

INTISARI

Bahasa *Meto* atau lebih dikenal dengan sebutan *Uab Meto* (UM) merupakan salah satu bahasa daerah yang dituturkan di pedalaman pulau Timor, Nusa Tenggara Timur. UM, khususnya dialek Miomaffo, menyimpan sejumlah keunikan pada sistem fonologinya. Keunikan itu bisa diketahui pada tataran fona maupun fonem. Keunikan itu, misalnya, menyangkut bunyi glotal pada bunyi-bunyi vokal, baik yang terdapat di awal, tengah, maupun akhir kata. Kehadiran bunyi glotal dalam satu kata yang sama menimbulkan makna yang berbeda, misalnya, kata [bɔ] tanpa glotal memiliki arti ‘kembung’, tapi jika kata itu dilekati glotal [bɔʔ], artinya ‘cincang’. Contoh lainnya adalah pada kata [na]. Jika kata itu dilekati glotal, artinya ‘darah’. Tetapi, jika kata itu tanpa diikuti glotal, artinya ‘itu’. Berdasarkan sampel ini, secara hipotetis bisa dikatakan kemunculan bunyi glotal [ʔ] dalam kata juga sangat menentukan makna. Selain itu, bunyi labiodental frikatif [f] dan bunyi laminopalatal afrikat [dʒ] dapat ditemukan paling banyak di akhir kata walau memang bisa juga ditemukan di awal dan tengah kata. Contoh masing-masing bunyi itu seperti tampak pada kata [ʔosɪf] ‘raja’, dan pada kata [nɪdʒ] ‘tiang’. Sementara itu, bunyi [ʃ] hanya bisa ditemukan di awal dan tengah kata, misalnya, pada kata [ʃuʔ] ‘ukur’ dan [maʃaʔ] ‘nikah’. Seturut gejala lingual tersebut, penelitian ini berupaya membahasnya secara fonetis dan fonemis. Tujuannya untuk menerangkan sistem bunyi UM dalam dialek Miomaffo, mulai dari inventarisasi bunyi-bunyi hingga pemberian bunyi-bunyi tersebut; untuk menentukan fonem dan alofon, baik berupa fonem vokal maupun fonem konsonan; dan untuk menerangkan kaidah alofonik dari fonem dan alofon tersebut; serta untuk menerangkan kaidah fonotaktik dalam penyukuan, yakni struktur suku kata dan struktur fonotaktik. Teknik pengumpulan data berupa perekaman dan pencatatan. Data dianalisis dengan metode distribusional. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori fonetik dan fonologi. Tujuan utama teori fonologi adalah sesungguhnya untuk melukiskan karakteristik fonologi pada level konseptual dan prediktif; dan karenanya teori fonologi harus memiliki bentuk jelas dan dapat dirumuskan (Odden, 2011:1). Berdasarkan hasil dan pembahasan, UM, sesuai dengan inventarisasi bunyi, memiliki 38 segmen bunyi, dengan rincian sebagai 11 bunyi vokal: [a], [ɑ], [i], [ɪ], [u], [ʊ], [e], [ɛ], [o], [ɔ], [ɤ]; Sembilan bunyi diftong: [ai], [oi], [ui], [aʊ], [au], [eu], [iu], [ua], [ia]; dan 27 bunyi konsonan: [b], [d], [g], [f], [h], [j], [ʒ], [dʒ], [k], [kʰ], [ʔ], [l], [m], [n], [ŋ], [p], [pʰ], [r], [s], [ʃ], [ʃʰ], [t], [tʰ], [v], dan semivokal [w] dan [y]. Dari penentuan fonem secara pengontrasan, UM memiliki 22 fonem: fonem vokal sebanyak tujuh buah, yaitu /i/, /u/, /e/, /ɛ/, /a/, /o/, /ɔ/; dan fonem konsonan sebanyak 15 buah, yaitu /p/, /b/, /t/, /k/, /ʔ/, /f/, /v/, /s/, /h/, /j/, /m/, /n/, /l/, /dʒ/, /ʃ/. Dari analisis variasi bebas, variasi bebas fonem vokal /ɛ/ dan fonem vokal /a/ pada kata /ahinet/-/ahinat/ ‘kanan’ muncul sebagai akibat pelafalan berdasarkan gender: laki-laki dan perempuan. Laki-laki cenderung mengucapkan kata /ahinet/ dalam UM dengan

vokal /ɛ/; sedangkan, perempuan cenderung menggunakan vokal /a/. Ada juga variasi bebas pada pasangan vokal yang disebabkan oleh variasi dialektal, yaitu pasangan vokal /o/-/u/ pada kata /ʔopuʔ/ dan /ʔopoʔ/ yang sama-sama memiliki arti ‘betina’. Juga, fonem /j/ dan fonem /s/ pada kata /bɪjaɛl/-/bɪsaɛl/ yang sama-sama memiliki arti ‘sapi’ dalam UM. Fonem diftong UM, yaitu /ai/, /oi/, /ui/, /aʊ/, /au/, /eu/, /iu/, /ua/, /ia/; dan klasternya adalah /bn/, /fk/, /fl/, /kl/, /mn/, /mt/, /sb/, /sk/, /km/, /pn/, /sn/, /sp/, dan /tn/. Dari sisi fonotaktik, UM memiliki jumlah suku kata terendah satu suku kata dan tertinggi empat suku kata. Jadi, secara umum, dapat disimpulkan bahwa UM yang juga merupakan anggota rumpun bahasa Austronesia secara tipologis-fonologis masih menyimpan bunyi-bunyi atau fonem-fonem Proto-Austronesia (PAN), dan hasil penelitian ini juga tentunya sekaligus mengoreksi simpulan Maddieson bahwa bahasa-bahasa Austronesia hanya memiliki sekitar empat atau lima fonem. UM juga memiliki keunikan pada bunyi-bunyi glotalik yang muncul pada kata, baik sebagai pembuka maupun sebagai penutup suku kata. Kehadiran glotal pun memberi efek pada penentuan tekanan, makna, dan suku kata.

