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Phonological System of Dentong Dialect

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Abstract--This study examines the phonological system of the Dentong dialect in Cenrana District, Maros Regency, South Sulawesi. The results of research on the phonological system, it is found: (1) the vowel phoneme of the Dentong dialect is the same as the vowel phoneme in Bugis, namely /i/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /u/, and /o/ and the consonant phonemes, namely /b/, /c/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, and /ŋ /, nevertheless the phonemes /w/ and /y/ are not found; (2) The consonant sequences are /ŋk/, /nd/, /mb/, /ŋg/, /nj/, /nr/, and /ŋŋ/; (3) Geminations of consonants in the form of phonemes are /kk/, /ll/, /mm/, /nn/, /pp/, /rr/, and /ss/; (4) sound variations, namely apheresis of eliminating phonemes /m/ at the beginning of a word, syncope of eliminating phonemes /ma/ in the middle of a word, epenthesis of inserting phonemes /h/ in the middle of words, prosthesis of adding phonemes /b/ at the beginning of words, and paragog of adding phoneme /ŋ/ at the end of a word; and (5) the symptom of sound found accompanying articulation, namely labialization in the form of sound /w/ labia-dental consonant and palatalization in the form a/y sound.

Keywords--Bugis language, Dentong dialect, Dentong language, linguistics aspects, Makassar language, phonological system, regional languages, vowel-consonant phoneme.

Introduction

The people of Maros Regency, South Sulawesi, are not only using Indonesian in interacting, but also using two regional languages, namely Makassar and Bugis. Maros Regency has 14 sub-districts, one of them is Cenrana District. Cenrana has seven villages. Four of the seven existing villages, namely Laiya, Labuaja,

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Lebbo Tengae, and Limapoccoe, use a special dialect in daily interactions, namely Dentong dialect. Users of Makassar and Bugis languages consider Dentong dialect to be a combination of Makassarese, Bugis and Indonesian languages.

Speakers or community of Dentong dialect initially referred to the Dentong dialect as Dentong language (Nasrullah, 2016). However, previous research concluded that Dentong dialect is a dialect of the Bugis language used by the community in Cenrana District, Maros Regency. The result is shown by the use of Dentong dialect with the Makassar language which has a high level of kinship with a percentage of 75% relative words, the difference reaching 25%. The status of the two languages is speech difference, while Dentong dialect and Bugis language have a kinship level of 27%, 73% as its distinction. Therefore the status of the two languages is a dialect difference (Nasrullah, 2015).

The observation result in the community who live in the village, found that several words experienced the change in sound, form, and meaning with standard Bugis language. Some words undergo phonological changes, such as the word *smoke* in Indonesian. In the standard Makassar language called [jumbu], while Dentong dialect in Makassar is called [ambu]. Then the word trash in Indonesian is [aroho] in standard Bugis, whereas Dentong dialect in Bugis is called [baroho]. Apart from phonological changes, there were also lexical differences, such as in the word *go* in Indonesian. In standard Bugis it is called [lokka], meanwhile Dentong dialect in Bugis is [lao].

A change in sound indicates a phonological change in the form of correspondence and variation. Sound change in the form of correspondence and variation is an integrated type of change. Correspondence and variation give rise to different sounds. If correspondence raises sounds regularly, then variations give rise to sporadic sounds (Mahsun, 1995). In addition, there are two possibilities for sound changes, namely phonetic change and phonemic change. Phonetic change occurs when there is no change in phoneme identity or difference in meaning, then the sound is still allophones or sound variants of the same phoneme. Meanwhile, phonemic change occurs if they have an impact on differences in meaning or changes in phoneme identity (Fauziah & Mulyaningsih, 2016; Berent, 2013).

Sound variations that give rise to sporadic sounds can not only be viewed from the phonological aspect, but also the aspects of linguistics and geography. In terms of linguistic aspects, change arises is not because of the requirements of a particular linguistic environment, but the sound changes in the form of variations can be limited to one or two examples (Mahsun, 1995; Werker & Yeung, 2005). Meanwhile, from the aspect of geography, sound changes are variations.

