

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The discussion in this chapter focuses on data presentation and analysis. The data are the transcribed speech of the three people with cleft lip and those with cleft palate. They are analyzed based on the similarities and differences.

3.1. DATA PRESENTATION

3.1.1. CLEFT LIP

The transcribed speech of the informants of cleft lip is divided into two: the data of informants A1 and A3 and the data of informant A2.

3.1.1.1. DATA OF INFORMANTS A1 AND A3

Table 3.1.1.

Data of informants A1 and A3

Words	Sound produced
ekor (<i>tail</i>)	[ekɔl]
sore (<i>afternoon</i>)	[sole]
rames (<i>provide with a mixture</i>)	[laməs]
saudara (<i>relative</i>)	[sodala]

Table above shows a phoneme, which is substituted by A1 and A3. The phoneme apiko alveolar /r/ is substituted by apiko alveolar /l/ in initial, medial and final position.

The word 'rames' is pronounced [laməs]

The word 'sore' is pronounced [sole]

The word 'ekor' is pronounced [ekɔl]

From the table we can also see that informants A1 and A3 replace:

- /au/ in initial position with /o/ in *saudara* and pronounce it [sodala].
- /au/ in final position with /ɔ/ in *lampau* and pronounce it [lampɔ].

Informants A1 and A3 are unable to pronounce diphthong /au/ in initial and final position.

3.1.1.2. DATA OF INFORMANT A2

Table 3.1.2.

Data of informant A2

Word	Sound produced
pisau (<i>knife</i>)	[m̃isau]
sapi (<i>cow</i>)	[saṃi]
tatap (<i>look at</i>)	[tatam]
mata (<i>eye</i>)	[m̃ata]
batu (<i>stone</i>)	[m̃atu]
sebab (<i>because</i>)	[səṃam]

Word	Sound produced
sombong (<i>arrogant</i>)	[sɔm:ĩɔŋ]
fakir (<i>poor</i>)	[wakɪ:]
kafan (<i>shroud of unbleached cotton</i>)	[kawan]
towaf (<i>ceremony of circumambulation of the Ka'bah in Mecca seven times</i>)	[towaw]
zaman (<i>period, epoch</i>)	[jaĩman]
azas (<i>principle</i>)	[ajas]
rames (<i>provide with a mixture</i>)	[aĩmæs]
sore (<i>afternoon</i>)	[so:e]
lama (<i>long</i>)	[aĩma]
nilai (<i>value</i>)	[ni:ai]
amal (<i>charity</i>)	[aĩma:]

The table above shows phonemes, which are substituted by informant A2:

- Phoneme bilabial /p/ is substituted by nasalized bilabial /ĩm/ in initial and medial positions.

The word 'pisau' is pronounced [ĩmisau].

The word 'sapi' is pronounced [saĩi].

- Phoneme bilabial /p/ is substituted by bilabial /m/ in final position.

The word 'tatap' is pronounced [tatam].

- Phoneme bilabial /m/ is substituted by nasalized bilabial /ĩm/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'mata' is pronounced [ĩmata].

The word 'rames' is pronounce [aĩmæs]

- Phoneme bilabial /b/ is substituted by nasalized bilabial /*m̃*/ in initial and medial positions.

The word 'batu' is pronounced [*m̃*atu].

The word 'sebab' is pronounced [*sə**m̃*am].

- Phoneme bilabial /b/ is substituted by bilabial /m/ in final position.

The word 'sebab' is pronounced [*sə**m̃*am].

The word 'sombong' is pronounced [*s*ɔm:*m̃*ɔŋg].

- Phoneme labiodental /f/ is substituted by labiodental /w/ in initial, medial and final position.

The word 'fakir' is pronounced [*w*aki].

The word 'kafan' is pronounced [*k*awan].

The word 'towaf' is pronounced [*t*owaw].

- Phoneme lamino alveolar /z/ is substituted by medio palatal /j/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'zaman' is pronounced [*j*a*m̃*an].

The word 'azas' is pronounced [*a*jas].

The table also shows that phoneme apiko alveolar /r/ and phoneme apiko alveolar /l/ are deleted in initial, medial and final position:

The word 'rames' is pronounced [*a**m̃*əs].

The word 'sore' is pronounced [*s*o:*e*].

The word 'fakir' is pronounced [waki].

