

## Sound Correspondence in Buginese and Makassarese: A Comparative Linguistics

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### **Abstract**

*This research is a comparative qualitative research because it compares two regional languages, namely Buginese and Makassarese. The regional languages of Buginese and Makassarese are regional languages which cover quite a wide area. These two regional languages grow and develop in South Sulawesi. In fact, in several areas outside of southern Sulawesi, such as Southeast Sulawesi, Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua, Jambi, the Buginese is also used in certain areas. The location of this research was only conducted in South Sulawesi. This research aims 1) to find the position of the corresponding phoneme in Buginese and Makassarese, 2) to describe the processes of sound adjustment in the corresponding vocabulary in Buginese and Makassarese, 3) to analyze the reasons for sound correspondences in the vocabulary of Bugis and Makassar languages. This research used interview and the observation method using recording techniques and note-taking techniques. The results of this research indicate that phonemes in Buginese and Makassarese can correspond due to sound laws that apply in these two languages. The rules of sound law in these two languages are 1) the phoneme /ɔ/ in Buginese changes to /a/ in Makassarese, 2) the phoneme /w/ in Buginese changes to /b/ in Makassarese, 3) the first consonant in the cluster consonants in Buginese change into phonemes with the same point of articulation, and 4) words consisting of three syllables with a CV-CV-CV pattern do not change if the vowel that follows them is not a vowel /ɔ/. The reasons for the correspondence between Buginese phonemes and Makassarese are because Makassarese do not recognize the vowel /ɔ/, consonants /w/ are not found in the initial position in Makassarese, and to make it easier for Makassarese speakers to pronounce vocabulary with clusters of consonants in Buginese.*

**Keywords:** *Indonesia, Korean, Indonesia, International School, Interaction*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Difficulties in learning a foreign language are a common challenge faced by many students (Rahman, 2018). One of the languages often studied by foreign students is Indonesian. The main challenges that arise in the process of learning Indonesian involve its unique pronunciation characteristics and diverse regional accents. Indonesian has distinctive pronunciation, and the variation in accents across different regions of Indonesia can be a particular obstacle for foreign students. These accent differences not only affect the understanding of word meanings but can also make it difficult for students to express themselves correctly in spoken language.

The regional languages of Bugis and Makassar are two regional languages that are allied and grow and develop in the South Sulawesi region (Lukman and Gusnawati, 2015, p. 151; Budhi, 2015). Apart from Bugis and Makassar languages, in the South Sulawesi region several regional languages such as Toraja, Massenrempulu language, and Mandar language. In particular, the growth and development of the Buginese is not only found in the South Sulawesi region, but also in remote parts of the archipelago, such as Southeast Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, Jambi and Kalimantan. In fact, it has spread to several neighboring countries, such as Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia. The growth and spread of the Buginese and Makassarese in one area has led to interactions that influence each other so that various forms of vocabulary that are the same or similar and with the same meaning are born.

The use of Buginese and Makassarese in South Sulawesi spreads in certain areas with different usage conditions

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(Qadrianti, 2019: 206 ; Tahir et al., 2018). There are areas that are dominated by the Buginese, there are that dominated by the Makassarese, and there are also areas where people use two languages at once, namely Buginese and Makassarese (Utami et al., 2017; Sukmawaty et al., 2022; Rahman & Weda, 2019). The use of these two regional languages in the same area can be found in several areas in South Sulawesi, such as in several areas of Pangkep, Bulukumba and Maros Regencies. The use of two languages in the same area causes linguistic interactions that influence each other so that there is the potential for the emergence of various forms of the same and similar vocabulary (Wei, 2020; Filipović & Hawkins, (2019).

It is acknowledged that the Buginese and Makassarese are indeed two different languages. However, even though they are different, the vocabulary of these two languages is still found to have similarities in form. This can be seen in the Buginese lila 'tongue' and ase'padi', in the Makassarese also uses the same form with the same meaning. Similarities in form can also be found in these two languages. For example, in the Buginese, the words seppulo 'ten' and teppu 'call' have a similar form to the Makassarese to refer to the same thing or meaning, namely 'ten' and tappu 'call'. The difference in the form of these two words is only found in the vowels in the first syllable, namely the vowel /e/ in the Buginese changes to the vowel /a/ in the Makassarese. Some more examples of the same vocabulary in Bugis and Makassar languages can be seen in the vocabulary bosi 'rain', tinro 'sleep', bembe 'goat'. Vocabulary with a similar form with the same meaning can be seen in the Bugis vocabulary tellu 'three', loppo 'large', nanre 'rice' which in Makassar has a similar form, namely tallu 'three', lompo 'big', kanre 'rice'.