A phoneme will be different when pronounced because it depends on the environment and other phonemes around it. For example, the phoneme /o/ in the open syllable is pronounced [o] as in the words *toko* and *loyo*; and different in closed syllables it is pronounced [ɔ] as in the words *tokoh* and *bodoh*. This change is phonetic and will not become another phoneme (Chaer, 1995; Shaywitz et al., 2004). However, in several other cases, there is a change of the phoneme in certain languages which changes the features characteristic of the phoneme to become another phoneme.

The author is interested in researching by analyzing the phonological system of Dentong dialect because it has a distinctive sound that is different from other dialects of other languages. This study was conducted to analyze the phonological system in phonological descriptions, consonant series, consonant gemination, sound variations, and sound symptoms of the Dentong dialect.

Method

This research is descriptive qualitative research, which describes the fact that the research object is the phonological system of Dentong dialect. The data is in the form of spoken sentences in Dentong dialect. The data source is 12 people from four villages in Cenrana District, Maros Regency. Each village is represented by three speaking communities. Research subjects have different professional backgrounds and ages. Their profession consists of three teachers, seven farmers, and two housewives. Research subjects aged 35-65 years.

Data collection procedures are carried out through (1) recording, (2) field recording, and (3) interviews. Researchers recorded all of the informants' stories telling their daily activities or life stories. Field notes were carried out to document utterances related to the phonological system of Dentong dialect. Interviews were conducted with informants by asking questions that were deemed necessary to add data other than recording results. During the data collection process, the researcher acts as the main instrument.

The data analysis procedure was carried out in several stages, namely (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) concluding. In the data reduction stage, the researcher transcribes the results of the recording, identifies, and classifies. In the data presentation stage, the researcher presents the data based on the classification results in tabular form, then analyzes. In the conclusion stage, the researcher compared Dentong dialect with the standard Bugis language.

Results

The phonological system of Dentong dialect found in this study includes (1) phonological descriptions, (2) consonant series, (3) consonant gemination, (4) sound variations, and (5) sound symptoms.

Phonological description

Vowel phonemes in the Bugis language which is consisted of /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /ə/, and /o/, are also found in the vowel phonemes of the Dentong dialect. Like the phoneme /a/ at the 'beginning of the word [asu] 'dog'; phoneme /a/ in the middle of the word [nyaha] 'breath'; phoneme /a/ at the end of the word [bola] 'house'. The phoneme /a/ in this example is the middle vowel which is produced by the middle tongue that fluctuates. Phoneme /i / at the beginning of the word [iye] 'yes'; phoneme /i/ in the middle of the word [liŋka] 'walk'; phoneme /i/ at the end of the word [mariari] 'rest'. The phoneme /i/ is a front vowel produced by the front tongue that rises and falls. Phoneme /u/ at the beginning of the word [uhu] 'hair'; phoneme /i/ in the middle of the word [bulu?] 'mountain'; phoneme

/i/ at the end of the word [tulu] 'tring'. The phoneme /u/ is the back vowel produced by the base or the back of the tongue. Phoneme /e/ at the beginning of the word [ele?] 'morning'; phoneme /e/ in the middle of the word [lere] 'far away'; phoneme /e/ at the end of the word [sakke] 'cold'. The phoneme /e/ is a front vowel produced by the front of tongue that rises and falls. The phoneme /ə/ is only at the end of the word [erə] 'water'. The phoneme /ə/ is a front vowel, it is low not rounded. Phoneme /o/ at the beginning of the word [olo?- olo?] 'animal'; phoneme /o/ in the middle of the word [coka] 'tikam'; phoneme /o/ at the end of the word [bajao] 'egg'. The phoneme /o/ is the back vowel produced by the base or the back of the tongue that rises and falls. The meanings of the six vowel phonemes are distinguished according to the procedure for forming vowels in the position, beginning, middle, and end of words, thus it can be proven that there are vowel phonemes in Dentong dialect. The following data is the vowel distribution of Dentong dialect in Table 1.

