Phonetic Sound Alignment of Indonesian Betawi Dialect with Korean Hangeul Characters Representation

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Abstract:

The successful adaptation of the Hangeul characters to the Cia – cia local language in Southeast Sulawesi is one clear example of how a foreign writing system can be used to phonetically document a local language. This case shows that Hangeul has the flexibility to represent the sounds of local languages that do not yet have their own script system. Similarly, the Betawi dialect of Indonesian, which has distinctive phonetic features, has yet to be documented with an appropriate writing system. This lack of documentation is a challenge in regional language preservation efforts. Based on this background, this study aims to examine the sound harmony of the Betawi dialect using the Korea Hangeul characters as an alternative writing system. This research uses articulatory phonetic theory with descriptive qualitative method. Data were collected through observation and documentation of the types of phonemes and clusters in the Betawi dialect. The analysis involved transcribing the data into the IPA to describe each sound in detail, followed by matching them with Hangeul Characters based on similarities in place and manner of articulation. The results show that most Betawi dialect sounds can be accurately, although some complex phonemes and consonant clusters require special representational approaches. This study concludes that Hangeul holds significant potential as an alternative writing system for the modern and sustainable preservation of the Betawi dialect.

Keywords: linguistic; phonetic; writing system; Hangeul; Betawi dialect

INTRODUCTION

Language has a significant role in human lifr to convey ideas, feelings, information, even as a tool to assert identity and culture (Mailani, 2022; Fowler, 2022). Betawi dialect is spoken by as many as 5 million speakers, the majority of whom are spread across Jabodetabek (Kholillah & Ahmadi, 2024). Betawi dialect Indonesian is very commonly spoken throughout the administrative area of DKI Jakarta and also in areas outside DKI Jakarta such as Tangerang, Bekasi, Bogor, Karawang, and Depok. With its widespread distribution, the Betawi language does not diminish the importance of the national language (Ningsih & Solihat, 2023). Korean has its own letters and pronunciation. Learning Korean begins with learning the character of the letters and pronunciation of the letters in Korean through learning sources such as books, teachers, friends, and even contemporary technology (Prathasya, Widodo, & Pudyastuti, 2022).

The Korean language is finding its popularity in Indonesia, especially among young people (Kustiawan, Efendi, Candra, & Zein, 2023). Similarly, the Korean script is also familiar to some young Indonesians as they are interested in learning Korean. A number of Indonesian researchers have also explored this script, for example its compatibility with the Cia - cia language in Sulawesi (Dessiar, 2021; Laronga, & Dewi, 2021). This research attempts to do the same for the Betawi dialect of Indonesian which will be harmonized using the Korean Hangeul script.

The focus of this study is the pattern matching of two phonemes and two clusters of Betawi dialect Indonesian that complement each other with Hangeul characters to determine the level of match or mismatch between them. This study aims to find the harmony between the sounds of Betawi dialect Indonesian and Korean Hangeul script. This research can be completed by answering two questions as follows:

1. Can each sound of vowel phonemes, consonant phonemes, vowel clusters and consonant clusters be accurately represented using Hangeul?
2. Are there any matching results that are difficult to explain and why?

This research is important because it fills the data gap of cross-linguistic work by linking two phonetic systems separated by culture and geography. In addition, this research can be the basis for further development of various linguistic studies related to the adaptation of writing in local dialect languages in the Indonesian region. Practically, this research will also be useful for the documentation and preservation of the Betawi dialect of the Indonesian language.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is qualitative (Litosseliti, 2024) because it aims to understand and explain phonetic phenomena in Betawi dialect Indonesian and match them with the Hangeul script system. This approach is used to clarify the details of the resulting matching in detail. Data collection techniques were conducted through observation and documentation, where researchers collected data on vowel phonemes, consonant phonemes, vowel clusters, and consonant clusters in Betawi dialect Indonesian. Additional data was obtained through literature review on Betawi and Hangeul phonetics. The researcher also conducted text analysis using linguistic materials, documentation, and phonetic transcription to complement the data collected.

