



THE RELATIONSHIP OF KONJO DIALECT AND LAKIUNG DIALECT OF MAKASSAR LANGUAGE: A DIALECTOLOGICAL APPROACH

by

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the relationship, namely the differences and similarities between the Lakiung (LK) dialect and the Konjo (KJ) dialect Makassar language at the phonological and lexical level with a dialectological approach. This study was conducted to find phonological and lexical differences as well as inventories of the status of the language and dialect map in the Konjo dialect and the Lakiung dialect of the Makassar language. This research uses quantitative and qualitative methods. Data collection in this study used the capable method and the listening method. The source of the research data is field data and literature data obtained through research instruments in the form of 348 basic vocabularies of Morrish Swadesh. The data were analyzed quantitatively (dialectometry) and qualitatively. The results of the analysis showed that in the calculation of the phonological dialectometry scale on fifteen meaning fields there were 90 different glosses with a percentage of 25.86%. It can be categorized as a language difference. The lexical dialectometry scale shows a difference of 95 glosses with a percentage of 27.29%. It is included in the category of no difference in language and dialect. Furthermore, the results of the dialectometry calculation of the overall difference were 185 glosses with a percentage of 53.16%. So the Lakiung dialect and the Konjo dialect are included in the category of dialect differences. The vocal phonemes in the Lakiung dialect and the Konjo dialect are the same, that is, there are five vocal phonemes each, namely /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/. The consonant phonemes in the Konjo dialect and the Lakiung dialect are also the same, that is, both have eighteen consonants, namely /k/, /g/, /ŋ/, /p/, /b/, /m/, /s/, /dʒ/, /j/, /t/, /d/, /n/, /j/, /r/, /l/, /w/, /s, and /h/.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in human life. One of the roles of language for humans is used to communicate between people and establish social relationships. With language, one can convey intentions and desires to others. Because various phenomena of the use of language can be found in various human activities. As stated by (Arsanti, 2014) that language is the main means of communication in human life in the world. Both in the form of writing, oral, or in the form of certain symbols. When considered carefully in the language, its form and meaning show the difference between the expression, between each speaker and another speaker.

Dialect is a variation of language whose emergence is motivated by a certain place (regional dialect), language groups of certain groups (social dialect), as well as language groups that live at a certain time (temporal dialect) Kridalaksana in (Hamjah, 2014: 3) states that, when viewed from another external side, namely the wearer's side, can identify the language as a variation according to the presence of the wearer's group. No single speaker of a language is separated from its dialect or language variation. When a person speaks, then the person concerned speaks in his dialect or language variations. This is in line with the opinion (Ridwan, 2019: 2), that dialect is a linguistic

system used by a society to distinguish it from other neighbouring communities and use a different system although closely related.

This linguistic phenomenon can be found in speech communities in South Sulawesi. Speech communities in South Sulawesi have four major groups of regional languages, namely (1) Makassar language supported by ethnic Makassar, (2) Bugis language supported by ethnic Bugis, (3) Mandar language supported by ethnic Mandar, (4) Toraja language supported by ethnic Toraja (Manyambeang, 2013).

The areas of Makassar language usage are quite extensive, resulting in differences in speech between speakers. The difference in speech is what gives rise to the dialect in the Makassar language. Makassar language consists of five dialects, namely: (1) lakiung dialect, (2) turarea dialect, (3) Bantaeng dialect, (4) Konjo dialect, and (5) Bira Selayar dialect (Pelenkahu, 1974: 10). The percentage of Interdialek Makassar language ranges between 57%-72%.

Despite coming from the same language, the facts show that there are several differences, both phonological, morphological, and lexical differences (Kaharuddin, 2021: 45). Specifically according to (Jukes, 2005: 649), the Lakiung dialect is the most divergent; is the dialect level of vocabulary similarity of this dialect with other Makassar languages about 5 to 10 percentage, lower than the level of vocabulary similarity of Konjo and Selayar with other Makassar dialects.

The Lakiung dialect is spoken in the city of Makassar, Western Gowa regency, starting from Salutoa to the mouth of the Jeneberang River, Takalar Regency and surrounding islands, part of Jeneponto Regency (West of Alu) and coastal Maros Regency, coastal Pangkep Regency (Language Development and Development Agency 2019: 1). Konjo dialect is spoken by people in Bontotiro District, Bontobahari District, Herlang District and Kajang District, Bulukumba District, and South Sulawesi province.

This case, the similarity and difference at the level of phonology, namely the form of phonemes, or the similarities and differences of lexical namely the form of leksem which can be seen in the following example: word /katte/ (LK) 'we' and /gitte/ (KJ) 'we', /agaŋ/ (LK) 'man' and /u:raŋ/ (KJ) 'man', /ra?masa?/ (LK) 'dirty' and /jammara/ (KJ) 'dirty', /si:nara?/ (LK) 'lunch' and /si:nara?/ (KJ) 'day', /uhu?/ (LK) 'hair' and /u:hu?- (KJ) 'hair'. As for the resemblance of the vocabulary of the two dialects can be seen in the vocabulary, for example, /bodja/ (LK) 'find' and /hodja/ (KJ) 'find', /badʒi?/ (LK) 'better' /hadʒi?/ (KJ) 'good', /baine/ (LK) 'women' and /bahine/ (KJ) 'women', /le:ʔleŋ/ (LK) 'black' and /leʔleŋ/ (KJ) 'black', and /porassiŋ/ (LK) 'gum' and /porassiŋ/ (KJ) 'gums'.

While one of the factors of language or dialect differences is the language situation, social position, and geographical factors. Geographical factors can also be used as a basis for determining a language or dialect. The closer a region is to another area of observation, the fewer differences in vocabulary contained in the language or dialect. The farther a region with other areas of observation the more the difference in language.

This geographical factor can also be used as one of the bases for determining a language or dialect. Geographically, areas located far apart have the same language or dialect. This is caused by other factors according to Harahap (2014:35), among others, namely factors of transportation, trade, transmigration, and colonization. But on the contrary, the area is geographically located close together but is considered to have a different dialect. This is due to the war factor.