Table 1
Vowel phonemes distribution of Dentong dialect

Phoneme	Early	Middle	End
/ a /	[aŋkoa] 'said'	[steelŋ] 'appears'	[coka] 'stabbing'
/ i /	[isseng] 'know'	[dykeŋ] 'back'	[malli] 'buy'
/ u /	[uraŋ] 'friend'	[tuho] 'live'	[dundu] 'sit'
/ e /	[ell?] 'want'	[parrot] 'left'	[pegahe] 'employee'
/ ə /			[erə] 'water'
/ o /	[olo?-olo?] 'animal'	[totoa?a] 'old man'	[tuho] 'live'

Consonant phonemes in the Bugis language consisted of /b/, /c/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, and /ŋ/ are also found in Dentong dialect, but in this study, especially for phonemes /w/ and /y/ were not found. The following is the distribution of the phonemes for Dentong dialect in Table 2.

Table 2
Distribution of Dentong dialect consonant phonemes

Phoneme	Early	Middle	End
/ b /	[bajara] 'pay'	[gambean] 'hold'	
/ d /	[Mainland] 'affliction'	[dundu] 'sit'	
/ c /	[ca?laŋŋe] 'vomit'		
/ g /	[dykeŋ] 'behind'	[siguppa?a] 'meet'	
/ h /	[hataŋ] 'hard'	[tuho] 'live'	
/ j /	[jakka] 'if'	[bajara] 'pay'	
/ k /	[kunnə] 'where'	[jakka] 'if'	
/ l /	[liŋka] 'walk'	[malli] 'buy'	
/ m /	[mole?] 'sober'	[romana] 'forest'	
/ n /	[nyaha] 'breath'	[dundu] 'to sit'	
/ p /	[pare] 'rice'	[taipa] 'mango'	
/ r /	[Raha?a] 'under'	[erə] 'water'	
/ s /	[sariŋ] 'sweep'	[asu] 'dog'	
/ t /	[tuho] 'live'	[pattan] 'night'	
/ ŋ /	[ŋurana] 'why'	[liŋka] 'walk'	[dykeŋ]

The use of consonants in Dentong dialect distinguishes the meaning according to the formation of consonants based on the area of articulation in the placement of the consonant phonemes at the beginning and middle of the word. Whereas at the end of a word, the phoneme /ŋ/ is only found at the end of the word, thus it can be proven that the consonant phoneme in Dentong dialect exists. The phonemes /b/, /p/, and /m/ in the initial and middle positions of the word are bilabial consonant phonemes; phonemes /t/, /d/, and /n/ in the initial and middle positions of words are apico-dental consonant phonemes; phoneme /r/ and /l/ in the initial and middle positions of the word are apico-alveolar consonant phonemes; phoneme /c/, and /j/ in the initial and middle positions of the word are palatal consonant phonemes; phonemes /k/, /g/, and /ŋ/ positioned at the beginning and the middle of the word are consonant velar phonemes.

In Dentong dialect, there are many phonemes in the ending positions of the words /a/, /i/, /u/, /o/, /ŋ/, and glottal stop /ʔ/. The sound of glottal /ʔ/ which is heard at the end of a word cannot be counted separately for two reasons, it never contrasts with the phoneme /k/ and if the glottal sound /ʔ/ is followed by a vowel, it will become a phoneme /k/.

Apart from vowel and consonant phonemes, there were also several phonemes that had a distinctive sound from Dentong dialect; they are the use of glottal /ʔ/ at the end of the double phoneme word /aa/ especially in the noun word class. The use of glottal /ʔ/ on Dentong dialect as Table 3.