The existence of similarities in vocabulary forms in Buginese and Makassarese is indicated by differences or phonemic correlations at the beginning of a word, in the middle of a word, or at the end of a word. This can be seen in the vocabulary in the Buginese, wattang 'stomach', sitta 'fast', eppa 'four' which in Makassarese is slightly different because it is only marked by a difference in the initial position of the word, namely battang 'belly', linta 'fast', , appa 'four'. Likewise, the vocabulary in Bugis language, bakko 'bench', loppo 'big', goppo 'gulung', has similarities with Makassarese because it is only marked by a difference in phonemes in the middle position of the word, namely bangko 'stool', lompo 'large', gompo. 'stack'. Phoneme differences as markers of similarity can also be found in word ending positions. This can be seen in the Buginese vocabulary akkaleng 'reason', leggak 'free', assaleng 'origin' which in Makassar language has a similar form, namely akkalak 'reason', laggasi 'release', assalak 'origin'.

The emergence of similarities and similarities in vocabulary forms for these two regional languages does not just happen, but there are a number of factors that cause this to happen. It is this phenomenon that causes the corresponding sounds in these two languages to be interesting and the focus of study in this research.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Geography of the Research Area**

This research was conducted in an area where Buginese and Makassarese are spoken, namely in the Central Indonesian region, in South Sulawesi Province to be precise. South Sulawesi Province is one of the 34 provinces in Indonesia. It is located at 0012' – 8' South Latitude and 116o48' – 122036' East Longitude which is bordered by West Sulawesi (north), Bone Bay and Southeast Sulawesi (east), Makassar Strait (west), and Flores Sea (west). south). Its area reaches 46,717.48 km<sup>2</sup> (South Sulawesi Provincial Government, 2022: 1). The population is spread over 21 districts and 3 municipalities which have 4 regional ethnic groups, namely the Bugis, Makassar, Mandar and Toraja tribes.

The areas where Makassar is spoken include several districts/municipalities in South Sulawesi, namely parts of Pangkep Regency, parts of Maros Regency, Makassar City, Gowa Regency, Takalar Regency, Bantaeng Regency, Jeneponto Regency, parts of Bulukumba Regency, and Selayar Regency (Burhanuddin & Arham, 2017) The areas where the Bugis language is spoken include Sinjai Regency, parts of Bulukumba Regency, parts of Maros Regency, parts of Pangkep Regency, Bone Regency, Barru Regency, Wajo Regency, Parepare City, Soppeng Regency, Sidrap Regency, Pinrang Regency, Wajo Regency, and parts of Luwu Regency (Rahim, 2022). The location of this research focuses only on areas where Buginese and Makassarese are spoken in South Sulawesi.

## **Comparative Linguistics**

Comparative linguistics is oriented towards the study of language comparisons which includes comparisons of the phonological, morphological, syntactical and lexicon systems of two or more languages. In principle, any differences between two or more related languages must be explained in detail by changes that occur systematically, for example in the phonological system. In practice, language comparisons can be limited to linguistic systems, including the phonological system

### **Sound Correspondence**

In order to compare related languages, it is necessary to understand the status of the relationship so that it is possible to find similarities and differences that mark the relationship of the languages being compared. In the comparison of languages, dialectology is needed as a part that studies the differences in linguistic elements contained in a language, especially from a geographical point of view. According to Mahsun (1995, p. 21) the emergence of differences in linguistic elements in a language creates a difference that is dialectal and sub-dialectal. These differences do not occur simultaneously at one time but occur in a fairly long developmental phase experienced by speakers of the language itself. Therefore, the formation of dialects/sub-dialects in a language is also related to the history experienced by the speakers of that language themselves.

