

ACCENTUAL VARIATIONS OF SASAK LANGUAGE: A STUDY ON *NGENO-NGENE* DIALECT OF EAST LOMBOK DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed at finding out the accentual variation of Sasak Ngeno-Ngene dialect in East Lombok district. It tries to describe the accentual variations and their phonological patterns, and the factors which govern the varied patterns. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The source of data was all linguistics expression spoken in four research villages including Pancor village, Kotaraja village, Rarang village, and South Masbagik village. A sample data was recorded from informants who had fulfilled *some criteria*. The data were collected by observing, storytelling, recording, and note taking. The result of this study shows that every village has their own unique accentual realization. Pancor variant mostly uses the back mid-high /o/ sound in realizing the <a>, Kotaraja variant mostly uses the schwa /ə/ in its vocabularies, South Masbagik mostly uses the mid front /ɛ/ sound in its vocabularies, and Rarang variant sometimes uses the same with others but it differs significantly from another accents through its consonant choices. One accent differs from another accent due to the lexical information, meaning that the accents often vary in the phonemic form they select for lexical representation. This research also found the factors that triggered the accentual variation on ngeno-ngene dialect with regards to the dialectal evolution and social factor.

Keywords: accentual variation; phonological patterns; Sasak language

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, many people use their own local language in their daily communication. The local languages in Indonesia are very diverse. The regional languages of West Nusa Tenggara Province itself consist of three languages in which one of them is Sasak language. Sasak language is noted to be diverse in terms of dialectal variation (five major dialects based on geographical border), they are *ngeno-ngene* dialect, *nggeto-nggeto* dialect, *meno-mene* dialect, *meriak-meriku* dialect, and *kuto-kuto* dialect used by native speakers of Sasak (Austin, 2000). *Ngeno-ngene* dialect is spoken in East, Central, West Lombok; *Nggeto-nggete* dialect is spoken in North and East Lombok; *Meno-mene* dialect is spoken in Central, West, and East Lombok; *Meriak-meriku* dialect is spoken in Central and South Lombok; and *Kuto-kete* dialect is spoken in North Lombok. Austin categorized Sasak language into five dialects, each of which is recognized by native speakers and called for shibboleth

phrases that imply 'like that-like this'. Mahsun (2006) classified Sasak language into four dialects, this classification is based on phonological characteristics of each dialect. The four dialects are: Bayan dialect or a-a dialect is mostly spoken in North Lombok, but also spoken in certain areas in West, Central and East Lombok; Pujut dialect or a-e dialect is mostly spoken in West and Central Lombok, but also spoken in certain areas in East Lombok; Selaparang dialect or e-e dialect is mostly spoken in Central and East Lombok, but also spoken in West Lombok; and Aiq Bukak¹ dialect or a-o dialect is spoken in Central and East Lombok. Mahsun classification is taken here as classification of accentual variation instead of dialectal classification (see. Wells, 1982 vol.1).

In Sasak language there are eleven vowels, including: [i], [I], [e], [ɛ], [a], [ɨ],

¹ The spelling is also observed to vary. Some variations are observed: Aik Bukak, Aiq Bukaq, Aiq Bukak and Aik Bukaq.

[ə], [u], [U], [o], and [ɔ]. And also there are seventeen consonants, they are: [p], [b], [m], [t], [d], [n], [c], [j], [ɲ], [s], [r], [l], [k], [g], [ŋ], [h], and [ʔ] (Aridawati et al., 1995). When learning a new language especially English, the Sasak speaker face difficulties, one of which is the problem of pronouncing consonant. According to Arafiq, et al, (2020) there are two English sounds found to be problems by Sasak speaking learners, both of which are consonants. The sounds are fricative labiodentals voiceless /f/ and fricative labiodentals voiced /v/. For example /stʌf/ pronounced as /stʌp/ and in /weiv/ pronounced as /weip/. This may occurs because /f/ and /v/ do not exist as the consonant sounds in Sasak language.

Sasak is a local language spoken by Sasak tribe and it is mostly used as vernacular among family and rural communication. Sasak language, especially Sasak Ngeno-ngene dialect which is mostly spoken in East Lombok has its own accentual manifestation among speakers in different area in Lombok. For example, we may cite our observation in the use of [ə] and [o] sound. In Kotaraja village, the people mostly used the [ə] sound to realize the grapheme <a>, but on the other hand, the Pancor speaker realize it as [o] sound. According to Ahmadi (2017) in his article entitles “Harmoni Vokal Dialek Ngeno-Ngene Pancor”, the /o/ sound in Pancor accent occurs due to raising process, the low front vowel /a/ rises to the back mid-high to become /o/. the raising is phonologically motivated for vowel harmony. Thus the word batu ‘stone’, rasi ‘ingredient’ are are systematically realized as /botu/ and /rogi/ because the following syllable contains [+high] sound (see further Kenstowicz, 1979 and Peng, 2013). In spite of the fact, the people in East Lombok mostly use Ngeno-ngene dialect in their daily communication, but their accentual variation is significant. The term accent refers phonetic manifestation of lexical sets (items) as is used by Wells (1982). In

this way, using the same lexical item <maik> /mai?/ for instance, we find variation between Kotaraja and Pancor. The same lexicon in Kotaraja Village is pronounced [mɛIʔ], in Rarang Village it realized as [maIʔ], in South Masbagik Village it pronounced as [mɛIʔ] and in Pancor Village it surfaced as [moIʔ].

The term accent and dialect are often used synonymously in everyday speech, but actually they are different from one another. Accent refers to differences in pronunciation, whereas dialect refers to differences in phonology, grammar and vocabulary (Edward, 2008, p.380)². The lexical differences between several dialects are belong to dialectal variation, for example the speakers of Sasakngengene dialect will use the lexical [loŋə] *cacing* ‘worm’, while the speakers of SasakKuto-kete dialect will use the lexical [gumbər] *cacing* ‘worm’. On the other hand, the different in pronunciation of one dialect is belongs to accentual variation. As an example, the speakers of Sasak Ngeno-ngene dialect in Kotaraja village will say [əIʔ] ‘water’ while the speakers of Sasak Ngeno-ngene dialect in South Masbagik village will say [ɛIʔ] ‘water’. In this case, they are use different pronunciation to pronounced /aiq/. In this study, the writer is interesting to do a research in the accentual variation in order to enrich people’s understanding especially in the variety of accent.

² Mahsun (2006) dialectal classification thus qualifies the definition of accent and it is thus taken as such in this paper.

Table 1. Variety of accents of Sasak Ngeno-ngene dialect in four villages

Kotaraja Variant	Rarang Variant	South Masbagik Variant	Pancor Variant
[məɪʔ] 'delicious'	[maɪʔ] 'delicious'	[məɪʔ] 'delicious'	[moɪʔ] 'delicious'
[əɪʔ] 'water'	[aɪʔ] 'water'	[ɛɪʔ] 'water'	[oɪʔ] 'water'
[əpɪ] 'fire'	[əpɪ] 'fire'	[ɛpɪ] 'fire'	[opɪ] 'fire'

The data above shows the variety of accents of Sasak Ngeno-ngene dialect in three words *maik*, *aik*, and *api*. The accentual variation that occurs in some research villages leads the writer to do a research about accentual variation. This study is aimed to (a) find out the accentual variation of Sasak Ngeno-ngene dialect in East Lombok district (b) find out how accents differ in Sasak Ngeno-ngene dialect (c) find out the factors that triggering the accentual variation in Sasak Ngeno-ngene dialect.

REAEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research was categorized as qualitative research using accentual variation as the object of the study. The data of this research is all linguistics expression spoken by eight informants in four research villages (Kotaraja, Pancor, Rarang and South Masbagik village). A sample of language used by native speakers of Ngeno-ngene dialect in East Lombok was recorded from eight informants in four research villages (two informants (one man and one woman) in each village research). This research used informants on several criteria:

1. They are women or men who are born and grow up in one of the research villages (Kotaraja, Pancor, Rarang, and South Masbagik) in East Lombok.
2. The age of informants is between 20-50 years old.
3. The informants are active and fluently in using the Sasak Language Ngeno-Ngene dialect
4. The informants must have a comprehension of the language
5. The informants have good articulation.

Method of Data Collection

There are four methods used by the writer to collect the data. They are observing, storytelling, recording and note taking. Observing method is a process of collecting data in which the writer comes to the field and seek the qualified informants. In this case, the writer came to four research villages located in different sub-districts in East Lombok district, those are: Kotaraja Village is located in Sikur sub-district, Rarang Village is located in Terara sub-district, South Masbagik Village is located in Masbagik sub-district, and Pancor Village is located in Selong sub-district to seek the qualified informants. In each village, the researcher chooses two informants, a man and a woman. The researcher observed them who is fluently speaking Sasak Ngeno-ngene dialect and fulfilling the criteria. The researcher collected the information from the informants through storytelling. In this case, the researcher asked the informants to tell about the celebration of the Independence Day in each village. The researcher recorded the informants' voices using a recorder. Then the researcher transcribed the data into written data and phonetic transcription. The researcher noted the words that were considered important during the research. In addition as a Sasak native speakers of Ngeno-ngene dialect, the writer use her linguistic intuition to test the acceptability of the data delivered by the informants.

Data Analysis

The spoken data gained from informants were transcribed into written data. After that, the written data were transcribed into phonetic transcription

using IPA symbols. In order to seek the accentual variation, the data were divided into four groups of accents. This study also deliver the word list as the comparison words to compared between accents. The researcher describe either the accentual variation occurs in vowel context or consonant context, described about how accents differ, explains the factor that triggering the accentual variation in SasakNgeno-ngene dialect in East Lombok.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The accentual variation found in Sasakngeno-ngene dialect spoken in East Lombok

In order to make it easier to compare between accents, in this section, this study provided a list of words below that be used to compare one accent with another. This word list is only for comparison without claiming it as the original form of Sasak Language.

Table 2. The list of words that used to compare between accents

Word	Meaning
/jari/	so
/laguk/	but
/arak/	there is/there are
/karung/	sack
/kanca/	with
/lain/	other
/bau/	able
/masi/	still
/toak/	old age
/gati/	very
/mauk/	get
/tebagi/	be divided
/marak/	like/as
/sugul/	go out
/luar/	outside
/lapar/	hungry

The comparison will be:

Table 3. Table of comparison accentual variation of Sasakngeno-ngenedialect

No.	Word	Pancor Variant	Kotaraja Variant	South Masbagik Variant	Rarang Variant
1.	/jari/	[jɔɾɪ]	[jɛɾɪ]	[jɛɾɪ]	[jɛɾɪ]
2.	/laguk/	[loguʔ]	[laguʔ]	lɛguʔ	laguʔ
3.	/arak/	[əɾəʔ]	[araʔ]	[araʔ]	[araʔ]
4.	/karung/	[kəɾəŋ]	[kəɾəŋ]	[kəɾəŋ]	[kəɾəŋ]
5.	/kanca/	[kəncə]	[kəncə]	[kəncə]	[kəncə]
6.	/lain/	[ləɪn]	[ləɪn]	[ləɪn]	[ləɪn]
7.	/bau/	[bəu]	[bəu]	[bəu]	[bəu]
8.	/masi/	[məsɪ]	[məsɪ]	[məsɪ]	[məsɪ]
9.	/toak/	[toəʔ]	[toaʔ]	[toaʔ]	[toaʔ]
10.	/gati/	[gətɪ]	[gətɪ]	[gətɪ]	[gətɪ]
11.	/mauk/	[məuʔ]	[məuʔ]	[məuʔ]	[məuʔ]
12.	/tebagi/	[təbəgl]	[təbəgl]	[təbəgl]	[təbəgl]
13.	/marak/	[məɾəʔ]	[məɾəʔ]	[məɾəʔ]	[məɾəʔ]
14.	/sugul/	[sugul]	[sugul]	[sugul]	[sugun]
15.	/luar/	[luar]	[luar]	[luar]	[luah]
16.	/lapar/	[lapar]	[lapar]	[lapar]	[lapah]

Based on Table 3 the accentual variation that found in Sasak *ngenon-genedialect* divided into two forms, accentual variation in vowel and accentual variation in consonant.

A. Accentual Variation in Vowel

1. The lexical /jari/ is represented differently. In Pancor variant it is represented as [jorI], in Kotaraja and Rarang variant it is represented as [jərI], and in South Masbagik variant it is interpreted as [jəri].
2. The lexical /laguk/ is represented differently. In Pancor variant it is represented as [loguʔ], in Kotaraja and Rarang variant it is represented as [laguʔ], and in South Masbagik variant it is represented as [ləguʔ].
3. The lexical /arak/ is represented differently. In Pancor variant, it is represented as [ərəʔ] while in Kotaraja, Rarang, and South Masbagik variant, it is represented as [araʔ].
4. The lexical /karung/ is represented differently. In Pancor variant, firstly this study found that /karung/ is represented as [karoŋ], but after re-confirming it was found that the actual pronunciation of /karung/ was [karəŋ]. In Kotaraja variant it is also represented as [karəŋ], while in Rarang and South Masbagik variant it is represented as [karuŋ].
5. The lexical /kanca/ is represented differently. In Pancor, Kotaraja, and Rarang variant, it is represented as [kəncə], while in South Masbagik variant it is represented as [kəncɛ].
6. The lexical /lain/ is represented differently in four villages. In Pancor variant, it is represented as [loIn], in Kotaraja variant it is represented as [ləIn], in Rarang variant it is represented as [lain], and in South Masbagik it is represented as [ləin].
7. The lexical /bau/ is represented differently. In Pancor variant, it is represented as [bou], in Kotaraja and Rarang variant it is represented as [bəu], and in South Masbagik variant it is represented as [bɛu].
8. The lexical /masi/ is represented differently in four villages. In Pancor variant, it is represented as [mosI], in Kotaraja variant it is represented as [məsI], in Rarang variant it is represented as [masI], and in South Masbagik variant it is represented as [məsI].
9. The lexical /toak/ is represented differently. In Pancor variant, it is represented as [toəʔ], in Kotaraja, Rarang and South Masbagik variant it is represented as [toaʔ].
10. The lexical /gati/ is represented differently. In Pancor variant, it is represented as [gotI], in Kotaraja and Rarang variant it is represented as [gətI], and in South Masbagik it is represented as [gətI].
11. The lexical /mauk/ is represented differently in four villages. In Pancor variant, it is represented as [mouʔ], in Kotaraja variant it is represented as [məuʔ], in Rarang variant it is represented as [mauʔ], and in South Masbagik variant it is represented as [mɛuʔ].
12. The lexical /tebagi/ is represented differently. In Pancor variant, it is represented as [təbogI], in Kotaraja and Rarang variant it is represented as [təbɔgI], and in South Masbagik it is represented as [təbɛgI].
13. The lexical /marak/ is represented differently. In Pancor variant, it is represented as [məraʔ], in Kotaraja, Rarang and South Masbagik it is represented as [maraʔ].

B. Accentual Variation in Consonant

1. The lexical /sugul/ is represented differently. In Pancor, Kotaraja, South Masbagik variant, it is represented as [sugul], while in Rarang variant it is represented as [sugun].
2. The lexical /luar/ is represented differently. In Pancor, Kotaraja, South Masbagik variant, it is represented as [luar], while in Rarang variant it is represented as [luah].

Based on the data above, the alternation of sounds that occurs in each accent will be explained below:

1) Pancor Variant

Table 4. A list of words containing the change of /a/ becomes /o/ in Pancor variant

Word	Word Transcription	Pancor Variant
jari	[jarɪ]	[jorɪ]
mauq	[mauʔ]	[mouʔ]
tebagi	[təbagɪ]	[təbogɪ]
lain	[laɪn]	[loɪn]
bau	[bau]	[bou]
masi	[masɪ]	[mosɪ]
gati	[gatɪ]	[gotɪ]
laguq	[laguʔ]	[loguʔ]

The above data shows how the /a/ sound of the words *jari*, *mauq*, *tebagi*, *lain*, *bau*, *masi*, *gati* and *laguq* was changed into /o/ sound in Pancor Variant. The low front vowel /a/ is rising to the back mid-high position to become /o/, so that the alternation of the sounds is drawn in the following:

Table 5. The alternation of sound /a/ becomes /o/ in Pancor Variant

	Front (Word)	Back (Pancor Variant)
mid-high	e	o
low	a	-

In another case, this research found that the /a/ sound also changed into /ə/ sound in some words. Let's see the example below.

Table 6. A list of words containing the change of /a/ becomes /ə/ in Pancor variant

Word	Word Transcription	Pancor Variant
kanca	[kanca]	[kəncə]
araq	[araʔ]	[ərəʔ]
maraq	[maraʔ]	[məraʔ]
toaq	[toaʔ]	[təaʔ]

The alternation of the sounds is drawn in the following:

Table 7. The alternation of sound /a/ becomes /ə/

	Front	Central
Mid	ε	ə
Low	a	-

2) Kotaraja Variant

Table 8. A list of words containing the change of /a/ becomes /ə/ in Kotaraja variant

Word	Word Transcription	Kotaraja Variant
Jari	[jarɪ]	[jərɪ]
Mauq	[mauʔ]	[məuʔ]
Tebagi	[təbagɪ]	[təbəɣɪ]
Lain	[laɪn]	[ləɪn]
Bau	[bau]	[bəu]
Masi	[masɪ]	[məsɪ]
Gati	[gatɪ]	[gətɪ]
Kanca	[kanca]	[kəncə]

The above data shows how the /a/ sound of those words was changed. The low front vowel /a/ is rising to the back mid-central position becomes /ə/, so that the alternation of the sounds is drawn in the following:

Table 9. The alternation of sound /a/ becomes /ə/ in Kotaraja Variant

	Front	Central
Mid	ε	ə
Low	a	-

In addition, the /u/ sound also changes into schwa in Kotaraja variant. Let see the example below.

Table 10. A list of word containing the change of /u/ becomes /ə/ in Kotaraja variant

Word	Word Transcription	Kotaraja Variant
Karung	[karuŋ]	[kərəŋ]

The above data shows how the /u/ sound in the last syllable of those words was changed into schwa sound. The back high vowel /u/ is lowering to the back mid-central position becomes /ə/. The alternation of the sounds is drawn in the following:

Table 11. The alternation of sound /u/ becomes /ə/ in Kotaraja Variant

	Central	Back
High	-	u
Mid	ə	ɔ

3) South Masbagik Variant

Table 12. A list of words containing the change of /a/ becomes /ɛ/ in South Masbagik variant

Word	Word Transcription	South Masbagik Variant
jari	[jarɪ]	[jɛrɪ]
mauq	[mauʔ]	[mɛuʔ]
tebagi	[təbagɪ]	[təbɛgɪ]
lain	[laɪn]	[lɛɪn]
bau	[bau]	[bɛu]
masi	[masɪ]	[mɛsɪ]
gati	[gatɪ]	[gɛtɪ]
laguq	[laguʔ]	[lɛguʔ]
kanca	[kanca]	[kɛncɛ]