The word 'lama' is pronounce [a[~]ma]

The word 'nilai' is pronounce [ni:ai]

The word 'amal' is pronounce [a[~]ma:]

3.1.2. CLEFT PALATE

All informants of cleft palate produce the same sound.

Table 3.1.3.

Data of informants of cleft palate

Word	Sound produced
ikan (<i>fish</i>)	[ihaŋ]
pisau (<i>knife</i>)	[m̃ihau]
sapi (<i>cow</i>)	[ha [~] ni]
sore (<i>afternoon</i>)	[hohe]
iseng (<i>do something for fun</i>)	[ihəŋ]
mata (<i>eye</i>)	[m̃aha]
malam (<i>night</i>)	[m̃aham]
rames (<i>provide with a mixture</i>)	[ha [~] ŋə:]
tipe (<i>type</i>)	[hi [~] mə]
ada (<i>be</i>)	[a [~] na]
dari (<i>from</i>)	[ñahi]
masuk (<i>enter</i>)	[m̃ahu?]
obat (<i>medicine</i>)	[o [~] ma?]
titik (<i>period, dot</i>)	[hihi?]
tatap (<i>look at</i>)	[ha [~] ham]
bola (<i>ball</i>)	[m̃oha]
sebab (<i>because</i>)	[hə [~] mam]

Word	Sound produced
fakir (<i>poor</i>)	[fãhi:]
kafan (<i>shroud of unbleached cotton</i>)	[fãhãŋ]
towaf (<i>ceremony of circumambulation of the Ka'bah in Mecca seven times</i>)	[fohãU]
zaman (<i>period, epoch</i>)	[fãmãŋ]
azas (<i>principle</i>)	[aãa:]
cari (<i>look for</i>)	[fãhi]
cacar (<i>smallpox</i>)	[fããa:]
gali (<i>dig</i>)	[ŋãhi]
pagi (<i>morning</i>)	[mãŋi]
gudeg (<i>young jackfruit cooked in coconut milk with spices</i>)	[ŋunə?]
yakin (<i>convinced</i>)	[fãhiŋ]
wayang (<i>puppet</i>)	[fãhãŋ]
nilai (<i>value</i>)	[ñiñai]
anak (<i>child</i>)	[aña?]
lama (<i>long</i>)	[fãmã]
amal (<i>charity</i>)	[aããa:]
jari (<i>finger</i>)	[fãhi]
baju (<i>shirt</i>)	[mããu]

The table above shows:

- Phoneme bilabial /p/ is substituted by nasalized bilabial /m̃/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'pisau' is pronounced [m̃iãau].

The word 'sapi' is pronounced [hãĩi].

- Phoneme bilabial /p/ is substituted by bilabial /m/ in final position.

The word 'tatap' is pronounced [hãham]

- Phoneme bilabial /b/ is substituted by nasalized bilabial /ĩ/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'bola' is pronounced [ĩmoha].

The word 'obat' is pronounced [omã?].

- Phoneme bilabial /b/ is substituted by bilabial /m/ in final position.

The word 'sebab' is pronounced [hãĩam]

- Phoneme bilabial /m/ is substitute by nasalized bilabial /ĩ/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'mata' is pronounced [ĩmaha]

The word 'lama' is pronounced [hãĩa]

- Phoneme dorsovelar /k/ is substituted by murmured laringal /i/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'kafan' is pronounced [hãhan]

The word 'ikan' is pronounced [ihan].

- Phoneme dorsovelar /k/ is substituted by glottal /ʔ/ in final position.

The word 'masuk' is pronounced [ĩmaɦu?].

- Phoneme dorsovelar /g/ is substituted by dorsovelar /ŋ/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'gali' is pronounced [ŋahi]

The word 'pagi' is pronounced [ĩmaŋi]

- Phoneme dorsovelar /g/ is substituted by glottal /ʔ/ in final position.

The word 'gudeg' is pronounced [ŋuŋʔ]

- Phoneme apiko dental /t/ is substituted by murmured laringal /h/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'titik' is pronounced [hihiʔ]

The word 'tatap' is pronounced [haham]

- Phoneme apiko dental /t/ is substituted by glottal /ʔ/ in final position.

