

# **-Assimilation in Voice Dental Velar Voice Sound in Papuan Malay**

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## ***Abstract***

*This paper is meant to discuss correct phonological solutions to assimilation segment at the underlying level of accent in Papuan Malay. The methodology: to explain for -assimilation in Papuan Malay, the researcher refers to Halle (2017) theoretical views on Generative Phonology. The -sound appears in Papuan Malay, if a word is ended by a consonant /n/ dental velar voice results the process of -sound in the environment of cluster in the word-middle and word finally (the tow core of syllables) and also after vowel. One example, word Teminabuan [t min bu n] (one of village in Papua) is uttered as Teminabuang [t min bu ]. The conclusions: it is explicit that the -assimilation are not only syntactically motivated due such as a phrasal to the occurrence of a word entity in the structure but also phonologically, a word may because there are certain specific environments in which such process take place.*

**Key Words:** *Phonological rules, -assimilation, Papuan Malay.*

## **Introduction**

Papuan Malay is one of Nusantara language which almost the people of Papua use it as contact language. This language absorbs a lot of words from Indonesia language. There are many variation of Papuan Malay that is resulted by various languages with the dialect and the accent belonging to each tribes. The variation that studied here is the phenomenon of -assimilation which occurs naturally. The -assimilation is not as new phenomena for Papuan Malay. In part from the youth of Papuan assumed it as an accent that influenced by each their local language, because some of them do not increase the -assimilation consonant at the word-finally.

Assimilation is co-articulation where one sound becomes more similar to a neighbouring sound ( Frank Laurenz, 2013:85). Kluge (2014) mentioned that an assimilation process with an example data saya dengang [ sa.d aj . ] ‘just with . The assimilation of -sound take place on the word-final coda position of a word, If n-sound located at the end of a word or phrase in a clause. In here, this paper only discusses about the representation form of -assimilation. Phonem /n/ in Papuan Malay consist of allophone /n/, / /, and /m/. Papuan Malay speaker release this assimilation as epenthesis of g-sound. It is occurs at the casual speech or colloquial languages that refers to fast speech and the articulators siply can not achieve their targets in the time avaiable. For instance, *sa pinjam ko pu pengsil*, the word *pengsil* come from *pensil* in Indonesia, in English as a *pencil*. The phonology generative is used as an approach which argued by Halle (2017) Phonology generative discribed language into the alteration process of sound. One of the phonological rule is assimilation process which its representation form described in this paper. the -assimilation in particular, take place in various ways in Papuan Malay words. Such phonological processes never happens to the same word in the indicative form. These phenomena need to be checked in a concise manner with reference to Chomsky's and Halle's (1968) views of distinctive features and phonological rules. This work is an attempt to check the exact environments in which such segments succumb to change and find

justifications for the change. To capture the nature of change, certain distinctive features and restricted phonological rules are posited to differentiate between segments.

## Review of Literature

Phonology generative approach derives from the generative theory developed by Chomsky and Halle (Nafisah, 2017). Phonology generative, respectively;

Halle (2015,p.54)) *"A generative grammar is formally a collection of statements, rules or axioms which describe, define or generate all well-formed utterances in a language and only those. The theory of generative grammars consists of a set of abstract conditions which determine the form of the statements admitted in such grammars and which govern the choice among alternative descriptions of a given body of data. In phonology, the majority of statements deal exclusively with segments or segment sequences"*.

The quotation above explain the generative phonology is a statement, rules or an established principle which is self evident and show the well-formed utterances. In phonological rules, the phonemic segment may be assimilated. Fromkin (2011:301) given the rule of phonology which manage the phonetic representation. Objed (2016) mentioned that generally, the phonological rule begin with the underlying representation of sound and yield the final surface form or what speaker actually pronounces. This paper meant to give the underlying representation and serve as input for the phonological rules of g-insertion.

## Methodology

As the descriptive method of this research, Chomsky and Halle (Jalabneh, 2012) the phonology generative is used to analyze the data. The data was based on the underlying representation and its rules. According to Mashun (2005) Metode simak is a method which is used to observe language using. This method had technique that is called as teknik sadap. In this technique, the researchers extract the using of language through casual speech. The research also used teknik lanjut which is teknik simak bebas cakap. It means the researchers just acted as observer of language use by informant through the videos. Then, teknik rekam was used in this method which the activity of recording was done without the knowing of informant, so that the using of language is natural. Event speech that was recorded and transcribed suitable with the goal of research.

## Results and discussion

Assimilation is a phonological process in which a segment has alteration either in medially or finally. The assimilation segment produce certain distinctive generative features and is represented by in the structure and for which a phonological rule is posited. Table 1 below is some words which absorbed from Indonesia language and used in Papuan Malay with the phenomenon of -assimilation. Beside that, -assimilation appears at the proper noun, for instance Teminabuang (one village in Papua which the real form is Teminabuang) in data 2. On the data 3, -assimilation appears at the middle of word or at the onset of the first syllable such as '[p nsil]' become [p sil] which -assimilation results n-sound come in -sound and it occurs at the enviroment after vowel. The word Insan [ins n]become [i s ], -assimilation emerges at the middle or the first syllable and finally

or the second syllable of segments sound of the word. Generally, the rule of *-assimilation* occurs at the end of the word have rule :  $[+n] / V [+nasal]$  .

Phonetic representation	Regular writing as a pronunciation in Papuan Malay	Papuan Malay	English
[kemari ]	kemaring	Kemarin	Yesterday
[dulua ]	duluang	Duluan	
[kana ]	kanang	Kanan	right
[pel mina ]	pelaminang	Pelaminan	
[perempua ]	perempuang	perempuan	Woman
[t min bu ]	Teminabuang	Teminabuan	

Table 1. *-assimilation that occurs at the end of the words*

The rule of table 2 above is  $[+n] / i, a, ua [+n]$  \$ which *-sound* take place the *n*-sound in enviroment of vowel that is followed by the *n*-nasal dental and exist on the first syllbale as a coda.

Phonetic representation	Regular writing as a pronunciation in Papuan Malay	Papuan Malay	English
[pe sil]	pengsil	pensil	pencil

Table 2. *-assimilation that occurs as a coda at the first syllable*

The rule of table 3 above is  $[+n] / V\_V [+n]$  \$. In here, *-sound* becomes the *n*-sound in enviroment of between vowel where syllabically, there is no onset in this word but *-sound* kept as a coda for the first and second syllab

Phonetic representation	Regular writing as a pronunciation in Papuan Malay	Papuan Malay	English
[i sa ]	Ingsang	insan	

Table 3. *-assimilation that take place of coda in the first and second of the syllable*

Based on the table 4, *-assimilation* kept at its position atthough is bounded by the suffix **-kan** which is began with /k/ sound. In this case, the assimilation of *-* in sound-finally of the word results the enviroment of after /i/, /u/ vowels and before /k/ consonant but it is called as non-assimilation. This case is similar with Polish language.

Phonetic representation	Regular writing as a pronunciation of Papuan Malay	Papuan Malay	English
[m ]	Maing or maeng	main	play
[mem i k <sup>h</sup> n]	memainkan		
[turu ]	Turung	turun	down
[menuru k <sup>h</sup> ]	menurunkan		
[l ]	Laing	Lain	other
[mel i k n]	melaingkan		

Table 4. *-assimilation occurs between vowel and consonant.*

## Conclusion

The *-assimilation* in Papuan Malay occurs at the end of word, middle word as a coda in the first syllable, words that has suffix with the distinctive feature which involve *-assimilation* between ai, u vowel sound and k consonant sound. This paper found that *-assimilation* at the words of Papuan Malay most occurs in the clause which presence in casual speech with acute accents. The event influences the forming of word until some words which usually is contained by n-dental nasal becomes *-velar nasal*.

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