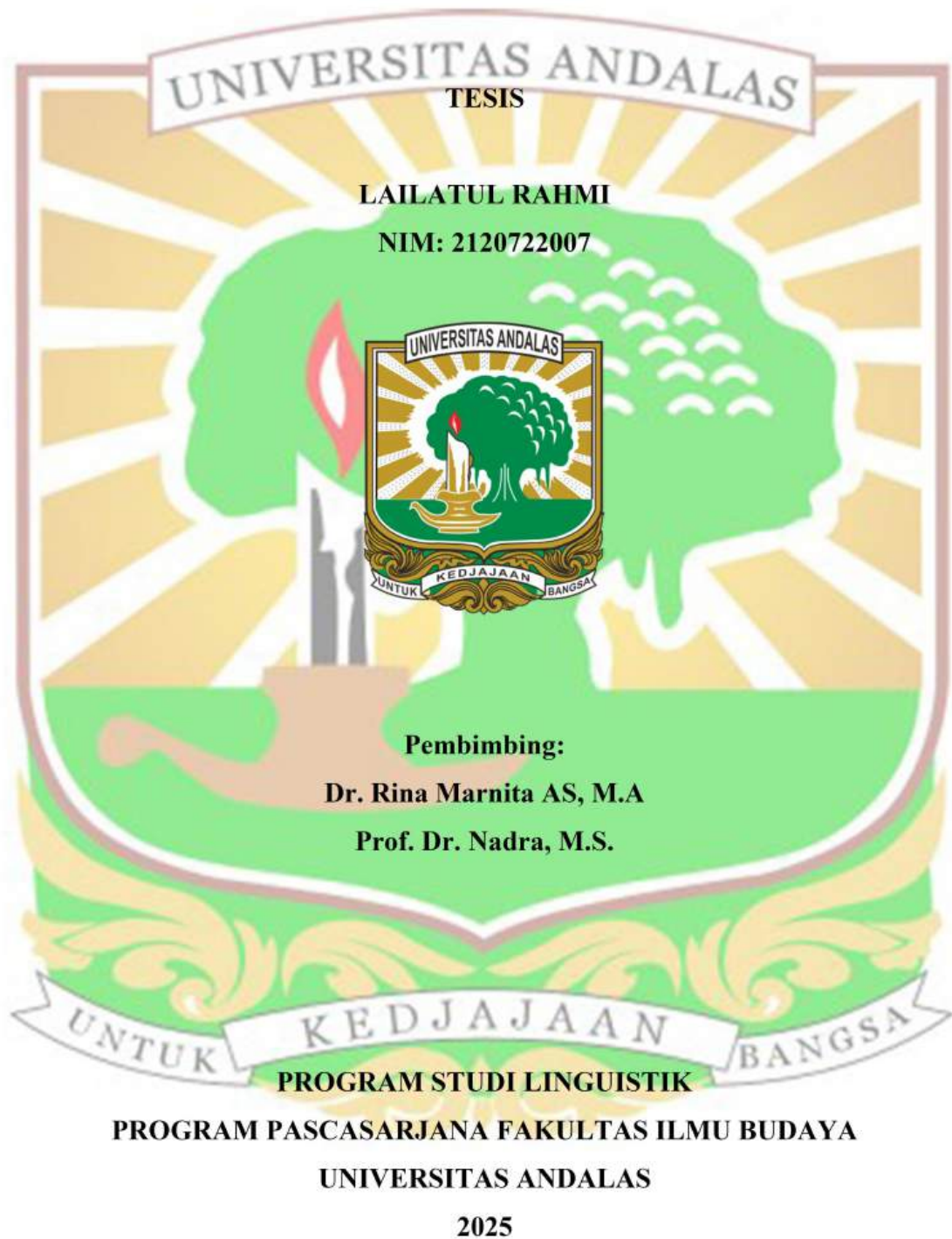


SISTEM FONEM BAHASA KERINCI ISOLEK KOTO RENAH



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Abstrak

Artikel ini merupakan hasil penelitian deskriptif sinkronis sistem fonem bahasa Kerinci isolek Koto Renah, Sungai Penuh, Kabupaten Kerinci. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan jenis bunyi, bentuk fonem dan distribusinya, serta pola silabel dalam isolek tersebut. Pengumpulan data menerapkan metode simak dan metode cakap dan didukung oleh teknik rekam dan catat. Transkripsi fonetis data lisan merujuk pada *IPA Chart* dan dianalisis dengan melakukan uji pasangan minimal dan uji prosedur distribusi komplementer, serta menggunakan metode padan fonetis artikulatoris dengan alat penentunya ialah organ wicara atau alat ucap pembentuk bunyi bahasa. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa isolek Koto Renah memiliki 37 bunyi, yaitu bunyi vokoid, kontoid, dan diftong. Sistem fonem isolek Koto Renah memiliki 31 fonem yang terdiri atas 6 fonem vokal, yaitu /i/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /u/, dan /o/ dengan alofon [o~ɔ]; 6 fonem diftong, yaitu /əa/ dengan alofon [əa~ea], /ay/, /aw/ dengan alofon [aw~au], /oa/, /ɔa, dan /ow/; serta 19 fonem konsonan, yaitu p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /c/, /j/, /k/, /g/, /m/, /n/, /ɲ/, /l/, /r/, /s/, /w/, /y/, /h/, dan /ʔ/. Suku kata isolek Koto Renah terdiri atas 7 pola, yaitu V, VK, KV, KD, KDK, KVK, dan KKDK.

Kata Kunci: *fonologi, system fonem, isolek Koto Renah*

PHONEMIC SYSTEM IN KERINCI LANGUAGE OF KOTO RENAH ISOLECT

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Abstract

This article presents the findings of a synchronic descriptive study on the phonemic system of the Kerinci language isolect (dialect) spoken in Koto Renah, Sungai Penuh, Kerinci Regency. The aim of this research is to identify and describe the types of sounds, the phonemic forms and their distributions, as well as the syllable patterns found within the isolect. Data collection employed both the observation (simak) and interview (cakap) methods, supported by recording and note-taking techniques. The phonetic transcription of oral data was based on the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) chart. Data analysis involved minimal pair testing and the application of complementary distribution procedures. Furthermore, the articulatory phonetic equivalent method was used, with the speech organs serving as the determinant tools for identifying speech sounds. The analysis revealed that the Koto Renah isolek comprises 37 speech sounds, including vowels (vocoids), consonants (contoids), and diphthongs. The phonemic inventory consists of 31 phonemes, comprising 6 vowel phonemes: /i/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /u/, and /o/ with the allophone [o~ɔ]; 6 diphthong phonemes: /əa/ with the allophone [əa~ea], /ay/, /aw/ with the allophone [aw~au], /oa/, /ɔa/, and /ow/; and 19 consonant phonemes: /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /c/, /j/, /k/, /g/, /m/, /n/, /ɲ/, /ŋ/, /l/, /r/, /s/, /w/, /y/, /h/, and /ʔ/. The syllable structures identified in the Koto Renah isolek include seven patterns: V, VK, KV, KD, KDK, KVK, and KKDK.

Keywords: *phonology, phoneme system, Koto Renah isolect*