PHONOLOGICAL DIALECT DIFFERENCES OF KARONESE LANGUAGE IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATRA

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Abstract

Language is a unique human inheritance that plays the very important role in human's life, such as in thinking, communicating ideas, and negotiating with others. The study of human language is linguistics. Linguistics is divided into two parts those are micro linguistics and macro linguistics. Micro linguistic are sub discipline linguistics, like; phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and lexicology. While macro linguistic are sub discipline, like; psycholinguistic, anthropology, dialectology and others. In this research, the writer analyzes about phonological dialect differences of Karo language, in which it is studied in dialectology. Dialectology is a study of geographical varieties of language. Whereas, dialect is the language of a group of people living in a particular area. The data that are used are taken from primary and secondary sources. The method of data collections are observation, interview, and introspective method. To analyze the data, the writer uses equalizing and distributional method. The method of data presentation is formal and informal method. In Karonese, there are 6 vowels, 15 consonants, 18 diphthong and 7 triphtongs, with various vowel variations. such as vowel variations to be diphthong variations and diphthong variation to be triphtong variations. Besides, Karonese has vowels that is pronounced but it is not written. The phonological dialect difference occurred in the three districts irregularly.

Keywords: *Dialectology, dialect, phonological dialect differences*

1. Introduction

Indonesia consists of many ethnics, one of them is Batak ethnic. Batak ethnic consists of five subethnics, those are: Batak Toba, Batak Karo, Batak Pak-pak, Batak Simalungen, and Batak Angkola Mandailing. Every ethnic hasa language that is different from other ethnics. Every language has similarities and differences because all of ethnics includes a language family in North Sumatra. In this thesis the writer tries to analyze Batak Karo language. Karo language is one of the local dialects which implies in the group Western Austronesian language and it is used by Karonese in general. Karonese language is also a local dialect that its speakers are called Karonese. Karonese majority domiciles in the province of North Sumatra. People who are not Karonese assume that Karonese only live in Karo regency but some Karonese live in Deli Serdang and Langkat. In addition, we can find Karonese domicile or live in the regency of Simalungun, Dairi, North Tapanuli, Southeast Aceh, Medan and other places.

As a language spoken from generation to generation by Karonese, Karo language has a set of important functions. It identifies and unifies its speakers. Through the language they speak, they express their existence and feel that they belong to one ethnic group existing among the other ethnic groups in Indonesia. Through Karo language they also feel that culturally they belong to one ethnic group. This cannot be separated from the cultural function which Karo language has. Its cultural function can be seen from the fact that it is used as a means of creating, recording, and expressing their culture from generation to generation.

As Regional dialect in the way a language is likely to provide one of the easiest ways of observing variety in language. As you travel throughout a wide geographical area in which a language is spoken,and particular if that language has been spoken in that area for many hundreds of years, you are almost certain to notice the differences in pronunciation, in the choices and forms of words, and syntax (Wardhaugh, 1992).

There is a tendency that the elements of the different languages may becaused by geographical factors. How to write in one language can be similar but the way to speak can be different.

This is a characteristic of differences phonological. Other examples can be taken in different phonology in English America. In general, Americans say the coffee in two versions, these are [kɒ:fi] and [kɔ:fi]. Similarly, in the Karonese it is also found the word ' Rice 'which is pronounced in three versions, these are [Pagei], [Pagai], [Pagei]. Based on the background above, the writer really wants to idenity the phonological dialect differences of Karo Language in Medan.

2. Theoretical Review

2.1 Dialectology

Dialectology is a study of geographical varieties of language. Dialectology wants to study and compare the languages that are still allied to look for its similarities and its differences. Dialect has a meaning of language variation whereas the word *logy* derived from the Greek *logos*, that means 'science. The combination of these words and its meanings carry an understanding of dialectology as a knowledge which studies a dialect of a language and it can also learn the dialects that exist in a language. Francis in Pateda (1988: 51-52) states that Dialectology is the study of language variation used by a small group of speakers.