Kata kunci : Uab Meto, fonem, vokal dan konsonan, alofon

ABSTRACT

Meto Language or generally known as *Uab Meto* (UM) is one of the local languages spoken in the rural area of Timor Island, East Nusa Tenggara. UM, specifically the Miomaffo dialect, holds a number of uniqueness to its phonological system. The uniqueness can be known at the level of phones and phonemes. The uniqueness, for example, concerns about the glottal sound of vowel sounds, both those found at the beginning, middle and end of the word. The presence of glottal sounds in the same word gives different meanings, for example, the word [bɔ] without glottal means 'bloated', but if the word is attached to the glottal '[bɔʔ]', it means 'chopped'. Another example is in the word [na]. If the word is attached to the glottal, it means 'blood'. However, if the word is not followed by glottal, it means 'that'. Based on this sample, hypothetically it can be said that the appearance of the glottal sound [ʔ] in words also determines the meaning. In addition, the labiodental fricative [f] and laminopalatal afrikat sound [dʒ] can be found at the end of the word at most even though it can also be found at the beginning and middle of the word. The example of each sound is as seen in the word 'ʔosIf' 'king', and in the word [nidʒ] 'pole'. Meanwhile, the sound [ʃ] can only be found at the beginning and middle of the word, for example, in the words [ʃuʔ] 'measure' and [maʃaʊʔ] 'marriage'. According to the lingual symptoms, this study attempts to discuss it phonetically and phonemically. The aim is to explain the UM sound system in the Miomaffo dialect, starting from the inventory of sounds to the description of the sounds; to determine phonemes and allophones, both vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes; and to explain the allophonic rules of the phonemes and allophones; as well as to explain the phonotactic rules of reference, namely syllable structure and phonotactic structures. Data collection techniques in the form of recording and note taking. Data were analyzed by distributional methods. The theory used in this research is phonetic and phonological theory. The main purpose of phonological theory is actually to describe phonological characteristics at conceptual and predictive levels; and hence phonological theory must have a clear form and can be formulated (Odden, 2011: 1). Based on the results and discussion, UM, in accordance with the sound inventory, has 38 sound segments, with details as 11 vowel sounds: [a], [ɑ], [i], [I], [u], [ʊ], [e], [ɛ], [o], [ɔ], [ɤ]; Nine diphthong sounds: [ai], [oi], [ui], [aʊ], [au], [eu], [iu], [ua], [ia]; and 27 consonant sounds: [b], [d], [g], [f], [h], [j], [ʒ], [dʒ], [k], [kʰ], [ʔ], [l], [m], [n], [ŋ], [p], [pʰ], [r], [s], [ʃ], [ʃ], [t], [tʰ], [v], and semivowel [w] and [y]. From the contrast phoneme determination, UM has 22 phonemes: seven vowel phonemes, namely /i/, /u/, /e/, /ɛ/, /a/, /o/, /ɔ/; and as many as 15 consonant phonemes, namely /p/, /b/, /t/,

/k/, /ʔ/, /f/, /v/, /s/, /h/, /j/, /m/, /n/, /l/, /dʒ/, /ʃ/. From the analysis of free variation, the free variation of the vowel /ɛ/ phoneme and vowel phoneme /a/ in the words /ahinɛt/-/ahinat/ 'right' occurs as a result of gender-based pronunciation: male and female. Men tend to pronounce the word /ahinɛt/ in UM with vowel /ɛ/; whereas, women tend to use vowel /a/. There are also free variations in vocal pairs caused by dialectal variations, namely vowel pairs /o/- /u/ in the words /ʔopuʔ/ and / ʔopoʔ / which both have the same meaning 'female'. Also, the phoneme /j/ and phoneme /s/ on words /bɪjaɛl/ - /bɪsaɛl/ which both mean 'beef' in UM. UM diphthong phonemes, i.e. /ai/, /oi/, /ui/, /au/, /eu/, /iu/, /ua/, /ia/; and the cluster is /bn/, /fk/, /fl/, /kl/, /mn/, /mt/, /sb/, /sk/, /km/, /pn/, /sn/, /sp/ , and /tn/. In terms of phonotactics, UM has the lowest number of syllables of one syllable and the highest four syllables. So, in general, it can be concluded that UM, one of the members of the Austronesian languages, typologically-phonologically still keep Proto-Austronesian (PAN) sounds or phonemes, and the results of this study also at once correct Maddieson's conclusions that the Austronesian languages only have about four or five phonemes. UM is also unique to its glottal sounds that appear in words, both as an opening and as a closing syllable. The presence of glottal also gives effect to the determination of pressure, meaning, and syllables.

Key words: Uab Metro, phoneme, vowel and consonant, allophone