It raises questions about the status of the two dialects. Whether the status of dialect differences, language differences, sub dialectic differences or no differences with the consideration that there is still mutual understanding despite the geographical location are far apart. This can bridge between the two speakers of the dialect. In addition, the researcher took a dialectological approach by revealing the differences in the two dialects, from the lexeme-lexeme form and phoneme form due to the basic determination of linguistic status. Therefore, the method of dialectometric analysis is used in this article to obtain the percentage number of differences between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect.

Research dialectology elements that pay much attention to variations or differences are found in phonological and lexical variations (Nadra, 2009:23). Mahsun (2005:27) states that dialectology research aims to make a description of dialectal differences or subdialects at the level of phonology.

According to Francis (1983: 7), those who study dialectology (dialect studies) have at least four motivational properties, namely (1) curious, (2) anthropological, (3) linguistic, and (4) practical. The first motivation appears when a person often wants to know the difference in words for something known to him or the difference in meaning for a word known to him. Likewise, curiosity about the differences in spoken pronunciation.

The second motivation is related to the view of language as an important part of culture. Language differences and their variations are often the deepest clues to social and cultural phenomena. The third motivation has to do with the data obtained by dialectologists, with which it is possible to know the history of language. The fourth motivation is related to the change of language and its use.



2. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research was qualitative and quantitative research (Amrullah et al., 2010; Kramadanu et al., 2022). This study uses quantitative because it analyses the data using dialectometric formulas or statistical calculations. The qualitative is used to analyze data based on what it is (Abbas et al., 2022).

Research Instruments

This research instrument provides 351 basic vocabulary lists that are arranged or grouped according to the field of meaning, namely: human body parts, verbs, adjectives, colors, times, kinship terms, plants, household appliances, pronouns, animals, nature of the world, grammar, numbers, and positions.

Data and data sources

The data used were obtained by researchers through field data and oral data (obtained directly from informants. As well, the literature data used as supporting data are language data obtained from previous research in the form of monographic base maps, regional boundaries, social-cultural conditions of the Konjo dialect, and lakiung dialect.

Criteria informants used as a source of data are:

1. Male or female;
2. 25-65 years old;
3. Bachelor degree from any major;
4. Informants are local natives who master the dialect studied;
5. Good interpersonal and communication skills;
6. Able to communicate in English;
7. Have perfect hearing;
8. The tools say informant perfect and complete.

Population

The population in this study was the whole form of phonological speech and lexicon used by people who speak Konjo dialect in Bulukumba regency or lakiung dialect in Gowa regency.

Sample

The sampling technique refers to purposive sampling technique, which is a sample with certain considerations. Therefore, in this study, two informants were selected in each observation area of Konjo dialect and Lakiung dialect, namely one person as the main informant, while one other person as a companion so that the number of informants in this study was four people.

Data Collection Techniques

According to Sudaryanto (1993: 133), data collection in dialectology research is basically two kinds, namely the cakap method and the simak method.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data of this study were analyzed using dialectometric method, with the following stages:

1. Identify all available data related to Konjo dialect and lakiung dialect;
2. Classify by type, sound similarities and differences;
3. Data that has been classified, then made a table and analyzed;
4. Data that has been analyzed, then transcribed phonetically
5. Calculate phonological and lexical differences between dialects of Konjo and lakiung dialects in each field of meaning. Then the whole difference.
6. The results of the calculation of interdialect differences are then calculated using the dialectometric formula expressed (Lauder, 1993) in Sariono (2016) as follows:

$$S \times 100 / n = d\%$$

Description :

s = number of differences with other observation points

n = number of maps compared

d = distance in vocabulary %

There are two types of dialectometry, lexical and phonological (Lauder, 1993). Scale both types of dialectometry as follows:

The phonological dialectometric scale can be viewed as follows:

3% - 7% = no different categories;

8% - 11% = subdialect difference category;

12% - 16% = dialect difference category;

17% -20% and above = language difference category;

The lexical dialectometric scale can be viewed as follows:
 formulation below 20% - 30% = no language and dialect differences;
 formulation 31-50% = presence of subdialect differences;
 formulation 51-80% = dialect difference;
 and formulation 81 and above language differences.

7. The data that has been analyzed, concluded and the results of the analysis contained in the results of the study;
8. Data that has been poured in the results of the study and then made a final conclusion;
 The results of the study were then divisualisasikan to dalam dialect map form.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The results of the study were outlined in the phonology of Konjo dialect and Lakiung dialect, both vocal phonology and consonant phonology.

Vocal Sounds

The vocal sound system found from the results of Konjo dialect research with Lakiung dialect is the same, which is divided into five vowels each, namely: vowels /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/. The following vocal tables of Konjo dialect and Lakiung dialect can be seen below:

Table 1.1. Vocal Sounds

	<i>Ahead</i>	<i>middle</i>	<i>Back</i>
<i>high</i>	i		u
<i>Medium</i>	e	□	o
<i>low</i>		a	

Vocal phonemes in the *Konjo* dialect and *Lakiung* dialect have the same distribution. All phonemes can be distributed at the ahead, middle, and back positions of the word. This can be seen in table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Distribution of Konjo Dialect and Lakiung Dialect of Vocal phonemes