From the definition above dialectology seems to be a part of sociolinguistics areas. However, there are

at least two main differences between the two. First, dialectology discusses about historical development of language varieties and it surveys mainly the comparison between the dialects and the standart code, wheareas sociolinguistics is more focused onsynchronic analysis and it discribes the relation between the language varieties and the social dynamism. Secondly, dialectologists are concerned with analyzing various linguistics forms and the cognates, while sociolinguistist takes the forms as important objects of analysis only when the social issuesare correlated to them. After all, both share interest in language varieties and the significance of them in understanding the notion of a language.

2.2 Dialects

Guiraud in Ayatrohaedi (1978:3-5), states that there are five kinds of characteristics distinguishing the dialects. The five differences are described as follow:

a) Phonetic differences (Guiraud, 1970: 12), polimorfemis (Seguy,1973:6),or allophonic (Dubois, et al., 1973:21). This difference is generally in the field of phonology and dialect speakers or language is not aware of these differences.

b) Onomasiologi differences that show different names based on the concept given in several different places (Guiraud, 1970:16). Semasiologis difference which is the opposite of onomasiologis, that is giving the same name for several different concepts (Guriaud, 1970:17- 18), for example, the *lawes* in the Karonesse. *Lawes* has a meaning someone who past away or someone who has gone to a place or anywhere.

c) Morphological differences, which is limited by a system of grammar is concerned the frequency of different morphemes, by the phonetic form, by the sense and by a number of another factors (Guiraud, 1970). For example, at the *pelit* [pəlit] with *perpelit* [pərpəlit], there is the addition affix [per] on adjective *pelit*, however, the addition do not change the class. *Pelit* and *perpelit* have a same meaning that is stingy.

All of these support the understanding of an innovation or renewal. Therefore, in the innovation of dialect / language it should be divided into two phases, namely the creation of a personal and acceptance by society that language is a social fact.

2.3. Phonology

According to Prokem, et al, phonology is not the study of telephone etiquette, nor the study of telephones. Phonology is the study of the sound patterns of human language, it is also the kind of knowledge that speakers have about the sound

patterns of their particular language (1988 : 64). Phonology is concerned with this kind of linguistic konwledge. Phonetics provides the means for describing speech sounds. Meanwhile, phonology studies the ways in which speech sounds form systems and patterns in human language. The phonology of a language is the systems and pattern of the speech sounds. We see that the word phonology is used in two ways: as the study of sound patterns in language and as the sound pattern of a given language.

Phonological knowledge permits a speaker to produce sounds that form meaningful utterances, to recognize a foreign accent, to make up new words, to add the appropriate phonetic segments to form plurals and past tenses to produce aspirated and unaspirated voiceless stops in the appropriate context, to recognise what is or is nor a sound in the language.

3. Method

The method for this research are method of data collection, analysis and presentation. The method of data collections are observation, interview, and introspective method. To analyze the data, the writer uses equalizing and distributional method. The method of data presentation is formal and informal method.

4. Discussion

Dialect of Karonese language is divided into three, those are; dialect Karo Gugung, Karo Gunung and Karo Jahe-jahe. Every district has dialect differences from others. In this case, this research focuses to discuss about phonological differences that are not only distinguished from three districts (Karo Gugung, Karo Gunung and Karo Jahe- jahe) but also with Karo Standard. Karo Standard is known as Standard of Karonese language or that language is appropriate with dictionary.

The phonological differences are not discussing about which language is right and which one is wrong. As the researcher experience, sometime Karo Gugung and Karo Gunung usually questions about the language. When the writer says '*bagai*' [bagai] (like that), someone who comes from Karo Gunung will protest by saying, not '*bagai*' [bagai] but '*bage*' [bage]. In opposite, when person is from Karo Gunung says '*manuk*' [manɔk] (chiken), someone whocomes from Karo Gugung will protest, not '*manuk*' [manɔk] but '*manuk*' [manʊk]. In this case, the research does not discuss about right or wrong of language but phonological differences.

