

AN ANALYSIS OF BANJARESE AND DAYAK DEAH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to measure how far the differences shown between the Banjarese and the Dayak Deah language. Then, it also to analyze the differences of phoneme between the two languages. It was quantitative approach that aimed to calculate how far the differences shown between the Banjarese and the Dayak Deah language, and combined with qualitative to analyze the differences of phoneme between them both. The research data were obtained from interview with a native speaker of the Dayak Deah tribe. The data that has been collected was analyzed using the dialectometric method. After calculated the data, the result was 90,5%. Thus, there were 181 differences and 19 equations of isolects between Banjarese and Dayak Deah language. It indicated that Banjarese and Dayak Deah had language differences. Moreover, they also had language equations and phoneme differences. The differences of phoneme divided into: (1) the differences of vowels which consist of: the changing of vowel in the final position and an additional vowel in the middle position, and (2) the differences of consonants which consist of: the changing of consonant in the initial position and additional consonant in the middle position, then the deletion consonant in the initial, middle, and final position.

Key words: language, Banjarese, Dayak Deah

INTRODUCTION

Language is an important thing for human beings. According to Hall (in Lyons, 1981), language is the institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral auditory arbitrary symbol. It allows people to say things to each other and express their communicative needs (Wardhaugh, 1998).

Language is also one of the social identities. According to Soeparno (2002), the main function of language is a tool of social communication, where the situation of

societies is not always same, so that there is the different factor in society which are causing the variety of language. It has varieties because every people have owned their style that affecting language. Thus, there are a lot of different languages spoken by different group of people around the world. Therefore, every society in this world is having their own kind language style.

In Indonesia, there are many islands with different tribes, so that there are many different local languages (Kesetiaan &

Wijaya, 2013). The use of different languages in different islands or areas causes language varieties or linguistic diversity (Supiani, 2016). In South Kalimantan itself, there are many tribes from various ethnic groups, such as Banjarese, Javanese, Dayakese, Bugisese, etc. Although it has been dominated by Banjarese and Javanese people, there are several Dayak tribes who also inhabit this area. One of them is the Dayak Deah tribe.

The Dayak Deah tribe is a large subgroup of the Dayak people who inhabit the area called Deah along the Meratus mountain range in Tabalong Regency, South Kalimantan (Mudiyono et al., 2020). Meratus is a mountainous area which divides South Kalimantan Province. However, although they live in South Kalimantan which is dominated by the Banjarese language, the language used in their daily communication interactions is Dayak Deah language. Until now, it is inadequate to describe how the processes and consequences influence each other between these language and how high the ability of the Dayak Deah tribe maintain Dayak Deah language against the influence of other languages (Kasmilawati, 2017). According to Kawi et al. (1983), their effort to maintain Dayak Deah language is closely related to the meaning of the word "Deah" itself which means "*tidak*". It means that they still uphold their personality, culture, and refuse to be colonized or influenced by other people.

However, the Dayak Deah tribe can be classified as multilingual speakers, since in general they are also fluent in Banjarese language (Kasmilawati, 2017). The language contact that occurs causes mutual influence between L1 and L2. Therefore, as one of the tribes in South Kalimantan, the language that they use is interesting to be raised. For that reason, the researchers interested to measure how far the differences shown between the Banjarese and the Dayak Deah language. Then, it also to analyze the differences of phoneme between the two languages.

RESEARCH METHOD

This is quantitative approach that aimed to calculate how far the differences shown between the Banjarese and the Dayak Deah language, and combined with qualitative to analyze the differences of phoneme between the two languages. The research data were obtained from interview with a native speaker of the Dayak Deah tribe.

The data that has been collected was analyzed using the dialectometric method. This method was used to determine the isolect status of the Banjarese and the Dayak Deah language. It used the following formula proposed by Guiter (1973):

$$\frac{S}{n} \times 100\% = d\%$$

S: number of differences
n: number of maps compared
d: percentage of distance

The result of the calculation of the data was further classified into five categories, as follows:

No.	Percentage (%)	Category
1	81% and above	language differences
2	51% - 80%	dialect differences
3	31% - 50%	subdialect differences
4	21% - 30%	speech differences
5	0 - 20%	no differences

After that, several Banjarese language that had equations to the Dayak Deah language were chosen to analyze their phoneme differences. The differences of phoneme can be seen in the vowels and consonants in several position, such as in the initial, middle, and final position.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were 200 glosses used in this research. After calculated the data using the formula proposed by Guiter, the result was 90,5%. It showed 181 differences and 19 equations of isolect between Banjarese and Dayak Deah language. Therefore, it indicated that Banjarese and Dayak Deah had language difference. The following table showed the differences between the Banjarese and Dayak Deah language. Since there were enough data, it only showed several data as a representative of the data.

