RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ANCIENT JUGRA DIALECT

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ABSTRACT

This study emphasis the reconstruction of vowels, and diphthongs in ancient Jugra dialect (DJP) that exist in Selangor. This study uses a comparative qualitative method to gather data through check and speak method. The data gathering techniques were directed and non-directed interview, as well as recording and picture showing. Reconstruction process of the vowels, and diphthongs was done by employing internal reconstruction. Reconstruction criteria was carried out to determine the cognate words, find the correspondence of phonemes, discover recurrence of phonemes and phoneme ancient gain. The Jugra variants (VJ) in Selangor are variant in Sungai Buaya (SB), Pulau Nyatoh (PN) and Kelanang (KLNG). This study proofs that reconstructed DJP has 6 vowel phonemes which are *i, *e, *a, *ə, *u and *o, two diphtongs, which are *-aj and *-aw. The existence of these ancient phonemes that is made of phonemes vowel, and diphthong took place systematically and can be predicted. The innovation on the five vowel phonemes, for instance, DJP *i, *e, *a, *u *o, took place due to resettlements rural development. Meanwhile, diphthongs in DJP show the existense of linear reconstruction from MP which is *-aj and *-aw. The significance of this study is its contribution towards reconstruction of Ancient Malay Language (AML).

Keywords: innovation; internal reconstruction; Jugra; qualitative comparison; reconstruction

REKONSTRUKSI DIALEK JUGRA PURBA

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menekankan aspek rekonstruksi vokal dan diftong yang wujud dalam dialek Jugra Purba (DJP) di Selangor. Kajian ini memanfaatkan metode perbandingan kualitatif melalui pengumpulan data menggunakan metod semak dan cakap. Teknik pengumpulan data

mengunakan teknik wawancara terarah dan tidak terarah di samping teknik perakaman,dan pengajuan gambar. Proses rekonstruksi vokal dan diftong dilakukan melalui kaedah rekonstruksi dalaman. Kriteria rekonstruksi dilakukankan, menerusi penentuan kata kognat, membina perangkat kesepadanan, menentukan kembali rekerensi perangkat kesepadanan, dan akhirnya penentuan fonem dan morfem purba. Varian Jugra yang wujud di Selangor, sebenarnya terdiri daripada tiga varian, iaitu varian Sungai Buaya (SB), varian Pulau Nyatoh (PN) dan varian Kelanang (KLNG). Kajian ini membuktikan bahawa DJP memiliki enam fonem vokal, iaitu *i, *e, *a, *ə, *u dan *o, dan dua diftong, iaitu *aj dan *-aw. Kewujudan fonem purba yang mengandungi vokal fonem, dan diftong berlaku secara teratur dan dapat diramalkan. Inovasi ke atas lima fonem vokal, contohnya, DJP * i, * e, * a, * u * o, menunjukkan bahawa ciri ini disebabkan oleh faktor pemindahan tempatan dan pembangunan luar bandar. Sementara itu, diftong dalam DJP menunjukkan wujudnya pantulan linear daripada MP iaitu * -aj dan * -aw. Signifikasi kajian ini adalah sumbangannya kepada pembinaan semula bahasa Melayu Purba (AML).

Kata kunci: inovasi; rekonstruksi dalaman; Jugra; perbandingan kualitatif; rekonstruksi

INTRODUCTION

According to the state's official portal, Selangor is generally run by four rivers, namely Sungai Langat, Sungai Klang, Sungai Bernam and Sungai Selangor which is the largest river in Selangor. These major rivers are seen as a major factor in the early settlement of communities around the area. Selangor divided its state into nine districts, namely Sabak Bernam, Hulu Selangor, Kuala Selangor, Gombak, Klang, Petaling, Hulu Langat, Kuala Langat and Sepang (http://www2.gov.my/kualalangat.php/pages/view/19). Selangor's administrative center began in Kuala Selangor founded by Raja Lumu or known as Sultan Sallehuddin in 1756. Selangor as other states in the country have its own *Yang di-Pertuan* originated from Bugis, King Lumu (Gullick's J. M., 1993).

According to Yusoff Hasan (1983), in the *Jugra Dalam Sejarah* states that the administrative center of the Selangor Government which is based on Bukit Malawati Kuala Selangor which later moved to Jugra indirectly expands the state's political arena. In addition, in the *Sejarah Melayu*, there is mention that Jugra, Jeram and Selangor have existed during the time of Sultan Mansor Syah Melaka. Jugra is believed to be opened by Bugis people who came from Johor in the 17th century to trade with Melaka. According to Winstedt (1934) in his *A History of Selangor*, the Bugis who came to Malaya in the 17th century were said to use the title 'Daeng' at the base of their name. People in Malaya to this day are still confused about the origins of those who use 'Daeng' whether they are from the Makassar or Bugis tribes. According to the writer's note during a study in Sulawesi when the Bugis-Makassar people traveled out of their native territory, they exiled themselves as Bugis. Stephanie Prisilia (2013) study, concludes that 'Daeng' is a title used by the Makassar tribe.