The word 'obat' is pronounced [oŋaʔ]

- Phoneme apiko palatal /d/ is substituted by nasalized apiko alveolar /ĩ/

The word 'dari' is pronounced [ĩrahi]

The word 'ada' is pronounced [aĩa]

- Phoneme lamino alveolar /s/ is substituted by murmured laringal /h/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'sore' is pronounced [hohe]

The word 'iseng' is pronounced [iħəŋ]

- Phoneme lamino alveolar /s/ is eliminated in final position.

The word 'rames' is pronounced [ħaĩə:]

- Phoneme lamino alveolar /z/ is substituted by murmured laringal /ħ/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'zaman' is pronounced [ħaĩəŋ]

The word 'azas' is pronounced [aħa:]

- Phoneme apiko alveolar /r/ is substituted by murmured laringal /ħ/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'rames' is pronounced [ħaĩə:]

The word 'dari' is pronounced [ĩħəhi]

- Phoneme apiko alveolar /r/ is eliminated in final position.

The word 'fakir' is pronounced [ħaħi]

- Phoneme apiko alveolar /l/ is substituted by murmured laringal /ħ/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'lama' is pronounced [ħaĩə]

The word 'bola' is pronounce [ĩħəħa]

- Phoneme apiko alveolar // is eliminated in final position.
The word 'amal' is pronounced [a^hma:]
- Phoneme apiko alveolar /n/ is substituted by nasalized apiko alveolar /^hn/ in initial and medial position.
The word 'nilai' is pronounced [n^hihai]
The word 'anak' is pronounced [a^hnaʔ]
- Phoneme apiko alveolar /n/ is substitute by dorsovelar /ŋ/ in final position.
The word 'zaman' is pronounced [ha^hmaŋ]
The word 'yakin' is pronounced [ha^hhiŋ]
- Phoneme labiodental /f/ is substituted by murmured laringal /h/ in initial and medial position.
The word 'fakir' is pronounced [ha^hfi:]
The word 'kafan' is pronounced [ha^hfaŋ]
- Phoneme labiodental /f/ is substituted by back-high-lower vowel /U/ in final position.
The word 'towaf' is pronounced [ho^hfaU]
- Phoneme labiodental /w/ is substituted by murmured laringal /h/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'wayang' is pronounced [ʰaʰaŋ]

The word 'towaf' is pronounced [ʰoʰaU]

- Phoneme medio palatal /c/ is substituted by murmured laringal /h/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'cari' is pronounced [ʰaʰi]

The word 'cacar' is pronounced [ʰaʰa:]

- Phoneme medio palatal /j/ is substituted by murmured laringal /h/ in initial and medial position.

The word 'jari' is pronounced [ʰaʰi]

The word 'baju' is pronounced [ʰãʰu]

3.2. DATA ANALYSIS

3.2.1. SIMILARITIES

Informants of cleft lip and cleft palate have some similarities in producing sounds of:

- Bilabial /p/ (voiceless bilabial stop)
- Bilabial /b/ (voiced bilabial stop)
- Bilabial /m/ (voiced bilabial nasal)

3.2.1.1. BILABIAL /p/ (VOICELESS BILABIAL STOP)

Phoneme bilabial /p/ or voiceless bilabial stop, which is produced by moving the tongue and lips together, can be pronounced correctly by informants A1 and A3 of cleft lip. However, the phoneme is failed to be pronounced by informants A2 of cleft lip since the cleft in her lip is greater than those in informants A1 and A3 and it affects the nasal cavity quite a lot.

Phoneme bilabial /p/ is also failed to be pronounced by informants B1, B2 and B3 of cleft palate. In the formation of phoneme /p/, the lips come together but the cleft made the soft palate cannot shut off the nasal tract and is not able to prevent air from going out through the nose. This made the sound becomes nasal. The lips then come apart again when phoneme /p/ is followed by a vowel. That's why they substitute nasalized bilabial / \tilde{m} / for voiceless bilabial stop /p/ when it occurs in initial and medial position. When it occurs in final position, they substitutes voiced bilabial nasal /m/ for it.

Table 3.2.1.1.