<i>Vocal</i>	<i>Position</i>		
	<i>Starting position</i>	<i>Middile position</i>	<i>End position</i>
I	/i:para/ 'ipar' /i:na:i/ 'siapa' /i:la/ 'dia'	/a?ri?ba/ 'melayang' /aŋŋi:nun/ 'minum' /li:ma/ 'jari'	/appiha:li/ 'menjawab' /la:ri/ 'lari' /bo:si/ 'hujan'
U	/uhu?/ 'rambut' /umbu/ 'asap' /uraŋ/ 'teman'	/assun/ 'lesung' /ammumba/ 'timbul' /taru:he/ 'pelangi'	/u:lu/ 'kepala' /a:hu/ 'abu' /a:lu/ 'alu'
E	/e:pa/ 'ketiak' /ele?/ 'pagi' /eptser/ 'cair'	/se:lan/ 'selam/ /tahuru?/ 'tebar/ /se?ro?/ 'timba'	/e:pere/ 'hampa' /a:pele/ 'hafal' /la:ŋe/ 'renang'
O	/o:loŋ/ 'awan' /o:ta?/ 'otak' /o:lo?/ 'ulat'	/asso?na/ 'mimpi' /ammo:naŋ/ 'terapung' /sikola?/ 'coklat'	/ana? a:ho/ 'anak tiri' /allo/ 'matahari' /ammu:ko/ 'besok'
A	/a:lu/ 'alu' /addza?/ 'pinggang' /a:ha?/ 'ahad'	/a?la:mpa/ 'pergi' /a?nassa/ 'timbul' /a?sassa/ 'mencuci'	/e:dza/ 'merah' /aŋsa/ 'angsa' /embara/ 'lusa'

Consonant Sound

The consonant sounds found from the research results of the *Konjo* dialect and the *Lakiung* dialect are also the same, namely the two dialects have eighteen consonants, namely: /k/, /g/, /ŋ/, /p/, /b/, /m/, /ts/, /dʒ/, /j/, /t/, /d/, /n/, /j/, /r/, /l/, /w/, /s/, and h/.



Table 1.3. Consonant Inventory

	B i l a b i a l	d e n t a l	a l v e l a r	a l v e o -	p a l a t a l	p a l a t a l	v e l a r	g l o t a l
hambat takbersuara hambat bersuara	p b	T	d				k g	ʔ
afrikatif takbersuara				ts	dʒ			
afrikatif bersuara nasal	m		n			ɲ	ŋ	
Semivokal						y		
Frikatif		S						h
Getar			r					
Lateral			l					

Consonant of Konjo Dialect and Lakiung Dialect

Especially for consonant phonemes different from vowels, consonants can generally only be distributed at the starting position and in the middle position of the word, except the phonemes /k/ and /ng/. Phonemes /k/ and /ng/ can be distributed at all positions, both the starting, middle, then positions at the end of the word position.

An example of consonant distribution for these two dialects can be seen in table 1.4.

Table 1.4 Consonant Distribution of Konjo Dialect and Lakiung Dialect

Consonant	Position		
	Ahead	middle	End
/p/	/porassi/ 'gusi' /paʔkonte/ 'kental' /pangkuluʔ/ 'kapak'	/appiha:li/ 'menjawab' /e:pa/ 'ketiak' /a:pele/ 'hafal'	
/b/	/bo:do/ 'pendek' /battan/ 'perut' /bu:no/ 'bunuh'	/bi:bereʔ/ 'bibir' /laʔbu/ 'labu' /lambusu/ 'lurus'	
/m/	/minro/ 'pulang' /mallaʔ/ 'takut' /manʔkoʔ/ 'mangkok'	/ammotereʔ/ 'pulang' /aʔla:mpa/ 'pergi' /baramban/ 'dada'	
/w/	/wattu/ 'waktu' /waraʔ/ 'utara' /warisiʔ/ 'waris'	/kalawa:ki/ 'mengembala' /mato:ʔaŋ/ 'mertua' /ru:ʔa/ 'dua'	
/t/	/teʔne/ 'manis' /tallan/ 'tenggelam' /turrusuʔ/ 'terus'	/ma:ta/ 'mata' /bi:tisi/ 'betis' /bata:ra/ 'jagung'	
/s/	/sinʔkulu/ 'siku' /su:miʔ/ 'arang' /salasa/ 'selasa'	/assoʔna/ 'mimpi' /bo:si/ 'hujan' /aʔnassa/ 'timbul'	
/d/	/di:di/ 'kuning' /dakka/ 'jalan' /do:keʔ/ 'jantung'	/aʔkaddoʔ/ 'makan' /aʔdende-dende/ 'jalan satu kaki' /la:da/ 'cabe'	
/n/	/nu:/ 'yang'	/kanu:ku/ 'kuku'	

	/na/ 'dan' /ni:pisi?/ 'tipis'	/kula:ntu?/ 'lutut' /panne/ 'piring'	
/r/	/ra:ra/ 'darah' /ro:so?/ 'kurus' /raba:i/ 'rabu'	/sirappa/ 'sedepah' /siku:ra/ 'berapa' /gari:tin/ 'geriting'	
/l/	/li:la/ 'lidah' /li:ma/ 'jari' /la:ne/ 'renang'	/si'allo/ 'sehari' /ele?/ 'pagi' /sikola?/ 'coklat'	
/j/	/janngo?/ 'dagu' /jarre?/ 'kuat' /ji:ja/ 'basah'	/pammaja?/ 'kuali' /lonjo?lonjo?/ /rak piring' /pinjen/ 'piring'	
/p /		/maynere/ 'amis' /e?tsre?/ 'cair' /kaynin/ 'alis'	
/k/	/kanu:ku/ 'kuku' /kammisi?/ 'kamis' /karahi'e?/ 'petang'	/pattonko?/ 'atap' /pangkulu?/ 'kapak' /pakke:ke/ 'linggis'	
/g/	/garage:dzi/ 'gergaji' /gala:si/ 'gelas' /ga:hu/ 'biru'	/mange/ 'bapak' /bo:nga/ 'paha' /tingi/ 'tinggi'	
/ŋ/	/ŋanre/ 'makan' /ŋo:wa/ 'serakah' /ŋi:lu/ 'ngilu'	/paŋŋo-paŋŋo/ 'malam' /baŋŋi/ 'malam' /la:ŋi?/ 'langit'	/kalloŋ/ 'leher' /kara:meŋ/ 'jari' /sanneŋ/ 'senin'
/h/	/hamban/ 'panas' /hi:dza/ 'keluarga' /hu:no/ 'bunuh'	/a:ha?/ 'ahad' /bu:huy/ 'sumur' /a:hu/ 'abu'	
ts	/tsapi:la/ 'cerewet' /tse:ra?/ 'darah' /tsa?di/ 'kecil'	/muntsen/ 'bibir' /kantsa-kantsa/ 'tumit' /po?tsi?/ 'pusar'	
dʒ	/dʒantun/ 'jantung' /dʒanngo?/ 'dagu' /dʒappa/ 'jalan'	/bo:dʒa/ 'cari' /adʒa?/ 'pinggang' /me: dʒan/ 'meja'	

Lexeme differences in Konjo dialect and Lakiung dialect

Based on the data obtained from the research area, lexical differences were found. The differences that appear in observations include several fields of meaning, namely the field of meaning of limbs, verbs, adjectives, colors, time, plants, kinship, and household supplies, question words, animals, pronouns, positions, natural world, numbers, and grammar.