According to Tun Seri Lanang (A. Samad Ahmad, 1996), due to the well-known Jugra position in the time of the Melaka Sultanate's Majesty, his busy portions located in Kuala Sungai Langat can also be described as the port of Malacca where he was then under the reign of Sultan Mansur Shah. Bukit Jugra was originally named Tanjung Kera, but after Sultan Sir Abdul Samad settled in Tanjung Kera his name was changed to the City of Temasya. Jugra covers the area from Jugra Hill, Arak river village bordering Kelanang and Chodoi Town (Source obtained from Jugra Museum Insitu).

Based on the study conducted by Collins James T. (1996) there are eleven villages in Jugra. The villages are Kampung Sungai Buaya Ujung, Pulau Nyatoh, Permatang Buah, Gelenggang Buaya, Kelanang, Air Tawar, Katung, Sungai Arak, Bandar, Sungai Igat, and Kampung Permatang Pasir. Although the area chosen to be the data of this study also involves eleven villages, but there is little difference with Collins data (1996), as some other villages in the Collins (1996) study have been found to have the same variants. This is in contrast to the selected villages involved in the study. Between the villages selected in this study were Kampung Sungai Buaya, Kelanang, Nyatoh, Katong e, Sungai Arak, Chodoi, Teluk Pulai, Bandar, Sungai Igat, Permatang Pasir and Sungai Raba. Based on these villages there are three variants of the Jugra can be identified (see Norfazila A. Hamid & Rahim Aman, 2016; Kaharuddin & Rahim Aman, 2011; Mohd Tarmizi Hasrah et al., 2010).

PROBLEMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Indeed, the study of the Malay dialect of the Malays can be said to be not widely practiced by previous researchers. This is evidenced by Collins (1989: 239) in his study of *Malay Dialect Research in Malaysia: The Issue of Perspective*:

> Among the least studied, indeed least verified, of canonical Malay dialects must be 'Selangor' Malay, an early member of the accepted list. However, until 1985, no linguistic data regarding this variant had been systematically collected!

Through that view, it can be explained that the Selangor Malay dialect is less concerned with the researcher. This is because Selangor is an advanced state. The rapid development of the traditional Malay villages is no longer traditional. The existence of a traditional Selangor dialect, for example the Jugra dialect is increasingly on the verge of extinction. The influence of the standard Malay language as well as the English language has abandoned the Malay dialects that existed in the state. Hence, Jugra dialect is a dialect in Selangor that will experience extinction due to the rapid development of material in this region. This development requires that the study of this dialect not only be conducted at the phonological level, but it is necessary to reconstruct that this dialect information can be utilized in comparative linguistic studies in the future.

Existing early researchers conducted research on the dialect of Selangor is such as Winstedt R.O (1934), Gullick J.M (1993), Buyong Adil (1971), Yusuf Hassan (1983 & 2012) and A.Talib Ahmad (1986). Meanwhile, the researcher examining the dialect of Selangor is only Asmah (1985) in his book titled *Susur Galur Bahasa Melayu* and Collins (1996) in his book *Khazanah Dialek Melayu*.

The Selangor dialect studied by Asmah (1985) is the first study. Her research findings are related to the classification of the Selangor dialect to two groups, namely the Kuala Lumpur subdialect and the west subdialect of Selangor. She divided the area covering subdialect Kuala Lumpur and subdialect west of Selangor. Unfortunately, she did not state which area was specifically studied and only made a general grouping. This is because the dialect study of the state of Selangor is more complicated than the dialect study for other states as Selangor is precisely the clash of speakers from various other dialect areas (Asmah 1985).

Based on the study of Asmah (1985), he only listed the Selangor dialect system in terms of phonology only and did not look at the in-depth aspect of reconstruction. In this study, 10 villages located in the Jugra district were investigated. This situation is very

different in the way that Asmah does not specify and designate the study area. Based on the research that has been done, Jugra has three variants. This can deny the view that Selangor does not have its own dialect.

Collins's study (1996) examines the dialect of Selangor through a Jugra survey by identifying the features of Jugra. The locations of the study were Kelanang, Permatang Buah, Pulau Nyatuh, Air Tawar, Katung, Gelanggang Buaya, Sungai Buaya Ujung, Sungai Arak, Bandar dan Sungai Ingat. Only a few aspects are focused on the study of vowel and final consonant. Through the analysis, the researcher identifies seven vocal phonemes in Jugra variety namely:/i/, /e/, /ɛ/, /ə/, /a/, /o/, dan /u/.

While in the aspect of consonant sound, there are only three main elements emphasized, namely /ɣ/ and its alofon, the final form of ending, and / s / end of the word. Through the assessment, it can be identified that the researcher does not see the dialect of Selangor in more detail as there are only two phonological aspects which are emphasized. In addition, this study can be identified by the views expressed by the researchers on the preliminary survey of the Selangor dialect. This is evidenced by Collins (1996: 93) stating that this study was only an initial survey and the place was decided, so this report was made as simple as possible to be the basis for the next assessment.

Based on this, it is clear that the study presented by Collins was not based entirely on the dialect of Selangor in Jugra. Furthermore, through the analysis of the data, it is possible to identify that the variants found in the Jugra district were not specified in more detail by researchers. Therefore, this study attempts to show an improvement by detailing certain identifiable variants in the Jugra area.