4.1. Phoneme variations

Phoneme variation is as distinguishing from Karonese (Karo Gugung, Karo Gunung, Karo Jahe-jahe). In Karonese language there are some vowel variations and consonant variations. Vowel variations and consonant variations aredistinguished

by a district.

4.1.1.Vowel variations of /i/ and /ɪ/

There are some vowel variations between vowel /i/ and /ɪ/. Three districts have differences from one other. Like word *sitik* above, Karo Standard, Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe use vowel /i/, whereas Karo Gunung uses vowel /ɪ/. In other side, to pronounce *lit,* Karo Standard, Karo Gugung and Karo Gunung use vowel /i/, whereas Karo Jahe-jahe uses vowel /ɪ/. In this case vowel /i/ and /ɪ/ may appear irregularly in three districts. In addition, the differences among those vowels are seldom found in the three districts.

4.1.2.   Vowel variations of /ʊ/ and /ɔ/

There are some vowel differences from three districts. Those vowels are; /ʊ/ and /ɔ/. Thetable above can explain to us that Karo Standard, Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe use the vowel /ʊ/ to pronounce those words (*gadung, galuh, igung, indung and teruh*), whereas Karo Gunung uses thevowel /ɔ/. Most of the vowels /ʊ/ in Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe will be the vowel /ɔ/ in Karo Gunung.

4.1.3.   Vowel variations of /a/ and /æ/

Karo Gunung and Karo Jahe-jahe use the vowel /æ / to pronounce those words '*pia*' [pia], '*lasuna*' [lasuna], '*lacina*' [lacina], '*mama*' [mama], '*bèngkila*' [bəŋkila]), whereas Karo Standard and Karo Gugung use the vowel /a/. Most of the vowels /æ/ in Karo Gunung and Karo

Jahe-jahe is pronounced by the vowel /a/ in Karo Standard and Karo Gugung. In this case, not all ot the vowels /a/ in Karo Gugung will be pronounced by the vowel /æ/ in Karo Gunung and Karo Jahe-jahe. The vowel /æ/ is usually heard in the ending of word. For example; [sisada] is not pronounced by [sisædaæ] but [sisadaæ]. Karo Gugung and Karo Standard never use the vowel /æ/.

4.1.4.   Vowel variations of /ə/ and /ʊ/

There some variations of the vowel /ə/ and /ʊ/, like; word '*rèh*' in Karo Standard, Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe is pronounced by '*rèh*' but in Karo Gunung it is pronounced by '*ruh*'. Another example is 'pèt [pət]' is pronounced by 'put [pʊt]' in particular by Karo Gunung. In this case, not all of the vowels /ə / changeto be /ʊ/ in Karo Gunung, like; *dèlèng* [dələŋ] (mount), it does not change to be '*dulung*' [dʊlʊŋ].

4.1.5.   Vowel variations of /ə:/ and /i:/

There are vowel variations between vowel /ə:/ and vowel /i:/. For example; to pronounce '*meser*' [məsə:r], Karo Standard, Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe say '*meser*' [məsə:r] but Karo Gunung says '*misir*' [misi:r]. Based on what is described above, the writer states that Karo Standard, Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe are the same to pronounce those words ([*mèsèr, mètèr, nèn*),meanwhile Karo Gunung is different from them.

4.1.6.   Vowel variations of /ə/ and /i/

There are variations of /ə/ and /i/. In Karo Standard, Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe use the vowel /ə/ for (mèsèr [məsə:r], mètèr [mətə:r], ndèhèr [ndəhər]), whereas Karo Gunung use the vowel /i/ for (misir [misi:r], mètèr [miti:r], ndihir [ndihir])