In the lexicon analysis, different lexemes were found in the same gloss in the Konjo dialect observation area in Bulukumba regency and lakiung dialect in Gowa regency. The table below outlines the different lexicons in the two dialects.

The different lexemes Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
Limbs			
1.	Bibir	bi:bere?	muntsen
2.	Dagu	sa:dan	janngo?
3.	Jari	kare:meŋ	li:ma
4.	Jantung	do:ke?	dʒantun
5.	keriting	korotsitsti?	gari:tin
6.	Darah	tse:ra?	ra:ra
Verb			
7.	Pincang	Tempan	Senkon
8.	jalan satu kaki	a?dende-dende	Pekkon
9.	Pulang	ammotere?	Minro
10.	Sampai	Battu	Lante



11.	<i>Pelihara</i>	<i>pɨ'ara</i>	<i>katu:ho</i>
12.	<i>Makan</i>	<i>aʔkaddoʔ</i>	<i>ʔanre</i>
13.	<i>Duduk</i>	<i>aʔʔsi:doŋ</i>	<i>amme:mpo</i>
14.	<i>Tiarap</i>	<i>allappan</i>	<i>ammo:pan</i>
15.	<i>Bersila</i>	<i>accidoŋ gallarran</i>	<i>assuleŋka</i>
16.	<i>membesar</i>	<i>allompo</i>	<i>aʔkamban</i>
17.	<i>menyapa</i>	<i>aŋŋuraniʔmi:ʔa</i>	<i>aʔpatta:ʷu</i>
18.	<i>Meraba</i>	<i>anna:ba</i>	<i>aŋŋa:salaʔ</i>
19.	<i>menggumpal</i>	<i>aʔba:tu</i>	<i>aʔdo:nten</i>
20.	<i>menonton</i>	<i>annonton</i>	<i>aʔʔsiniʔ-ti:niʔ</i>
Adjective			
21.	<i>Manis</i>	<i>teʔne</i>	<i>Tanniŋ</i>
22.	<i>Asin</i>	<i>tseʔla</i>	<i>paʔdʒa</i>
23.	<i>Pedas</i>	<i>bamban</i>	<i>Passe</i>
24.	<i>Kental</i>	<i>aʔgantalaʔ</i>	<i>paʔkonte</i>
25.	<i>Timbul</i>	<i>ammumba</i>	<i>aʔnassa</i>
26.	<i>melayang</i>	<i>Allajan</i>	<i>aʔriʔba</i>
27.	<i>Ketat</i>	<i>Seppan</i>	<i>se:keʔ</i>
28.	<i>Kurus</i>	<i>ro:soʔ</i>	<i>Dokkoŋ</i>
29.	<i>Pintar</i>	<i>caraʔde</i>	<i>maʔʔsa</i>
30.	<i>Pendiam</i>	<i>saʔbaraʔ</i>	<i>maŋŋanŋi</i>
31.	<i>Muntah</i>	<i>taʔlanŋe</i>	<i>miru:ʷaʔ</i>
32.	<i>Cepat</i>	<i>Lassiri</i>	<i>tettereʔ</i>
33.	<i>Lambat</i>	<i>Malliŋ</i>	<i>do:doŋ</i>
34.	<i>Basah</i>	<i>akaʔmasa</i>	<i>Ji:ja</i>
35.	<i>Kering</i>	<i>kalo:toroʔ</i>	<i>Ranŋo</i>
36.	<i>Kuat</i>	<i>kaʔdoro</i>	<i>jarreʔ</i>
37.	<i>Lemah</i>	<i>Lamma</i>	<i>Adodoŋ</i>
38.	<i>Jauh</i>	<i>Bella</i>	<i>Le:re</i>
39.	<i>Dekat</i>	<i>Reppese</i>	<i>Amba:ni</i>
40.	<i>Lama</i>	<i>Sa:llo</i>	<i>Malliŋ</i>
Color			
41.	<i>Putih</i>	<i>ke:boʔ</i>	<i>pu:te</i>
42.	<i>kuning</i>	<i>ku:niʔ</i>	<i>di:di</i>
Time			
43.	<i>Semalam</i>	<i>Subanŋi</i>	<i>sikarieʔ</i>
44.	<i>Dulu</i>	<i>ri'o:lo</i>	<i>Sikarean</i>
45.	<i>Semalam</i>	<i>sipattan</i>	<i>Sibanŋi</i>
46.	<i>Pagi</i>	<i>bariʔbasaʔ</i>	<i>eleʔ</i>
47.	<i>Bila</i>	<i>sikurajja</i>	<i>si'apajja</i>
Plants			
48.	<i>Jagung</i>	<i>Biralle</i>	<i>Ba:tara</i>
49.	<i>Terong</i>	<i>boʔdoŋ-boʔdoŋ</i>	<i>bintarrun</i>
50.	<i>Daun</i>	<i>ra:ʷuŋ</i>	<i>le:koʔ</i>
51.	<i>Ranting</i>	<i>karikko</i>	<i>ta:ŋke</i>
52.	<i>Buah</i>	<i>bu:ʷa</i>	<i>Rappo</i>
Kinship			
53.	<i>Bapak</i>	<i>Mange</i>	<i>ba:paʔ</i>
54.	<i>Nenek</i>	<i>to:aʔ</i>	<i>bohe bahi:ne</i>
55.	<i>Kakek</i>	<i>to:ʷaʔ</i>	<i>bohe buruʔne</i>
56.	<i>Adik</i>	<i>andiʔ</i>	<i>a:ri</i>
57.	<i>Cucu</i>	<i>tsu:tsu</i>	<i>Ampu</i>
58.	<i>Tanta</i>	<i>puri:na</i>	<i>Tanta</i>