If we look at the two studies proposed by Asmah (1985) and Collins (1996), it is possible to recognize that the phonological aspects studied in the dialect of Selangor have not been given precise research over other Malay dialects. Researchers only listed the Selangor dialect system in terms of phonological aspects only but did not look in terms of a deeper aspect of reconstruction. Therefore, the problem in this study is to reconstruct the vocal phonemes to obtain the ancient form of DJP vocals. Hence, this study has proven that Selangor also has its own unique dialect form which has been marginalized from the flow of Malay dialect linguistics. The main objective of this study was to reconstruct the ancient Jugra dialect vocal phonemes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Jugra's variant research uses two research methods, namely library research and field research. Bibliography is a method of collecting information from library sources (Reddy, 2011) such as scientific books, theses, journals, papers and others which are of course related to the secondary information of Jugra Malay dialect. The field study also involves the location of the study, the selection of informants, the data collection techniques, the analysis and the presentation of data (Mahsun, 2005; Asmah, 2008; Kumar, 2014). Data collection using check and speech methods, while data were collected through deep interview techniques, notes, and image submissions.The data analysis uses the linguistic approach of the comparison through the determination of the word kognat. Next, it builds the match of correspondence, seeking phonemic repetition and the determination of ancient phonemes (Crowley, T., 1992; Campbell, 2001; Ringe D. & Eska, J., 2013 & Hickey, R., 2017).

The location of the Jugra variant includes several villages, Kampung Sungai Buaya, Kampung Pulau Nyatoh, Kampung Sungai Raba, Chodoi, Kampung Kelanang, Kampung

Katong, Kampung Teluk Pulai, Kampung Sungai Arak, Bandar, Sungai Igat, and Kampung Permatang Pasir. Of the 11 villages, the researchers obtained three variants of Jugra, namely Sungai Buaya (SB), Pulau Nyatoh (PN), and Kelanang variant (KLNG). Among the villages representing the SB variants are the Sungai Buaya, Teluk Pulai, Sungai Arak, Bandar, and Sungai Igat. Subsequently, PN's variants include the Pulau Nyatoh, Permatang Pasir, Sungai Raba, Katong and Chodoi. While KLNG variants are only represented by Kelanang.

Informants selection is usually based on the NORM criteria. N refers to an in-situ natives informant, O refers to an informant who is old, R refers to the interior, and M refers to the male informant. However, sometimes informants have been chosen against the NORM feature NORF (Chambers & Trudgill,1998).

LITERATURE REVIEWS

The study presented by Collins in his book titled *Khazanah Dialek Melayu* (1996) is related to the Selangor dialect research by conducting a survey on Jugra. According to him, there is no linguistic research on Malay dialect in Selangor. The scholars do not hesitate to mention the "dialect of Selangor"; and there is already a dialect grouping that includes "Selangor dialect" in its grouping framework. The shape of the Malay dialect in Jugra shows the opposite characteristics of the general view of the Selangor dialect. Therefore, this distinction demonstrates the importance of Jugra's own diversity and the preparation of the history of the development and dissemination of the Malay language. This dialect study is aimed at collecting and displaying some of the areas studied and subsequently looking at the differences or similarities with the dialect elsewhere or with standard language. Only two aspects of phonology are emphasized by the researcher ie vowel sound and final consonant.

Description of Collins (1996) based on vocal and consonant sounds at a certain position. The analysis of the data carried out is only publicly stated and is not specific to certain variants. In terms of vocal sound aspect, the researcher identifies seven phonemes: /i/, /e/, /ɛ/, /ə/, /a/, /o/, dan /u/. The phonemes / a / show alofones. In the beginning and middle of the word, / a / exists as low central vowels, [a]; so also if / a / exists in the quarter-finals ending with a non glottal consonant. For examples: [nãpas:] breath, [asap] smoke, [bəɣat] weigh, [mãkan] eating and so on. In addition, if / a / exists before the glottal consonant at the end of the word; / h / and [ʔ] (/ k / in the last position of the word), / a / raised slightly to [a]. This is evidenced by Collins (1996: 93) stating that this study was only an initial survey and the place was decided, so this report was made as simple as possible to be the basis for the next assessment.

Based on this, it is clear that the study presented by Collins (1996) does not underline the whole of Selangor's dialect in Jugra. According to a study conducted by Asmah (1985) titled *Susur Galur Bahasa Melayu* is to identify the existing Malay dialects. Researchers have listed some dialect systems, namely Kelantan dialect, Terengganu dialect, Sarawak dialect, Selangor dialect and so forth. However, in this study only touches the Selangor dialect. Initially, the researcher grouped the dialect of Selangor into two groups according to the sub-district, namely Kuala Lumpur subdialect and west Selangor subdialect.

Subdialect Kuala Lumpur is located below the eastern subspecies that spread from Petaling and Ulu Langat to the south, covering the area of Kuala Lumpur and going north to Ipoh. Meanwhile, the western subdialect of Selangor is covered by the western subdivision that extends from the south of the Selangor river to the south covering the quaternary Langat area. Determination of subdialect of West Selangor includes Kelang. Although nowadays

Kelang is a mixed area that many of its inhabitants are immigrants who speak Javanese. However Asmah has considered Kuala Lumpur subdialect as a subdialect base.