4.1.7. Vowel /e/ becomes /ai and /ei/

There are some vowel variations which change to be diphthong variations, like; the vowel /e/ becomes diphthong /ai/ and /ei/. For example: '*sange'* [saŋe], Karo Standard and Karo Gunung use the vowel /e/, whereas in Karo Gugung word '*sange'* will change to be '*sangai'* [saŋai] and in Karo Jahe-jahe *sange* becomes '*sange*i' [sangei]. Most of the vowels /e/ in Karo Standard and Karo Gugung will change to be the diphthong /ai/ in Karo Gugung and become the diphthong /ei/ in Karo Jahe-jahe. In this case, Karo Standard and Karo Gunung are almost the same, in that, both of languages use vowel /e/. But It does not mean all of vowel /e/ in Karo Standard and Karo Gunung is always changed to be diphthong /ai/ in Karo Gugung and diphthong /ei/ in Karo Jahe-jahe. On the contrary, the diphthong /ai/ in Karo Gugung is not always changed to be the diphthong /ei/ in Karo Gunung.

4.1.8. Vowel /o/ becomes diphthong /au/.

There are some vowel variations which are pronounced to be diphthong variations, like; the vowel /o/ becomes a diphthong /au/. For example: *kerbo* in Karo Standard and Karo Gunung use the vowel /o/, whereas in Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe word *kerbo* will change to be *kerbau*. Most of the vowel /o/ in Karo Standard and Karo Gugung will be pronounced by diphthong /au/ in Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe. In this case, Karo Standard and Karo Gugung are almost the same, both of languages use the vowel /o/ and Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe use diphthong /au/, but it does not mean all of the vowels /o/ in Karo Standard and Karo Gunung is always pronounced to be /au/ in Karo Gugung and in Karo Jahe-jahe. On the other hand, the diphthong /au/ in Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe are not always pronounced to be the vowel /o/ in Karo Gunung.

4.2. Diphthong variations

In Karonese language, there are some diphthongs which change to be triphthong. Those triphthongs are; /aui/, /iau/, /iai/, /iei/, /uai/, uei/. All of dipthtong variations which change to be triphtong variations are described in the table below:

4.2.1. Diphthong /oi/ becomes triphthong /aui/

Based on the reseracher's analysis there is a diphthong /oi/ which change to be triphtong /aui/. Example: '*aloi*' in Karo Standard and Karo Gunung will be read by '*alaui*';. Based on example above, Karo Standard and Karo Gunung use the

diphthong /oi/, meanwhile Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe use triphtong /aui/

4.2.2. Diphthong /io/ becomes triphthong /iau/

There is a diphthong which changes to be triphthong. For instance: Word [cio] in Karo Standard and Gunung changes to be [ciau] in Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe- jahe.

4.2.3. Diphthong /ie/ becomes triphthong /iai/ and /iei/

It can be concluded that there is a diphthong /ie/ which changes to be triphtong /iai/ and /iei/. Example; in Karo Standard and Karo Gunung is '*sie'*, meanwhile in Karo Gugung is pronounced by [siai] and in Karo Jahe-jahe is pronounced by [siei].

4.2.4. Diphthong /ue/ becomes triphthong /uai/ and /uei/

There is a diphthong /ʊe/ which changed to be triphthong /ʊai/ and /ʊei/. For instance: [ʊe] in Karo Standard and Gunung it is changed to be [ʊai] in Karo Gugung and [ʊei] Karo Jahe-jahe.

4.3. Consonant

In Karonese language there are 15 consonants, in which some of the consonants are different from English consonants. Meanwhile, some of consonants in English are never found in Karonese language, those are: f, v, x, and z. In Karonese language there are some consonant variations found in three districts (Karo Gugung, Karo Gunung and Karo

Jahe-jahe). In the table below, there is a description about consonant variations in Karonese language.

4.3.1. Consonant variations of /g/ /dʒ/ and /k/

There are three consonant variations among three districts. To pronounce [galiman], Karo Gugung pronounces [galiman], Karo Gunung [dʒaliman] and Karo Jahe-jahe [kadiman]. There are consonant variations /g/ /dʒ/ and /k/.

4.3.2. Consonant variations of /mb/ dan /p/

The consonant variations are formed by one syllable and two syllables. Although they are different, it does not change a meaning. For exaample : '*mbèrtik'* [mbərtik] and '*pertik'* [pərtik].