Differences that occur in one language with other languages can be marked by the existence of differences in phonemes in the same position in one vocabulary. Such differences are called sound correspondences. Sound correspondence is the alignment or equivalence of sounds in the same position found in allied languages that are horizontal. This alignment or equivalence can be seen in the similarity and similarity in form and meaning of the languages being compared. Langacker (1972, p. 329) states that systematic sound correspondence in related languages is a tool of the comparative method. According to him, the differences in phonetic forms in correspondence devices are systematic. Corresponding sounds do not have to be the same but appear regularly in the same position in words that are similar both in form and meaning, for example in Buginese *elo?* 'want' in Makassarese is called *ero?* to express the meaning of 'want'. The phoneme differences in the two words are in the middle position, namely the phoneme /l/ and phoneme /r/. Langacker's explanation does not use the term phonemic correspondence device, but uses the term sound correspondence whose data is phonetic data.

Crowley (1992, p. 93) also stated that sound correspondence is a set of sounds in related words reflected by a proto-language. Crowley (1992, p. 106) explains that sound correspondence devices involve phonetically similar sounds. As an example can be seen in the word *walu?* 'sell' (Buginese) and *balu?* 'sell' (Makassarese). The corresponding sound is in the initial position, i.e. the phoneme /w/ corresponds to /b/.

## **METHOD AND SOURCES OF DATA**

The method is an orderly and systematic way of working in achieving the desired goals and objectives (Usman & Purnomo, 2009, p. 18). In order for this research to be carried out properly, certain methods are needed. The method is very important in a research because through the method of mechanisms and procedures to obtain, analyze, and present data can be done well.

### **Method of Collecting Data**

Data collection was carried out to obtain the information needed to achieve the research objectives. The data collection method used in this research is to collect data as needed. Data collection methods used in this research are:

#### **Interview**

Interview is a data collection technique that is directly obtained from the source. This technique was carried out through face-to-face interviews and direct questions and answers with three respondents for Buginese and three respondents for Makassarese. Data obtained through interviews can increase confidence that the data obtained is correct and valid. Stainback & Stainback (1988, p. 35) argues that interviewing provides the means to gain a deeper understanding of how the participant interprets a situation or phenomenon than the researcher can gain through observation later. So, by interviewing can be known things that are more in-depth

about the participants in interpreting the situation and phenomena that occur.

The data collection technique by means of interviews is more effective because the quoted data is transcribed directly when the interview is conducted. The languages used when conducting the interviews were Makassarese and Buginese because the researcher himself happened to be a speaker of Bugis and Makassar languages.

**Observation**

This research also requires observation methods to obtain data. Observation in this research is the systematic observation or recording of the elements that appear in a symptom in the object of research. It was made to obtain data, especially phonological data contained in written texts or spoken directly by Buginese and Makassarese speakers. In accordance with the desired target, observation is carried out by involving two sense organs, namely hearing and sight.

To obtain accurate data, observations are made by involving oneself directly in research activities on the object being studied (participant observation). Furthermore, the results of observations made are recorded and recorded to facilitate checking and storing the necessary data.

**Data Collection Technique**

The primary data needed in this study were obtained from two sources, namely oral sources and written sources. Oral data sources were obtained through direct utterances from native speakers of Buginese and Makassarese, both utterances through interviews and utterances through observations. Informants selected who really meet the requirements to provide information. Acquisition of data sourced from the informant's speech was carried out by recording and recording techniques.

**FINDINGS**

**Phenology Systems of Buginese and Makassarese**

The description of the phonological system in comparing two languages is very important because through the description, the determination of a complete phoneme can be carried out. Through the description that is done, it can easily recognize the phonemes that make up a word that will be used as material for analysis.

**Buginese Phonology**

Through various studies it has been found that consonants in the Buginese consist of 20 consonants, namely /k/, /g/, /ɣ/, /p/, /b/, /m/, /θ/ /t/, /d/, /n/, /ʒ/, /c/, /j/, /r/, /s/, /l/, /ŋ/, /ɲ/, /h/ /w/, and /y/. This shows that the phonemes of the Buginese are almost the same as those of other local languages in South Sulawesi, including Indonesian and Malay. Based on the position of the vocal cords, the place of articulation, and the manner of articulation, all Buginese consonants can be seen in the chart below.