Data analysis was conducted using a phonetic approach involving several stages. First, phonetic transcription was conducted, where each Betawi dialect Indonesian vocabulary was transcribed into IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) format to describe its sound. Next, matching with the Hangeul script was done, where the two types of phonemes and clusters found were arranged with Hangeul letters corresponding to their phonetic size. If there is a mismatch, further analysis is done to determine the causal factors, such as phonetic or morphological differences. Finally, an evaluation of the congruence between the consonants and vowels of Betawi dialect Indonesian with the Hangeul script is done to make a conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research aims to match the phonetics of Betawi dialect Indonesian with the Hangeul alphabet. In this process, the main step is to first identify vowel phonemes, consonant phonemes, vowel clusters and consonant clusters found in standard Indonesian and Betawi dialect and determine whether these sounds have equivalents in the Hangeul script system. After that, the compatibility between the two phonetic systems is analyzed, by providing examples of words, phonetic transcriptions, and the relevant Hangeul script.

Phoneme and Consonant Identification

In Indonesian, there are various consonants and vowels that form a distinctive phonetic structure. Based on observations of some vocabulary examples, consonants and vowels in the Betawi dialect include:

Vowel Phoneme

In the main language, Indonesian, there are six vowel phonemes, namely /i/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /o/, /u/ (Purwasih, Septian, & Armando ,2023). Although it affects the quality of the vowel, in Indonesian the shape of the lips does not play an important role because it does not distinguish meaning. There are also additional vowel phonemes that often appear in the Betawi dialect, namely the vowel Vokal /ɔ/. Each of these vowel phonemes is represented in hangeul characters as follows:

- The vowel /i/ is found in words such as *mikir* (/mi.kir/), and *pinter* (/pin.tar/). In Hangeul, this vowel can be represented with the character ㅣ (i) which has the same articulation position. For example, *mikir* is written as 키미르, and 핀트르 as *pintar*. This representation is considered accurate due to the phonetic similarity between the vowel /i/ and the character ㅣ in Hangeul.

- The vowel /e/ is found in words such as *enak* (delicious). In Hangeul, this vowel can be represented with the character ㅔ (e), which is close to the articulation position of the vowel /e/. For example, *enak* can be written as 에낙. Although not completely identical, the ㅔ character adequately represents the /e/ vowel sound with a reasonable degree of agreement.

- The vowel /ə/ is found in words such as *tebel* (/tə.bəl/), and *gede* (/gə.de/). In hangeul, this vowel can be represented by the character "ㅡ (eu)" which has an articulation position close to the vowel. For example, *tebel* is written as 트블 and *gede* as 그데. Although close, the character ㅡ is more inclined to the middle and back, so the matching result is only approximate.

- The vowel /a/ is found in words such as *makan* (/ma.kan/), and *sama* (/sa.ma/). In Hangeul, this vowel can be represented with the character 아 (a) which corresponds to the articulation position of the vowel /a/. For example, *makan* can be written as 마칸, and *sama* as 사마. The character 아 consistently reflects the vowel sound /a/ with high accuracy, so the correspondence between the vowel /a/ in Betawi dialect and Hangeul is very good.

- The vowel /o/ is found in words such as *bodo* (/bo.do/), and *kotor* (/ko.tor/). In Hangeul this vowel can be represented with the character 오 (o), which approximates the articulation position of the vowel /o/. For example, *bodo* can be written as 보도, and *kotor* as 코토르. The character 오 is very accurate in reflecting the sound of the vowel /o/, so the correspondence between the vowel /o/ in Betawi dialect and Hangeul can be considered very good.

- The vowel /u/ is found in words such as *buru* (/bu.ru/), and *susu* (/su.su/). In Hangeul, this vowel can be represented with the character 우 (u), which approximates the articulation position of the vowel /u/. For example, *buru* can be written as 부루 and *susu* can be written as 수수. The character 우 is very suitable in reflecting the sound of the vowel /u/, so the compatibility between the vowel /u/ in Betawi dialect and Hangeul can be considered very good.