59.	<i>Temam</i>	<i>a:gaŋ</i>	<i>Uraŋ</i>
60.	<i>Tomboi</i>	<i>bala:ki</i>	<i>calaba:ʔi</i>
61.	<i>Waris</i>	<i>warisiʔ</i>	<i>Uhalli</i>
Household goods			
62.	<i>Selimut</i>	<i>garambaʔ</i>	<i>sali:muʔ</i>
63.	<i>Atap</i>	<i>pattoŋkoʔ</i>	<i>a:taʔ</i>
64.	<i>Linggis</i>	<i>pakke:ke</i>	<i>panro:liʔ</i>
65.	<i>Parang</i>	<i>be:raŋ</i>	<i>Bassi</i>
66.	<i>Gelas</i>	<i>kaʔʔsa</i>	<i>gala:si</i>
67.	<i>Pisau</i>	<i>la:diŋ</i>	<i>bassi-bassi</i>
68.	<i>rak piring</i>	<i>raʔraʔ piriŋ</i>	<i>lonjoʔlonjoʔ</i>
69.	<i>Periuk</i>	<i>u:riniŋ</i>	<i>Koroŋ</i>
70.	<i>Piring</i>	<i>Panne</i>	<i>Pinjeŋ</i>
71.	<i>Sendok</i>	<i>siŋruʔ</i>	<i>sondoʔ</i>
Questions			
72.	<i>Mengapa</i>	<i>aŋŋa:pa</i>	<i>aŋŋuraʔi</i>
73.	<i>Bagaimana</i>	<i>antekamma</i>	<i>aŋŋu:raʔi</i>
74.	<i>Berapa</i>	<i>sʔa:pa</i>	<i>siku:ra</i>
Animals			
75.	<i>Monyet</i>	<i>do:ʔiŋ</i>	<i>da:reʔ</i>
76.	<i>Nyamuk</i>	<i>kusissili</i>	<i>burotoʔ</i>
Pronouns			
77.	<i>Kami</i>	<i>Ikatte</i>	<i>ŋaseʔa</i>
78.	<i>Mereka</i>	<i>paraija</i>	<i>lanaseʔ</i>
79.	<i>Kalian</i>	<i>paraikatte</i>	<i>Gitte</i>
Position			
80.	<i>Utara</i>	<i>radʒaŋŋaŋ</i>	<i>waraʔ</i>
81.	<i>Selatan</i>	<i>timboroʔ</i>	<i>la^wukaŋ</i>
82.	<i>Timur</i>	<i>timo:raŋ</i>	<i>anra:ʔi</i>
83.	<i>Sudut</i>	<i>katsu:tsu</i>	<i>paŋŋiŋkuluʔ</i>
84.	<i>Di</i>	<i>anjoreŋ</i>	<i>Ri:</i>
Universe			
85.	<i>Awan</i>	<i>rammaŋ</i>	<i>o:loŋ</i>
86.	<i>Sungai</i>	<i>ka:loro</i>	<i>bina:ŋa</i>
87.	<i>Kilat</i>	<i>Latte</i>	<i>kilaʔ</i>
88.	<i>Tanah</i>	<i>Pe:oʔ</i>	<i>Ta:na</i>
Number			
89.	<i>Ganjil</i>	<i>talaqanna</i>	<i>gassalaʔ</i>
Grammar			
90.	<i>Tidak</i>	<i>Te:na</i>	<i>anreʔ</i>
91.	<i>Dengan</i>	<i>siagaŋ</i>	<i>Ru:ruŋ</i>
92.	<i>Dan</i>	<i>siagaŋ</i>	<i>Na</i>
93.	<i>Di sini</i>	<i>anrinni</i>	<i>Kunni</i>
94.	<i>Di situ</i>	<i>anjoreŋ</i>	<i>Kuntu</i>
95.	<i>Di sana</i>	<i>anjoreŋ</i>	<i>Kunjo</i>

Based on the results of the comparison that has been done to the two dialects found the difference in gloss as much as 95 of the 348 basic vocabulary Morish Swadesh. Thus the results of dialectometric analysis showed that the percentage difference between the two dialects is 27.29%.

Kinship relation of Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect with Dialectometric analysis based on meaning Field

1. Field of Meaning Limbs

The field of meaning of limbs consists of thirty-seven glosses. From these glosses show a difference in aspects of phonology. This can be seen in Table 4.8 below.



Table Field Meaning Limbs

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	<i>Siku</i>	<i>sinjkulu?</i>	<i>Sinjku</i>
2.	<i>Pusar</i>	<i>possi?</i>	<i>potsti?</i>
3.	<i>Paha</i>	<i>bo:ngan</i>	<i>bo:nga</i>
4.	<i>Tumit</i>	<i>kantsa- kantsa</i>	<i>kantsa-ka: ntsa</i>
5.	<i>rambut</i>	<i>u?</i>	<i>uhu?</i>
6.	<i>hidung</i>	<i>ka?mu:ru</i>	<i>ka?mu:ruŋ</i>
7.	<i>Gusi</i>	<i>Porassin</i>	<i>Porassi</i>
8.	<i>rahang</i>	<i>paŋŋo-paŋŋo</i>	<i>paŋo-paŋo</i>
9.	<i>Betis</i>	<i>bi:tisi?</i>	<i>bi:tisi</i>
10.	<i>Bahu</i>	<i>Salangan</i>	<i>Salanga</i>
11.	<i>hati</i>	<i>Ati</i>	<i>Ate</i>

The table shows a difference of eleven glosses. Based on the eleven different limb meaning field gloss, dialectometric calculation between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be done with $\frac{11 \times 100}{348}$ calculation which is 3.16%.

2. Verb of Meaning Field

The verb meaning field consists of thirty-one glosses. These glosses show a difference in aspects of phonology. This can be seen in Table 4.9 below.

Table Verb of Meaning Field

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	<i>Bangun</i>	<i>ba:ŋuŋ</i>	<i>ba:wuŋ</i>
2.	<i>Jalan</i>	<i>dʒappa</i>	<i>Dakka</i>
3.	<i>Bunuh</i>	<i>Bu:no</i>	<i>Hu:no</i>
4.	<i>Tebar</i>	<i>ta:buru?</i>	<i>tahuru?</i>
5.	<i>Cari</i>	<i>bo:dʒa</i>	<i>ho:dʒa</i>
6.	<i>Mengembala</i>	<i>kalawa:ki</i>	<i>kalaha:ki</i>
7.	<i>Menjawab</i>	<i>appiba:li</i>	<i>appiha:li</i>

The table shows a difference of seven glosses. To the seven glossaries of the different verb meaning fields, the dialectometric calculation between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be done by mentioning the number of differences and dividing it by the overall glossary of Morish Swadesh vocabulary with the result being $\frac{7 \times 100}{348}$, which is 2.01%.

3. Adjective of Meaning Field

The adjective meaning field consists of sixty-three glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.10 below.

Table Adjective of Meaning Field

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	<i>pikir</i>	<i>pikiri?</i>	<i>Pikiri</i>
2.	<i>Hafal</i>	<i>a:pele?</i>	<i>a:pele</i>
3.	<i>terus</i>	<i>turrusu?</i>	<i>Tarrusu</i>
4.	<i>lurus</i>	<i>lambusu?</i>	<i>Lambusu</i>
5.	<i>amis</i>	<i>maŋnere?</i>	<i>maŋnere</i>
6.	<i>cair</i>	<i>eptsre?</i>	<i>eptsere</i>
7.	<i>panas</i>	<i>Bamban</i>	<i>Hamban</i>
8.	<i>hampa, tidak berisi</i>	<i>e:perez?</i>	<i>e:pere</i>
9.	<i>terapung</i>	<i>amma:wau</i>	<i>ammo:nan</i>
10.	<i>sempit</i>	<i>Seppan</i>	<i>seppa?</i>
11.	<i>kenyang</i>	<i>bassoro?</i>	<i>hassoro?</i>
12.	<i>tebal</i>	<i>ka:pala</i>	<i>ka:pala?</i>
13.	<i>tipis</i>	<i>ni:pisi</i>	<i>ni:pisi?</i>
14.	<i>bersih</i>	<i>Taŋkasa</i>	<i>taŋkasa?</i>
15.	<i>terang</i>	<i>si:nara</i>	<i>si:ŋara?</i>
16.	<i>kabur</i>	<i>ka:buru</i>	<i>ka:buru?</i>

17.	<i>baik</i>	<i>baji?</i>	<i>haji?</i>
18.	<i>baru</i>	<i>Heru</i>	<i>Beru</i>
19.	<i>tua</i>	<i>to^wa</i>	<i>Toa</i>
20.	<i>ngilu</i>	<i>ti:lu</i>	<i>ɲi:lu</i>

The table shows the difference of twenty glosses. Based on the twenty different adjective meaning field gloss, the calculation results between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect with the following calculation $\frac{20 \times 100}{348}$ which is 5.74%.

4. Color of Meaning Field

The Color Meaning field consists of seven glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.11 below.

Table Color of Meaning Field

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	<i>Biru</i>	<i>ga:^wu?</i>	<i>ga:hu</i>
2.	<i>Hijau</i>	<i>moŋtsoŋbu:lo</i>	<i>moŋtsoŋ</i>

The table shows the difference that is as much as two glosses. Based on the two different color meaning field gloss, the result of dialectometric calculation between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect with $\frac{2 \times 100}{348}$ is 0.57%.

5. Field Of Time Meaning

The time of meaning field consists of 29 glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.12 below.

Table meaning of time field

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	<i>Rabu</i>	<i>Araba</i>	<i>raba:ʃi</i>
2.	<i>hari ini</i>	<i>anne allo:^wa</i>	<i>allo inni</i>
3.	<i>Lusa</i>	<i>ammembara?</i>	<i>Embara</i>
4.	<i>Sekarang</i>	<i>kamma-kamma anne</i>	<i>Kammunnina</i>
5.	<i>tengah hari</i>	<i>ritanŋa allo:^wa</i>	<i>tanŋallolo:^wa</i>
6.	<i>setahun lepas</i>	<i>sita:^wung allalo:^wa</i>	<i>rita:^wuŋ allalo: ^wa</i>
7.	<i>tadi malam</i>	<i>ribanŋi:ʃa</i>	<i>Siŋŋi</i>
8.	<i>Petang</i>	<i>karu:^weŋ</i>	<i>karahi ʃe?</i>

The table shows the difference of eight glosses. Based on the eight different time field gloss, the result of dialectometric calculation between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect $\frac{8 \times 100}{348}$ was 2.29%.

6. The Plants of Meaning Field

The field of plant meaning consists of sixteen glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.13 below.

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	<i>Sukum</i>	<i>ba:kara?</i>	<i>ba:kara</i>
2.	<i>Kayu</i>	<i>ka:ɖʒu</i>	<i>ka:ju</i>

The table shows the difference that is as much as two glosses. Based on the two field gloss of different plant meanings, the difference between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect with $\frac{2 \times 100}{348}$ dialectometric calculation is 0.57%.

7. Kinship Of Meaning Field

The kinship of meaning field consists of thirty-one glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.14 below.

Table kinship of meaning field

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	<i>Keluarga</i>	<i>bi:ɖʒaŋ</i>	<i>hi:ɖʒa</i>
2.	<i>Ipar</i>	<i>i:para?</i>	<i>i:para</i>
3.	<i>Perempuan</i>	<i>ba'i:ne</i>	<i>bahi:ne</i>
4.	<i>laki-laki</i>	<i>bura?neŋ</i>	<i>buru?ne</i>
5.	<i>Sepupu</i>	<i>tsika:li</i>	<i>sampu sika:li</i>
6.	<i>anak tiri</i>	<i>ana? a:^wo</i>	<i>ana? a:ho</i>
7.	<i>Jejaka</i>	<i>ana? bura?ne</i>	<i>ana? buru?ne</i>



The table shows as many as seven different glosses. Based on the seven field gloss of the meaning of different kinship relationships, the difference between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect results of $\frac{7 \times 100}{348}$ dialectometric calculations is 2.01%.

8. Household Appliances of Field Meaning

The household appliances of meaning field consists of forty-five glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.15 below.

Table Household Appliances of Meaning Field

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	Gergaji	garage:ɖʒi	garaga:ɖʒi
2.	Kapak	pangkulu?	Pangkulu
3.	Kerikil	batu-batu	batu-ba:tu
4.	Botol	bo:tolo?	bo:tolo
5.	Kuali	pamma:ja?	pammaja?
6.	Motor	mo:toro	mo:toro?
7.	Gerobak	garoba?	garo:ba
8.	Lantai papan	La:para	La:para?
9.	Sumur	bu:ɲuŋ	bu:huŋ
10.	Kapal laut	Kappala? jeʔne	Kappala ere

The table shows a difference of as many as ten glosses. Based on the ten of gloss meaning field of different household appliances, the results of dialectometric calculations between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect $\frac{10 \times 100}{348}$ is 2.87%.

9. Question Words of Field Meaning

The question word of meaning field consists of six glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.16 below.

Table Question Word Of Meaning Field

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	di mana	kama:ʲe	tema:e

The table shows the difference that is as much as one gloss. Based on a glossary of the field meaning of the different question words, the results of dialectometric calculations between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect is $\frac{1 \times 100}{348}$, which is 0.28%.

10. Animals of Meaning Field

The animals of meaning field consists of twenty-four glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.17 below.

Table animals of meaning field

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	Angsa	Aŋsa	gaŋsa
2.	Sapi	ʔsa:pi	sa:pi
3.	Kucing	mi:ʲoŋ	me:ʲoŋ
4.	Tikus	bala:ho	bala:ʷo
5.	Ular	u:lara	u:lara?
6.	Semut	kaliha:ra	kaluʷa:ra
7.	Telur	Baya:ʷo	Baja:ʷo

The table shows a difference of as many as seven glosses. Based on the seven field gloss of different animal meanings, the results of dialectometric calculations between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect $\frac{7 \times 100}{348}$ are 2.01%.

11. Pronouns of Field Meaning

The meaning field of pronouns consists of seven glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.18 below.

Table of Pronouns of Field Meaning

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	Kita	Katte	Gitte

The table shows the difference that is as much as one gloss. Based on one gloss field meaning of the different pronouns, the result of dialectometric calculation between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect $\frac{1 \times 100}{348}$ was 0.28%.

12. Position of Field Meaning

The position meaning field consists of fourteen glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.19 below.

Table Position Meaning Field

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	Bawah	ra:wa	ra:ha
2.	belakang	boko:wang	bo:ko
3.	Kiri	ka:iri	ki:ri

The table shows the difference that is as much as three glosses. Based on the three field gloss of the meaning of the different positions, the results of dialectometric calculations between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect is $\frac{3 \times 100}{348}$ which is 0.86%.

13. The Universe of Meaning Field

The universe of meaning field consists of twenty-three glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.20 below.

Table universe of meaning field

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	Matahari	mata allo	Allo
2.	Pelangi	tara:we	taru:he
3.	Asap	Umbu	Ambu
4.	Debu	limbu?bu?	lingu?ngu
5.	Abu	a:wu	a:hu
6.	Guntur	Gunturu?	Gunturu
7.	Pantai	Tamparaŋ	Tampa:raŋ
8.	musim kemarau	ti:moro	ti:moro?
9.	Arang	tsu:mi?	su:mi?

The table shows the difference that is as much as nine glosses. Based on the nine different meaning field glossary of the universe, the result of dialectometric calculation between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect $\frac{9 \times 100}{348}$ was 2.58%.

14. Grammatical of Meaning Field

The grammatical meaning field consists of ten glosses, from these glosses showing the phonological differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect can be seen in Table 4.21 below.

Table of grammatical meaning field

No.	Gloss	Lakiung Dialect	Konjo Dialect
1.	Ini	Anne	Inni
2.	Itu	Anjo	Injo

The table shows the difference that is as much as two glosses. Based on the two different grammatical meaning field glosses, the result of dialectometric calculation between Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect is $\frac{2 \times 100}{348}$ which 0.57% is.

The Differences of Phonology based on the Field of Meaning

No.	Phonological Differences based on Field of Meaning	Observation area (DK – DL)	Result (%)	Information
1.	Parts of Body	$\frac{11 \times 100}{348}$	3.16%	Categories are no different
2.	Verbs	$\frac{7 \times 100}{348}$	2.01%	Categories are no different
3.	Adjectives	$\frac{20 \times 100}{348}$	5.74%	Categories are no different
4.	Color	$\frac{2 \times 100}{348}$	0.57%	Categories are no different



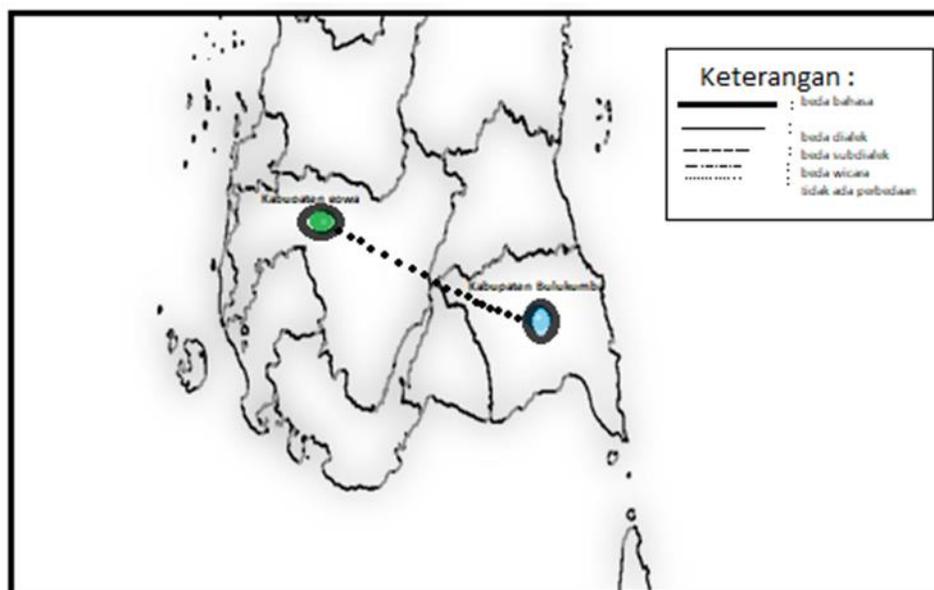
5.	Time	$\frac{8 \times 100}{348}$	2.29%	Categories are no different
6.	Plants	$\frac{2 \times 100}{348}$	0.57%	Categories are no different
7.	Kinship relationship	$\frac{7 \times 100}{348}$	2.01%	Categories are no different
8.	Household appliances	$\frac{10 \times 100}{348}$	2.87%	Categories are no different
9.	Question word	$\frac{1 \times 100}{348}$	0.28%	Categories are no different
10.	Animal	$\frac{7 \times 100}{348}$	2.01%	Categories are no different
11.	Pronouns	$\frac{1 \times 100}{348}$	0.28%	Categories are no different
12.	Position	$\frac{3 \times 100}{348}$	0.86%	Categories are no different
13.	Universe	$\frac{9 \times 100}{348}$	2.58%	Categories are no different
15.	Grammar	$\frac{2 \times 100}{348}$	0.57%	Categories are no different

Calculation Results Are Characterized by Overall Differences

The use of dialectometric methods using dialectometric formulas against 348 basic vocabulary, the results of the calculations are obtained as follows.

- Percentage of differences based on the phonological dialectometric scale are:
 $\frac{90 \times 100}{348} = 25.86\%$
- Percentage of differences based on lexicon dialectometry scale, namely:
 $\frac{95 \times 100}{348} = 27.29\%$
- The percentage difference based on the overall dialectometric scale is:
 $\frac{185 \times 100}{348} = 53.16\%$

Based on the results of the calculation of fifteen fields of meaning, the distribution of the map of the two dialects to the difference between lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect. Then spread the field meaning limbs, verbs, adjectives, time, colors, plants, kinship, household supplies, question words, animals, pronouns, positions, universe, numbers, and grammar. This can be seen in the following demonstration map.



DISCUSSION

The results of the phonetic study that the vowel sounds of the Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect are the same, namely: vowels /a, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/. The consonant sounds found from the research results of the Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect of Makassar language are also the same, namely the two dialects have eighteen consonants, namely : /k/, /g/, /ŋ/, /p/, /b/, /m/, /ts/, /dʒ/, /j/, /t/, /d/, /n/, /j/, /r/, /l/, /w/, /s/, and /h/.

Based on the results of dialectometric calculations against the fifteen fields of meaning, there are several fields of meaning that show that the strictness is no different between the Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect. Categories that do not differ are the field of meaning in the parts of body, verbs, colors, time, plants, kinship relationships, household extension tools, question words, animals, pronouns, positions, universes, and spatial planning. As for the meaning field that does not have differences in phonological aspects but has lexeme differences that are found in the field of meaning of numbers.

Furthermore, the percentages on the phonological and lexical dialectometric scales indicate differences in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect. Based on phonological dialectometric scale with a difference of 90 glosses so that the percentage result reaches 25.86%. This means that there were categories of language differences. The difference based on the lexical dialectometric scale there is a difference of 95 glosses with a percentage result of 27.29%. This means that this distinction belongs to the category of language and dialect differences.

Furthermore, dialectometric calculations by looking at the overall difference of 348 glosses as many as 185 different glosses based on fifteen meaning Fields showed that phonological and lexical dialectometric scales have a percentage difference of 53.16%. This indicates the existence of different dialect categories in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect.

This research is still the earliest research on the *Konjo* dialect and lakiung dialect in dialectological studies that focus on the phonological and lexicon levels. The author expects further research related to other dialects in Bulukumba Regency and in Gowa Regency, so that it can be collaborated with other fields of science such as history and culture.

Considering that it is still rare for research to be done to study the *Konjo* dialect and *Lakiung* dialect for it, it is necessary to conduct further research. Further assessment in both the same field and in others.

4. CONCLUSION

In the aspect of phonology, there are vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes. Vocal in Konjo dialect and lakiung dialect is the same, there are five vowel phonemes: /a, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/. As for the consonants in both dialects are also the same, they both have eighteen consonants, namely: /k/, /g/, /ŋ/, /p/, /b/, /m/, /ts/, /dʒ/, /j/, /t/, /d/, /n/, /j/, /r/, /l/, /w/, /s/, and /h/. In the lexical aspects of Konjo dialect and lakiung dialect, there are lexeme differences in the same gloss as well as lexeme similarities. this can be seen in the following examples: / ulu /'head/ Lakiung dialek and/ ulu / ' head ' in Konjo dialect.

The kinship relation of Konjo dialect and lakiung dialect can be seen based on phonological dialectometric scale with the number of differences as much as 90 glosses so that the percentage result reached 25.86%. This means that there are categories of language differences. The difference based on the lexical dialectometric scale there is a difference of 95 glosses with a percentage result of 27.29%. This means that this difference belongs to the category of language and dialect differences. Furthermore, dialectometric calculations by looking at the overall difference of 348 glosses as many as 185 different glosses based on fifteen meaning Fields showed that phonological and lexical dialectometric scales have a percentage difference of 53.16%. This indicates the existence of different dialect categories in Lakiung dialect and Konjo dialect.

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