Table 3
Glottal usage data /ʔ / of Dentong dialect

No.	Indonesian Vocabulary	Dentong dialect Vocabulary	Bugis Language Vocabulary
1	Home	ballʔa	ball
2	school	sikolaʔa	school
3	parents	totoaʔa	tomatoa
4	advance	likenessʔa	likeness
5	cake	Kanreʔaha	beppa
6	fruit	buaʔa	bua
7	chair	caderaʔa	cadera
8	mouth	babaʔa	timu
9	breath	nyahaʔa	nyaha
10	under	secretʔa	riawa
11	not	teaʔa	tea

However, this distinctive sound will only be found when speakers communicate spontaneously. If a speaker is asked to repeat it, then the spoken word will be corrected beforehand. Another distinctive sound found is the use of the suffix /na/ at the end of a word. If speakers of Dentong dialect are asked to speak again in vocabulary form, the suffix /na/ will be removed. Following usage of suffix /na/ in Dentong dialect is showing in Table 4.

Table 4
Usage data of suffix /na/ in Dentong dialect

No.	Gloss	Dentong dialect Vocabulary	Bugis Language Vocabulary
1	Forest	romana	ale?
2	Field	laparjana	roomŋ
3	Why	ŋurana	death
4	Story	kisannana	tale
5	Start	appammulana	mappammula

Consonant series

The sequence of consonants for Dentong dialect based on the research results are consisted of /ŋk/, /nd/, /mb/, /ŋg/, /nj/, /nr/, and /ŋŋ/. The following is the distribution of the data.

Table 5
Distribution of Dentong dialect consonant series

No	Consonant Series	Dentong Dialect	Gloss
1	/ ŋk /	liŋka aŋkua tuŋkusu	walk say contain
2	/ nd /	dundu	sit
3	/ mb /	tasted gambeaŋ Ambulance kumbaauŋ ambu	throw holding on make waking up smoke
4	/ ŋg /	aŋguppa	got
5	/ nj /	visit	therein
6	/ nr /	kanrejaha	cake
7	/ ŋŋ /	ca?laŋŋe	puke

Based on the data above, it is found that the position of the consonant sequence of Dentong dialect is between the two vowels. The phonemes /ŋk/, /ŋg/, and /ŋŋ/ are based on their basic pronunciation in the Bugis language, which are velar consonants. The phoneme /nd/ is an apico-dental consonant. The phoneme /mb/ is a bilabial consonant. The phoneme /nj/ is a combined consonant of two phonemes with different basic speech; the phoneme /n/ as an apico-dental consonant and the phoneme /j/ as a palatal consonant. The phoneme /nr/ is a combined consonant of two phonemes that have different basic speech; they are the phoneme /n/ as an apico-dental consonant and the phoneme /r/ as an apico-alveolar consonant.

Consonant gemination

Consonant gemination which is found in Dentong dialect are the phonemes /kk/, /ll/, /mm/, /nn/, /pp/, /rr/, and /ss /. Consonant gemination occurs due to the pressure of one consonant between the syllables. Therefore, consonant gemination in Dentong dialect sounds perfect and geminates. The following is the distribution of the data in Table 6.

Table 6
Distribution of consonant gemination in Dentong dialect

No.	Consonant Gemination	Dentong Dialect	Gloss
1	/ kk /	akkarena akkaturu Sekko sakke Rakko great rakka jakka likku	played follow tie up cold dry narrow tangled if likku
2	/ ll /	malli kullu-kullu ancellerji	buy fireflies pay a visit
3	/ mm /	pammajaranna appammula amminahaŋ	the payment started come along
4	/ nn /	kisannana kunne	the story here
5	/ pp /	aŋguppa appammula cappa tippulu	got started end blunt
6	/ rr /	new sarring	blow rake
7	/ ss /	assempajaŋ assele? pussu	prayer the result blunt

Sound variations

The variation of the sounds in Dentong dialect shows characteristic phonological symptoms. This can be seen in vowel and consonant phonemes. The uniqueness that is owned is in the form of sound variations that occur due to changing the emphasis on the articulation point.

The results showed one variation of vowel sounds and four variations of consonant sounds. Meanwhile, there are six variations of sound; they are

appheresis, syncope, epenthesis, prosthesis, and paragog. The presentation of the data as follows

The variations of vowel sound

Table 7
The variations of vowel sound

Variation of Sounds	Standard Bugis Language	Dentong Dialect	Gloss
e → a	melli	malli	buy
	serrinɟ	sarrinɟ	rake
	cikke	great	narrow
	sillessurenɟ	sillessukanɟ	sibling

The data above shows the sound /e/ based on the basis of the speech. In the Bugis language, the front vowels produced by the front tongue fluctuate and vary with the /a/ sound in Dentong dialect. This sound is the middle vowel produced by the middle tongue that rises and falls.

The variations of consonant sounds

Table 8
The variations of consonant sounds

Variation of Sounds	Standard Bugis Language	Dentong Dialect	Gloss
/t/ → /n/	palattuʔ	palantuʔ	deliver
/r/ → /k/	sillessurenɟ	sillessukanɟ	sibling
/d/ → /r/	dekenɟ	accountɟ	count
/w/ → /h/	pegawe	pegahe	employees

Based on the data above, the phoneme /t/ → /n/ is based on its pronunciation in Bugis, both of which are apico-dental consonants. The phoneme /r/ is a vibrating consonant, the apico-alveolar varies into a phoneme /k/ is a vellar consonant. The phoneme /d/ is a burst consonant, apico-dental varies into phoneme /r/ is a vibrating consonant, apico-alveolar. The phoneme /w/ is a semi vocal, bilabial, and oral consonant which varies into phoneme /h/ is a laryngeal consonant, which basically /w/ → /h/ is found in many other Bugis dialects.

Apheresis

Apheresis is the process of releasing sounds at the front or beginning of a word. The following is the presentation of the data in Table 9.

Table 9
Apheresis

No.	Gloss	Standard Bugis language	Dentong dialect
1	started	mappammula	appammula
2	rake	masseriŋ	sarriŋ
3	Result	wassele?	assele?

Based on the data above, the word 'originating' in the Bugis language of Dentong dialect is affrent due to the omission of the phoneme /m/ at the beginning of the word in standard Bugis [*mappammula*] ~ [*appammula*] the Dentong dialect, previously derived from the root of word [*pammula*] then get the prefix a- therefore it gives rise to the sound /p/ perfectly resonates. The word 'sweeping' in the Bugis language of Dentong dialect is affrent due to the omission of the phoneme /ma/ at the beginning of the word in standard Bugis [*masseriŋ*] ~ [*sarriŋ*] in Dentong dialect as the root of word. The word 'result' in the Bugis language of Dentong dialect undergoes apheresis due to the removal of the phoneme /w/ at the beginning of the word in standard Bugis [*wassele?*] ~ [*assele?*] in the Dentong dialect.

Protesis

Protesis is a sound change through the process of adding sound in the initial position (Mahsun, 1995; Oh et al., 2015). The following is the presentation of the data in Table 10.

Table 10
Protesis

No.	Gloss	Standard Bugis language	Dentong dialect
1	trash	aroho	baroho

Based on the table data above, the word 'trash' in the Bugis language in Dentong dialect has been protested due to the addition of the phoneme /b/ at the beginning of the word in standard Bugis [*aroho*]~ [*baroho*] in Dentong dialect.

Syncope

Syncope is the removal of a phoneme in the middle of a word which causes a change in sound. The following is the presentation of the data in Table 11.

Table 11
Syncope

No.	Gloss	Standard Bugis language	Dentong dialect
1	parents	tomatoa	totoaʔa

Based on the table data above, the word 'parents' in the Bugis language of Dentong dialect has syncope due to the omission of the phoneme /ma/ in the middle of the word in standard Bugis [tomatoa]~ [totoaʔa] in Dentong dialect.

Epenthesis

Epenthesis is a phoneme that is inserted into a word that is homogeneous to its environment. The following is the presentation of the data in Table 12.

Table 12
Epenthesis

No.	Gloss	Standard Bugis language	Dentong dialect
1	life	Tuo	oh my

Based on the data above, the word 'live' in the Bugis language of Dentong dialect undergoes epenthesis due to the insertion of the phoneme /h/ in the middle of the word if standard Bugis language [tuo]~ [tuho] in Dentong dialect.

Paragog

According to [Mahsun \(1995\)](#), the process of adding sound to the final position is called a paragog. The presentation of the data is showing in Table 13.

Table 13
Paragog

No.	Gloss	Standard Buginese Language	Dentong dialect
1	bring	great	mahaŋ
2	galangal	my check	cakkuru

Based on the data above, the word 'pull' in Bugis language of Dentong dialect experiences a paragraph due to the addition of the phoneme /ŋ/ at the end of the word in standard Bugis [maha]~ [mahaŋ] in Dentong dialect. The word 'ginger' in the Bugis dialect of the Dentong dialect experiences a paragraph due to the addition of the phoneme / ru / at the end of the word in standard Bugis [Cekku]~ [cakkuru] in Dentong dialect.

Sound symptoms

The results showed that Dentong dialect only found accompanying articulation sound symptoms, namely labialization and palatalization.

Labialization

Labialization is a semi-vowel sound heard from the lip rounding in the primary articulation. The following is the presentation of the data in Table 14.

Table 14
Labialization

No.	Gloss	Dentong dialect Vocabulary	Bugis Language Vocabulary
1	Wake up	kumbawung	moto?
2	Pull	ruwi	rui?
3	say	angkowa	mette?
4	To do	on theigawu	on theigawu
5	egg	bajawo	tello?
6	parents	totowa?a	tomatowa
7	candidate	clothes	clothes
8	like that	youwa	koe ro?
9	fruit	buwa	buwa

Labialization in Dentong dialect that is the sound /w/ is a labia-dental consonant whose pronunciation in the upper teeth with the lower lip. When juxtaposed with the phoneme /u/ and /o/ as a round vowel produced by the movement of the back or base of the tongue rising and falling, then the sound /w/ is formed due to the development and closure of a slightly closed-lip position on the primary articulation. Thus semi-vowel sound /w/ is heard in the main sound.

Palatalization

Palatalization is the removal of the tongue leaf towards the hard palate in the primary articulation (Mustolih, 2011; Ardila, 2003). The following is the presentation of the data in Table 15.

Table 15
Palatalization

No.	Gloss	Dentong dialect vocabulary	Bugis Language Vocabulary
1	Left	beyo	beyo
2	Hold on	picture	ma?katenni
3	Mango	taiypa	pawo
4	Cat	meyow	meyow

Based on the data of Table 14, palatalization found in Dentong dialect is the sound /y/ as a lamina-palatal consonant. The articulation is in the middle of the tongue with a hard palate. If juxtaposed with a double vowel (diphthong), the sound /y/ is formed due to lip rounding in the primary articulation so that a semi-vowel sound [y] is heard in the main sound.

Based on the explanation of the research results, five phonological systems of Dentong dialect in Cenrana District, Maros Regency were found, namely (1) phonological description, (2) consonant series, (3) consonant gemination, (4) sound variations, and (5) sound symptoms.

In the phonological description, it is found that vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes in the Bugis dialect of Dentong are the same as the vowel phonemes found in standard Bugis and other Bugis dialects. Vowel phonemes include /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /ə/, and /o/. The meanings of the six vowel phonemes are distinguished according to the procedure for forming vowels in the position, beginning, middle, and the end of words. Thus it can be proven that there are vowel phonemes in Dentong dialect. Consonant phonemes are /b/, /c/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, /ŋ/, and glottal /ʔ/ which is an allophone of the phoneme /k/. Meanwhile the phoneme /w/ and /y/ are not found in the Dentong dialect, but only in semi-vowel sounds. The use of consonants in Dentong dialect distinguishes the meaning according to the formation of consonants based on the area of articulation in the placement of the consonant phonemes at the beginning of the word and in the middle of the word. Whereas at the end of a word, the phoneme /ŋ/ is only found at the end of the word, so it can be proven that the consonant phoneme in Dentong dialect exists.

