

# TINJAUAN AWAL SUBDIALEK MELAYU SARAWAK BERDASARKAN CIRI FONOLOGI DAN KATA LEKSIKAL

*(A Preliminary Study of the Subdialects of Sarawak Malay based on Phonological Features and Lexical Words)*

Norazuna Norahim\*  
nazuna@unimas.my

Salbia Hassan  
hsalbia@unimas.my

Dayang Nurlisa Abang Zainal Abidin  
azadnurlisa@unimas.my

Fakulti Bahasa dan Komunikasi, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak.

Pengarang Koresponden: \*

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## Abstrak

Makalah ini merupakan tinjauan awal perbandingan ciri umum dan khusus fonologi subdialek Melayu yang dituturkan di Sarawak (SDMS). Perbandingan ini terhad kepada fonologi asas yang merangkumi inventori fonem serta lingkungan kehadirannya dalam kata, diftong, rangkap vokal dan rangkap konsonan. Tinjauan ini penting sebagai landasan kepada penelitian seterusnya yang berusaha melakukan pemetaan subdialek Melayu di Sarawak. Tanpa penelitian fundamental tentang fonologi, leksikal dan nahu subdialek ini sudah tentu sukar untuk kita menyelusuri perkembangan subdialek Melayu di Sarawak. Data kajian dikumpulkan oleh penulis makalah ini dan daripada kajian lepas oleh penulis lain. Subdialek yang dibandingkan ialah subdialek Kuching, Tambirat, Kabong dan Debak yang juga mewakili empat kawasan petempatan asal orang Melayu. Kajian

ini mengenal pasti dua kelompok utama SDMS, iaitu kelompok subdialek Kuching (SDM Kuching) dan kelompok subdialek Melayu persisiran (SDM Persisiran). Kelompok SDM Kuching dituturkan di perkampungan Melayu di Bahagian Kuching, sekitar lembangan Sg. Sarawak, Sematan, Santubong dan Bako. SDM Persisiran pula dituturkan di kawasan Kalaka-Saribas di Bahagian Sri Aman dan Betong, dan di Bahagian Samarahan di lembangan Btg. Sadong dan kawasan sekitarnya, iaitu Asajaya, Simunjan dan Sebuyau. SDM Persisiran kelihatan lebih tinggi kerencaman fonologinya daripada kelompok SDM Kuching, dan berkongsi beberapa ciri khusus fonologi seperti sistem 8-vokal, pengguguran  $\gamma$  di akhir kata serta kepelbagaian diftong, dan pada masa yang sama, turut mempamerkan perbezaan fonologi seperti penjelmaan /-a/ kepada /-ə/ atau /-o/, atau pengekaln /-a/ di akhir kata.

Kata kunci: Subdialek Melayu, perbandingan fonologi, pengelompokan dialek, Borneo, geolinguistik, pemetaan dialek

#### **Abstract**

*This article is a preliminary comparison of the phonological features of the subdialects of Sarawak Malay. The comparison covers basic phonological features that include phonemes inventory and their distribution in words, diphthongs, and vowel and consonant clusters. The survey is important as the basis for future research on the subdialect mapping of Sarawak Malay. Without the fundamental description of each subdialect in the aspects of phonology, lexical and, to some extent, grammar, it is difficult to research on the development of Malay subdialects in Sarawak. The data for this study were compiled by the present authors and also from the works of past researchers on the subject. The subdialects compared include those of Kuching, Tambirat, Kabong, and Debak, which also represent four focal areas of the Malay population in Sarawak. Two subdialect clusters were identified, namely the subdialect cluster of Kuching and another cluster spoken by the coastal Malays in Western Sarawak. The former group includes varieties in Malay villages in Bahagian Kuching, the surrounding basin of Sg. Sarawak, Sematan, Santubong, and Bako. The latter group includes varieties in the Kalaka-Saribas area in Bahagian Sri Aman and Betong, as well as in Bahagian Samarahan in Btg Sadong and its surrounding areas, namely Asajaya, Simunjan, and Sebuyau. This latter group is more phonologically heterogeneous than the former group, and shares some distinctive phonological features, such as the 8-vowel system, the absence of phoneme /-y/ at word end,*