**Table 1 Buginese Consonant**

Manner of Articulation	Voicing	Labial	Dental	Alveodental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	Voiced	b	d				g	
	Voiceless	p	t	θ			k	ʔ
Fricative	Voiced				ɔ	ʃ	ɣ	
	Voiceless				s			h
Affricate	Voiced					c		
	Voiceless				ts	dʒ		
Approximant	Voiced				r			
Lateral	Voiced				l			
Nasal	Voiced	m			n	ɲ	ŋ	

Semi Vocal	Voiced	w			j	
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Special vowel sounds are usually classified and named based on the position of the tongue and the shape of the mouth. The position of the tongue can be vertical and can be horizontal. Vertically distinguished by high vowels such as /i/ and /u/, middle vowels such as /e/ , /ə/, and /o/, and low vowels such as /a/. Horizontally, there are front vowels such as /i/ and /e/, central vowels such as /a/, and back vowels such as /u/ and /o/. Furthermore, based on the shape of the mouth, round vowels such as /o/ and /u/ and round vowels such as /i/, /a/, /e/, and /ə/ are distinguished. (Verhaar, 1993, p. 26). Based on the position of the tongue and the shape of the mouth, Buginese vowels can be seen in the chart below.

Table 2 Buginese Vocal

Position	Front		Central		Back	
	Voiceless	Voiced	Voiceless	Voiced	Voiceless	Voiced
High	i					u
Mid	e		o			o
Low			a			

### Makassarese Phonology

Makassarese consists of eighteen consonants, namely /p/, /b/, /d/, /t/, /k/, /g/, /s/, /h/, /ʈ/, /ɖ/, /r/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ɲ/, /w/, /j/ (Manyambeang, 1993, p. 12). This shows that the phonemes of the Makassarese are also almost the same as the phonemes of other regional languages in South Sulawesi, including Indonesian. The consonant chart can be seen below:

Table 3 Makassarese Consonant

Manner of Articulation	Voicing	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	Voiced	b	d			g	
	Voiceless	p	t			k	ʔ
Fricative	Voiced			s			h
	Voiceless						
Affricate	Voiced				c		
	Voiceless			ʈ	ɖ		
Approximant	Voiced			r			
Lateral	Voiced			l			
Nasal	Voiced	m		n	ɲ	ŋ	
Semi Vocal	Voiced	w			j		

Makassarese vowels are not much different from Bugis vocals. The only difference is the vowel /ə/ (e pepet) which is not found in Makassar. Based on the position of the tongue and the shape of the mouth, the vowels can be seen in the chart below:

Table 4 Makassarese Vocal

Position	Front		Central		Back	
	Voiceless	Voiced	Voiceless	Voiced	Voiceless	Voiced
High	i					u
Mid	e					o
Low			a			

### DISCUSSION

In this discussion, three things related to phoneme correspondences in Buginese and Makassarese will be described. These three things are the position of the corresponding phonemes, the adjustment rules for the corresponding phonemes, and the reasons why phonemes in Buginese must correspond in Makassarese. The description of these three things can be seen below:

#### Corresponding Phoneme Positions in Buginese and Makassarese

Vocabulary in Buginese and Makassarese can correspond soundly in three positions, namely at the beginning

of a word, in the middle of a word, and at the end of a word. This can be seen in the table below.

Data 1			
No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	<i>duwa</i>	<i>ruwa</i>	two
2	<i>esso</i>	<i>allo</i>	day
3	<i>otti</i>	<i>unti</i>	banana
4	<i>pelloreng</i>	<b><i>ballorang</i></b>	coward
5	<i>pettu'</i>	<i>tappu'</i>	broken off
6	<i>pilloreng</i>	<i>ballorang</i>	coward
7	<i>sitta'</i>	<i>linta'</i>	fast
8	<i>wuleng</i>	<i>bulanng</i>	moon
9	<b><i>wiring</i></b>	<i>biring</i>	side
10	<b><i>wenni</i></b>	<i>banggi</i>	night

A number of words above reflect the differences in initial words between Bugis and Makassar languages. For example, in the Buginese it finds different letter patterns at the beginning of words, which can be a distinctive sign or linguistic difference between the two languages.