Bilabial /p/ (voiceless bilabial stop)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
<i>pisau (knife)</i>	[pisɔ]	[\tilde{m} ihau]
	[\tilde{m} isau]	

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
sapi (cow)	[sapi]	[haĩmĩ]
	[saĩmĩ]	
tatap (look at)	[tatap]	[haĩham]
	[tatam]	

3.2.1.2. BILABIAL /b/ (VOICED BILABIAL STOP)

Phoneme bilabial /b/ or voice bilabial stop that is produced by moving the tongue and lips together, is well produced by informants A1 and A3 of cleft lip. Informants A2 of cleft lip and B1, B2 and B3 of cleft palate are unable to pronounce it. They produce nasalized bilabial /m̃/ instead of voiced bilabial stop /b/ when it occurs in the initial and medial positions. When the voiced bilabial /b/ occurs in final position, they substitute phoneme bilabial /m/ or voiced bilabial nasal for it.

The reason for the substitution is the same with the substitution happened in phoneme voiceless bilabial /p/. Although in normal way of pronouncing phoneme voiced bilabial /b/ there is vibration of the vocal cords, it doesn't affect the sound produced.

Table 3.2.1.2.

Bilabial /b/ (voiced bilabial stop)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
batu (<i>stone</i>)	[batu]	[ñmatu]
	[ñmatu]	
sombong (<i>arrogant</i>)	[sɔmbɔŋ]	[hɔm:ñɔŋ]
	[sɔm:ñɔŋ]	
sebab (<i>because</i>)	[səbab]	[həñam]
	[səñam]	

3.2.1.3. BILABIAL /m/ (VOICED BILABIAL NASAL)

Informants A1 and A3 of cleft lip are able to produce phoneme bilabial /m/ or voiced bilabial nasal, while informants A2 of cleft lip and B1, B2 and B3 of cleft palate are unable to produce it correctly.

The phoneme, which is produced by moving the tongue and lips together, is substituted by nasalized bilabial /m̃/ by informants A2 of cleft lip and B1, B2 and B3 of cleft palate when it occurs in initial and medial positions. They are able to pronounce voiced bilabial nasal when it occurs in final position.

Same as above explanation for the substitution of phoneme voiceless bilabial /p/ and voiced bilabial /b/, the presence of cleft affects the sound produced. In the formation of phoneme bilabial nasal /m/ by informants of cleft palate, the state of soft palate is down so that the air

from lungs goes through the nasal cavity. The remainder air goes through the oral cavity, or mouth, but since the soft palate, as the control, has cleft, most of the air goes straight through the nasal cavity.

Table 3.2.1.3.

Bilabial /m/ (voiced bilabial nasal)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
<i>mata</i> (eye)	[mata]	[m̃aɦa]
	[m̃ata]	
<i>rames</i> (provide with a mixture)	[laməs]	[ɦam̃ə:]
	[am̃əs]	
<i>malam</i> (night)	[malam]	[m̃aɦam]
	[m̃a:am]	

3.2.2. DIFFERENCES

There are some differences in sounds produced by informants of cleft lip and those of cleft palate. All informants of cleft lip are able to produce the phonemes below, except for informants A1 and A3 of cleft lip who are unable to produce diphthong. The differences include:

- Dorsovelar /k/ (voiceless velar stop)
- Dorsovelar /g/ (voiced velar stop)
- Apiko dental /t/ (voiceless alveolar stop)

- Apiko dental /d/ (voiced alveolar stop)
- Lamino alveolar /s/ (voiceless alveolar fricative)
- Lamino alveolar /z/ (voiced alveolar fricative)
- Apiko alveolar /r/ (voiced alveolar trill)
- Apiko alveolar /l/ (voiced alveolar lateral)
- Apiko alveolar /n/ (voiced alveolar nasal)
- Labio dental /f/ (voiceless labiodental fricative)
- Labio dental /w/ (voiced labial-velar approximant)
- Medio palatal /c/ (voiceless palatal affricate)
- Medio palatal /j/ (voiced palatal affricate)
- Diphthong /au/

3.2.2.1. DORSOVELAR /k/ (VOICELESS VELAR STOP)

Informants of cleft lip are able to produce phoneme dorsovelar /k/ correctly, but informants of cleft palate are unable to produce phoneme dorsovelar /k/ or voiceless dorsovelar plosive.

Informants of cleft palate tend to substitute other sounds for it. Placing the tongue tip against the lower teeth and the back of the tongue produces the phoneme and the back of the tongue makes contact with the soft palate, which in this case has a cleft on it. The soft palate is then raised against the back wall of the pharynx tries to stop the air to nasal tract. As the result of the incomplete soft palate, phoneme dorsovelar /k/

cannot be produced. When phoneme dorsovelar /k/ occurs in initial and medial position, they substitute murmured laringal /h/ for it. When voiceless dorsovelar plosive occurs in final position, they substitute a voiced glottal plosive /ʔ/ for it.