Subsequently, in this study, the researchers have compared the phonological aspects of the Kuala Lumpur subdialect with the west subdialect of Selangor. Comparison findings show that there are three main features that distinguish the subdialek. First, the mention / h / at the beginning of the word. In the west subdialect of Selangor / h / was dropped while the subdialect Kuala Lumpur of the consonant was retained at the beginning of the word. For example, ***itam*** (western subdialect) and ***hitam*** (Kuala Lumpur subdialect)) for the ***hitam***. Second, deletion of/ h / at the end of the word preceded by / o /, in the western subdialect of Selangor, but in Kuala Lumpur subdialect this phenomenon does not occur. For example, ***tujo*** (western subdialect of Selangor) and ***tujoh*** (Kuala Lumpur subdialect) for the ***tujuh***. Third, recognize the sequence / ar / end of the word in the subdialects. In the Kuala Lumpur subdialect, / r / has disappeared without affecting the phonetic value / a / as with the subdialect of Johor Bahru. However, in the subdialek of west Selangor the elimination / r / raises a diphtong, such as the Melaka dialect. For example, ***bəsaw*** (western subdialect of Selangor) and ***bəsa*** (Kuala Lumpur subdialect) for the ***besar***.

In addition, Asmah (1985) also makes comparisons about the vocal dialect of Selangor. She compared the subdialect of Kuala Lumpur with the Minang dialect. The researcher has stated that in the dialect of Minang has seven vowels altogether, that is /i,e,ĕ,ê,a,u,o/. The major difference in Minang dialect with the dialect of Selangor is in terms of the spread of the vocals. In the Minang dialect there is a vocal / ə /, but this vocal only exists in the first syllable of words composed of three syllables. For example as in the ***membawa***, in Kuala lumpur subdialect ***məmbawə*** while Minang dialect is ***məmbawo*.**

In terms of vocal duplication, the Minang dialect has a vocal function that is in line with the Malay language. For example, for the word ***buang*** in the standard Malay language is called ***buang*** in the dialect of Minang and subdialect of Kuala Lumpur. In addition to vocal aspects, aspects of diftong and consonant aspects were also studied in this study. There are two diftongs found in his study, ie / aw / and / ay /. For example, **kərəbaw** (subdialect of Kuala Lumpur) and ***karabaw*** (dialect of Minang) for buffalo words. Meanwhile, ***panday*** for clever words and the two dialects have similarities as both dialects say ***panday*.**

In the consonant aspect, the researcher stated that the Minang dialect differs from the Selangor dialect in one aspect only, ie Minang dialek has a vibrational consonant /r/, while the dialect of Selangor has a fricative consonant velar /ɣ/. In addition, a plosive consonant that can conform to the final environment is just a glottis / ʔ / stop. For example, for the word ***tingkap***, in a dialect called ***tingkoʔ***, while the dialect of Selangor and Kuala Lumpur subdialect as a ***tingkap*** is similar to the Standard Malay.

STUDY APPROACH

In order to achieve this reconstruction goal, DJP phonemes are demonstrated using internal reconstruction methods (see Rahim 2008, Tarmizi et al. 2014, Rahim et al. 2015 & Norfazila et al. 2017) . In addition, the form of the word DJP was also shown in line with the reconstruction of the phonemes. Furthermore, the method of reconstructing an ancient language has the following criteria (Crowle,y 1992; Campbell, 2001; Ringe & Eska, 2013);

i. Determines the cognate words of multiple derived languages to be comparable. If the kognat words are not obtained or have completely different forms, then this would

mean that the word may be derived from other ancient language sources. If the comparable words are cognate, then we must determine the degree of equality of form and meaning. In this regard, Crowley (1992: 92) says, "*If they are similar enough that it could be assumed that they are derived from a single original form with single original meaning…*". It should also be noted that the determination of cognate words is done after a word which indicates the similarity of form and meaning caused by coincidence, borrowing, and iconic factors to be exiled first.

ii. Compiling correspondence sets of language sounds comparable. Using the data in Table 1, the sound correspondences can be obtained as follows;

TABLE 1. The Cognat Words of Jugra Dialect

Sungai Buaya	b	u	l	a	n
Pulau Nyatoh	b	ɔ	l	a	n
Kelanang	b	o	l	a	n

Source: Jugra Variance Research Data

There are three correspondences as in Table 1, the first correspondence; Sungai Buaya /b/, Pulau Nyatoh /b/, and Kelanang /b/. The third, fourth and fifth correspondences of all variants indicate /l/, /a/ and /n/. While the second correspondence is different in the three variants ie /u/, /ɔ/, /o/. The five correspondence can be displayed as in Table 2:

TABLE 2. Correspondences of Three Variants of Jugra Dialect

Sungai Buaya	Pulau Nyatoh	Kelanang
b:	b:	b
u:	ɔ:	o
l:	l:	l
a:	a:	a
n:	n:	n

Source: Jugra Variance Research Data

Set correspondence to all the words that have been listed as cognate.

iii. specifies the ancient phonemes of each correspondence set. For each set of correspondence sounds, then an ancient phonemic determination should be performed ie phonemes that are deemed to decline phonemic correspondence sets that apply in the Jugra dialect variant. A set of phonemic correspondence will reduce only one phonemes. Next, when a set of correspondence has been determined, the next step is to ensure that the correspondence sets exist in other words. This is because of phonemic recurrence.

