

The Analysis Of Consonant 'D' Sound In Pronouncing Galela Language

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ABSTRAK

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The objectives of this research are (1) to analyze the sound of the language in this case 'D' Consonant in Galela Language (2) to describe the form of 'D' sound in phonetic transcription. This research is qualitative descriptive research. The data was carried out through interview with native language of Galela tribe from April to November 2021. Based on the result of 'D' sound in Galela language are divided into lamino alveolar and voiced 'D' consonant. The sound in this case 'T' closes with the 'D' sound

1. Introduction

In Indonesia, there are many speakers of languages that are used by the community which are referred to as regional languages. Regional language is a language whose speakers are found in a region or region within a country, small areas, large regions and also states. Diversity in a culture and regional language has an influence and role on the language that speakers will get at the following stages, especially Indonesian as a formal language. The complementarity between local language and Indonesian, in communication among user of variety of cultures including the Galela language

Galela language is one of the regional languages found in Indonesia, the people as speakers still maintain it well. Galela language does not only cover the sub-district of Galela, North Halmahera, North Moluccas but also speakers of Galela extends throughout the mainland of the Halmahera region starting from East Galela, North Galela, West Galela, South Galela, Part of the population of Tobelo, Kedi, Supu, Salube, Loloda, Obi, Sanana, Ibu, Buli, and some parts of Morotai Island that use Galela language, because according to history some of the Morotai people came from Galela who immigrated to Morotai Island. Over time the number of Galela speakers was around 79,000. (Safrudin Bincay Manyila, et al. 2011)

Based on the explanation above, the existing dialect causes a variety of different pronunciations, both in terms of sound, pronunciation in the D consonant, so that the problems that occur here give rise to wrong meaning interpretations. Because in North Maluku, Morotai Island, there are many immigrants from various regions and tribes, the existing dialect has changed in pronunciation and sound. So, in this research, the authors conducted to Morotai Island, Sopi village which is the residence of the researcher and Dokulamo village, Kec, West Galela, North Halmahera whose local residents also speak Galela.

2. Research Method

The approach in this research uses qualitative methods. A qualitative approach is a research paradigm to describe events, people's behavior or a situation in a certain place in detail and depth in the form of a narrative. Perreault and McCarthy (2006: 176) define qualitative research as a type of research that seeks to dig deep information, and is open to all responses and not just yes or no answers. This research tries to ask people to share their thoughts on a topic without giving them much direction or guidance on what to say.

According to Moleong (2011: 6) qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action and others. Holistically, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a specific natural context by utilizing various natural methods.

Technique Collecting Data

The technique used by researcher to collect data is that the researcher goes down directly to the place where the local community uses the Galela language. Researcher also mingled with the local community and participated in speaking Galela language with the local community. Researchers conducted systematic and planned observations of the consonant sound D in the Galela language.

a. Interview

The technique used in collecting research data is using a question and answer session with informants or in terms of conducting interviews.

Technique Analysis of Data

Researcher used data analysis techniques according to Miles and Huberman data analysis, in conducting this research in the form of data reduction, presentation and drawing conclusions / verification.

1. Data reduction: choosing to focus on what researched and looking for a theme or pattern
2. Data Display: the researcher displays all important data that the researcher finds and collects all the data so that the data will be clearer and more relevant
3. Conclusion / verification: the researcher draws all the conclusions from the information obtained by the researcher

3. Result and Finding

Research finding

Below is the entire data of Consonant D found by the researcher when conducting research with the people of Dokulamo and Sopi Majiko Villages and the researcher wants to explain the data found during the study. The data found during the research are not inversely proportional to the material that has been discussed in previous chapters. These data include the following:

Made	Dika
Goda	Goda
Madudu	Idodoma

Dipo	Doma
daloha	Dena
Dehe	Momodo
Modo	Odo
Udo	Sadina

Meaning of /D/ Consonant Words Above

These words are data that the researchers found when conducting research both by using recordings via cellphones and conducting interviews with Galela language speakers in Dokulamo and Sopi Majiko villages. The table below is the meaning of the words above.

No	Kata-kata	The Meaning
1	Made	Shy
2	iha	Knife
3	Goda-Goda	Water Apple
4	Dudu	Back
5	Idodoma	Yore
6	Dipo	Hit
7	Doma	First
8	Daloha	Nice
9	Dena	Areca
10	Dehe	Take
11	Momodo	Tired
12	Modo	Afraid
13	Odo	Eat

14	Dado'oha	Why
15	Udo	Drink
16	Sadina	There

This research relates to sound analysis, Analysis, namely phonology which is then described and developed into a qualitative form. The first step that the researcher took was to collect data related to the /D/ consonant sound in the Galela language. The data that the researcher found from the place where the researcher conducted research and conducted direct interviews with speakers of the Galela language.