Table 3.2.2.1.

Dorsovelar /k/ (voiceless alveolar stop)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
<i>kafan</i> (shroud of unbleached cotton)	[kafan]	[haʔan]
	[kawan]	
<i>ikan</i> (fish)	[ikan]	[iʔan]
	[ikan]	
<i>masuk</i> (enter)	[masuʔ]	[mʔahuʔ]
	[mʔasuʔ]	

3.2.2.2. DORSOVELAR /g/ (VOICED VELAR STOP)

Phoneme dorsovelar /g/ is produced by back of the tongue and back of the soft palate. The back of the tongue is raised so that it touches the velum, or soft palate. Informants of cleft lip can produce the sound well while informants of cleft palate have difficulty in pronounce it. The soft palate tries to make a velic closure but the air can still goes through the

nasal tract from the narrow passage between vocal cords, which are the state of a voiced sound. The sound produced becomes dorsovelar nasal /ŋ/. Phoneme dorsovelar /g/, or voiced velar stop, is substituted by phoneme dorsovelar /ŋ/ when it occurs in initial and medial position. When voiced dorsovelar stop occurs in final position, it is substituted by a voiced glottal plosive /ʔ/.

Table 3.2.2.2.

Dorsovelar /g/ (voiced velar stop)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
gali (<i>dig</i>)	[gali]	[ŋahi]
	[gali]	
pagi (<i>morning</i>)	[paɣɪ]	[ñaŋɪ]
	[ñaɣɪ]	
gudeg (<i>young jackfruit cooked in coconut milk with spices</i>)	[gudeg]	[ŋuñəʔ]
	[gudəg]	

3.2.2.3. APIKO DENTAL /t/ (VOICELESS ALVEOLAR STOP)

Informants of cleft lip pronounce phoneme apiko dental /t/ correctly in all positions. On the other hand, informants of cleft palate are not able to pronounce it well. They tried to make the sound by placing the

tongue in the front teeth or alveolar ridge and the incomplete soft palate lets the air through the nasal cavity.

Those informants substitute murmured laringal /h/ for phoneme apiko dental /t/, or voiceless alveolar stop, in initial and medial position. When a voiceless alveolar stop occurs in final position, it is substituted by a voiced glottal stop /ʔ/.

Table 3.2.2.3.

Apiko dental /t/ (voiceless alveolar stop)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
tipe (<i>type</i>)	[tipə]	[hiĩə]
	[tiĩə]	
mata (<i>eye</i>)	[mata]	[m̃aɦa]
	[m̃mata]	
obat (<i>medicine</i>)	[obat]	[oĩɦaʔ]
	[oĩɦat]	

3.2.2.4. APIKO DENTAL /d/ (VOICED ALVEOLAR STOP)

Phoneme apiko dental /d/, which is produced by the tip of the tongue that is raised to the upper teeth, is pronounced well by informants

of cleft lip while informants of cleft palate substitute nasalized apiko alveolar / \tilde{n} / for phoneme apiko dental /d/, or voiced alveolar stop.

In producing the phoneme, the tongue makes contact either with the front teeth, or with the alveolar ridge but the air is not obstructed. The result is nasalized apiko alveolar, which is a nasal form of apiko alveolar /n/, or voiced alveolar nasal.

Table 3.2.2.4.

Apiko dental /d/ (voiced alveolar stop)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
<i>dari</i> (<i>from</i>)	[dali]	[\tilde{n} ahi]
	[da:i]	
<i>ada</i> (<i>be</i>)	[ada]	[aña]
	[ada]	

3.2.2.5. LAMINO ALVEOLAR /s/ (VOICELESS ALVEOLAR FRICATIVE)

Phoneme lamino alveolar /s/, which is made by raising the tip and blade of the tongue to the alveolar ridge, cannot be produced by informants of cleft palate, while informants of cleft lip have no problem in producing the sound. Informants of cleft palate substitute murmured laringal /h/ for phoneme lamino alveolar /s/, or voiceless alveolar fricative,

when the phoneme occurs in initial and medial positions. However, they eliminate it when the phoneme occurs in final position.

Table 3.2.2.5.