Data 2			
No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	<i>alipeng</i>	<i>alipang</i>	centipede
2	<i>bakko</i>	<i>bangko</i>	seat
3	<i>cacca</i>	<i>calla</i>	reproach
4	<i>cicing</i>	<i>cincing</i>	ring
5	<i>cinnong</i>	<i>ci'ning</i>	clear
6	<i>commo'</i>	<i>co'mo'</i>	fat
7	<i>goppo'</i>	<i>gompo</i>	overlapping
8	<i>jakka</i>	<i>jangka</i>	comb
9	<i>loppo</i>	<i>lompo</i>	big
10	<i>toppo'</i>	<i>tompo'</i>	On/above

Furthermore, as seen in the data above, it can be observed that the differences in the use of letters in Makassarese and Buginese mainly lie in the middle of the word. This phenomenon marks an interesting aspect of linguistics in showing variations and peculiarities between the two languages.

Data 3			
No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	<i>Akkaleng</i>	<b><i>akkalak</i></b>	mind
2	<i>assaleng</i>	<b><i>assalak</i></b>	origin/source
3	<i>alipeng</i>	<i>alipang</i>	centipede
4	<i>garegge'</i>	<b><i>garaggaji</i></b>	saw
5	<i>genne'</i>	<i>ganna'</i>	exactly enough
6	<i>legga</i>	<b><i>laggasi</i></b>	get off the hook
7	<i>passaleng</i>	<i>passala'</i>	problem

As seen in the data above, it can be concluded that the difference between words in Makassarese and Buginese lies at the end of the word. This observation shows striking linguistic characteristics between the two languages.

### **Phoneme Adaptation Rules in the Corresponding Vocabulary of Buginese and Makassarese**

In the previous description, it has been explained that the regional of Buginese and Makassarese are two languages that are allied and grow and develop in the same region, namely the region of South Sulawesi. These two regional languages are grouped in the same group or family because of the similarities and similarities in several vocabularies with the same meaning. The similarity and resemblance of the vocabulary of the two languages can be seen in the description of the sound adaptations that apply in these two regional languages. The following description of the phoneme adjustments that apply to these two languages can be seen as follows:

#### **Phoneme /ɔ/ (/e/ pepet) in Buginese becomes phoneme /a/ in Makassarese**

In general, the phoneme /e/ used in Buginese is the phoneme /ɔ/, although there are some vocabulary words with the phoneme /e/ taling. When analyzed carefully and compared with the existing vocabulary in Makassarese, the phoneme /ɔ/ in Buginese changes to the phoneme /a/ in Makassarese. This can be seen in

some of the examples below.

Data 4			
No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	<i>Baḏbba'</i>	<i>balabba'</i>	wrapped wrapper
2	<i>ḏḏng</i>	<i>callong</i>	partially appears
3	<i>ḏppi</i>	<i>cappi</i>	slightly broken on the edge
4	<i>ḏḏng</i>	<i>dalang</i>	slow
5	<i>dolaḏḏng</i>	<i>dolangang</i>	ocean
6	<i>mḏtti</i>	<i>matti</i>	recede
7	<i>ḡmpung</i>	<i>gampung</i>	arrogant
8	<i>inḏng</i>	<i>inrang</i>	debt
9	<i>ḡppa</i>	<i>jappa</i>	walk
10	<i>ḡrra</i>	<i>jarra</i>	give up
10	<i>ḡrra</i>	<i>jarra</i>	give up

The above data shows that all phonemes /ḏ/ in Buginese change into /a/ in Makassarese. This can happen because in Makassar language there is no phoneme /ḏ/, only phoneme /e/.

**The phoneme /w/ in the Buginese changes to /b/ in the Makassarese**

By observing Buginese vocabulary that starts with the phoneme /w/ and by comparing it with Makassarese vocabulary, it appears that the phoneme /w/ in Buginese changes to /b/ in Makassarese when the phoneme is in the initial position.

Data 5			
No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	<i>wenni</i>	<i>banggi</i>	night
2	<i>waru</i>	<i>beru</i>	new
3	<i>watu</i>	<i>batu</i>	rock
4	<i>wesso'</i>	<i>bassaoro'</i>	full
5	<i>wine</i>	<i>bine</i>	seed
6	<i>wiring</i>	<i>biring</i>	side
7	<i>wise</i>	<i>bise</i>	paddle
8	<i>wittik</i>	<i>bitisi'</i>	calf
9	<i>wuleng</i>	<i>bulang</i>	moon
10	<i>watang</i>	<i>battang</i>	stomach

However, if the phoneme /w/ is in the middle position, the phoneme does not change.

Data 6			
No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	<i>ḡwala'</i>	<i>sawala'</i>	profit
2	<i>ḡwakkala'</i>	<i>ḡwakkala'</i>	resignation
3	<i>nawa-nawa</i>	<i>nawa-nawa</i>	is in the heart
4	<i>ḡwawa</i>	<i>ḡwawa</i>	two
5	<i>ḡwala'</i>	<i>ḡwala'</i>	control
6	<i>ḡwawa'</i>	<i>ḡwawa'</i>	ink
7	<i>ḡwawa</i>	<i>ḡwawa</i>	rent
8	<i>ḡwawa</i>	<i>ḡwawa</i>	brave
9	<i>ḡwawa</i>	<i>ḡwawa</i>	hold

**The first consonant in the consonant cluster in Buginese changes to another phoneme whose point of articulation is the same as the phoneme that changes**

The use of consonant clusters in the Buginese is quite productive. The consonant clusters in this language will change when transliterated into Makassarese. This can be seen in the example below.

**The first consonant in the consonant cluster in Buginese changes its sound in Makassarese**

Data 7			
No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	<i>ḡḡkko</i>	<i>ḡḡkko</i>	scat
2	<i>ḡḡcca</i>	<i>ḡḡcca</i>	reproach
3	<i>ḡḡnḡḡḡ</i>	<i>ḡḡnḡḡḡ</i>	clear
4	<i>ḡḡḡḡḡ'</i>	<i>ḡḡḡḡ'</i>	fat
5	<i>ḡḡḡḡḡ</i>	<i>ḡḡḡḡḡ</i>	stack

*Sound Correspondence in Buginese and Makassarese: A Comparative Linguistics*

6	<i>jakka</i>	<i>jangka</i>	comb
7	<i>lagga</i>	<i>laggasi</i>	get off the hook
8	<i>loppo</i>	<i>lompo</i>	big
9	<i>lalu'</i>	<i>lu'lu'</i>	dust cloth
10	<i>otti</i>	<i>nti</i>	banana

Even though there is a change in the first letter of the consonant cluster in the Buginese, the change is still not far from the point of articulation of the changed sound. The sound that changes, the point of articulation remains almost the same as the phoneme that changes. This can be seen when /c/ changed to /l/ or /n/ , the phoneme /k/ changed to /ng/, and the phoneme /p/ changed to /m/. All of this can happen if the vowels in the word environment that have clusters of consonants don't change.

**In Front or Behind the Consonant Group Changes To Another Vowel**

If the consonant cluster in Buginese does not change, one of the vowels that comes after or before the consonant group must change.

Example:

Data 8			
No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	<i>akkaleng</i>	<i>akkala'</i>	mind
2	<i>assaleng</i>	<i>assala'</i>	origin/source
3	<i>celleng</i>	<i>callong</i>	looks a little
4	<i>garetta'</i>	<i>garatta'</i>	handsome
5	<i>gecong</i>	<i>gocang</i>	shake
6	<i>leitang</i>	<i>lattang</i>	blain
7	<i>sessang</i>	<i>sassang</i>	dark
8	<i>sessa</i>	<i>sassa</i>	washing clothes
9	<i>sitta'</i>	<i>linta'</i>	fast/nimble
10	<i>rennu</i>	<i>rannu</i>	happy

It can be seen in the data above that it changes occur at the front or back of the consonant group, which changes to another vowel. This phenomenon shows the existence of interesting linguistic patterns in the Buginese and Makassarese.

**Vocabulary consisting of three syllables and patterned /CV/CV/CV in the Buginese does not experience correspondence**

If the vocabulary in the Buginese consists of three syllables and the vocabulary is patterned /C/V/C/V/C/V, then no change occurs in the Makassarese, unless the Buginese vocabulary contains the phoneme /ɔ/. Then the phoneme changes to /a/ in Makassarese.

