

# Generative Phonology of Landawe Language

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## ABSTRACT

The Landawe language belongs to the Austronesian language group. The phonological study of the Landawe language includes phonological analysis; they are sound inventory, phoneme identification, phoneme distribution, and phoneme distinguishing characteristics. Sound inventory includes vocoid and contoid sounds; phoneme identification includes identification of vowel and consonant phonemes; likewise, the distribution of phonemes includes the distribution of vowel and consonant phonemes and distinguishing characteristics adapted to conditions. The theory used in this study is that it does not experience obstacles when breathing and does not cause language sounds Pike, [1]. The language sounds are divided into two, namely segmental sounds and suprasegmental sounds. Segmental sounds are language sounds that can be broken or segmented in one segment or can be said to be independently generated and separable sounds, while suprasegmental sounds are the opposite of segmental sounds. Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that the vocoid sounds in the Landawe language are [a] [a.pi] 'fire', [ba.ho] 'water', [ga.ra] 'salt', [i] [i.ka] 'fish', [mi.ya] 'person', [u] contained in data [u.le] 'snake', [wu.lu] 'fur', [e] contained in data [e.lo] 'tongue' . [we.ya] 'shoulder', [o] contained in the data [o.le.yo] 'day', [po.le] 'split' The collected data shows that the contoid sound in the Landawe language consists of 24 consonant segments they are/p, b, m, <sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, t, d, n, <sup>n</sup>t, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>s, s, <sup>n</sup>c, c, r, l, <sup>N</sup>k, k, <sup>N</sup>g, g, N, /, h, w.

**Keywords:** *The Landawe Langugae*1, *Generative Phonology* 2,

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Speakers of the Landawe language live in the North Konawe Regency area. This district is a division of the Konawe Regency. Administratively, the North Konawe Regency consists of 7 sub-districts are divided into 111 villages. The government area of North Konawe Regency with an area of 487,746 ha. The geographical location of the North Konawe Regency is at 04015'– 05015' south latitude and 122045'–1230–30' east longitude. The North Konawe Regency area is bordered to the north by Central Sulawesi Province, to the south by Konawe Regency, to the east by the Banda Sea, and to the west by North Kolaka Regency and Konawe Regency. According to 2008 Population Census data, the population of North Konawe Regency is 45,760 people, consisting of 23,899 males and 21,861 females.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

In general, there are three procedures to identify sounds into phonemes, namely 1) with minimal pairs, 2)

similar environment, and 3) complementary distribution. This procedure is used to determine that the contrasted sound states are different segments (phonemes) or the same segment.

To explain the characteristics of the Landawe language segment by using distinguishing features. There are six groups and eighteen distinguishing features. The six groups are 1) main group characteristics, 2) articulation site characteristics, 3) articulation methods, 4) tongue characteristics, 5) additional features, and 6) procedural characteristics [2]

## 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

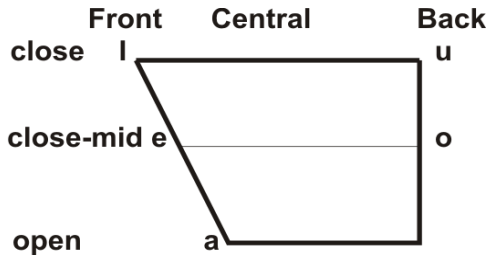
The study of the Landawe sound inventory includes vocoid and contoid sounds. The two sounds are described below. Data containing vocoid sounds. In the Landawe language, as seen more clearly in the following data.

[a] is in the data [a.pi] 'fire', [ba.ho] 'water', [ga.ra] 'salt'

[i] is in the data [fish] 'fish', [mi.ya] 'people'

[u] is in the data [u.le] 'snake', [wu.lu] 'hair'  
 [e] is in the data [e.lo] 'tongue'. [we.ya] 'shoulder'  
 [o] is in the data [o.le.yo] 'day', [po.le] 'cut'<sup>4</sup>.

TABLES 1



Based on the application of the minimal pair procedure and similar environments, it can be found that all contoid sounds are consonant segments, namely /p, b, m, <sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, t, d, n, <sup>n</sup>t, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>s, s, <sup>n</sup>c, c, r, l, <sup>N</sup>k, k, <sup>N</sup>g, g, N, /, h, w/ while similar environments are found in other examples. Still need proof for the segments /<sup>n</sup>d/ dan /d/, /<sup>m</sup>p/ dan /p/, /<sup>n</sup>s/ dan /s/, /<sup>N</sup>g/ dan /g/ /<sup>n</sup>c/ dan /c/.

The data collected shows that the contoid sound in the Landawe language consists of 24 consonant segments, namely //p, b, m, <sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, t, d, n, <sup>n</sup>t, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>s, s, <sup>n</sup>c, c, r, l, <sup>N</sup>k, k, <sup>N</sup>g, g, N, /, h, w. The data below shows the contoid sounds of the Landawe language.

TABLES 2

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
plosive	p	t	c	k	ʔ
	b	d		g	
Frikatif		s			h
Nasal	m	n		<sup>N</sup> k <sup>N</sup> g	
Prenasal	<sup>m</sup> b	<sup>n</sup> d	<sup>n</sup> c		
	<sup>m</sup> p	<sup>n</sup> t <sup>n</sup> s			
Lateral		l			

In general, there are three procedures to identify sounds into phonemes, namely 1) with minimal pairs, 2) similar environment, and 3) complementary distribution. This procedure is used to determine that the contrasted sound states are different segments (phonemes) or the same segment.

The following are the distinguishing features of the Landawe language segment.