Research on the determination of an ancient phonem is not so easy. The phoneme reconstruction stage requires some of the following principles to be considered. According to

Rahim (2008: 29) in the linguistic study of the Bidayuhik language, there are several principles:

i. Reconstruction must look at reasonable sound changes, which is a common sound change in all languages of the world.

ii. A phoneme whose distribution is the most abundant in derivative languages can be considered a linear reflection of ancient phonemes.

iii. The reconstruction must fill the empty space in a phonological system of a language rather than creating an inequitable phonological system in that language.

iv. An ancient phonemes can not be reconstructed so that the phonemes exist and can be proven in derivative languages.

Therefore, based on the reconstruction approaches that Crowley (1992) and Campbell (2001) have suggested, the vocal reconstruction and dipthong Jugra Ancient variants can be performed.

DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS

The vocal phonemes and diftong DJPs discussed in this paper are phonemic reconstruction analysis of three variants of Jugra from the village of Teluk Pulai, Sungai Arak, Bandar, Sungai Igat, Kelanang, Pulau Nyatoh, Permatang Pasir, Chodoi, Sungai Raba, and Katong . The results of the reconstruction have shown that the amount of inventory and distribution of vowel phonemes, and dials of DJPs are as in the next descriptions.

Reconstruction of DJP vowel phonemes

With the 370 correspondence vocabulary reconstructed, DJP has six vowel phonemes ie * i, * e, * a, * ə, * u, and * o consisting of three front vowels, one central vowel, and two back vowels. This DJP vocal phonem inventory is shown in Figure 1.

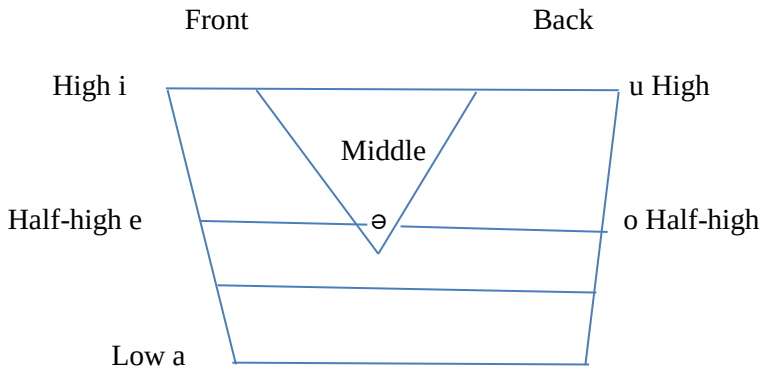

FIGURE 1. DJP Vowel Inventory

Reconstruction of DJP front vowel phoneme * i

The DJP has a high front vowels *i which can be present in the front position, pre-syllable, and end words. For the final position of the word, the front vowels *i can be present in the open and closed sylabble. In this position, DJP * i exists in the same form of [i]. Here are some examples that show the presence of DJP * i in the SB, PN and KLNG variants as in Table 3:

TABLE 3. Reconstruction of DJP Vowel Phoneme * i

DJP	*ibu	*idop	*pipi	*bisin
Meaning	mother	lives	cheeks	noisy
SB	ibu	idop	pipi	biseŋ
PN	ibu	idop	pipi	bisin
KLNG	ibu	idop	pipi	bisin

Reconstruction of DJP front vowel phonem * e

The DJP has a high half vowel *e which is present in the position of the pre-syllable and end words. For the final position of the word, the vowel *e is present in closed word and end words only. In this position, DJP *e exists in the same form that is [e]. Here are some examples showing the presence of DJP *e in SB, PN, and KLNG variants in Table 4:

TABLE 4. Reconstruction of DJP Vowel Phoneme * e

DJP	*pendɛʔ	*simen	*lehe	*buleh
Meaning	short	cement	neck	can
SB	pendɛʔ	simen	lehe	buleh
PN	pendɛʔ	simen	lehe	buleh
KLNG	pendɛʔ	simen	lehe	buleh

Reconstruction of DJP vowel phoneme *a

The DJP has a low front vowel *a which can be present in all syllable positions, ie in the starting position, pre-syllable and end words. In this position, DJP * a exists in the same form of [a]. Here are some examples showing the presence of DJP * a in the SB, PN and KLNG variants in Table 5:

TABLE 5. Reconstruction of DJP Vowel Phoneme *a

DJP	*air	*aka	*bataŋ	*ikan
Meaning	water	root	stem	fish

SB	air	aka	bataŋ	ikan
PN	air	aka	bataŋ	ikan
KLNG	air	aka	bataŋ	ikan

Reconstruction central vocal DJP *ə

The DJP has a central vocal * ə that can be present in the middle of the words. DJP *ə exists in the same form of [ə]. Here are some examples showing the presence of DJP *ə in SB, PN, and KLNG variants in Table 6:

TABLE 6. Reconstruction Central Vocals DJP *ə

DJP	*kəmbɔ	*bəsa	*təpi	*təlo
Meaning	twin	big	edge	egg
SB	kəmba	bəsa	təpi	təlo
PN	kəmbɔ	bəsau	təpi	təlo
KLNG	kəmbɔ	bəsɔ	təpi	təlo

Reconstruction of DJP vowel phoneme * u

The DJP has a high back vocal *u which is present in all position of the word, which is the beginning, pre-syllable and end words. In this position, DJP * u exists in the same form that is [u]. Here are some examples that show the presence of DJP * u in SB, PN and KLNG variants in Table 7:

TABLE 7. Reconstruction of DJP Vowel Phoneme * u

DJP	* ula	*gusi	*tuɣun	*ɣibu
Meaning	snake	gums	down	thousands
SB	ula	gusi	tuɣun:	ɣibu
PN	ula	gusi	tuɣun:	ɣibu
KLNG	ula	gusi	tuɣun:	ɣibu

Reconstruction of DJP Vowel Phoneme * o

The DJP has a high half back vocal *o which can be present at all positions of the word. In the final position of the word, vowel *o is present in the closed final syllable word only. In this position, DJP *o exists in the same form of [o]. The following illustrates some examples showing the presence of DJP * o in the SB, PN and KLNG variants in Table 8:

TABLE 8. Reconstruction of DJP Vowel Phoneme * o

DJP	*oɣaŋ	*sotoŋ	*pɔkɔʔ	*saɣoŋ
Meaning	people	squid	tree	sarong
SB	oɣaŋ	sotoŋ	pɔkɔʔ	saɣoŋ
PN	oɣaŋ	sotoŋ	pɔkɔʔ	saɣoŋ
KLNG	oɣaŋ	sotoŋ	pɔkɔʔ	saɣoŋ

Reconstruction diphthong DJP phonemes

The DJP has two **diphthongs** namely * aj and * aw, who are present in the final position of the word. The existence of this DJP diftong can be seen in Figure 2.

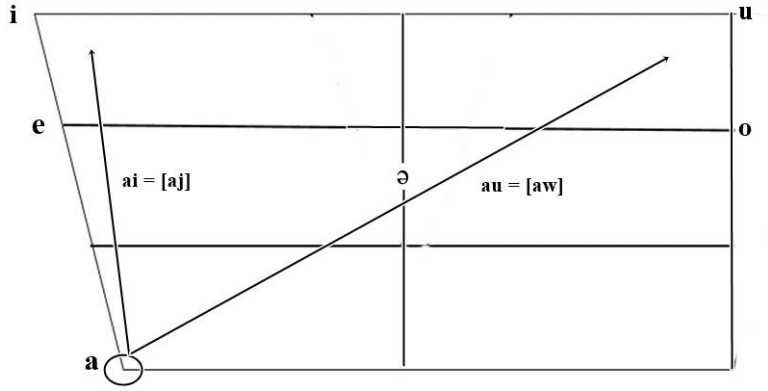

FIGURE 2. Diphthongs DJP Inventory

The DJP has two **diphthong**s, namely *aj and *aw that are directly derived in three variants of Jugra. Diftong DJP * aj and * aw is only present in the final position of the word. In this position, DJP * aj and * aw exist in the same form as [aj], and [aw]. The following illustrates some examples showing the presence of DJP *aj and * aw in SB, PN and KLNG variants as in Table 9:

TABLE 9. Diphthongs DJP Reconstruction

DJP	*limãw	*ɣimãw	*suŋãj	*gulaj
Meaning	lemon	tiger	river	gulai 'special food of Malaysia'
SB	limãw	ɣimãw	soŋãj	gulaj
PN	limãw	ɣimãw	suŋãj	gulaj
KLNG	limãw	ɣimãw	suŋãj	gulaj

Based on the reconstruction, [ɛ] and [ɔ] sounds are alphons to the vowel /e/ and /o/ phonemes in the Jugra dialect. However, in this study, PN variants and KLNG variants were

seen using alofon [ɛ] and [ɔ] more frequently when compared to SB variants. This situation shows the sounds of [ɛ] and [ɔ] in Jugra dialect as alofon while the Kelantan dialect and Negeri Sembilan dialect are phonemes (Shahidi A. H, et al., 2016).

Jugra dialect phonemes are * i, * e, * a, * ə, * u, and * o. The five vocal phonemes, ie * i, * e, * a, * u, and * o in the Jugra dialect are seen to have wide distribution as they may be present in the initial position, pre-syllable and end words. The vowel /ə/ phonemes are limited because they are present in the end words position only. For example in Table 10:

TABLE 10. The Existence of Phonemes /ə/ in the Pre-Position

[bətes] 'calf' [təlo] 'eggs'
[dəkat] 'near' [bəli] 'buy'

DJP vowel phoneme *i is dropped regularly in all variants of Jugra. However, sporadic innovation in the initial stage takes place in this variant, in particular the. This can be seen in the pre-final syllable and the closed end of word positions of DJP * i exists in the form of innovation [ɛ] and [e]. Here are some examples showing the presence of vocal phonemes DJP * i in SB, PN and KLNG variants:

DJP *kisah 'story' > SB, PN, KLNG [kɛsah];

DJP *kulit 'skin' > SB, PN, KLNG [kulet];

DJP *balik 'back' >SB, PN, KLNG [baleʔ].