The above data shows how the /a/ sound of those words was changed into /ɛ/ sound. Unlike the three other accents, the /ɛ/ sound is the own characteristic of Masbagik accent. The low front vowel /a/ is rising to the front mid-position becomes /ɛ/. The alternation of the sounds is drawn in the following:

Table 13. The alternation of sound /a/ becomes /ɛ/ in South Masbagik Variant

	Front
Mid	ɛ
Low	a

4) Rarang Variant

Table 14. A list of words containing the change of /a/ becomes /ə/ in Rarang variant

Word	Word Transcription	Rarang Variant
jari	[jarɪ]	[jərɪ]

tebagi	[təbagɪ]	[təbəgɪ]
bau	[bau]	[bəu]
gati	[gatɪ]	[gətɪ]
kanca	[kanca]	[kəncə]

The above data shows how the /a/ sound of those words was changed. The low front vowel /a/ is raising to the back mid-central position becomes /ə/. The alternation of the sounds is drawn in the following:

Table 15. The alternation of sound /a/ becomes /ə/

	Front	Central
Mid	ɛ	ə
Low	a	-

Unlike three other accents, Rarang variant is the accent that has a different way to mention several consonants sounds in some words. Look at the example below about the /r/ sound in the word *luar* and *lapar* becomes /h/ sound in Rarang variant.

Table 16. A list of words containing the change of /r/ becomes /h/ in Rarang variant

Word	Word Transcription	Rarang Variant
luar	[luar]	[luah]
lapar	[lapar]	[lahpəh]

The approximant alveolar voiced /r/ in the words *luar* and *lapar* were changed into fricative glottal voiceless /h/. The alternation of the sounds is drawn in the following:

Table 17. The alternation of sound /r/ becomes /h/

	Alveolar		Glottal	
	+V	-V	+V	-V
Approximant	r			
Fricative	z	s		h

Rarang variant also has a different way of representing the /l/ sound in the word *sugul*, it uses the /n/ sound.

Table 18. A list of word containing the change of /l/ becomes /n/ in Rarang variant

Word	Word Transcription	Rarang Variant
sugul	[sugul]	[sugun]

In the word *sugul*, the alveolar lateral voiced /l/ changes into alveolar nasal-voiced /n/. The alternation of the sounds is drawn in the following:

Table 19. The alternation of sound /l/ becomes

	/n/			
	Lateral		Nasal	
	+V	-V	+V	-V
Alveolar	l	→	n	

How accents differ in Sasakngeno-ngenedialect spoken in East Lombok

The accentual variation that found in East Lombok occurs due to lexical distribution, means that the accents often vary in the phonemes they select for lexical representation. The accents may use the same or different phoneme to represent particular words or morphemes.

- In the words *lain*, *masi* and *maukeach* accent use the different phoneme to its lexical representation. In this case each accent uses the different phoneme to representing the [a] sound in those words above. Pancor variant uses the phoneme /o/, those word become [loIn] [mosI] [mouʔ], Kotaraja variant uses the phoneme /ə/, those words become [ləIn] [məsI] [məuʔ], Rarang variant uses the phoneme /a/, those words become [laIn] [masI] [mauʔ], and South Masbagik uses the phoneme /ɛ/, those words become [lɛIn] [mɛsI] [mɛuʔ].
 - [l(o,ə,a,ɛ)In]
 - [m(o,ə,a,ɛ)sI]
 - [m(o,ə,a,ɛ)uʔ]
- In the words *jari*, *laguk*, *bau*, *tebagi*, and *gatie* each accent uses the different phoneme to its lexical representation. In this case each accent uses the different phoneme to representing the [a] sound in those words above. Pancor variant uses the phoneme /o/, those words become [jorI] [loguʔ] [bou] [təbogI] [gotI], Kotaraja variant and Rarang variant use the same phoneme /ə/, those words become [jərI] [ləguʔ]

[bəu] [təbəgI] [gətI] and South Masbagik uses the phoneme /ɛ/, those words become [jɛrI] [lɛguʔ] [bəu] [təbɛgI] [gɛtI].

- [j(o,ə,ɛ)rI]
 - [l(o,ə,ɛ)guʔ]
 - [b(o,ə,ɛ)u]
 - [təb(o,ə,ɛ)gI]
 - [g(o,ə,ɛ)tI]
- In the word *karung*, each accent uses the different phoneme to its lexical representation. In this case the two accents use the different phoneme, while two other accents use the same phoneme to representing the [u] sound in the last syllable in the word *karung* above. Pancor variant and Kotaraja variant use the phoneme /ə/, becomes [karəŋ] while Rarang variant and South Masbagik variant use the same phoneme /u/, so that the word *karung* becomes [karuŋ].
 - [kar(ə,u)ŋ]
 - In the words *toak*, *arak* and *marakonly* Pancor variant uses the phoneme /ə/ to representing the [a] sound in those words above, while the three other accents use the phoneme /a/. Pancor variant uses the phoneme /ə/, those words become [toəʔ] [ərəʔ] [məərəʔ], while Kotaraja variant, Rarang variant and South Masbagik variant use the same phoneme /a/, those words become [toaʔ] [araʔ] [maraʔ].
 - [to(ə,a)ʔ]
 - [(ə,a)r(ə,a)ʔ]
 - [m(ə,a)r(ə,a)ʔ]
 - In the word *kanca* only South Masbagik variant uses the phoneme /ɛ/ to representing the [a] sound, while the three other accents use the phoneme /ə/. Pancor variant, Kotaraja variant, and Rarang variant use the same phoneme /ə/, the word [kanca] becomes [kəncə], and South Masbagik uses the phoneme /ɛ/, the word [kanca] becomes [kɛncɛ].
 - [kɛnc(ə,ɛ)]

6. In the words *luar* and *lapar*, only Rarang variant uses the phoneme /h/ to representing the [r] sound in those words above, while the three other accents use the phoneme /r/. Pancor, Kotaraja, and South Masbagik use the same phoneme /r/, those words become [luar] [lapar], and Rarang variant uses the phoneme /h/, so those words become [luah] [lapah].
 - [lua(r,h)]
 - [lapa(r,h)]
7. In the word *sugul*, only Rarang variant accent uses the phoneme /n/ to representing the [l] sound in the word *sugul*, while the three other accents use the phoneme /l/. Pancor, Kotaraja, and Masbagik use the same phoneme /l/, that word becomes [sugul], and Rarang variant uses the phoneme /n/, so that word becomes [sugun].
 - [sugu(l,n)]

Factor that triggering the accentual variation in Sasak *ngeno-ngene* dialect spoken in East Lombok

This study shows the factor that triggering the accentual variation are the dialect evolution factor and social factor. Dialect evolution includes internal and external factor, while social factor related to presence of nobles in a village. Sasak Prilingual is the original form of the lexical in Sasak Language before those lexical differentiate into dialects form. It indicates the original form of the Sasak language underwent an evolution which caused changes or differences in the level of dialect or accent. The dialect evolution is causing by external and internal factor. According to external factor, the Sasak Prilingual was divided into several dialects is thought to have as a result of the influence of the Karangasem Kingdom of Bali over the Selaparang Kingdom in Lombok. In addition, according to internal factor, the dialects were built due to its internal innovation. The internal innovation of dialect (internal factor) and the influence of other culture in the past

time (external factor) are able to make accentual variation occurs, especially in *ngeno-ngene* dialect. The dialect evolution is causing the accentual variation in the form of phonological changes. It includes vowel and consonant changes.

This study found that in the words *masi*, *lain*, and *mauk* the accentual variation is really happen. It means that, from many other words that have been discussing above, only on those three words we are able to see the four different accents are differ from another, especially on its vowel representation.

According to internal factor, the dialects were built due to its internal innovation. Internal innovation means that the lexical of dialect was built from the lexical form of the earlier dialect. The internal innovation also occurs here. The earlier form of the word /mauk/ is [mauʔ]. The word [mauʔ] then evolved into several variations; [mauʔ],[məuʔ],[mouʔ],[mɛuʔ] through partial regressive assimilation process. The same process also occurs to the words [masI] and [laIn].

Furthermore, in this case the variations of the vowel representation also occur due to raising process. The vowel /a/ in the words [mauʔ] [masI] and [laIn] were changed into another form due to raising process. In Pancor variant, the low front vowel /a/ rises to the back mid-high to become /o/, so that, the words [mauʔ] [masI] and [laIn] become [mouʔ] [mosI] and [loIn]. In Kotaraja variant, the low front vowel /a/ rises to central mid vowel become /ə/, so that, the words [mauʔ] [masI] and [laIn] become [məuʔ] [məsI] and [ləIn]. In Rarang variant, in the words [mauʔ] [masI] and [laIn] the vowel /a/ does not change, it is still use vowel /a/. In South Masbagik variant, the low front vowel /a/ rises to front mid vowel /ɛ/, so that, the words [mauʔ] [masI] and [laIn] become [mɛuʔ] [mɛsI] and [lɛIn]. The rise schema of vowel [a] will be:

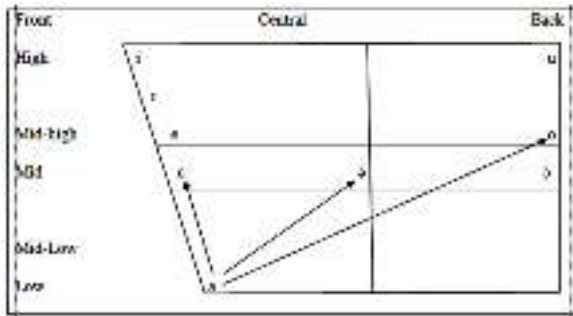


Figure 1. Quadrilateral schema of sound /a/ becomes /ə/ /o/ and /ε/

The study found that only Rarang variant represented [lapar] as [lapah], the [r] sound changes into the [h] sound due to consonant change process, [approximant][+voiced] > [fricative][-voiced] = [r] > [h]. Rarang variant also represented [sugul] as [sugun], the [l] sound changes into the [n] sound, [lateral][+voiced] > [nasal][voiced] = [l] > [n]. The phonological rule of the data will be:

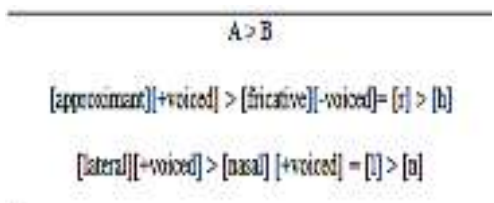


Figure 2. /r/ becomes /h/ and /l/ becomes /n/

In addition, social class can be seen as the factor that triggering the accentual variations. In villages of many nobles, the varieties of accents used are similar, this is because the nobles on those villages mostly use *Sasakhalus* and tend to maintain their language in order to preserving the language. As for villages of few noble, it shows language innovation, especially in accent variations. This change can take place because of the influence of language acculturation from one village to another.

CONCLUSION

Study finds that every village has their own unique accent. Pancor variant mostly uses the *o* sound in its vocabularies, Kotaraja variant mostly uses the schwa *ə* in its vocabularies, South Masbagik mostly uses the *ε* sound in its

vocabularies, and Rarang variant sometimes uses the same with others but it is much differs from another accents through its consonant choices. Study finds that one accent differ to another accent due to due to lexical distribution, means that the accents often vary in the phonemes they select for lexical representation. In this case, the accents sometimes use the same with others, sometimes they're use different phoneme too.

This study shows the factor that triggering the accentual variation are the dialect evolution factor and social factor. The internal innovation of dialect and the influence of other culture in the past time are able to make accentual variation occurs, especially in *ngeno-ngene* dialect. The dialect evolution is causing the accentual variation in the form of phonological changes. It includes vowel and consonant change.

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