No	Glos	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Orang	Urang	Ulutn	Person
2.	Kaki	Batis	Po'o	Legs
3.	Telur	Intalu	Tolui	Egg
4.	Bunga	Kembang	Unge	Flower
5.	Garam	Uyah	Sira	Salt
6.	Anak	Anak	Anak	Child
7.	Kutu	Kutu	Kutu	Lice
8.	Kayu	Kayu	Kayu	Wood
9.	Minum	Minum	Minum	Drink
10.	Tali	Tali	Tali	Rope
11.	Telinga	Telinga	Telingo	Ears
12.	Api	Api	Apui	Fire
13.	Batu	Batu	Watu	Stone
14.	Bintang	Bintang	Bintakng	Star
15.	Nama	Ngaran	Ngaratn	Name

Based on the table above, it can be seen the Banjarese and Dayak Deah language had language differences and language equations. Moreover, they also had phoneme differences.

Phonemes are the different sounds within a language. The set of phonemes consist of two categories, such as: (a) vowels sound and consonant sound, and (b) combinations from vowel are diphthong and triphthong. There are some differences of phonemes in Banjarese and Dayak Deah language. The differences consist of vowels, consonants, and diphthongs.

Vowels

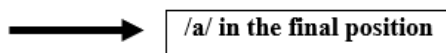
Vowels are a sound in which there is noobstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips. The distribution of vowels can be seen in several phoneme position such as in the initial, middle, and final position. In Banjarese and Dayak Deah language, it can be seen are as follows:

- 1) The changing of vowels in the final position

- a) The changing of vowel /a/ in the final position in Banjarese corresponds to vowel /o/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing can be seen as below:

No.	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Telinga	Telingo	Ears
2.	Mata	Mato	Eyes

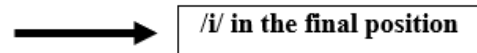
Based on the examples above, there were changing in each of the words. It can be said that phoneme /a/ in the final position in Banjarese become phoneme /o/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing of vowel /a/ in Banjarese to vowel /o/ in Dayak Deah language can be seen in the rule below:



- b) The changing of vowel /i/ in the final position in Banjarese corresponds to vowel /e/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing can be seen as follows:

No.	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Mati	Mate	Death

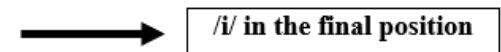
Based on the example above, there was changing in each of the words. It can be said that phoneme /i/ in end position in Banjaresee language will become phoneme /e/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing of vowel /i/ in Banjarese to vowel /e/ in Dayak Deah language can be seen in the rule below:



- c) The changing of vowel /i/ in the final position in Banjarese language corresponds to vowel /a/ in Dayak Deah. The changing can be seen as follows:

No.	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Ini	Ina	This

Based on the example above, there was changing in each of the words. It can be said that phoneme /i/ in the final position in Banjarese become phoneme /a/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing of vowel /i/ in Banjarese to vowel /e/ in Dayak Deah language can be seen in the rule below:



- 2) An additional vowel in the middle position
 a) Vowel /i/ in the final position in Banjarese corresponds to diphthong /ui/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing can be seen as follows:

No.	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Api	Apui	Fire

Based on the example above, there was changing of the words in the final position in Banjarese to Dayak Deah language. It can be said that vowel /i/ in the final position in Banjarese become diphthong /ui/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing

of the vowel /i/ of Banjarese to diphthong /ui/ Dayak Deah language can be seen in the rule below:

/i/ in the final position → /ui/ in the final position

Consonants

Consonants are phonemes that are not vowels, in other words are realized by obstruction. So the airflow through the mouth is blocked at places of articulation (Celce-Murcia et al., 1996). The distribution of consonants can be seen in several phoneme position such as in the initial, middle, and final position. In Banjarese and Dayak Deah language, it can be seen as below:

1) The changing of consonant in the initial position

a) Consonant /t/ in the initial position in Banjarese corresponds to consonant /l/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing can be seen as follows:

No.	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Tipis	Lipis	Thin

Based on the example above, there was changing of the words the initial position in Banjarese to Dayak Deah language. It can be said that consonant /t/ in the initial position in Banjarese become consonant /l/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing of the consonant /t/ in Banjarese to

consonant /l/ in Dayak Deah language can be seen in the rule below:

/t/ in the initial position → /l/ in the initial position

b) Consonant /b/ in the initial position in Banjarese corresponds to consonant /w/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing can be seen as follows:

No.	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Bulu	Wulu	Hair
2.	Batu	Watu	Stone

Based on the examples above, there were changing of the words the initial position in Banjarese to Dayak Deah language. It can be said that consonant /b/ in the initial position in Banjarese become consonant /w/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing of the consonant /b/ in Banjarese to consonant /w/ in Dayak Deah language can be seen in the rule below:

/b/ in the initial position → /w/ in the initial position

2) An additional consonant in the middle position

a) There was an additional consonant /k/ in the middle position of the Dayak Deah language before /n/. The changing can be seen as follows:

No.	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Tulang	Tulakng	Bone
2.	Bintang	Bintakng	Star
3.	Hitung	Hitukng	Count

Based on the examples above, there were changing in each of the words in the middle position in Banjarese to Dayak Deah language. It can be said that consonant /ng/ in the final position in Banjarese become consonant /kng/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing of the consonant /ng/ in Banjarese to consonant /kng/ in Dayak Deah language can be seen in the rule below:

/ng/ in the final position → /kng/ in the final position

- b) There was an additional consonant /t/ in the middle position of the Dayak Deah language before /n/. The changing can be seen as follows:

No.	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Ngaran	Ngaratn	Name
2.	Lain	Laitn	Other

Based on the examples above, there were changing in each of the words in middle position in Banjarese to Dayak Deah language. It can be said that consonant /n/ in the final position in Banjarese become consonant /tn/ in Dayak Deah language.

The changing of the consonant /n/ in Banjarese language to consonant /tn/

in Dayak Deah language can be seen in the rule below:

/n/ in the final position → /tn/ in the final position

- 3) The deletion of consonant in the initial, middle, and final position.

In comparison, there are some deletions in the phonemes. It can be seen as below:

- a) There was the deletion of consonant in the initial position in Dayak Deah, and the additional of consonant in Banjarese language. Consonant /k/ in the initial position in Banjarese deletion /ø/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing can be seen as follows:

No.	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Kilat	Ilat	Lightning

Based on the example above, there was changing in each of the words in initial position in Banjarese to Dayak Deah language. It can be said that consonant /k/ in initial position in Banjarese become deletion /ø/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing of the consonant /k/ in Banjarese to deletion /ø/ in Dayak Deah language can be seen in the rule below:

/k/ in the initial position → /ø/ in the initial position

- b) There was the deletion of consonant in the middle position in Dayak Deah, and the additional of consonant in Banjarese language. Consonant /h/ in the middle position in Banjarese

become deletion /ə/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing can be seen as follows:

No.	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Tahu	Tau	Know

Based on the example above, there was changing in each of the words in the middle position in Banjarese to Dayak Deah language. It can be said that consonant /h/ in the middle position in Banjarese become deletion /ə/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing of the consonant /h/ in Banjarese to deletion /ə/ in Dayak Deah language can be seen in the rule below:

/h/ in the middle position → /ə/ in the middle position

- c) There was the deletion of consonant in the final position in Dayak Deah, and the additional of consonant in Banjarese language. Consonant /h/ in the end position in Banjarese deletion /ə/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing can be seen as follows:

No.	Banjarese	Dayak Deah	Meaning
1.	Tumbuh	Tumbu	Grow
2.	Tanah	Tana	Soil

Based on the examples above, there were changing in each of the words in initial position in Banjarese to Dayak Deah language. It can be said that

consonant /h/ in end position in Banjarese become deletion /ə/ in Dayak Deah language. The changing of the consonant /h/ in Banjarese to deletion /ə/ in Dayak Deah language can be seen in the rule below:

/h/ in the final position → /ə/ in the final position

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that have been done, it concluded that Banjarese and Dayak Deah had the differences in language although Dayak Deah tribe live in South Kalimantan. After calculated 200 glosses used dialektometric, the result was 90,5%. So that, it indicated between Banjarese and Dayak Deah had the language differences. Moreover, they also had language equations and phoneme differences. The differences of phonemes divided into: (1) the differences of vowels which consisted of: the changing of vowel in the final position and an additional vowel in the middle position, and (2) the differences of consonants which consisted of: the changing of consonant in the initial position and and additional consonant in the middle position, then the deletion consonant in the initial, middle, and final position.

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