Table 11 shows the spread of high-vocal innovation * i in the DJP to the [ɛ] and [e] vowels.

TABLE 11. Comparison of high frontal vowel spread DJP * i> [i] in Jugra Variants

Position BMP/ DJP	Initial Word	Pre-Position	End Word Open	End Word Closed
DJP	*i-	*-i-	*-i	*i#
SB	[i-]	*-i- → [-ɛ-]	[-i]	*i# → [e#]
PN	[i-]	*-i- → [-ɛ-]	[-i]	*i# → [e#]
KLNG	[i-]	*-i- → [-ɛ-]	[-i]	*i# → [e#]

Furthermore, the innovation of the high half-front vowel phonemes * e. Highly front half vowels * e is present in syllables of prehistory and closed syllables only. In both positions, DJP * e lowers the same form of innovation, namely [ɛ] and retention of [e]. Here

are some examples showing the presence of DJP * e vocal phonemic innovations in SB, PN and KLNG variants:

DJP *lepe 'flat' > SB, PN, KLNG [lepɛ];
DJP *lehe 'neck' > SB, PN, KLNG [lehɛ];
DJP *pendek 'short' > SB, PN, KLNG [pendɛʔ];
DJP *koɣɛk 'dig' > SB, PN, KLNG [kɔɣɛʔ];
Table 12 below shows the spread of high vocal innovation * e in DJP to [ɛ] vocal and retention [e] in DJP.

TABLE 12. Comparison of high half-frontal vowel DJP * e > [e] in Jugra Variants

Position DJP	Initial Word	Pre-Position	End Word Open	End Word Closed
DJP	-	*-e-	-	*e#
SB	-	*-e- → [-e-] or [-ɛ-]	-	*e# → [e#] or [ɛ#]
PN	-	*-e- → [-e-] or [-ɛ-]	-	*e# → [ɛ#] or [ɛ#]
KLNG	-	*-e- → [-e-]or [-ɛ-]	-	*e# → [e#] or [ɛ#]

In DJP, low front vowel phoneme *a is present in all word positions, which are the beginning and middle of the word, the open syllable and the closed syllable. However, there is sporadic innovation in which this vowel * exists as [ɔ] and [ə], especially in the middle position of words and in open syllables. Here are some examples of data showing the presence of DJP vocal phonemic innovation * in SB, PN and KLNG variants:

DJP *bawah 'down' > SB, PN, KLNG [bɔwah];
DJP *muka 'face' > SB, PN, KLNG [mukə];
DJP *ɣupa 'appearance' > SB, PN, KLNG [ɣupə].

Table 13 shows the spread of low vocal innovation * a in DJP to vowels [ɔ], and [ə].

TABLE 13. Comparison of Low Front Vowel DJP * a> [a] in Jugra Variants

Position DJP	**Initial Word**	**Pre-Position**	**End Word Open**	**End Word Closed**
DJP	*a-	*-a-	*-a	-
SB	[a-]	*-a- → [-ɔ-]	*-a → [-ə]	-
PN	[a-]	*-a- → [-ɔ-]	*-a → [-ə]	-
KLNG	[a-]	*-a- → [-ɔ-]	*-a → [-ə]	-

The DJP has a central vocal *ə which can be present in the pre-syllable position only. However, in this position, PN and KLN variants are sporadically innovating, namely

*ə> / o /, and / u /. Here are some examples showing the presence of DJP * ə vocal phonemes innovation in SB, PN and KLNG variants:
DJP *kədʒə 'job' > SB [kədʒə]; PN, KLNG [kodʒə];
DJP *kənduɣi 'feast' > SB,PN,KLNG [kunduɣi].

Table 14 shows the central vocal phonemes innovation * ə in DJP.

TABLE 14. Comparison of Central Vocal Spread DJP * ə > [ə] in Jugra Variants

Position DJP	Initial Word	Pre-Position	End Word Open and Closed
DJP	-	*-ə-	-
SB	-	*-ə- → [-ə-] or [-o-] or [-u-]	-
PN	-	*-ə- → [-ə-] or [-o-] or [-u]	-
KLNG	-	*-ə- → [-ə-]or [-o-] or [-u-]	-

High-vowel phonemic innovation * u is present in a pre-syllable and closed syllable. In both these positions, DJP * u derives the form of innovation [ɔ] and [o]. Here are some examples showing the presence of vocal phonemes DJP * u in SB, PN and KLNG variants:

DJP *duɣian 'durian' > SB [dɔɣian]; PN, KLNG [duɣian];
DJP *bunuh 'kill' > SB, PN, KLNG [bunɔh];
DJP *muluk 'mouth' > SB, PN, KLNG [mulok];

Table 15 shows the high vowel phonemic innovation * u in DJP.