In the Dentong dialect, there are many phonemes in the ending positions of the words /a/, /i/, /u/, /o/, /ŋ/, and glottal stop /ʔ/. The glottal sound /ʔ/ which is heard at the end of a word cannot be counted separately for two reasons. Due to never contrasts with the phoneme /k/ and if the glottal sound /ʔ/ is followed by a vowel, it will become a phoneme /k/. This glottal /ʔ/ sound whose a distinctive sound in Dentong dialect, namely the use of glottal /ʔ/ at the end of the double phoneme word /aa/ especially in the noun word class. However, this distinctive sound will only be found when speakers of Dentong dialect communicate spontaneously. If the speaker is asked to repeat, it will correct the previously spoken word. Another distinctive sound found is the use of the suffix /na/ at the end of a word that can be found in spoken sentences by speakers of Dentong dialect spontaneously and in certain words. If the sentence are asked to be retold in vocabulary form, the suffix /na/ will be removed. The research result of [Vallarb et al. \(1997\)](#) show that all burst consonants (explosive) at the end of words in other languages will turn into glottal consonants in Bugis and all nasal consonants in other languages will become /ŋ/ in Bugis.

Consonants in Dentong dialect are not much different from the standard Bugis language in use, they are /ŋk/, /nd/, /mb/, /ŋg/, /nj/, /nr/, and /ŋŋ/. The position of appearance a dialect consonant sequence is between two vowels. The consonant sequence is in the middle position of the word and spoken with a perfect sound.

Consonant gemination is found in Dentong dialect, named as the phonemes /kk/, /ll/, /mm/, /nn/, /pp/, /rr/, and /ss/. Consonant gemination is one of the characteristics of the Buginese language ([Vihman, 1993](#); [Wolk & Edwards, 1993](#)). Consonant gemination occurs due to the pressure of one consonant between the syllables. [Seidenberg \(1985\)](#) states that the consonant in the second syllable of those following /ə/ will experience gemination, likewise the consonant /l/ at the end of a word in Bugis changes into a glottal consonant, however it will become /rr/ -- gemination, if followed by the suffix. Therefore, consonant gemination in Dentong dialect sounds perfect and eminent.

The variation of the sounds in Dentong dialect shows distinctive phonological symptoms. It could be seen in the vowel-consonant phonemes. The uniqueness owned is in the form of sound variations that occur due to changing the emphasis on the articulation point. There are variations of vowels and consonant sounds. There are six variations of sound, as follows, apheresis, syncope, epenthesis, prothesis, and paragog (Mahsun, 1991; Jafarova, 2021).

Symptoms of language sounds or those that affect the sound of language are places of articulation that affect sounds called accompanying articulations (Mustolih, 2011; Grzega, 2021). According to Mustolih (2011), there are three influences of language sounds, namely accompanying articulation, sound influence due to distribution, and homogeneity, otherwise based on the results of the research on Dentong dialect, only accompanying articulations were found, namely labialization and palatalization. Thirteen words experience labialization and four words that experience palatalization.

Conclusion

Based on the exposure of the results and discussion, it is concluded that in the phonological system of Dentong dialect in Cenrana District, Maros Regency, the vowel phoneme in the Bugis language of Dentong dialect is the same as the vowel phoneme in the Bugis language, namely /i/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /u/, and /o/. Dentong dialect also has consonant phonemes, namely /b/, /c/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, and /ŋ/. Especially for the phoneme /w/ and /y/, it is not found in Dentong dialect. The consonant sequence of Dentong dialect is between two vowels. Consonant gemination contains phonemes /kk/, /ll/, /mm/, /nn/, /pp/, /rr/, and /ss/ sounds pure and geminated. Sound variations include variations of vowels and consonant sounds, namely: (1) sound [e] → [a]; (2) sound [t] → [n]; (3) sound [r] → [k]; (4) sound [d] → [r]; (5) sound [w] → [h]. In addition, there is apheresis, prosthesis, syncope, epenthesis, and paragog. The symptoms of language sounds or those that affect the sounds of language in Dentong dialect are accompanying articulations, namely labialization that causes semi-vowel sounds and palatalization.

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