- The vowel /ɔ/ is found in vocabulary such as *orok* (/ɔ.rok/). In Hangeul, this vowel can be represented with the character 오 (o) which approximates the articulation position of the vowel /ɔ/. For example, *orok* can be written as 오록. The character 오 is slightly accurate in reflecting the sound of the vowel /o/.

As for the additional vowel that comes from the Betawi dialect, it is /è/ (Muhadjir, 2000). This vowel shows its distinctiveness in Betawi dialect Indonesian. As in the words *apè, diè, kepalè,* and *gilè,* if pronounced in Indonesian it is the same as "*apa*", "*dia*", "*kepala*", and "*gila*". For these dialect phonemes can be represented into Hangeul script characters such as ㅐ (ae). All these words are written into the Hangeul script as, *apè* can be written as 아패, *diè* as 디애, *kepalè* as 크파래, and gilè as 길래. The character ㅐ strongly represents the vowel sound /è/ in the context of the Betawi dialect with an adequate level of agreement. This distinction rule also applies to most other words.

Consonant Phonemes

In Indonesian, consonant phonemes are distinguished based on three measures: the way the active articulator blocks the air, the area or point where the active articulator blocks, and whether or not the vocal cords vibrate (BADAR, 2023). The three measures are called the way of articulation, the area or point of articulation, and the position of the vocal cords. There is only a slight difference between the consonant phonemes of Indonesian and the consonant phonemes of the Betawi dialect, which in the Betawi dialect has the addition of typical Betawi phonemes such as /ŋ/ /'/, and /ɲ/. If combined, the consonant phonemes that are only used in Betawi dialect consist of /b/, /p/, /m/,/d/, /t/, /n/ /j/, /c/, /ɲ/ /g/, /k/, /ŋ/ /'/, /h/, /w/ /y/, /1/, /r/, /s/. Each of these consonant phonemes is represented in hangeul characters as follows:

- /b/: match

    Hangeul ㅂ can represent the sound /b/ in Betawi because it has the same place and manner of articulation (bicuspid, voiced lisp). Example *:* "*baru*" becomes 바루 (*baru*).

- /p/: partial match

    In Hangeul, ㅂ is used for unaspirated /p/. However, Korean also has aspiration (ㅍ) which is not always relevant for the Betawi dialect. This can be a challenge if you don't want to distinguish aspiration. Example *:* "*setiap*" becomes 스티압 (setiap), and "*para*" becomes 파라 (para).

- /m/: match

    In Hangeul, ㅁ directly represents the phoneme /m/ in the Betawi dialect, as they share the same articulation (bilingual, nasal). Example *:* "*malu*" becomes 말루 (mallu).

- /d/: match

Hangeul ㄷ can represent the sound /d/ because they have the same place and manner of articulation (tooth cavity, vocalization). Example : "*dadu*", becomes, 다두 (dadu).

- /t/: partial match

Hangeul has an aspirated ㅌ that is not always relevant to the Betawi dialect, and ㅅ in order to produce the /t/ sound, it must be positioned at the end of the word. so differentiating aspirations can be a challenge. Example : "*tolong*" becomes 털엉 (teoleong), and *nyebat* 녜으밧 (nyeeubat).

- /n/: match

In Hangeul ㄴ directly represents the phoneme /n/ in the Betawi dialect because it has the same place of articulation when pronounced from the dental cavity, the nasal. Example : "*nasi*" becomes 나시 (nasi).

- /j/: match

Hangeul ㅈ represents the sound /j/ as this phoneme can be used due to its similarity in articulation (pure friction, voiced). Example : "*jiarah*" becomes 지아라 (jiara).

- /c/: match

Hangeul ㅉ can be used for the /c/ sound because they have the same articulation (pure friction, sounding) although this script is written "tt", it is read as "c". Example: "*Cinta*" becomes 찐타 (ttinta).

- /ɲ/: partial match

Hangeul ㄴ is often used to represent /ɲ/ as there is no special character for nasal palate sounds. In some cases, a combination of characters can be used (for example, 냐 for /ɲa/). Example : "*nyanyi*" becomes 냔이 (nyanyi).

- /g/: match

Hangeul ㄱ can represent the sound /g/ in Betawi dialect (voiced velar eruption). Example : "*gosong*" becomes 거성 (geoseong).

- /k/: partial match

Hangeul ㄱ is used for the unaspirated /k/ sound. Korean has an aspirated character (ㅋ), which is not always relevant in the Betawi dialect. Example : "*kosong*" becomes 고송 (gosong), and "*kerak*" becomes 크락.

- /ŋ/: match

Hangeul ㅇ directly represents the velar nasal sound /ŋ/ in syllable-final position. Example : "*nganga*" becomes 응아응아 (eunga eunga).

- /h/: match

  Hangeul directly represents the phoneme /h/ because it has the same way of articulation (sound gap). Example : "*hajat*" becomes 하잣 (hajat).

- /w/: partial match

  Hangeul does not have a special character for the back-lip almost am sound (/w/). However, vowel combinations such as (와) are often used to represent this sound. this sound. Example : "*wangi*" becomes 왕이(wangi).

- /y/: partial match

  Hangeul ㅣ can be used to represent the /y/ sound in some contexts, but in certain positions, letter combinations such as ㅕ or ㅑ are often used. Example : "*yatim*" becomes 야팀 (yatim).

- /1/: partial match

  Hangeul ㄹ can represent the /l/ sound but its use can be ambiguous because in Korean, ㄹ is also used for the /r/ sound. Example : "*lain*" becomes 라인 (lain).

- /r/: partial match

  Hangeul ㄹ is used for the /r/ sound but its usage can be ambiguous because in Korean, ㄹ is also used for the /l/ sound. Example : "*rasa*" becomes 라사 (rasa).

- /s/: match

  Hangeul ㅅ represents the sound /s/ correctly (cavity-teeth, voiceless hiss). Example : "*sakit*" becomes 사킷 (sakit).

The following is a list of consonants from Indonesian that also includes the consonant phonemes of the Betawi dialect.

- /ŋ/: match

  Hangeul ㅇ directly represents the velar nasal sound /ŋ/ in syllable-final position. Example : "*nganga*" becomes 응아응아 (eunga eunga).

- /ɲ/: partial match

  Hangeul ㄴ is often used to represent /ɲ/ as there is no special character for nasal palate sounds. In some cases, a combination of characters can be used (for example, 냐 for /ɲa/). Example : "*nyanyi*" becomes 냔이 (nyanyi).

- /'/: no match

  The Hangeul script does not have a special character for the glottal eruption sound (/'/). In this context, the representation of this phoneme requires modification or may not be represented explicitly.

Vowel Clusters

Vowel clusters are combinations of two or more vowels in one syllable that produce specific sounds (Suparman & Nurliana, 2022). In hangeul, vowel clusters are represented using single vowel combinations such as 아 (a), 오 (o), 우 (u), 어 (eo), 이 (i), and compound vowels like, 애 (ae), 에 (e), 와 (wa), 왜 (wae), 위 (wi), etc. The Betawi dialect is less familiar with vowel clusters, especially the diphthongs *ai* and *au*. Indonesian words pronounced with the diphthongs *ai* and *au* are pronounced with the vowels *è* and *o* in Betawi. Words like *pantai, cerai, pulau, and tembakau* are pronounced as *pantè, cerè, pulo, and tembako*. However, there are still some diphthongs that are used only at the end, such as *oy* found in words such as *letoi /lɛtɔi/*, *ay* such as *kucai /kucai/*, and *aw* such as *ampau /ampau/*. The vocabulary can be represented in Korean Hangeul script as *letoi* can be written as 래토이, *kucai* as 쿠짜이, and *ampau* as 암빠우. Although close, the usage of these characters is more skewed towards the back, so the matching results are only approximate.

Consonant Clusters

A consonant cluster is a row of two or more consonants that cannot be separated (Nurlaela, Afifah, & Nugraha, 2023). In many languages quite a few words have two or more consonants side by side, but not necessarily that row is a consonant cluster. Betawi Indonesian has more complex consonant-vowel clusters. There are data of Betawi consonant clusters found in the research source book totaling eighteen patterns as follows is the matching of Betawi consonant clusters with Hangeul script:

1. Consonant Clusters /bl/
   Example: *blakang, blekok*

   Can be represented with ㅂ (ㅂ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *blakang* becomes 블라캉 (beullakang).

2. Consonant Clusters /br/
   Example : *ambruk*

   Can be represented with ㅂ (ㅂ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *ambruk* becomes 암브룩 (ambeuruk).

3. Consonant Clusters /cl/
   Example : *anclep*

   Can be represented with ㅊ (ㅊ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *anclep* becomes 안츨릅 (ancheulleub).

4. Consonant Clusters /cr/
   Example : *muncrat*

   Can be represented with ㅊ(ㅊ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *mucrat* becomes 무츠랏 (mucheurat).

5. Consonant Clusters /dr/
   Example : *modrok*

   Can be represented with ㄷ (ㄷ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *modrok* becomes 모드록 (modeurog).

6. Consonant Clusters /gl/
   Example *: bonglek*

   Can be represented with ㄱ (ㄱ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *bonglek* becomes 봉글렉 (bonggeullek).

7. Consonant Clusters /gr/
   Example : *grabak-grubuk*

   Can be represented with ㄱ (ㄱ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *grabak* becomes 그라박 그루북 (geurabak geurubuk).

8. Consonant Clusters /jr/
   Example : *ajrut-ajrutan*

   Can be represented with ㅈ (ㅈ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *ajrut* becomes 아주룻 아주룻안 (ajurut ajurutan).

9. Consonant Clusters /kl/
   Example : *cangklong*

   Can be represented with ㄱ (ㄱ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *cangklong* becomes 창글롱 (changgeullong).

10. Consonant Clusters /kr/

   Example : *angkrok*

   Can be represented with ㄱ (ㄱ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *angkrok* becomes 앙크록 (angkeurok).

11. Consonant Clusters /ml/

   Example : *mlengos*

   Can be represented with ㅁ (ㅁ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *mlengos* becomes 믈렁오스 (meulleongoseu).

12. Consonant Clusters /pl/

   Example : *plataran*

   Can be represented with ㅂ (ㅂ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example: *plataran* becomes 플라타란 (peullataran).

13. Consonant Clusters /pr/

   Example : *geprak*

   Can be represented with ㅂ (ㅂ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *geprak* becomes 그프락 (geupeurak).

14. Consonant Clusters /py/

   Example : *gepyak*

   Can be represented with ㅂ (ㅂ) and ㅑ (ㅑ). Example : *gepyak* becomes 그뱍 (geubyak).

15. Consonant Clusters /sl/

   Example : *slanang-slonong*

   Can be represented with ㅅ (ㅅ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *slanang slonong* becomes 슬라낭 슬로농 (seullanang seullonong).

16. Consonant Clusters /sr/

   Example : *srobot*

   Can be represented with ㅅ (ㅅ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *srobot* becomes 스로봇 (seurobot).

17. Consonant Clusters /st/

   Example : *stingkul*

   Can be represented with ㅅ (ㅅ) and ㄷ (ㄷ). Example : *stingkul* becomes 스팅쿨 (seutingkul).

18. Consonant Clusters /tr/

   Example : *juntrungan*

   Can be represented with ㄷ (ㄷ) and ㄹ (ㄹ). Example : *juntrungan* becomes 준트룽안 (junteurungan).

Betawi Dialect Vocabulary Matching into Hangeul Script

After identifying all types of phonemes and clusters, the next step is to match 14 Betawi dialect Indonesian vocabularies with Hangeul script. The following is the matching data sorted as in the following table:

Vocabulary Betawi	Transcription Phonetics	Hangeul script	Match or no	Explanation
Aye	/a.je/	아예	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Iye	/i.je/	이예	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Kenape	/kə.na.pe/	크나페	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Ngapa	/ŋa.pa/	응아파	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Blekok	/ble.kɔk/	블레콕	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Gluduk	/glu.duk/	글루둑	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Ambrek	/am.brek/	암브렉	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Kunclek	/kun.clek/	군츨륵	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Kesegrok	/kə.sə.grok/	크스그록	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Sleletan	/sle.le.tan/	슬레레탄	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Bentrok	/ben.trok/	벤트록	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Nangkring	/naŋ.kriŋ/	낭크링	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Cemplung	/cem.pluŋ/	쯤플룽	Match	In accordance with Hangeul
Demen	/də.mən/	드믄	Match	In accordance with Hangeul

After the process of matching 15 Betawi dialect words into Hangeul script based on the international phonetic phoneme order (IPA), it is seen that the representation of phonemes in Betawi dialect can be effectively adapted into the Hangeul writing system. This process considers the correspondence of place and manner of articulation between Betawi phonemes and the Hangeul alphabet. For example, vocabulary such as "*aye*" (/a.je/) and "*iye*" (/i.je/) are very easy.

Represented in Hangeul as 아예 (aye) and 이예 (iye) without losing the clarity of the original sound. This shows a high suitability for simple vowels. For consonant clusters such as in the words "*gluduk*" (/glu.duk/) and "*kesegrok*" (/kə.sə.grok/), Hangeul characters such as 글루둑 (geulluduk) and 크스그록 (keuseugeurog) are also able to represent the sounds well even though they involve more complex phoneme combinations.

However, it is important to note that in some cases, these adaptations require minor adjustments due to the differences in phonological systems between Betawi and Korean. For example, Korean does not distinguish between aspirated and unaspirated popped consonants explicitly in some positions. Nonetheless, this does not affect the intelligibility of the sounds when spoken by native speakers of both languages. Overall, these matching results show that the Hangeul script can be used as a medium for preserving the Betawi dialect with a high degree of compatibility. Hangeul's flexible system in representing sounds allows Betawi vocabulary to be written without losing its phonetic uniqueness. This kind of adaptation can be a strategic step in preserving local languages through modern writing media, as well as answering the challenges of language globalization.

CONCLUSION

This research successfully shows that the phonetic system of the Betawi dialect of Indonesian has a significant alignment with the Korean Hangeul script. This can be seen from the ability of the Hangeul script to represent most of the vowel and consonant phonemes in the Betawi dialect with a high level of accuracy. Vowel phonemes such as /i/, /e/, /a/, /o/, and /u/ with Hangeul characters ㅣ, ㅔ, 아, 오, and 우 are able to represent these sounds accurately. There are consonant phonemes, the results show that most consonants in Betawi dialect can be found quite close equivalents in Hangeul script. For example, phonemes such as /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /m/, /n/, and /s/ have almost equivalent representations in Hangeul. However, challenges arise with certain phonemes such as /ɲ/ (e.g. "*nyanyi*") and /k/ in final position (e.g. "*anak*"), where the Hangeul characters require special phonetic combinations or approaches in order to approximate the sounds more accurately. These constraints show that although Hangeul is very flexible, there are still some phonetic specificities in the Betawi dialect that cannot be fully accommodated without additional adjustments.

In the context of vowel and consonant clusters, the pattern of combining phonemes in Betawi dialect also shows good compatibility with the structure of the Hangeul script. Overall, this study concludes that the Hangeul script has great potential to be an effective representation tool in documenting and preserving the Betawi dialect of Indonesian. Through phonetic adaptation and the use of Hangeul characters, the Betawi dialect can be written in an interesting and innovative way, opening up opportunities to be better recognized internationally. The results of this research are expected to make a significant

contribution to the development of cross-language studies, especially related to script adaptation, as well as being the first step to preserving cultural heritage and local languages. This research also opens up opportunities for further research, especially in exploring how the application of the Hangeul script can be adapted to the needs of other languages in Indonesia that have unique phonetic characteristics.

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