_/*i/ \rightarrow _ [e]$), ($_/*u/ \rightarrow _ [\sigma]$), and ($_/*o/ \rightarrow _ [\sigma]$). Meanwhile, there are three sound change phenomena in *Palembang Malay* that are considered to be *total assimilations*, namely ($*/i/- */i/ \rightarrow [e] - [e]$), ($*/u/- */u/ \rightarrow [\sigma] - [\sigma]$), and ($*/o/- */o/ \rightarrow [\sigma] - [\sigma]$). From thirty-four words, the appearances of *lenition* (20%) in *Palembang Malay* include *aphaeresis*, *apocope* and *syncope*. An Examples of *aphaeresis* can be seen in the pronunciation of original features $*hiris \rightarrow [eres]$ in *Palembang Malay*. *Apocope* is illustrated by the words $*muntah \rightarrow [muta]$. Finally, the *syncope* would be shown by the alternation $*darah \rightarrow [dara]$ in *Palembang Malay*.

However, the most common *sound addition* (3.53%) is the *phoneme insertion* $/\eta/$ (83.33%). Then, it is followed by *prosthesis*. An example of *phoneme consonant* ($/\eta/$) insertion is illustrated by the *Standard Malay* words $*minta \rightarrow [minta\eta]$ in *Palembang Malay*. Meanwhile, the only *Palembang Malay* that was discovered as *prosthesis* is that $[\sigma lap]$ which is originally pronounced as $*lap$. There are two *metathesis* phenomena (1.18%) that were found in *Palembang Malay*, namely in the

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feature of [d̄ʒiŋɔʔ] and [udəʔ-udəʔ] in *Palembang Malay* was originally pronounced as *d̄ʒəŋuʔ and *adoʔ-adoʔ by *metathesis*. Afterwards, there are three *dissimilation* appearances (1.76%) that were found in *Palembang Malay*. Those *dissimilation* was found in the words [aer], [asek] and [aker] in *Palembang Malay*, descended from *Standard Malay* *ajer, *afik and *axir.

There have been changes of the *phonemes* */r/, */l/ and */m/ to the *phoneme* [ʔ] which were considered to be *abnormal sound changes* (3.53%), such as the alternations of *tidur to [tedoʔ]; *kətfil to [kətʃiʔ]; and *matfam-matfam to [matfaʔ-matfaʔ]. Then, there is also *split* (13.53%) from vowel /*a/ in *Standard Malay* that changed regularly to [ɔ] at word final position, such as *bisa → [bisɔ]. Here, there are there examples of occurrences of *schwa* [ə] which are usually know as *vowel rising* (10.59%) in *Palembang Malay*, such as in the changes of [tad̄ʒəm], [təbəl] and [tʃəpət] which originally came from *tad̄ʒəm, *təbal and *tʃəpat. Besides, there are also two *monophthongisations* (3.53%) in the alternation of the original words *sampaj and *pisau → [sampe] and [pisɔ] in *Palembang Malay*.

This paper also shows that the distributions of the *vowel* and *consonant phonemes* in *Palembang Malay*. From two hundred and fifty words' distribution, the majority *vowel phoneme* is the *phoneme* /a/ (29.03%). It is followed by the *vowel phonemes* /ɔ/ (18.95%); /ə/ (16.13%); /ʊ/ (13.71%); /e/ (10.48); /i/ (7.26%); and /u/ (4.44%). On the other hand, from three hundred and seventy-seven words' distribution of *consonant phonemes* in *Palembang Malay*, the most regular *consonant phoneme* that emerged was that the *phoneme* /t/ (13.53%). Then, it was

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followed by *consonant phonemes* /p/ (9.55%); /r/ (8.49%); /b/ (7.96%); /ʔ/ (7.43%); /l/ (7.16%); /n/ (7.16%); /m/ (6.63%); /s/ (6.90%); /k/ (5.83%); /ŋ/ (5.04%); /d/ (4.77%); /tʃ/ (3.18%); /g/ (2.92%); /dʒ/ (1.33%); /j/ (0.80%); /ɲ/ (0.53%); /w/ (0.53%) and /h/ (0.26%). Regarding to the distribution of *consonant phonemes*, three types of initial, middle, and final *phoneme* positions were determined based on the occurrences of *consonant phonemes* that were discovered in the data.

5.2. Suggestions

Considering the findings of this research, the writer proposes some suggestions that can raise numerous questions requiring further research. The observations, interviews, and voice recordings have provided data to usage. Further research can enrich the data by using any other data sources, such as video recording or written text conducted by the participant. In addition, the topic of sound changes in *Palembang Malay* should be addressed more extensively. Although the issue was touched briefly in this final paper, an in-depth study of *the phonemic – syllabic comparisons of standard Malay and Palembang Malay using a historical linguistic perspective*. The results also indicated words' distribution among positions, namely initial, middle, and final. Thus, this study is important for providing insights into those who are working in the field of linguistics study.