The researcher uses the theory of Verhaar (1984:36) which states that phonology is a special field of linguistics that observes the sounds of a particular language according to its function to distinguish lexical meanings in a language. In this discussion, the researcher analyzes the consonant

Sound/ D/. it needs more attention when we hear people pronounce Galela Language. The consonant sound in the Galela language is also related to the theory of sound in consonants. In consonant sound, the researcher uses Abdul Chaer's theory which states that the sounds in consonants have criteria or criteria for the position of the vocal cords, the place of articulation and the way of articulation. Of data and information that researchers found, that the researcher found the consonant sound /D/ in the Galela language is closely related to the theory of Abdul Chair (2003:116) on the position of the vocal cords and the place of articulation. Laminoalveolar is part of the articulation site which means that the consonants occur on the tongue and gums, in that the tongue leaves stick to the gums. Laminoalveolar consonants are sounds (t) and (d). Not all D consonants in the Galela language have the same thing, some are included in voiced consonants.

In the Galela Bible, the researcher found that there were similarities with the Chair consonant theory. However, in writing the consonant D in the Galela language, the symbol or the writing of the consonant D is D the point above (Ḑ). The symbol explains the pressure in reading the consonant D or if when the reader finds the symbol the reader must read the consonant D which sounds between consonants /D/ and /T/ like Abdul Chair theory Laminoalveolar consonants.

So that the reader is not confused when reading the researcher writes using the consonant symbol (Ḑ). and some do not use the symbol, so that the reader can distinguish when reading. The following is a review of the data that researchers found when conducting research:

No	Words	Transcription of Consonants D
1.	Maḏe	The consonant sound D in the word Ma ḏ e is read by the tongue in contact with the gums and upper teeth so that it sounds between pronouncing d and t. The word Ma ḏ e is a <i>lamina alveolar</i> consonant..
2.	Diha	The consonant sound d in the word D'iha is pronounced with the tongue in contact with the palate. This D'iha word includes a voice consonant sound



3.	<i>Gođ a-go đ a</i>	<i>The consonant sound d in the word Go đ a- god a is pronounced with the tongue in contact with the gums and upper teeth so that it sounds between pronouncing d and t. The word Go đ a- go đ a is a laminoalveolar Consonant.</i>
4.	<i>Dudu</i>	<i>The D consonant sound in the word Dudu is pronounced with the tongue in contact with the palate. This Dudu word includes a voice consonant sound</i>
5.	<i>Id ođ oma</i>	<i>The consonant sound 'D' in the word Id ođ oma is read by the tongue in contact with the gums and upper teeth so that it sounds between pronouncing d and t. This word Id ođ oma includes lamina alveolar consonants</i>
6.	<i>Dipo</i>	<i>The D consonant sound in the word Dipo Dipo is pronounced with the tongue in contact with the palate. This D ipo word includes a voiced consonant sound</i>
7.	<i>Đ oma</i>	<i>The consonant sound D in the word Đ oma is read by the tongue in contact with the gums and upper teeth so that it sounds between pronouncing d and t. word Đ oma is a lamina alveolar consonant sound</i>
8.	<i>Daloha</i>	<i>The consonant sound d in the word Daloha is pronounced with the tongue in contact with the palate. This Daloha word includes a voiced consonant sound</i>

9.	<i>Đ ena</i>	<i>The consonant sound D in the word Đ ena is read by the tongue in contact with the gums and upper teeth so that it sounds Between pronouncing /d/ and /t/ .This word</i>
		<i>Đ ena includes a lamina alveolar consonant Sound</i>
10.	<i>Đ ehe</i>	<i>The consonant sound 'D' in the word Đ ehe is read b y the tongue in contact with the gums and upper teeth so that it sounds between pronouncing d and t . the word Đ ehe is a lamina alveolar consonant sound</i>
11.	<i>Momod o</i>	<i>The consonant sound D in the word Momodo is read by the tongue in contact with the gums and upper teeth so that it sounds between pronouncing d and t. The word Momod o is a lamina alveolar consonant sound</i>
12.	<i>Modo</i>	<i>The D consonant sound in the word Modo is pronounced the t ip of the tongue in contact with the gums and upper teeth so that it is heard when pronounced between d and t. the word Modo include laminoalveolar consonants.</i>
13.	<i>Odo</i>	<i>The consonant sound d in the word Odo is pronounced with the tongue incontact with the gums and upper teeth so that it is</i>
		<i>heard when pronounced between d and t . the word Odo includes lamina alveolar consonants</i>

14.	Dado'o ha	The consonant sound d in the word Dado'oha is pronounced with the tongue in contact with the palate. This Dado 'oha word includes a voices consonant sound
15.	Udo	The consonant sound d in the wordUdo is pronounced with the tongue in contact with the palate. This Udo word includes a voice consonant sound
16.	Sadina	The consonant sound d in the word Sadina is pronounced with the tongue in contact with the palate. This Sadina word includes a voice consonant sound

4. Conclusion

The D consonant sound in Galela has a sound that is Diverse and unique because some have a D consonant sound and there are also Lamina alveolar consonants, which are consonants that occur on the leaves of the tongue and gums. in this case, the leaf of the tongue sticks to the gums. To distinguish voiced D consonants and lamina alveolar consonants. Researchers found at the time of research that the Lamina alveolar has a symbol with a D point above (Ḑ) while for voiced D consonants it does not have a symbol.

In connection with the findings above, the authors' suggestions in this regard are as follows: The Galela speaking community is more active in speaking using the Galela language, especially among young people.

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