4.3.3. Loss of sound /kə/

There is consonant variation between /ke/ and /m/. Example: '*kembiri'*, Karo Standard and Karo Gunung pronounce '*kembiri'* [kəmbiri], meanwhile Karo Gunung and Karo Jahe-jahe pronounce its word become '*mbiri'* [mbiri].

4.3.4. Additional of sound /se/

There are differences of consonants. In Karonese language, consonant variations are sometimes formed by more than one syllable, for example; '*selembut'* [selembʊt] and '*lembut'* [lembʊt]. [selembʊt] is pronounced by Karo Gunung , whereas [lembʊt] is pronounced by Karo Standard, Karo Gugung and kao Jahe-jahe.

4.3.5. Consonant variation of /t/ and /k/

There are consonant variations between /t/ and /k/. Word '*perjat*' [pərjat] is pronounced by Karo Standard, Karo Gugung and Karo Jhe-jahe, meanwhile Karo Gunung uses '*perjak*' [pərjak].

4.3.6. Consonant variations of /c/ and /p/

There are consonant variations in Karonese language. There are differences between consonant /c/ and /p/. For example; in Karo Standard and Karo Gugung, they use '*terciluk*' ,whereas, Karo Gunung and Karo Jahe-jahe use '*terpiluk*.

4.4. The Differences of Orthographic Writing and Speech Sound

4.4.1. Vowel Variations in Karonese

There are some vowels which are not studied in Karonese. Up to now, Karonese has known 6 vowels, those are: a, e, è, i, o, u. In this case, the vowel /è/ in Karonese language is pronounced by /ə/ in English. Actually, in Karonese language there are some vowels that are not written in orthographic writing but pronounced in speech sound, those are:

4.4.2. Vowel /a/ is pronounced /a:/

There is a vowel which is unknown in Karonese language, that is the vowel /a:/. Actually, Karonese pronounce those words, but phonologically Karonese do not know them. According to writer's analyisis, there is found the vowel /a:/ in Karonese language. Most of the vowel /a:/ is followed by consonant /n/. But not all the vowels /a/ before /n/ will be pronounced by /a:/, for example; '*tan*' [tan] (hand), '*man*' [man] (eat) and so on.

4.4.3. Vowel /a/ is pronounced /æ/

The other vowel found is the vowel /æ/, this vowel is usually heard in the ending of word. Karonese assume that vowel /æ/ is pronounced either /a/ or /e/. If Karonese who talk and pronounce that the vowel, the other Karonese will know directly their districts. Those districts are Karo Gunung and Karo Jahe-jahe. The writer states that the vowel /æ/ in Karonese can identify their districts.

4.4.4. Vowel /e/ is pronounced /e:/

As previous vowels, this vowel is found in pronouncing in Karonese language. The problem is, Karonese do not study it and do not know it. Vowel /e:/ is almost the same as vowel /a:/. Vowel /e:/ is usually found before consonant /n/ and /m/.

4.4.5. Vowel /ə/ is pronounced /ə:/

The vowel /ə:/ is not known by Karonese, but in daily activity the vowel /ə:/ is usually pronounced by them. Vowel /ə:/ can be found of any kind of consonants. Easily, it can be seen based on the table above. Vowel /ə:/ is found before consonant /h/, /r/, ŋ/ and so on.

4.4.6. Vowel /i/ is pronounced /i:/

This vowel is also found in Karonese language. This vowel is almost the same as vowel /a:/ which is usually found before consonant /n/. May be, other

people who not Karonese do not know how to pronounce some of those examples, like: '*pudin*' [pudi:n] may be other people say '*pudin*', actually, to pronounce that word is [pudi:n]. In this case, the vowel /i:/ is not found in orthographic writing but it is found in speech sound.

4.4.7. Vowel /i/ is pronounced /ɪ/

This vowel is seldom found in Karonese language. The reason isKaronese always talk with distinct word. The vowel /ɪ/ is affectively pronounced to be /i/ and /e/. In this analyisis, the writer found two words which use those vowels, those are '*sitik*' [sitɪk] and '*lit*' [lɪt].