Voiceless lamino alveolar /s/

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
sapi (cow)	[sapi]	[haŋi]
	[saŋi]	
iseng (do something for fun)	[isəŋ]	[iŋəŋ]
	[isəŋ]	
rames (provide with a mixture)	[laməs]	[haŋə:]
	[aŋəs]	

3.2.2.6. LAMINO ALVEOLAR /z/ (VOICED ALVEOLAR FRICATIVE)

Informant A2 of cleft lip and B1, B2 and B3 of cleft palate cannot produce phoneme lamino alveolar /z/ or voiced alveolar fricative. Informant A2 substitute voiced palatal approximant, or phoneme medio palatal /j/ for the phoneme, while informants B1, B2 and B3 of cleft palate substitute murmured laringal /h/ for it. In producing the phoneme, informants of cleft palate produce murmured laringal /h/ to compensate for their inability to produce hissing sounds.

Table 3.2.2.6.

Lamino alveolar /z/ (voiced alveolar fricative)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
zaman (<i>period, epoch</i>)	[zaman]	[hãmaŋ]
	[jãmaŋ]	
azas (<i>principle</i>)	[azas]	[aɦa:]
	[aɦas]	

3.2.2.7. APIKO ALVEOLAR /r/ (VOICED ALVEOLAR TRILL)

Phoneme apiko alveolar /r/, which is made by raising the tip of the tongue to the alveolar ridge, cannot be produced by neither informants of cleft lip nor those of cleft palate. They may substitute another sound for it or eliminate it. Informant A1 and A3 of cleft lip substitute phoneme apiko alveolar /l/ for phoneme apiko alveolar /r/ when the phoneme occurs in all positions. This probably caused by the cleft itself or because they have lisping, that is inability to pronounce phoneme /r/.

Informants A2 of cleft lip has her own way to avoid this phoneme by eliminating phoneme apiko alveolar /r/ when it occurs in all positions. On the other hand, informants of cleft palate either eliminate phoneme voiced alveolar trill /r/ when it occurs in final position, or substitute murmured laringal /ɦ/ for the phoneme apiko alveolar trill /r/. In a normal

way of performing phoneme apiko alveolar trill, the tongue tip is held loosely near the alveolar ridge so that the flow of the air between them sets them in motion, alternately sucking them together and blowing them apart, but the informants of cleft palate are unable to doing that.

Table 3.2.2.7

Apiko alveolar /r/ (voiced alveolar trill)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
<i>rames (provide with a mixture)</i>	[laməs]	[hañə:]
	[añəs]	
<i>sore (afternoon)</i>	[sole]	[hohe]
	[so:e]	
<i>ekor (tail)</i>	[ekɔl]	[eho:]
	[ekɔ:]	

3.2.2.8. APIKO ALVEOLAR /l/ (VOICED ALVEOLAR LATERAL)

Phoneme apiko alveolar /l/ or voiced alveolar lateral is pronounced well by informants A1 and A3 of cleft lip. On the other hand, informant A2 of cleft lip and B1, B2 and B3 of cleft palate are not able to produce this phoneme. Informant A2 eliminates the phoneme when it occurs in all positions. Informant B1, B2 and B3 of cleft palate substitute

murmured laringal /h/ for it when it occurs in initial and medial positions, and if the phoneme occurs in final position, they eliminate it.

Table 3.2.2.8.

Apiko alveolar /l/ (voiced alveolar lateral)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
<i>lama</i> (long)	[lama]	[haña]
	[aña]	
<i>ni/ai</i> (value)	[nilai]	[ñiñai]
	[ni:ai]	
<i>amal</i> (charity)	[amal]	[aña:]
	[aña:]	

3.2.2.9. APIKO ALVEOLAR /n/ (VOICED ALVEOLAR NASAL)

Phoneme apiko alveolar /n/ or voiced alveolar nasal is well pronounced by informants of cleft lip, but when it is pronounced by informants of cleft palate, it becomes very nasal. In pronouncing the phoneme, the tongue makes contact either with the front teeth, or with the alveolar ridge directly above them. The soft palate is down to give way to the air passes through the nasal cavity. Some of the airstream leads to the oral cavity but since there is connection between the mouth and the nose, it turns its way to the nasal cavity. As the result, informants of cleft palate

substitute nasalized apiko alveolar /*ñ*/ for phoneme apiko alveolar /*n*/ when it occurs in initial and medial positions. When the phoneme occurs in final position, it is substituted by phoneme dorsovelar /*ŋ*/ or voiced velar nasal.

