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PHONOLOGY OF SAVU LANGUAGE MEHARA DIALECT: DESCRIPTIVE GENERATIVE

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Abstract

Savu language, Mehara dialect is the language of the Savu indigenous people located in Savu island, Savu Raijua district, East Nusa Tengggara province. This paper only focuses on the Mehara dialect of Savu language. The purpose of this research is to reveal the sound process or phonology of Savu language in Mehara dialect. In this article, the theory used is the Generative phonology approach with qualitative methods. The result of this paper is that Savu language Mehara dialect has 25 phonemes consisting of 6 vowel phonemes and 19 consonant phonemes. Each of these phonemes is a phoneme of origin that can form base morphemes phonetically. (1) Mehara dialect of Savu language has 11 syllable structures. (2). Mehara dialect has 2 phonological processes, namely the process of deletion, and the process of adding glottal [']. (3). Mehara Savu dialect is a vocalic language because there are no consonants at the end of words. (4). Another prominent feature of Mehara dialect is the sound segments: bilabial aspirate /bh/, dental aspirate /dh/, palatal aspirate /dj/, and velar aspirate /gh/..

Kata Kunci: ***Savu language, consonants, vowels, phonemes***

A. INTRODUCTION

The role of language is assumed to be incredibly important and prevalent in all aspects of human existence, as no human being can fully function or communicate in the real world or the world of symbols without language. As a symbolic form, it is not able to surpass language in terms of its capacity to effectively communicate, adapt to various situations, and meet the demands of human existence. Humans primarily use language as a means to convey their thoughts, perspectives, perceptions, and understanding of the world and themselves (Palmer, in Bustan, 2005:10; Kridalaksana, 1998:2; Soeparno, 2002:5). In the context of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), the existence of "language" is considered a cultural asset that contributes to national unity. The text is saying that the language being referred to is Indonesian and the various regional languages that are spoken and

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continue to develop and flourish within the community. Language is often used as a means to identify one's nationality, as implied by the phrase "language indicates the nations". Whether conscious of it or not, the existence of human beings is reliant on language, and it is through language that individuals truly become human, as is the case with the specific local language mentioned (Sudaryanto, 2006).

Savu Language of Mehara Dialect, also known as SLMD, is a regional language that exists, develops, and flourishes in the District.

Savu Raijua is a region located in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara. BSMH is one of the distinguishing features or traits of the Savu community, along with other attributes such as their physical appearance, fondness for cockfighting, the tradition of nose kissing to greet fellow Savu members, and involvement in trading activities. According to Anderson in Tarin (1993:3), one characteristic of language is that it is vocal and involves speech sounds. Humans produce vocal and speech sounds through the use of language. The tool's generated language implies that this man follows a consistent and organized system. This implies that the language produced by this tool involves a range of vowel and consonant sounds that intertwine or change to construct and support the meaningful structure of a language.

In the meantime, Brown in Tarin (1993:3) explains that language consists of symbols, which are vocal in nature. This implies that the spoken language is the form of communication used by any society. The language produced by the individual in question. According to the tool man, the language he created has variations in sounds, which are continuously produced based on the shape they take. Oral form refers to a collection of words that is spoken and includes a sequence of sounds that consistently evolve throughout the course of that sequence.

Language serves as a distinct indicator of an individual's character, encompassing both positive and negative qualities. It also acts as a clear indicator of one's family and the country they belong to. Someone can be arrested based not just on their desire, but also on factors such as their educational background, social standing, customs and traditions, and their origin, among other things. Saussure in Thoir and Simpen's work (1987:7) acknowledges that language encompasses multiple tools. The device begins by focusing on smaller elements such as the sounds of language, and then progresses to larger levels like discourse. Each device possesses its unique operating system that can be analyzed in detail. However, it is not possible to completely discharge each device, as they are closely interconnected with one another. The devices are interconnected in a mutually determining relationship. This kind of connection is referred to as a structure.

Each device that has been described earlier is the subject of research in various scientific fields. The language's sound, known as phonology, is carefully examined and analyzed by the science of sound. The investigation of the structure of a unique type of form that includes the term and how it is constructed is referred to as morphology. The field of science that studies a specific method known as syntactic sentences. The final device, particularly focused on semantics, is of concern in the field of linguistics.

It is important to acknowledge that the study of SLMD involves extensive work. (Ratukoreh, et al., 1991) briefly mentions the phonological system. In a study conducted by Padje et al., it was found that. In 2006, someone named BS authored a Dictionary. When it comes to writing nonsense, particularly in terms of phonology, such as recognized (Padje) in a brief conversation, there is still plenty left to do in order to demonstrate how language sounds. Another phenomenon that occurs is that the message conveyed through spoken words is often

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interpreted differently by those who cannot understand the language, especially when it comes to certain individuals who hold significant importance.

SLMD is distinct and nearly identical to the already present Lio language in Flores, where it fails to acknowledge a consonant sound at the end of a word. However, up until this point, there has not been any final determination on this matter, and it is necessary to substantiate it through additional investigation.

Additional investigation should employ contemporary linguistic theories and methods to address linguistic phenomena more comprehensively. The researcher showed a specific interest in examining the pronunciation and sounds of the Mehara Dialect of the Savu Language, focusing on its phonological aspects. By utilizing the principles of generative phonology and linguistic methodologies, one can establish the validity of a study through investigation.

B. METHOD

The method applied in this research is a qualitative descriptive method, which involved describing a language that is synchronous. According to Sudaryanto (1992: 17), this type of research focuses solely on existing facts or phenomena that are documented and resemble portraits. This indicates that data is gathered, organized, studied, interpreted, and summarized in order to investigate "Phonology Language Savu". In accordance with Nasir (1988: 64), the descriptive method involves gathering and categorizing data, presenting visual representations of observed phenomena, analyzing connections, making predictions or forecasts, and deriving significance from a problem in order to find a solution. Arifin (1992:21-22) mentions that people (objects) can provide verbal descriptive data that can be observed.

The sources of data in this study are individuals who were identified as informants within the Ledeae community. According to Ratukoreh, et al (1991:10-11), in order to participate as informants in this study, certain qualifications must be met. 1)The indigenous tongue spoken is Mesara Savu. 2) Adult males and females already in adulthood.3) In good physical condition and without any speech impairments, 4) Primary school education or its equivalent is required at minimum. 5) They have to have the ability to communicate in the Indonesian language. 6) It doesn't take too long to start using another language and stop using your native language, Mesara Savu. 7) Be prepared to serve as sources of information and dedicate sufficient time to provide information and conduct research. 8) Stay receptive and avoid taking offense too quickly.

The data was collected technique as follows: 1) Observation Observations aimed at the use of BS in public life Savu. 2) Interview Interviews were conducted with indigenous elders and community leaders are skilled at speaking Savu. The purpose of this interview to obtain the stability of the collected corpus and 3) elicitation.

Corpus collected by recording the speech of informants in response to fishing which are arranged in the instrument. Elitasi or fishing technique is done with oral corpus: a. Data translation from Indonesian to BS b. penerjamahan behind, the base station in the Indonesian language. c. discussion d. telling e. Researchers in the BS speech correction f. corpus fishing continued.

Data were collected through recording with the tape recorder, then processed stage by stage ;record the process of interviews, listen to the recording, note the distribution of vowel and consonant sounds, and analyze data to find the sound of vowels and consonants, and then draw the conclusions based on data analysis

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Based on the speech sound produced by the public speakers, it can be seen that the language Savu (BS) has 6 vowel phonemes,

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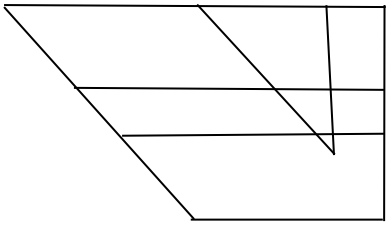
ie: / i, u, e, ə, o, and a /, 19 consonant phonemes are: / p, b, t , d, k, g, j, h, m, n, r, l, ng, w, bh, dh, dj, gh, ny, and 1 semivowels namely: / y / as shown in chart below.

Rear Central Home

height i u

medium e ə o

low a



Regional Articulation

How bilabial articulation Dental /
Alveolar palatal Velar glottal
Resistor
Voiceless
p
b t
d k
g '

Unmute aspirates bh gh dh dj
Talking affricate j
Not voiced fricative h
Nasal Voice M n
Inhibition pranasal Unmute n n
Shakes / Trill Unmute r
Lateral Unmute l
Talking Semivokal W y
Chart 5.1.2 Consonants

Discussion

Vowels of Savu language

Vocal Origin /i/

Vowel /i/ can complete distribution. This means that vowel /i/ can occupy all the positions, namely position early, middle, and end of the morpheme. Distribution / i / shown in the example below.

Front	Medial
/ina/ [ina] 'mother'	/wila/ [wila] 'flower'
/ilu/ [ilu] 'saliva'	/miha/ [miha] 'alone'
/ihi/ [ihi] 'fill'	/hio/ [hio] 'ripped'
Final	
/ami/ [ami] 'ask'	
/ari/ [ari] 'sister'	
/huti/ [huti] 'to drip'	

Phonetically, vowel / i / is realized as sound front, tall, silent, and hampar ([i]).

Vocal Origin /u/

Vowel /u/ can complete distribution. This means that vowel /u/ can occupy all the positions, namely position early, middle, and end of the morpheme. Distribution /u/ seen in the example below:

Front	Medial
/unu/ [unu] 'property'	/tue/ [tue] 'fallen'
/uru/ [uru] 'first'	/tune/ [tune] 'roast'
/uda/ [uda] 'crowbars'	/huta/ [huta] 'dregs'
Final	
/nginu/ [ŋinu] 'drink'	
/jaru/ [jaru] 'sad'	
/manu/ [manu] 'chicken'	

Phonetically, vowel /u/ is realized as sound rear, tall, silent, and round ([u]).

Vocal Origin /e/

Vowel /e/ to complete distribution. This means that vowel /e/ can occupy all the positions, namely position early, middle, and end of the morpheme. Distribution /e/ visible in the example below:

Front	Medial
/ela/ [ela] 'eye'	/telora/ [telora] 'middle'
/ele/ [ele] 'missing'	/tele/ [tele] 'outside'
/era/ [era] 'there is'	/heo/ [heo] 'nine'
Final	
/made/ [made] 'dead'	
/kale/ [kale] 'search'	
/hoe/ [hoe] 'deaf'	

Phonetically, vowel /e/ is realized as sound front, moderate, silent, and hampar ([e]).

Vocal /ə /

Vocal /ə/ distribution only at two positions, namely the initial position, and the

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middle morpheme. Distribution /ə/ shown in the example below :

Front	Medial
/əmmu/ [əmmu] ‘house’	/həlla/ [həlla] ‘planting’
/əhhi/ [əhhi] ‘one’	/wəlli/ [wəlli] ‘buy’

Phonetically, vocals / ə / realized as the middle sound, voiceless, and hampar ([ə]).

Vocal Origin /o/

Vowel /o/ can complete distribution. This means that vowel /o/ can occupy all the positions, namely position early, middle, and end of the morpheme. Distribution /o/ shown in the example below:

Front	Medial
/oro/ [oro] ‘seek’	/loko/ [loko] ‘river’
/odhe/ [odhe] ‘satisfied’	/roda/ [roda] ‘trip’
/oke/ [oke] ‘to carry’	/toli/ [toli] ‘noisy’
Final	
/kako/ [kako] ‘road ’	
/leko/ [leko] ‘invite’	
/raho/ [raho] ‘poison’	

Phonetically, vowel / o / is realized as sound rear, center, round, and voiced ([o]).

Vocal Origin /a/

Vowel /a/ to complete distribution. This means that these vowels can occupy all positions, namely position early, middle, and end of the morpheme. Distribution / a / shown in the example below:

Front	Medial
/ade/ [ade] ‘heart’	/kale/ [kale] ‘seek’
/ari/ [ari] ‘brother’	/jage/ [jage] ‘guard’
/amo/ [amo] ‘akar’	/rai/ [rai] ‘island
Final	
/ina/ [ina] ‘mother’	
/apa/ [apa] ‘broken’	
/mea/ [mea] ‘red’	

Phonetically vowels / a / realized as sound center, center, low, silent, and not rounded ([a]).

Consonants of Savu Language

Consonant Phoneme

BS is the language Ende vocalist as well as the language because it never happened the consonant sound at the end of a base morpheme or morpheme derivatives. Therefore, all the consonants in the BS is only distributed in two positions, namely position early and middle position. This can be described as follows:

Consonant /p/

Consonant /p/ unable to complete distribution. That is consonant /p/ is only the beginning and the middle position morpheme. Distribution /p / shown in the example below :

Front	Medial
/pidu/ [pidu] ‘seven’	/apa/ [apa] ‘broken’
/peka/ [peka] ‘shouted’	/appu/ [appu] ‘grandchild’
/pelue/ [pelue] ‘cheat’	/pupe/ [pupe] ‘spraying’

Consonant /p/ is phonetically realized as the sound of the voiceless bilabial inhibition ([p]).

Consonant /b/

Consonant /b/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /b/ is only the beginning and middle positions morpheme. Distribution /b/ shown in the example below:

Front	Medial
/bolo/ [bolo] ‘sink’	/huba/ [huba] ‘pardon
/bobho/ [bobho] ‘wet’	/robe/ [robe] ‘covered’
/balla/ [balla] ‘width’	/tobo/ [tobo] ‘full’

Consonant /b/ is phonetically realized as a voiced sound inhibitory bilabial ([b]).

Consonant /t/

Consonant /t/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /t/ only the initial position and the middle morpheme. Distribution /t/ shown in the example below:

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Front	Medial
/tangi/ [taŋi] 'cry'	/lete/ [lete] 'letter'
/titu/ [titu] 'stand'	/leto/ [leto] 'then,
/tune/ [tune] 'to burn'	'decrase'
	/huta/ [huta] 'dregs'

Consonant /t/ is phonetically realized as the sound of the voiceless dental inhibition ([t]).

Consonant /d/

Consonant /d/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /d/ is only the beginning position and the middle morpheme. Distribution /d/ visible in the example below :

Front	Medial
/dahi/ [dahi] 'sea'	/ade/ [ade] 'heart'
/dudu/ [dudu] 'thorn'	/made/ [made] 'dead'
/due/ [due] 'palm	/meda'u [meda'u]
wine'	'scared'

Consonant /d/ is phonetically realized as a voiced sound dental inhibition ([d]).

Consonant /k/

Consonant /k/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /k/ only the initial position and the middle morpheme. Distribution /k/ shown in the example below:

Front	Medial
/kattu/ [kattu] 'chief'	/loko/ [loko] 'river'
/kemuki/ [kemuki	/roki/ [roki] 'skirt
'moves'	pocket'
/kowa/ [kowa] 'boat'	/tuke/ [tuke] 'threw'

Consonant /k/ sound phonetically realized as a voiceless velar inhibition ([k]).

Consonant /g/

Consonant /g/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /g/ only the initial position and the middle morpheme. Distribution / g / shown in the example below:

Front	Medial
/gewo/ [gewo] 'to stir'	/wagga/ [wagga]
/gole/ [gole] 'to free'	'banyan'
/gai/ [gai] 'to scrape'	/tuga/ [tuga] 'thigh'
	/hogo/ [hogo] 'cook'

Consonant /g/ is phonetically realized as a voiced sound inhibitory velar ([g]).

Consonant /j/

Consonant /j/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /j/ only the initial position and the middle morpheme. Distribution of /j/ shown in the example below:

/jara/ [jara] 'horse'	/waje/ [waje]
/joro/ [joro] 'air	'spoiled'
pasang'	/riju/ [riju] 'plunge'
/janna/ [janna] 'water	/noje/ [noje] 'sliding'
mark'	

Consonant /j/ is phonetically realized as alveo-palatal affricate sound was voiced ([j]).

Consonant /h/

Consonant /h/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /h/ is only the beginning and middle positions morpheme. Distribution / h / shown in the example below:

Front	Medial
/hapo/ [hapo]	/raho/ [rah] 'poison'
'welcome'	/pehala/ [pehala]
/huta/ [huta] 'dregs'	'fight'
/hudi/ [hudi] 'little	/noho/ [noho] 'sick'

Consonant /h/ is phonetically realized as glottal noise but in fact the voiceless continuants ([h]).

Consonant /m/

Consonant /m/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /m/ only the initial position and the middle morpheme. Distribution /m/ shown in the example below:

Front	Medial
/made/ [made] 'dead'	/tima/ [tima] 'usual'
/mena'o/ [mena'o] 'to	/lema/ [lema] 'also'
steal'	/hemanga/ [hemaŋa]
/miha/ [miha] 'alone'	'soul'

Consonant m/ is phonetically realized as bilabial nasal-voiced sound ([m]).

Consonant /bh/

Consonant /bh/ unable to complete distribution. That is consonant /bh/ is only the beginning and middle positions morpheme.

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Distribution /bh/ shown in the example below :

Front		Medial	
/bhadju/ ‘clothes’	[bhadju]	/kobho/ ‘narrow’	[kobho]
/bhuje/ ‘touch’	[bhuje]	/kebhao/ ‘buffalo’	[kebhao]
/bhole/ [bhole] ‘don’t’		/hebhile/ ‘holding’	[hebhile]

/bh/ is phonetically realized as the sound of one phoneme, namely bilabial voiced aspirates ([bh]).

Consonant /dh/

Consonant /dh/ unable to complete distribution. That is consonant /dh/ is only the beginning and the middle position morpheme. Distribution /dh / shown in the example below:

Front		Medial	
/dhoka/ ‘garden’	[dhoka]	/hedhai/ ‘meat’	[hedhai]
/dhabe/ ‘throw’	[dhabe]	/hedhori/ ‘slippery’	[hedhori]
/dhara/ ‘in’	[dhara]	/kedhage/ ‘hold	[kedhage]

/dh/ is phonetically realized as the sound of one phoneme, namely alveolar voiced aspirates ([dh]).

Consonant /dj/

Consonant /dj/ unable to complete distribution. That is consonant /dj/ just the beginning and middle positions morpheme. Distributions /dj/ shown in the example below:

Front		Medial	
/djami/ ‘forest’	[djami]	/gadjo/ [gadjo] ‘scoop’	
		/hadja/ [hadja] ‘love’	
/djagga/ ‘work’	[djagga]	/hadjo/ ‘vegetable’	[hadjo]
/djau/ [djau] ‘needle’			

Consonant /gh/

Consonant /gh/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /gh/ is only the beginning and middle positions morpheme. Distribution /gh/ shown in the example below:

Front		Medial	
/ghatte/ ‘pinch’	[ghatte]	/heghari/ ‘paw’	[heghari]
/ghuti/ scissors‘	[ghuti]	/ meghili/ ‘amused’	[meghili]
/ghatto/ ‘harvesting’	[ghatto]	/ meghau/ steam’	[meghau] ‘to

/gh/ is phonetically realized as the sound of one phoneme, ie velar voiced aspirates ([gh]).

Consonant /n/

Consonant /n/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /n/ only the initial position and the middle morpheme. Distribution /n/ shown in the example below:

Front		Medial	
/natta/ [natta] ‘sweet		/manu/ ‘chicken’	[manu]
/nangi/ [naŋi] ’ swim			
/nune/ [nune] 'pull		/keneke/ ‘'marbles’	[keneke]
		/ina/ [ina] ‘mother’	

Consonant /n/ is phonetically realized as sound voiced alveolar nasal ([n]).

Consonant /ng/

Consonant /ng/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /ng/ is only the beginning and middle positions morpheme. Distribution /ng/ shown in the example below:

Front		Medial	
/nginu/ [ŋinu] ‘drink’		/nangi/ [naŋi] ‘swim’	
/ngaka/ [ŋaka] ‘dog’		/tangi/ [taŋi] ‘cry’	
/ngara/ [ŋara] ‘name’		/henguru/ ‘ten’	[heŋuru]

Consonant /ng/ is phonetically realized as inhibitory pranasal voiced velar sounds ([n]).

Consonant /ny/

Consonant /ny/ unable to complete distribution. That is consonant /ny/ is only the

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beginning and middle positions morpheme. Distribution /ny/ look at the examples below:

Front	Medial
/nyame/ [ňame] ’chew’	/menyaru/ [meňaru] ‘'sweep'
/nyakka/ [ňakka] ‘decline’	/menya’e/ [meňa’e] ‘riding'
/nyabbhu/ [ňabbhu] ‘'nest'	/kewunyi/ [kewuňi] 'saffron

/ny/ is phonetically realized as the sound of one phoneme, ie, dental alveolar voiced pranasal inhibition ([n]).

Consonant /r/

Consonant /r/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /r/ only the initial position and the middle morpheme. Distribution /r/ shown in the example below:

Front	Medial
/raho/ [raho] ‘racun’	/perai [perai] ‘run’
/riju/[riju] ‘plunge’	/parri/ [parri] ‘when’
/rowi/ [rowi] ‘by’	/kuri/ [kuri] ‘skin’

Consonant / r / is phonetically realized as alveolar vibration (trill), voiced ([r]).

Consonant / l /

Consonant /l/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /l/ is only the beginning and middle positions morpheme. Distribution /l/ shown in the example below:

Front	Medial
/laha/ [laha] ‘quick’	/keloe/ [keloe] ’tired'
/lede/ [lede] ‘mount’	/kelara/ [kelara]
/leo/ [leo] ‘house’	‘yellow’
	/pelue/ [pelue] ‘cheat’

Consonant /l/ is phonetically realized as dental / alveolar voiced lateral ([l]).

Consonant / w /

Consonant /w/ can not complete distribution. That is consonant /w/ only the initial position and the middle morpheme. Distribution /w/ visible in the example below:

Front	Medial
/wawi/ [wawi] ’pig’	/nawa/ [nawa] ‘wave’
/wela / [wela] ‘machete’	/kewore/[kewore] ‘round’
/weka/ [weka] ‘odl’	/kowa/ [kowa] ‘boat’

Consonant /w/ is phonetically realized as a voiced bilabial glide ([w]).

Markers glottal stop / '/

Markers / '/ used to mark emphasis on structured morpheme KVV ([- sil]. ([+ Sil]. ([+ Sil]), and were among the vowels. Below is an example:

/da'a/	[da'a] 'basil, sweet basil'
/ha'e/	[ha'e] 'climb, climb'
/ku'u/	[ku'u] 'nail'
/ki'i/	[ki'i] 'goat'
/ku'e/	[ku'e] 'scratch'
/la'a/	[la'a] 'property'
/la'e/	[la'e] 'sprinkle'

Distinguishing Characteristics

Distinguishing feature is the smallest element of the intestine-phonetic, lexical, and phonological transcription formed by a series of features. Distinguishing feature is used to determine the similarities or the differences that exist in the language segments. For example, common vowel segment /i/ and /u/. ie ([-constructive]. [+ ting]. [+ air]) and the difference, ie /i/ ([-round]. [-bell]. and /u/ [+ round]. [-dep]). Similarly the consonant segment.

BS Syllable structure

Syllable structure morpheme BS may be determined based on the existing base. Silabelnya structure formation can be described as follows:

Structure of Patterned KV syllable. ([-Sil]. [+ Sil])
Example:

/ra/	[ra]	‘blood’
/la/	[la]	‘trunk’
/ka/	[ka]	‘chaff’

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Structure of Patterned KVV syllable. ([-Sil]. [+ Sil]. [+ Sil])
Example:

/meo/	[meo]	'cat'
/leo/	[leo]	'shack'
/due/	[due]	'palm'

Structure of Patterned KV.KV. syllable ([-Sil]. [+ Sil]. [-Sil]. [+ Sil])

Example:

/kale/	[kale]	'search'
/titu/	[titu]	'stand'
/waje/	[waje]	'spoiled'

Structure of Patterned KV.KKV syllable. ([-Sil]. [+ Sil]. [-Sil]. [-Sil]. [+ Sil])
Example:

/bobho/	[bobho]	'wet'
/pidje/	[pidje]	'choose'
/nangi/	[naŋi]	'swim'

Structure of Patterned KVKK.KV. syllable ([-Sil]. [+ Sil]. [-Sil]. [-Sil].
Example:

/tabbhe/	[tabbhe]	'smack'
/taddhu/	[taddhu]	'hat'
/waddhe/	[waddhe]	'quick'

Structure of Patterned KKV syllable ([-sil]. [-Sil]. [+ Sil])
Example:

/dho/	[dho]	'dug'
/bha/	[bha]	'water content'
/nga/	[ŋa]	'what'

Structure of Patterned KKV.V syllable ([-sil]. [-Sil]. [-Sil] [+ sil]. [+ Sil])
Example:

/dhai/	[dhai]	'arrived'
/bhai/	[bhai]	'swollen'
/dhei/	[dhei]	'like'

Structure of Patterned KKV.KKV syllable ([-sil]. [-Sil]. [+ Sil] [-sil]. [-Sil] [+ sil])
Example:

/bhahhu/	[bhahhu]	'full'
/bhagga/	[bhagga]	'expelled'
/djagga/	[djagga]	'work'

Structure of Patterned syllable VV [+ sil]. [+ Sil])
Example:

/ae/	[ae]	'a lot'
/au/	[au]	'you'
/ie/	[ie]	'good'

Syllable Structure which Patterned VKV [+ sil]. [-Sil]. [+ Sil])

Example:

/ari/	[ari]	'brother'
/ela/	[ela]	'eyes'
/oha/	[oha]	'belongs'

Syllable Structure which Patterned VKKV [+ sil]. [-Sil]. [-Sil]. [+ Sil])

Example:

/əmmu/	[əmmu]	'house'
/udje/	[udje]	'tie'
/udha/	[udha]	'can'

The Phonological Process

BS also experienced some phonological processes, among them the deletion/removal of noise and the addition of sound segments. Deletion/removal took place on consonant sounds, which is at the center position as well as in final position. The process is generally occurs in absorption words from other languages, especially Indonesian. While the addition of sound occurs with menambakan glottal stop ['] between the vowel sounds that are touching each other after a morphological process. All BS vocal group that occur after a consonant will experience glotalisasi. Each process can be defined as follows.

Removal/deletion noise.

In the middle position of the removal/deletion generally occurred in the nasal sounds /n/ and /m/ and the sound of the inhibition /k/ a in between the vowel phonemes and fomem voiceless consonant /p, b, t, and d/.
Example:

/lampu/	[lapu]	'lamp'
/gambar/[gaba]		'picture'
/dokter/	[dote]	'cage'
/kandang/	[kada]	'corral'
/gampang/	[gapa]	'easy'

While at the end, every consonant that comes from the words of absorption is always deleted.

For example:

/piring/	[piri]	'plate'
/jahat/	[jaha]	'evil'
/kamar/	[kama]	'room'
/dapur/	[dapu]	'kitchen'
/kapal/	[kapa]	ship'

Addition of glottal stop [']

For example:

/nga'a/	[ŋa'a]	'eat'
/ngi'u/	[ŋi'u]	'body'
/dju'u/	[dju'u]	'grass'
/ki'i/	[ki'i]	'goat'
/ku'u/	[ku'u]	'nail'

D.CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Based on the description of the discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Mehara Savu dialect can be studied by applying the theory of generative phonology.
2. Savu dialect Mehara has 25 phonemes consisting of 6 vowel phonemes and 19 consonant phonemes. Each of these phonemes is a phoneme of origin that can form base morphemes phonetically.
3. Savu dialect Mehara has 11 syllable structures.
4. Savu dialect Mehara has 2 phonological processes, namely the process of deletion, and the process of adding glottal ['].
5. Savu dialect Mehara is a vocalic language because there are no consonants at the end of words.
6. Another most prominent feature in Savu dialect Mehara is the sound segments: bilabial aspirate /bh/, dental aspirate /dh/, palatal aspirate /dj/, and velar aspirate /gh/.

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