Example:

Data 9			
No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	<i>balala</i>	<i>balala</i>	greedy
2	<i>galeda</i>	<i>galeda</i>	search
3	<i>kalepu</i>	<i>kalepu</i>	enough, even, not less, whole
4	<i>kaluku</i>	<i>kaluku</i>	coconut
5	<i>kadera</i>	<i>kadera</i>	chair
6	<i>karawa</i>	<i>karawa</i>	hold
7	<i>naraka</i>	<i>naraka</i>	hell
8	<i>karoba</i>	<i>karoba</i>	sacrifice
9	<i>paduli</i>	<i>paduli</i>	care
10	<i>suruga</i>	<i>suruga</i>	heaven

From the data above it appears that there is no correspondence in the Buginese vocabulary which consists of three syllables and has the pattern /CV/CV/CV.

**Causal Factors of Deep Phoneme Correspondence Buginese and Makassarese**

Sound correspondence from Buginese to Makassarese does not just happen. There are several factors that cause the sounds in the Buginese to correspond. These factors are:



**Makassarese does not recognize the phoneme /e/ pepet**

Unlike the Buginese, the Makassar language does not recognize /ɔ/. Therefore, all phonemes /ɔ/ in Buginese must change to phonemes /a/ in Makassar. Example:

**Data 10**

No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	wenni	banggi	night
2	esso	allo	day
3	geppung	gampung	bloated
4	pilloreng	balloran	coward
5	tellu	tallu	three

**Adjustment of sounds in consonant clusters to facilitate pronunciation**

Even though the Makassarese also recognizes consonant clusters, the transliteration from Buginese to Makassarese sometimes has to change. This change can occur due to sound adjustments at the same point of articulation on phonemes that change from Buginese to Makassarese. That is, the phoneme that changes, the point of articulation remains the same as the form that changes. Example:

**Data 11**

No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	toppo'	tompo'	on/above
2	cicing	cincing	ring
3	sita	linta'	fast/nimble
4	jakka	jangka	comb
5	utti	unti	banana

Even though consonant clusters are also known in Makassarese, when transliterating from Buginese to Makassarese, sometimes adjustments are needed.

**Makassarese does not recognize the phoneme /w/ at the beginning of a word**

In Makassarese vocabulary, there is no phoneme /w/ in the initial position of the word. Even if there is, the vocabulary is a vocabulary absorbed from other languages such as 'time' and 'heritage'. Therefore, in Bugis language, the vocabulary starting with the phoneme /w/ changes to /b/ in Makassarese.

**Data 12**

No.	Buginese	Makassarese	English
1	wise	bise	paddle
2	watu	batu	rock
3	wiring	biring	side
4	watang	batang	stomach
5	watang	batang	stem
6	wuleng	bulang	moon

Makassarese does not have the phoneme /w/ at the beginning of words. In the Makassarese vocabulary, there is no phoneme /w/ in the initial position of words, which shows an interesting phonological difference between Makassarese and Buginese.

**CONCLUSION**

At the end of this research, conclusions will be described that can complement this research so that a brief description of what has been described can be seen clearly.

South Sulawesi is very rich in regional languages, including the Buginese and Makassarese. These two regional languages are used not only in South Sulawesi, but also spread to other areas where the Bugis-Makassar people migrate. In fact, the spread of the Bugis language to foreign countries. The position of the use of these two regional languages in the South Sulawesi region is not interrupted by other regional languages so that there are certain areas which become limits for their use. These areas are Pangkep, Maros, and Bulukumba Regencies.

Based on the results of observations and analyzes that have been carried out, the researcher finds similarities and similarities in several vocabularies in Buginese and Makassarese. This similarity can occur because of the correspondence of phonemes in the initial position, the middle position, and the final word position. The similarity due to phoneme correspondence does not just happen, but is due to the existence of sound laws that apply in both

languages whose rules are: (a) the phoneme /ɔ/ in Buginese changes to /a/ in Makassarese; (b) the phoneme /w/ which is at the initial position of a word in Buginese changes to /b/ in Makassarese; (c) the first consonant in the consonant cluster contained in the Buginese changes to a phoneme whose point of articulation remains the same as the changed phoneme.

Even if it doesn't change, the vowel before the consonant group must change into another phoneme; words consisting of three syllables with pattern /C/V/C/V/C/V/ in Buginese generally do not change in Makassarese.

There are three factors that cause sound correspondence in Buginese and Makassarese, namely: (a) Makassarese does not recognize the phoneme /ɔ/; (b) in general, in Makassarese, the phoneme /w/ is not found at the initial position of the word; there is an adjustment of sound in the consonant cluster to facilitate pronunciation.

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