Table 3.2.2.9.

Apiko alveolar /*n*/ (voiced alveolar nasal)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
<i>nilai</i> (<i>value</i>)	[<i>nilai</i>]	[<i>ñiñai</i>]
	[<i>ni:ai</i>]	
<i>anak</i> (<i>child</i>)	[<i>ana?</i>]	[<i>aña?</i>]
	[<i>ana?</i>]	
<i>yakin</i> (<i>convinced</i>)	[<i>yakin</i>]	[<i>hahiŋ</i>]
	[<i>yakin</i>]	

3.2.2.10. LABIODENTAL /*f*/ (VOICELESS LABIODENTAL FRICATIVE)

Informants A1 and A3 of cleft lip are able to produce the sound labiodental /*f*/. Informant A2 of cleft lip is not able to pronounce phoneme labiodental /*f*/ or voiceless labiodental fricative. He substitutes phoneme labiodental /*w*/ for it when it occurs in all positions. Informants of cleft palate also unable to pronounce phoneme labiodental /*f*/. They substitute murmured laringal /*h*/ for it when it occurs in initial and medial positions, and vowel /*U*/ when the phoneme occurs in final position.

Table 3.2.2.10.

Labiodental /f/ (voiceless labiodental fricative)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
<i>fakir (poor)</i>	[fakɪ]	[haɦl:]
	[waki:]	
<i>kafan (shroud of unbleached cotton)</i>	[kafan]	[haɦaŋ]
	[kawan]	
<i>towaf (ceremony of circumambulation of the ka'bah in mecca seven times)</i>	[towaf]	[hoɦal]
	[towaw]	

3.2.2.11. LABIODENTAL /w/ (VOICED LABIAL-VELAR APPROXIMANT)

Phoneme labiodental /w/ is pronounced well by informants of cleft lip, but it is not pronounced properly by informants of cleft palate. They substitute murmured laringal /ɦ/ for the phoneme.

Table 3.2.2.11.

Labiodental /w/ (voiced labial-velar approximant)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
<i>wayang (puppet)</i>	[wayaŋ]	[haɦaŋ]
	[wayaŋ]	

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
towaf (<i>ceremony of circumambulation of the ka'bah in mecca seven times</i>)	[towaf]	[hoɦaʌ]
	[towaw]	

3.2.2.12. MEDIO PALATAL /c/ (VOICELESS PALATAL AFFRICATE)

Informants of cleft lip are able to pronounce medio palatal /c/ or voiceless palatal affricate. On the contrary, informants of cleft palate are not able to pronounce it. They substitute murmured laringal /ɦ/ for the phoneme.

Table 3.2.2.12.

Medio palatal /c/ (voiceless palatal affricate)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
cari (<i>look for</i>)	[cali]	[ɦahi]
	[ca:i]	
cacar (<i>smallpox</i>)	[cacal]	[ɦaɦa:]
	[caca:]	

3.2.2.13. MEDIO PALATAL /j/ (VOICED PALATAL AFFRICATE)

Informants of cleft palate are not able to produce the sound of phoneme medio palatal /j/. Phoneme medio palatal /j/, or voiced palatal affricate, is substituted by murmured laringal /h/.

Table 3.2.2.13.

Medio palatal /j/ (voiced palatal affricate)

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
<i>jari</i> (<i>finger</i>)	[jali]	[hahi]
	[ja:i]	
<i>baju</i> (<i>shirt</i>)	[baju]	[m̃ahu]
	[m̃aju]	

3.2.2.14. DIPHTHONG /au/

Informants A2 of cleft lip and all informants of cleft palate are able to pronounce diphthong /au/, but informants A1 and A3 of cleft lip cannot pronounce it. They substitute vowel /o/ for the diphthong when it occurs in initial position and vowel /ɔ/ when it occurs in final position.

Table 3.2.2.14.

Diphthong /au/

Words	Sound produced	
	Informants of cleft lip	Informants of cleft palate
saudara (<i>relative</i>)	[soda]	[haũnãha]
	[sauda:a]	
lampau (<i>past</i>)	[ampɔ]	[ham:ĩau]
	[am:ĩau]	

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION