

CONSONANT INSERTION IN MANDAILINGNESE AND ANGKOLANESE

¹Risa Umami, ²Nanda Irawan, M.Pd.

^{1,2} Politeknik Mandiri Bina Prestasi

risaumami595@yahoo.com, nandairawanharahap@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study deals with the differences between consonant insertion in Mandailingnese and Angkolanese. The objective of the study is to find out the differences of consonant insertion in Mandailingnese and Angkolanese, and to find out the effect of consonant insertion in Mandailingnese and Angkolanese. This journal was related to non-experimental and qualitative method. Both Mandailingnese and Angkolanese are used consonant insertion. Mandailingnese insert 'ŋ' or 'n' if meet with k or t sound, than Angkolanese insert the same sound with 'k' or 't' sound or followed the consonant sound.

Keyword : *Consonant insertion, Mandailingnese, angkolanese*

I. Introduction

Language is many things; it can be a system of communication, a medium for thought, vehicle for literary expression, a matter for political controversy, a catalyst for nation building (O'Grady & Dobrovolsky, 1989: 1 in Imansyah, 2008: 1). Language is an important means of communication. Language reflects thinking; obviously we can't say a sentence until we have first thought of it. Often our thinking gets mixed with emotions and our reasons become loaded with desires, wishes, prejudices, and opinions. The kind of thinking we do is our business until we try to persuade someone else to agree to our point of view; then that thinking becomes another's business (Meade, et.al, 1961: 94).

The study of phonetics gives support for one potentially disastrous conclusion : there is tremendous in human speech. In fact, no two pronunciation of a word are ever exactly the same, even when given successively by the same speaker on the same occasion. Phonology is the study of the system of sound and sound combination in language.

If we listen carefully to our own pronunciation and the pronunciations of others, we can observe that there is often a difference between the way actually pronounce sounds and the way we think of them or store them in long-term memory. In some cases, the different between the sounds as we remember it and the sound as we actually pronounce it can be noticed easily.

There are several different kinds of phonological processes, they are :

1. Metatheses are processes which re order sounds. Examples : in some dialects ; /æskt/ 'asked' ----- [ækst]
2. Assimilation are the processes which make two adjacent sounds more alike with respect to some features. Examples : in part A of the proceeding section, we say that /ŋ/ assimilated to the billabial place of articulation of the following /b/ and thus become [m].
3. Deletion are processes which eliminated a sound. Example /h/ sound is optionally deleted at the beginning of unstressed syllable in English, e.g / hi həndəd hr hiz hət/ may become [hi həndəd r iz hət]. It may be deletions are simply total assimilations of all the features of a sound to those if its context, so nothing is left of it. Both assmililation and deletions make sequaences of sounds easier to pronounce. Thus, they are usually allowed to apply more freely in unstreesed syllables, or in casual speech style.
4. Dissimilation are processes which make two adjacent sounds less alike which respect to some features.
5. Insertion are processes which add sound. Examples : Between a nasal and a voiceless fricative, a voiceless stop with the same point of articulation as the nssal is inserted :
/hæmstr/ [hæmpstr] 'hamster'
/dæns/ [dænts] 'dance'

There two kinds of insertion, they are :
a. Consonant Insertion

In Hanunoo, spoken in the Philippines, the consonant h is inserted to break up a vowel cluster. Note what happens when the suffix I is added in the last two forms.

?Upat	four	?upati	make it four
?Unum	six	?unumi	make it six
?Usa	one	?usahi	make it one
Tulu	Three	tuluhi	make it three

Alternatively, one might maintain that the suffix is -hi that h is dropped after stems terminating in a consonant.

In some dialect of English, r is inserted whenever a word ending in a schwa is followed by a word beginning with a vowel : e.g., the idea came, the idea-r-is good.

b. Vowel Insertion

Latin words cannot end in a consonant-liquid cluster. In such cases, the vowel e is inserted to break up this cluster. Note the nominative forms where there is no overt ending for the nominative case.

Patris	Father(genitive)	Pater	Father(nominative)
Agri	Field(Genitive)	Ager	Field (nominative)

In English, schwa is inserted between final consonant-sonorant cluster. Indonesia has many of languages and cultures. For example is Batak. Batak ethnic is one of the old ethnics in Indonesia which comes from North Sumatra. The people is called Bataknese. They are known as 'nomads'. Batak ethnics consist of some sub-ethnics; they live in North Sumatera regions. Most of them live in *Tapanuli, Simalungun, Karo, Nias, and Pakpak Dairi*. **Batak Toba** lives in Toba, Silindung, Samosir, and Humbang; Batak Angkola lives in South Tapanuli, Sipirok and Angkola; **Batak Mandailing** lives in Mandailing, Natal; **Batak Simalungun** lives around Simalungun regions; **Batak Karo** lives around Karo regions; **Batak Pakpak Dairi** lives around Pakpak and Dairi regions. Based on the anthropology lesson, Nias, Alas, Gayo is grouped in sub-batak ethnics. Recently, there is a new sub-batak ethnics called Batak Pesisir. *Ir. Akbar Tanjung*, an ex-chairman of Indonesian legislative assembly, is the first chairman of *Persatuan Batak Pesisir* (Batak Pesisir association). Batak Angkola lives in Padang Lawas dan Padang Lawas Utara. **Batak pesisir** lives in the east coast of Sumatera namely Asahan, Labuhan Batu, Rantau Prapat, and it also lives in the west

coast of Sumatera namely Sibolga and Barus. Sub-batak ethnics were grouped by their region where they live.

Because there are so many types of Bataknese in different region, it makes the languages and dialect of all of region also different. Every region has a unique intonation. Every region also has the differentiation when pronounce the word. Sometimes they make the addition, insertion, deletion, and so on. So the writer interest to consonant insertion in Phonology. And writer also just focuses on two types of Bataknese, they are Batak Mandailingnese and Batak Angkolanese.

II. Method

Burns and Grove (2003:195) define a research design as "a blueprint for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings". Parahoo (1997:142) describes a research design as "a plan that describes how, when and where data are to be collected and analysed". Polit et al (2001:167) define a research design as "the researcher's overall for answering the research question or testing the research hypothesis".

This study focuses on non-experimental and qualitative method. Non-experimental research According to Polit et al (2001:178), non-experimental research is used in studies whose purpose is description and where it is unethical to manipulate the independent variable.

In this study data were collected without introducing any treatment. Qualitative research Burns and Grove (2003:19) describe a qualitative approach as "a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and situations to give them meaning". Parahoo (1997:59) states that qualitative research focuses on the experiences of people as well as stressing uniqueness of the individual. Holloway and Wheeler (2002:30) refer to qualitative research as "a form of social enquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experience and the world in which they live". Researchers use the qualitative approach to explore the behaviour, perspectives, experiences and feelings of people and emphasise the understanding of these elements.

The instrument in collecting the data are :

1. Search the words that occur in Mandailingnese and Angkolanese by Interview
2. Analyse consonant insertion occur in Mandailingnese and Angkolanese

III. Discussion

Consonant insertion is a part of Syllable structure processes. Where syllable structure is alteration in the distribution of consonants and vowels. It can be deletion, insertion, or coalescence. Same with Philippines, in Mandailing Batakness also have insertion in syllable structure especially in consonants insertion. Many region that used Mandailing Batakness as their language, for example Panyabungan (Mandailing Natal) and Angkola. Every region has different insertion syllable although in a same word.

The insertion will occur if the vowels meet with 'k' and 't' consonant. As we know that k and t are stop, both of them are voiceless, t is alveolar and k is velar. If vowel meet with one of t or k, the sound will change by inserted η, n, t, k consonants. Panyabungan is usually add by nassal sound than Angkola people inserted the consonant by followed the consonant after the vowel.

a. Mandailingnese in Panyabungan

Addition sound is inserted between final vowel to break up consonant cluster. When vowel "i" meet with consonant "k" usually the peoples add the "η" sound. It is not only occur in I vowel but in all vowel that meet with k sound. It occur in possessive adjective. Besides that, if vowel meet with "t" sound the people will insert "n" sound behind it.

For example in Panyabungan :

1. Karosi-ku Kursiku Karosiku Kursiku
2. Anggoi-tong Ya iyalah Anggoitong Ya iyalah

b. Mandailing Batakness in Angkola

Addition sound is inserted between final vowel to break up consonant cluster. When vowel "i" meet with consonant "k" usually the peoples add the "k" sound. From karosiku be Karosikku. It is not only occur in I vowel but in all vowel that meet with k sound.

For example in Angkola :

1. Karosi ku Kursiku Karosikku Kursiku
2. Anggoi-tong Ya iyalah Anggoittong Ya iyalah

To compare both of language, writer give some words and than object will try to

pronounce into Mandailingnese and Batakness. The list of words that writer used are:

a. For vowel meet 'k' sound

1. Mejaku
2. Sabaku
3. Manderaku
4. Rotiku
5. Dasiku
6. Karosiku
7. Sipatuku
8. Bajuku
9. Lombuku
10. Sereku
11. Bereku
12. Unteku
13. Tireku
14. Pisoku
15. Mukoku
16. Kacoku

b. For vowel meet 't' sound

1. Anggoi tong
2. Ahadoma tong
3. Dijia tong

The words above will analyse like in below :

1. A Vowel meet "k" sound in Analysis:

a. Mandailingnese

Word	Syllable Processes	Meaning	
1. "A" vowel	Mandailingnese	Indonesian	English
Meja-ku	Meja ^η ku	Meja ku	My table
Saba-ku	Saba ^η ku	Sawahku	My field
Mandera-ku	Mandera ^η ku	Benderaku	My flag
2. "I" vowel	Mandailingnese	Indonesian	English
Roti-ku	Roti ^η ku	Rotiku	My bread
Dasi-ku	Dasi ^η ku	Dasiku	My tie
Karosi-ku	Karosi ^η ku	Kursiku	My chair
3. "U" vowel	Mandailingnese	Indonesian	English
Sipatu-ki	Sipatu ^η ku	Sepatuku	My Shoes
Baju-ku	Baju ^η ku	Bajuku	My Cloth
Lombu-ku	Lombu ^η ku	Lembuku	My buffalo
4. "E" vowel	Mandailingnese	Indonesian	English
Sere-ku	Sere ^η ku	Emasku	My gold
Bere-ku	Bere ^η ku	Menantu laki-laki	My son in law
Unte-ku	Unte ^η ku	Jerukku	My orange
Tire-ku	Tire ^η ku	Tiraiku	My curtail
5. "o" vowel	Becomes	Indonesian	English
Piso-ku	Piso ^η ku	Pisauku	My knife
Muko-ku	Muko ^η ku	Wajahku	My face
Kaco-ku	Kaco ^η ku	Cerminku	My mirror

b. Angkolanese

Word	Syllable Processes	Meaning	
1. "A" vowel	Angkolane se	Indonesian	English
Meja-ku Saba-ku Mandera-ku	Mejakkku Sabakkku Manderakkku	Meja ku Sawahku Benderaku	My table My field My flag
2. "I" vowel	Angkolane se	Indonesian	English
Roti-ku Dasi-ku Karosi-ku	Rotikkku Dasikkku Karosikkku	Rotiku Dasiku Kursiku	My bread My tie My chair
3. "U" vowel	Angkolane se	Indonesian	English
Sipatu-ki Baju-ku Lombu-ku	Sipatukkku Bajukkku Lombukkku	Sepatuku Bajuku Lembuku	My Shoes My Cloth My buffalo
4. "E" vowel	Angkolane se	Indonesian	English
Sere-ku Bere-ku Unte-ku Tire-ku	Serekkkku Berekkkku Untekkkku Tirekkku	Emasku Menantu laki-lakiku Jerukku Tiraiiku	My gold My son in law My orange My curtail
5. "o" vowel	Angkolane se	Indonesian	English
Piso-ku Muko-ku Kaco-ku	Pisokkkku Mukokkkku Kacokkkku	Pisauku Wajahku Cerminku	My knife My face My mirror

the consonant sound. . Because the differences of phonological process makes the dialect also change and different.

V. References

- A.Scahne, Sanford. 1973. Generative Phonology. University of California : San Diego
<https://mlc.linguistics.georgetown.edu/about-sociolinguistics/what-is-sociolinguistics-2/> (Access on 14 oct 2016, 10 p.m)
https://www.google.co.id/?gws_rd=cr&ei=wklBWJOiAYjLvSjx5yADA#q=sociolinguistics+pdf+books (Access on 14 oct 2016, 10 p.m)
<http://history-of-culture.blogspot.co.id/2011/10/tribe-batak-culture.html> (Access on 14 oct 2016, 10 p.m)
https://www.google.co.id/?gws_rd=cr&ei=wklBWJOiAYjLvSjx5yADA#q=dialect+i+n+sociolinguistics (Access on 14 oct 2016, 10 p.m)

3. Vowel meet "t" sound

a. Mandailingnese

Word	Syllable Processes		Meaning	
Vowel	"t" consonant	Mandailingnese	Indonesian	English
Anggoi Ahadoma a Dijia	Tong Tong Tong	Anggoittong Ahadomattong Dijiaittong	Iya lah Apalagi sih Dimana sih	Exactly What else Where

b. Angkolanese

Word	Syllable Processes		Meaning	
Vowel	"t" consonant	Angkolanese	Indonesian	English
Anggoi Ahadoma Dijia	Tong Tong Tong	Anggoittong Ahadomattong Dijiaittong	Iya lah Apalagi sih Dimana sih	Exactly What else Where

Source: Three persons from Panyabungan (Rizkiyah Rahmad, Rizkiyah Batubara, Nurhayati Batubara,), and Three persons from Angkola (Rahmiyanti, Nurhamidah, Marni Mana)

IV. Conclusion

After analysing the data, The writer can concluded that, there are differences of consonant insertion in Mandailingnese and Angkolanese. It looks from the word that occur of the two languages. Mandailingnese add nasal sound (like ŋ or n) if meet with k or t sound, than peoples in Angkola add alveolar and velar sound if meet with 'k' or 't' sound or followed