TABLE 15. Comparison of central DJP vowel distribution * u> [u] in Jugra Variants

Position DJP	Initial Word	Pre-Position	End Word Open	End Word Closed
DJP	*u	*-u-	*-u	*u#
SB	[u-]	*-u- → [-u-] atau [-ɔ-]	[-u]	*u# → [ɔ#] atau [o#]
PN	[u-]	*-u- → [-u]	[-u]	*u# → [ɔ#] atau [o#]
KLNG	[u-]	*-ə- → [-u-]	[-u]	*u# → [ɔ#] atau [o#]

Form of vowel phonemic innovation *o occurs in pre-syllable and closed syllable. In both these positions, DJP *o reduces the form of innovation [ɔ]. Here are some examples showing the presence of vocal phonemes DJP * o in SB, PN and KLNG variants:

DJP *pokok 'tree' > SB, PN, KLNG [pɔkɔʔ];
DJP *koɣɛk 'dig' > SB, PN, KLNG [kɔɣɛʔ];
Table 16 shows the innovation of the vocal phonemes * o in the DJP.

TABLE 16. Comparison of DJP vocal spread * o > [ɔ] in Jugra Variants

Posisi DJP	**Initial Word**	**Pre-Position**	**End Word Open**	**End Word Closed**
DJP	*o	*-o-	-	*o#
SB	[o-]	*-o- > [-u-] or [-ɔ-] or [-o-]	-	*o# > [ɔ#] or [o#]
PN	[o-]	*-o- > [-u] or [-ɔ-] or [-o-]	-	*o# > [ɔ#] or [o#]
KLNG	[o-]	*-o- > [-u-] or [-ɔ-] or [-o-]	-	*o# > [ɔ#] or [o#]

In addition, the Malay dialect of Jugra (DJP) also has the same diftong as other Malay dialects involving diftong * -aj and * -aw whose distribution is present in the final position of the word only. Here is an example showing the DJP dials in three variants:

DJP *limãw 'lemon' > SB, PN, KLNG [limãw];
DJP *silãw 'glare' > SB [selaw]; PN, KLNG [silãw];
DJP *ɣimãw 'tiger' > SB, PN, KLNG [ɣimãw];
DJP *gulaj 'curry' > SB, PN, KLNG [gulaj];
DJP *suŋaj 'river' > SB, PN, KLNG [suŋaj];
DJP *seɣaj 'lemoned' > SB, PN, KLNG [seɣai].

Table 17 shows the distribution of diphthongs *-aj and * -aw in DJP.

TABLE 17. Comparison of distribution diphthongs DJP * aw * aj > [aw];

Posisi DJP	Initial Word	Pre-Position	End Position
DJP	-	-	*-aw and *-aj
SB	-	-	[-aw] and [-aj]
PN	-	-	[-aw] and [-aj]
KLNG	-	-	[-aw] and [-aj]

It is said to be a common occurrence of changes in the Malay standards language when it appears in the Malay dialect except for some dialects in Southern branches, for example the Muar dialect (Collins 1996). Ancient Jugra dialect is also no exception to the symptoms. In this case, Ancient Jugra dialect indicates the occurrence of a process monophthongisation. For example, the Malay standards language / aj / changed into [ɛ] in all three variants of this Jugra. While diftong /aw / turns into [a], [ɔ] and [o] in that variant. The following below shows monophthong data:

DJP *pantay ‘beach’ > SB, PN, KLNG [pantɛ];
DJP *sampay ‘until’ > SB [selaw]; PN, KLNG [sampɛ];
DJP *pisaw ‘knife’ > SB [pisa]; PN [pesɔ]; KLNG [pisa];
DJP *kalaw ‘if’ > SB, PN, KLNG [kalo].

Table 18 below illustrates the innovation of dipthongs * -aj and * -aw in DJP.

TABLE 18. Comparison of distribution dipthongs DJP * aj and * aw > [aj]; [-aw]

DJP	Dipthongs
SB	*-aw → [-a]or [-o] or [-ɔ]
	*-aj → [-ɛ]
PN	*-aw → [-a] or [-o] or [-ɔ]
	*-aj → [-ɛ]
KLNG	*-aj → [-a] or [-o] or [-ɔ]
	*-aj → [-ɛ]

CONCLUSION

The internal reconstruction of this Jugra variant is the latest study. Based on the existing knowledge, the study of this variant is very limited as this variant exists in the state of Selangor which is an advanced state in Malaysia. Hence, traditional dialect study is less than the urban dialect study. Three variants of Jugra were studied in this study, the variant of Sungai Buaya (SB), variant of Pulau Nyatoh (PN), and Kelanang variant (KLNG). The results of the study conducted on the three Jugra variants has produced 6 vocal phonemes ie, * i, * e, * a, * ə, * u, * o, and two diphthongs, ie * aj, and * aw. However, due to the progress of the study period, sporadic innovation has begun to be present in all three variants. The variant of Jugra, which is a dialect from Selangor, is now extinct because the number of speakers of this variant is estimated to reach only 1000 speakers. If the study of this variant is not done then a treasure of Malay civilization will disappear in the world.

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