4.4.8. Vowel /ʊ/ is pronounced /u:/

The vowel /u:/ is also found in Karonese language. In this analysis, the writer states that Karonese usually do stress in some syllable. For instance, word '*sumbu*' in Indonesia is pronounced by [sʊmbu], but in Karonese language '*sumbu*' is pronounced by [sʊ:mbu]. Indonesian in particular, it is seldom found vowel /u:/, in the opposite in Karonese language the long vowel is often found in words.

4.4.9. Vowel /ʊ/ is pronounced /ɔ/

Some words like; manʊk, durʊh, ikʊr, igʊŋ, gadʊŋ is pronounced by [manɔk] [durɔh], [ikɔr], [igɔŋ], [igɔŋ]. The vowel /ɔ/ is affectively pronounced and heard by vowel /u/ and /o/. This vowel is usually pronouncedby Karonese who lives in Karo Gunung district.

4.4.10. Vowel / o / is pronounced /ɔ:/

In Karonese there is vowel /o:/ that is often found before theconsonants /l/ and /ŋ/. In addition, the vowel /o:/ is often pronounced in short words. In other side, not all of vowels /o/ which has the ending /ŋ/ will be pronounced by /o:/, like; '*sorong*' [soroŋ], '*corong*' [coroŋ], '*lorong*' [loroŋ] and other examples.

4.4.11. Vowel /o/ is pronounced /ɔ/

This vowel is pronounced infrequently by Karonese. In this analysis, the writer fonud two words using the vowel /ɔ/, they are: Keong [keɔŋ] and Doah [dɔah]. This vowel is often written by /o/, because there is no the vowel /ɔ/ in Karonese language.

4.5. Diphthong variations in Karonese

In Karonese, there are not only some vowels but also some diphthongs which are different from English diphthong. In English there are 9 vowels, those are: /aɪ/, /eɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /ɪə/, /ɛa/, /ʊə/, /aʊ/, /oʊ/, /ɛɪ/. In Karonese language, there are some diphthongs which are different from English diphthongs, here they are:

4.5.1. Diphthong /ai/

This diphthong is usually pronounced by Karonese, in particular are Karo Gugung. Almost in every sentence this diphthong will be heard. This diphthong is usually found in the ending of a wordbut not all, example; '*daiba*' [daiba] (more, else), '*caida*' [caida] (broken).

4.5.2. Diphthong /au/

This diphthong is almost the same as diphthong /ai/. This diphthong is usually pronounced by Karonese living in Karo Gugung and Karo Jahe-jahe. Diphthong /au/ is possible to appear in a word, like; '*èrtautau*' [ərtautau] (pray), '*laulau*' [laulau] (unifinished).

4.5.3. Diphthong /ao/

Diphthong /ao/ is seldom pronounced by Karonesse, here the writer found one of them, it is '*saoh*' [saoh] (sapodilla).

4.5.4. Diphthong /ea/

This diphthong is almost the same as diphthong /ao/. Diphthong /ea/ is seldom pronounced by Karonese. In this analyisis, the writer found one word which use diphthong /ea/, that is '*eah*' [eah] . *Eah* means a word to call someone. This word is usually used by Karo Gunung.

4.5.5. Diphthong /ei/

This diphthong is usually pronounced by Karonese, in particular are Karo Jahe-jahe. Karo Gugung and Karo Gunung never pronounce this word, e.g: '*mei*' [mei] (may). Actually this word is adopted from Indonesian.

4.5.6. Diphthong /eɔ/

There are two words which has diphthong /eɔ/, that is '*keong*' [keɔng] (snail) and '*leong*' [leoŋ] (fly).

4.5.7. Diphthong /ia/

There is a diphthong /ia/ which is pronounced by Karonese. For example, like: '*kiam*' [kiam] (run), '*tiang*' [tiaŋ] (twin) and so on. This diphthong is often found in the middle of words. Sometimes the diphthong is found the ending of word, like: '*sia*' [sia] (meaningless), '*pia*' [pia] (onion), '*gia*' [gia] (although).

4.5.8. Diphthong /ie/

Diphthong /ie/ is often pronounced by Karonese. Many of the diphthongs /ie/ occurs because there is combination between two words. For example: '*siena*', '*ena*' means 'that', whereas '*si*' means (who, that, which), so that '*siena*' means that is. Combination words are often pronounced by a word, so that a diphthong may be occurred.

4.5.9. Diphthong /iə/

Diphthong /iə/ is often pronounced by Karonese. Many of diphthongs /iə/ occurs because there is combination between two words. For example: '*siernalèm*' [siernalem], '*ernalem*' means surrender whereas '*si*' means (who, that, which), so that '*siernalem*' means someone who surrenders to God.

4.5.10. Diphthong /iɔ/

Diphthong /iɔ/ in 'cio'' is seldom used by Karonese. This word is familiar in rainy season. This diphthong is affectively pronounced by /io/. This diphthong is used by Karo Gunung and Karo Standard.

4.5.11. Diphthong /iu/

Diphthong /iu/ like: in words '*kuing*' [kiuŋ] and '*piu*' [piu] are soldem pronounced by Karonese.

4.5.12. Diphthong /ua/

There are some words which has diphthong /ua/. Those words, like: '*nuan*' [nʋan], '*tualah*' [tʋalah], '*mèkuah*, [məkʋah], '*suah*' [suah], '*muak*' [muak]. Based on the writer's analyisis, special diphthong /au/ in word '*tualah*' is used by Karo Gugung and Karo Standard.

4.5.13. Diphthong /ue/

All of examples above, like: '*ue*', '*su*e' and '*mbue*' is only pronounced by Karo Gunung and Karo Standard. Meanwhile, '*kue*' isused by all Karonesse.

4.5.14. Diphthong /ue:/

Diphthong /ue:/ is seldom found in Karonese language. Based on the writer's analyisis word '*buen*' is used by all Karonese. In orthographic writing, it is written by [buen] but in speech sound, it is pronounced by [bue:n]

4.5.15. Diphthong /ui/

This diphthong is used by all of Karonese. Sometime diphthong /ui/ is heard with addition consonant w between u and i, like : '*uis*' become '*uwis*', '*kui*t' became '*kuwit*'. In fact, it should be '*uis*' and '*kuit*'.

4.5.16. Diphthong /ɔa/

Diphthong /ɔa/ is seldom used by Karonese.

4.5.17. Diphthong /oa/

In Karonese language there is diphthong /oa/, like: '*loak*' [loak] and '*soal*'[soal]. Actually those words were adopted from Indonesian.

4.5.18. Diphthong /oe/

This diphthong is seldom found in Karonese language. According to the writer's analyisis the diphthong /oe/ just pronounce by Karo Gunung.

4.5.19. Diphthong /oi/

Based on the writer's analyisis, diphthong /oi/ in word *hoi* is pronounced by all of Karonese, whereas diphthong /oi/ in *aloi* and *kiloi* are pronounced by Karo Gunung in particular.

4.6. Triphthong Variation in Karonese

In Karonese language, there some triphthongs that are often used in conversations. Those triphthongs are; /uai/, /iai/, /uei/, /iei/, /iau/, and /uai/.

4.6.1. Triphthong /aui/

Based on the writer's analyisis there is a triphtong /aui/ that used in '*alaui*' [alaui] (answer). This triphtong is usually used by Karo Gugung and Karo jahe.

4.6.2. Triphthong /iau/

There is a triphtong /iau/ that used in '*ciau*' [ciau] (answer). This triphtong is usually used by Karo Gugung and Karo jahe.

4.6.3. Triphthong /iai/

In this analyisis there is a triphthong /iai/, like; '*siai*' [siai]. This triphtong is

usually used by Karo Gugung.

4.6.4. Triphthong /iei/

Based on the example above, is a triphthong in Karonese language that is triphtong /iai/, like; '*siai*' [siai]. This triphtong is usually used by Karo Jahe-jahe.

4.6.5. Triphthong /uai/

In this analyisis there is a triphthong /uai/, like; '*uai*' [uai] and '*mbuai*' [mbuai]. This triphtong is usually used by Karo Gugung.

4.6.6. Triphthong /uei/

The example of triphtong /uei/ is '*uei*' [ʊei] and '*mbuei*'[mbʊei]. This triphtong is usually used by Karo Jahe-jahe.

Based on what is described above, the reseracher states that, there are so many differences from Karo Gugung, Karo Guung and Karo Jahe-jahe.There are some vowel variations, diphthong variations and triphthong variations. To know it easily, it is described at the table below:

Table 1: Vowel Variations

Vowel	Example	Vowel Variations	Example
A	[sisad**a**]	**æ**	[sisada**æ**]
I	[sit**i**k]	ɪ	[sit**ɪ**k]
ʊ	[gad**ʊ**ŋ]	ɔ	[gad**ɔ**ŋ]
Ǝ	[r**ə**h]	ʊ	[r**ʊ**h]
ə:	[m**ə**sə**:**r]	i:	[mis**i:**r]

Table 2: Vowel becomes diphthong variations

Vowel	Example	Diphthong Variation	Example
E	[bag**e**]	ai	[bag**ai**]
E	[saŋ**e**]	ei	[saŋ**ei**]
O	[kerb**o**]	au	[kerb**aʊ**]

Table 3: Diphthong becomes triphthong variations

Diphthong	Example	Triphthong Variation	Example
Oi	[al**oi**]	aui	[al**aʊi**]
Io	[c**io**]	iau	[c**iaʊ**]
Ie	[s**ie**]	iai	[s**iai**]
Ie	[s**ie**]	iei	[s**iei**]
Ue	[**ʊe**]	uai	[**ʊai**]
Ue	[mb**ʊe**]	uei	[**ʊei**]

5. Conclusions

Based on what is described above, in Karonese, there are the phonological dialect differences from some districts. In this case, the writer analyzed three districts, those are called as, Karo Gugung, Karo Gunung, and Karo Jahe-jahe. Several conclusions could be drawn as follows. Phonologically, it could be concluded that Karo language has six segments of vowels such as /a, i, u,e, è, o, /. In Karo language also has 15 consonants, those are ; /b, c, d, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, w]. Not only vowel and consonant, but Karo language also has 17

diphthong and 6 triphtong. The diphthongs are ; /ai, au, ao, ea, ei, eɔ, ia, ie, iǝ, iɔ, iu, ua, ue, ueː ɔa, oe, oi/ and triphthong are ; /aui, iau, iai, iei, uai, uei/.

In this analysis, it is stated that in Karo language, there are so many variations of vowel, diphthong and tripthong. Vowel variations like ; /a/ and /æ/, /i/ and /ɪ/, /ʊ/ and /ɔ/, /ǝ/ and /ʊ/, /ǝː/ and /iː/. Vowel variation is found in three districts, those are ; Karo Gugung, Karo Gunung and Karo Jahe-jahe. Besideit, in Karo language there are some vowel variations change to be diphthong variation such as, /e/ to be /ai/ and ,ei/, /o/ to be /au/. In Karo language also has diphthong variations to be triphthong variations, like: /oi/ to be /aui/, /io/ to be /iau/, /ie/ to /iai/ and /iei/, /ue/ to be /uai/ and /uei/.

Based on what is described above, in Karo language, there are 10 vowels that is pronounced but it is not written. Some vowel like; [aː, æ, eː, ǝ, ǝː,iː, ɪ, uː, ɔ, ɔː]. From discussing above, the writer conclude that in Karo language, there are phonological dialect differences, which its dialect is influenced by a district. Although, there is the phonological difference between three districts, it does not change the meaning.

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