- 1) Major class features
  - (1) [+silabis]: vocal /a, i, u, e, o/  
 [-syllabic]; sonorant /p, b, t, c, d, k, g, ʔ/; delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t /; fricatives /s, c, h/; nasal /m, n, N/; and continuant /l and r/ and retroflex /w/.
  - (2) [+consonant]: sonorant /p, b, t, c, d, k, g/; delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t /; fricatives /s/; nasal /m, n, N/; and continuant /l and r/.
  - [-consonant]: vocal /i, u, e, a, o/; retroflex /w/; glottal /ʔ/
  - (3) [+sonorant] consist: vocals / i, u, e, a, o/; retroflex /w/; nasal /m, n, N/; and continuant /l dan r/.
  - [-Sonorant] consist: sonorant /p, b, t, d, k, g, ʔ/; fricatives /s, and h/; and glottal /ʔ/
- 2) Place of articulation
  - (4) [+anterior] consist: fricatives /s, c, h/; continuant /l, r/; and retroflex /w/.
  - [-anterior] consist: sonorant /p, b, t, c, d, k, g, ʔ/; delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d/; and nasal /m, n, N/.
  - [-distributed] consist: sonorant /p, b, t, c, d, k, g, ʔ/; delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t/; and nasal /m, n, N/.
  - (5) [+nasal] consist: nasal /m, n, N/ and delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t/.
  - [-nasal] consist: sonorant /p, b, t, d, k, g, ʔ/; fricatives /s, h/; continuant /l and r/; retroflex /w/.
  - (6) [+sonorant]: delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t/.
  - (7) [-implosif]: delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t/.
  - (8) [+lateral]: lateral /l/.
  - [-lateral]: trill /r/.
  - (9) [+striden]; fricatives /s/.
  - [-striden]; sonorant /p, b, t, d, k, g, ʔ/; delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t/; nasal /m, n, N/; continuant /l and r/; fricatives /h/
- 3) Manner of articulation
  - (10) [+anterior]; consists: sonorant /p, b, t, d/; delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t/; fricatives /s/; nasal /m, n/; continuant /l and r/.
  - [-anterior] consist sonorant /k, g, ʔ/; fricatives /h/; nasal /N/; and retroflex /w/.
  - (11) [+coronal] consist sonorant /t, d/; delay release /<sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t /; fricative /s/; nasal /n/; continuant /l and r/.
  - [-koronal] consist sonorant /p, b, k, g, ʔ/; delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p/; fricative /h/; nasal /m, N/; and retroflex/w/.
- 4) Laryngeal feature
  - (12) [+high] consist of vocal /i, u/; sonorant /k, g/; nasal /N/; retroflex/w/.
  - [-high] consist of vocal /e, o, a/; sonorant /p, b, t, d/; delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t/; fricative /s/; nasal /m, n/; continuant /l and r/.

- (13) [+low] consist of vocal /a/; pharyngal /h/; glottal /ʔ/  
[-low] consist of vocal /i, u, e, o/; sonorant /p, b, t, d, k, g/; delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t/; fricative /s/; nasal /m, n, N/; continuant /l and r/; and retroflex/w/.
- (14) [+round] consist of vocal /u, o/; retroflex/w/.  
[-round] consist of vocal /i, e, a/; sonorant /p, b, t, d, k, g, ʔ/; delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t/; fricative /s, h/; nasal /m, n, N/; continuant /l and r/.
- (15) [+back] consist of vocal /u, o/; sonorant /k, g/; nasal /N/; retroflex/w/.  
[-back] consist of vocal /i, e, a/; sonorant /p, b, t, d/; delay release /<sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>t /; fricative /s, h/; nasal /m, n/; continuant /l and r/; pharyngal /h/; and glottal /ʔ/.

5) Additional features

- (16) [+voiced] consist of vocal /i, u, e, o, a/; sonorant /b, d, g/; nasal /m, n, N/; continuant /l dan r/; retroflex/w/.
- [-voiced] consist of sonorant /p, t, k, ʔ/; fricative /s, h/.

- (17) [+tense] consist of tense vocal /i, u, e, o, a/

6) Prosodic features

- (18) [- tense] consist of minus tense vocal /i, u, e, o, a/

The phonemes of the Landawe language with their distinguishing characteristics are presented in the following table 7.

	p	b	m	<sup>m</sup> b	<sup>m</sup> p	t	d	n	<sup>n</sup> c	<sup>n</sup> d	<sup>n</sup> s	c	r	l	k	g	ʔ	h	w	l	l	u	e	o	a
cons	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
son	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
hks	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ant	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
cgr	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
high	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
loc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
round	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
cont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
strid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
voiced	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
lat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Del	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
imel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+

**4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that the vocoid sounds in the Landawe language are [a] [a.pi] ‘fire’, [ba.ho] ‘water’, [ga.ra] ‘salt’, [i] [i.ka] ‘fish’, [mi.ya] ‘people’, [u] d [u.le] ‘snake’, [wu.lu] ‘hair’, [e] [e.lo] ‘tongue’. [we.ya] ‘shoulder’, [o] [o.le.yo] ‘day’, [po.le] ‘cut’ the collected data shows that the contoid sound in the Landawe language consists of 24 consonant segments /p, b, m, <sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, t, d, n, <sup>n</sup>t, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>s, s, <sup>n</sup>c, c, r, l, <sup>N</sup>k, k, <sup>N</sup>g, g, N, /, h, w/.

**AUTHORS’ CONTRIBUTIONS**

The authors’ contribution explains the generative phonology of the Landawe Language based on a generative phonology point of view. It can help another researcher to study the local language by using different theories and methodology.

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