
Phonetic Transcription of Language *'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari'* in Local Communication

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jli.2024.15.12.12683>

Article History:

First Received:

22/07/2024

Final Revision:

30/12/2024

Available online:

31/12/2024

ABSTRACT

The problem raised in this study is how to explore the phenomenology of the daily Palembang language. This study aims to analyze the phonetic transcription of Palembang language (Baso Palembang Sari-Sari) using the General Linguistic Theory proposed by Chaer. Through an analysis of various everyday expressions in Palembang, such as greetings, expressing gratitude, saying goodbye, apologizing, introducing oneself, and family terms, this research identifies phonetic and phonological differences between Palembang and Standard Indonesian. The Palembang Sari-Sari language was chosen due to its uniqueness as a regional language widely used in daily interactions in Palembang. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The data sources were obtained from recordings of conversations between the author and native speakers of Palembang, based on foreign language learning syllabi and Palembang language dictionary documents. The data validity check technique used was peer debriefing. From the conversations, 29 Palembang Sari-Sari vocabulary items were obtained. Additionally, 60 Palembang Sari-Sari vocabulary items were found in the document analysis. Some distinctive features of the Palembang language identified include the use of diphthongs, voiced velar fricative [ɣ], open vowels [ɔ] and [ɛ], and the characteristic glottal stop [ʔ]. This phonetic analysis also reflects how these phonological variations relate to the Palembang language's more relaxed and informal structure. The findings of this study provide insights into the phonological practices of regional languages, which are essential to explore further in the context of applied linguistics. This research is expected to serve as a reference for learning regional languages, particularly for foreign speakers interested in exploring the diversity of the Indonesian language.

Keywords: Palembang language, phonetic transcription, Phonology

INTRODUCTION

Every culture and ethnic group in Indonesia has a local language in which to communicate. Even people prioritize the use of local languages in everyday life. Therefore, most people's first language is the local language where they were born. The Palembang language, commonly called *Baso Palembang*, is one of the regional languages in Indonesia that people in the Palembang region

of South Sumatra Province use. *Baso Palembang* is a language used to convey intentions, thoughts, and feelings.

Baso Palembang is often called Palembang Malay or Musi language because in the city of Palembang, there is a river that stretches along 750 km or about 470 ml called the Musi River (Fikri et al., 2023). In line with this, Agustiani in Fikri (2023) explained the history of the Palembang language, that the *Baso Palembang* was assimilated with the Javanese language and followed the pronunciation of the Palembang dialect or accent so that the Malay accent was very thick in terms of language sounds and rhythms.

Baso Palembang is part of the Malay language, which also contains elements of Malay words, namely with the dialectal pronunciation of 'o', such as apo, cak mano, kemano, siapa, andado apo. According to its division, *Baso Palembang* is divided into two levels. Regarding the two levels (Purnamalia et al., 2023) explained that the first is *Palembang alus baso* and the second is *Palembang Baso Sari-Sari*. *Baso Palembang Alus* is usually used in conversations with elders, community leaders, or respected people, especially in traditional ceremonies, such as marriage, birth, circumcision, and others. *Baso Palembang Sari-Sari* is used in conversations with people of the same age or equal, as well as both friends and family, in everyday life. *Baso Palembang Sari-Sari* is not an official language, so its existence is more solid than *Baso Palembang Alus*.

The Palembang Sari-Sari language, commonly used in everyday conversations by the people of Palembang, is part of the local cultural heritage. Through transcription, this language can be well documented, ensuring future generations do not forget it to preserve the language. Additionally, the phonetic transcription of Palembang Sari-Sari can also be linked to foreign language learning processes, especially Indonesian for foreign speakers. Foreign language students learning Indonesian often face difficulties in understanding the dialectal variations or regional forms of the Indonesian language used in certain areas.

Amid the threat of regional language extinction, this research contributes to preserving the Palembang Sari-Sari language by documenting and recording the pronunciation of this informal language. This research can also be applied to teaching Indonesian to foreign speakers. In Indonesian language instruction, foreign speakers are often only introduced to the standard form of Indonesian without understanding regional language variations like Palembang Sari-Sari. This phonetic transcription research provides a deeper understanding for foreign speakers of the variations in Indonesian pronunciation, particularly the language used in the Palembang region.

Phonology is a part of grammar that analyzes sounds in general. (Suparman et al., 2023)
Phonology is a field of linguistics that studies, analyzes, and discusses the sequence of language sounds. The object of the phonology study is divided into two parts: the first is the sound of the phoneme language called sound system (phonetics), and the second examines phonemes called phoneme system (phonemic).

Chaer, in Gani & Arsyad (2019), says that phonetics is a branch of phonology that studies the sounds of language without paying attention to whether these sounds have a function of distinguishing meaning. Meanwhile, phonics view the speech sounds of a language as distinguishing meaning. Phonetic errors can impact the interlocutor because of misunderstandings in speech, resulting in ridicule. Also presented by Clark and Yallop in Ali et al. (2023), phonetics is a branch of science related to studying humans' ability to hear language and process speech or words received.

Chaer in Abidah (2023) defines phonetic transcription as the precise and accurate writing of language sounds using letters or phonetic symbols. Phonetic symbols are letters of the Latin alphabet that have been modified or given diacritical signs. Diacritical marks are identifying marks that can change the sound of pronunciation. The object of study is related to the sounds that come out of the human speech organs.

One way to know how to pronounce is through phonetic transcription (Suparman, 2023). Phonetic transcription methods are methods in which writing uses special symbols that represent one sound. In line with Chaer's explanation in Erniati (2020), the phonetic study of one letter can only be used for one sound, or one sound is only symbolized by one letter. There is no use of one letter for two different sounds, and there is no use of two different letters for one sound. Therefore, phonetic transcription can be used as a guideline for pronouncing a word with the correct pronunciation of sounds.

Several researchers have conducted research that discusses phonology in local languages. The first research was conducted by (Suparman et al., 2023), entitled "Phonetic Transcription of Massenrempulu Folklore." This research focuses on describing the phonetic system of the Massenrempulu language in folklore. Researchers used qualitative methods with research data in the form of stories about Bellang Langu. The results of this study show that the Massenrempulu language recognizes five vowels: High vowels: /i u/, Medium vowels: /e o/, and Low vowels: /a/. Massenrempulu language consonants recognize 19 consonants and semi-vowels. There is only one

phoneme. The study concludes that the Massenrempulu overall that Massenrempulu language recognizes 24 segmental Phonemes overall.

The second research was written by Fikri et al. (2023) with the title "Palembang Language Phonology on YouTube Video Channel WIKITONGUES: Ihsan and Septiadi Speaking Palembangnese." The study discusses the form of phonetic transcription in the Palembang Malay language and the things contained in the sound of the Palembang Malay language in the video channel. The author used a qualitative descriptive approach. The study results show that 25 phonemes comprise six vowel phonemes and 19 consonant phonemes in Palembang Malay.

The third study was written by Suparman (2023), entitled "Phonetic Transcription of Luwu Folklore." This research focuses on the diacritical signs used in the transcription of Luwu folklore. The approach used in this research is qualitative. This study produces data that there are nine diacritical signs used in each coarticulation process, namely labialization, nasalization, palatalization, glottalization, use of r, gemination, lowering of high vowels, insertion of glottis stops, and insertion of w and y.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this research, the descriptive qualitative method is used. Winarta in Ridwan et al. (2021) explain that the method is descriptive qualitative, which contains the process of analyzing, describing, and summarizing various things data taken from a collection of information originating from interviews or direct observation in the field of the problem being researched. According to Moleong in Mayrita et al. (2024), qualitative research is a natural approach to searching and finding something to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects by describing them in depth in word forms and language in natural contexts. Qualitative research aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects (Hossain, 2016).

Sofiyullah (2024) also conveyed that the qualitative method is research that produces descriptive data in the form of spoken words from the subject, whether collected through recordings, documents, or notes. Alfianika in Purnamalia et al. (2023) qualitative research is research whose data is in the form of words processed using descriptive methods by describing an object under study. The data sources in this study are Bina Darma University Palembang students and the community around the researcher's residence, who use *Baso Palembang Sari-Sari* to communicate daily. The data collection method in this article uses the observation method with recording techniques and documents.

The data source in this study is the recording of conversations between the researcher and native speakers of the Palembang language around the researcher's place of residence, who use the Palembang sari-sari language in their daily communication. The researcher used the document technique as a supporting method to complement the vocabulary not obtained from the conversations. The data collection method in this article employs observation with recording and document techniques.

Bogdan in Ardiansyah et al. (2023) observation is a data collection technique that directly observes the participants and the context involved in the research. This observation data collection technique allows researchers to observe social interactions, behaviour, and contexts relevant to the studied phenomenon. John Bell in Mayrita (2024) explains that the document technique is a data collection technique using physical objects that can be stored and can include analysis such as photography, film, video, slides, or other unwritten sources. Based on this opinion, in this study, researchers will use auxiliary media such as the Palembang Language Dictionary to assist researchers in finding vocabulary that cannot be reached through audio recordings.

Data presentation is done by making phonetic transcription writing that utilizes phonetic symbols. To avoid mistakes in the data collected from the research results, the researcher uses a data validity checking technique, namely peer debriefing. Mayrita & Boavida (2023) explains that peer debriefing is carried out to avoid various uncertainties in research results that can lead to deviations in research. Peer debriefing is done with experts in the field of language and phonetic transcription.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The informants in this study are students and native speakers of the Palembang language who use *Baso Palembang Sari-Sari* daily. They willingly participated in this study and they filled the form of consent. Based on the recordings produced by students and the community, the phonetic transcription of *Baso Palembang Sari-Sari* can be prevented by utilizing phonetic symbols as in the following table.

Table 1. Phonetic Transcription of *Baso Palembang Sari-Sari* from the Recordings

No	Palembang Language	Phonetic Transcription	Meaning in Indonesian
1	<i>Menyapa</i> (Greeting): "Oy darimano?"	[oy] [dayimano]	Say hello: Oy, where are you from?
2	<i>Berterima kasih</i> (Thank You): "Terimo kase, Pak."	[təyimə] [kaseh] [paʔ]	Thank you: Thank you, sir.
3	<i>Berpamitan</i> (Farewell): "Aku nak balik dulu."	[aku] [naʔ] [baliʔ] [dulu]	Say goodbye: I'm going home.
4	<i>Meminta maaf</i> (Apology): "Aku mintak maaf, apo sala aku?"	[aku] [mintaʔ] [maʔap] [apo] [sala] [aku]	Apologize: I'm sorry, what did I do wrong?
5	<i>Memperkenalkan diri</i> (Introduce Yourself): "Aku ni anak Nardi."	[aku] [anaʔ]	Introduce yourself: I am Nardi's son.
6	<i>Memperkenalkan orang lain</i> (Introducing Others): "Ini bini aku."	[ini] [bini] [aku]	Introducing others: This is my wife.
Family Terms:			
7	"Yai" (Grandfather)	[jaj]	Grandfather
8	"Abah" (Father)	[aba]	Father
9	"Ebok" (Mother)	[εboʔ]	Mother
10	"Wak cek" (Little brother of father or mother)	[waʔ cεʔ]	Little brother of father or mother
11	"Wak cak" (The eldest brother of father or mother)	[waʔ caʔ]	The eldest brother of father or mother
12	"Wak uju" (Father's or mother's brother)	[waʔ uʝoʔ]	Father's or mother's brother
13	"Bik cek" (Youngest brother of father or mother)	[bicεʔ]	Youngest brother of father or mother
14	"Ari" (Day)	[ayi]	Day
15	"Taun" (Year)	[taon]	Year

In addition to the data obtained from the recording, the author also utilized the Palembang Indonesian Dictionary Fourth Edition (2021) to support completing the vocabulary in the BIPA syllabus that was not found in the recording. The following is the form of phonetic transcription of Baso Palembang Sari-Sari produced from documents:

Table 2. Phonetic Transcription of *Baso Palembang Sari-Sari* from Documents.

No.	Competency Standards	Palembang Language	Phonetic Transcription	Page	Language Meaning Indonesia
1	Able to use speech acts: Say hello, say goodbye, say thank you, and apologize.	Greet			
		<i>Kau tad</i>	[dayimanə]	137	You were
		<i>“darimano” “Nak kemano”</i>	[naʔ] [kemanə]	329	Where from
		<i>Mak mano “kabar” awak</i>	[kabay]	247	want
		Say Goodbye	[baliʔ]	59	Where how
		<i>Aku nak “balik” dulu yo</i>			Your news
		To Say Thanks	[təyimə]	525	I want to go home first
2	Able to use speech acts of introducing oneself and introducing others.	<i>“terimo kase”</i>	[kaseh]		Accept love
		Apologize		323	I'm sorry I couldn't make it come
		<i>“Maap” aku baru pacak datang”</i>	[maʔap]		
		Introduce Myself			
3	Mention names of family members	<i>“Kenalke” namo aku Sandi</i>	[kənalke]	272	Introduce my name Sandi
		Introduce Other People			
		<i>Men ini “kawan” aku, namonyo Nisa.</i>	[kawan]	262	If this is my friend, his name is Nisa.
3	Mention names of family members	<i>Yai</i>	[ja]	597	Grandpa
		<i>Nyai</i>	[nai]	345	Grandma
		<i>Bak/Aba</i>	[baʔ] / [aba]	57	Father
		<i>Ebok/Ibok</i>	[əboʔ] / [ibəʔ]	153	Mother
		<i>Wak</i>	[waʔ]	589	Mr. mom kaka for
		<i>Wak cak</i>	[waʔ caʔ]	589	mother/father

		<i>Wak cek</i>	[waʔ cɛʔ]	589	Kaka from mother/father the most old Call male wak-male and women which have relationship
		<i>Wak cik</i>	[waʔ ciʔ]	589	Family or no Has relationship
		<i>Wak uju</i>	[waʔ uʝʊʔ]	589	Family Kaka from
		<i>Mamang</i>	[maman]	327	father/mother,
		<i>Bik cek</i>	[bicɛʔ]	81	which is a small Call for the time the youngest Uncle Auntie
4	Provides information related to time, day, date, month, year.	<i>Pagi</i>	[paɡi]	359	Morning
		<i>Siang</i>	[siaŋ]	458	Afternoon
		<i>Petang</i>	[soʝɛ]	387	Afternoon
		<i>Malem</i>	[maləm]	326	Evening
		<i>Ari</i>	[aʝi]	47	Day
		<i>Tanggal</i>	[taŋɡal]	491	Date
		<i>Bulan</i>	[bulan]	87	Month
		<i>Taun</i>	[taun]	498	Year
5	List vocabulary about travelling	<i>Aku nak nginap di “hotel”</i>	[hətɛl]	204	I want to stayin a hotel
		<i>Kau “pegi” naek apo</i>	[pəɡi]	327	What do you go by?
6	Request and Provide Information related to the nature of people, animals, and objects	Nature Of People			
		<i>Sabar</i>	[sabay]	433	Patience
		<i>Jujur</i>	[ʝʊʝʊʝ]	242	Honest y
		<i>Setio</i>	[sətio]	457	Loyalty
		<i>Hormat</i>	[hɔrmat]	204	Honour
		<i>Adil</i>	[adil]	10	Fairnes s
		<i>Pemaap</i>	[pəmaʔap]	323	Forgiving
		Animal Nature			
		<i>Jujur</i>	[ʝʊʝʊʝ]	242	Honest
		<i>Rajin</i>	[ʝajin]	407	Diligent
		<i>Pemalas</i>	[pəmaləs]	326	Lazy person

	<i>Buyan</i>	[bujan]	92	Buyan	
	<i>Sombong</i>	[sombɔŋ]	467	Proud	
	<i>Mudike</i>	[mudikə]	338	Homecoming	
	<i>Dendem</i>	[dəndəm]	141	Dendem	
	<i>Linca</i>	[linca]	316	Linca	
	Nature of objects				
	<i>Warno</i>		593	Colour	
	<i>Mambu</i>	[waynɔ]	327	Tainted	
	<i>Beku</i>	[mambɔ]	73	Frozen	
	<i>Cair</i>	[bəkʊ]	98	Liquid	
	<i>Gas</i>	[caiɣ]	171	Gas	
		[Gas]			
7	Mentions vocabulary related to existence of people, things, or animals, and provide related information on how to get to a place	<i>Luar</i>	[luay]	320	Outside e
		<i>Dalem</i>	[daləm]	134	Inside
		<i>Pucuk</i>	[pucʊʔ]	400	Parts Top
		<i>Bawa</i>	[bawa]	69	Down
		<i>Sano</i>	[sanɔ]	441	Here and
		<i>Sini</i>	[sini]	464	There
8	List the vocabulary elements of daily activities	<i>Banyak-banyaklah “beibadat” di bulan puaso ini</i>	[beibadat]	205	Do a lot of worship in this fasting month
		<i>Dio “begawe” di ruma kamek</i>	[begawe]	172	He works in our house
		<i>Adek “belajar” ngaji samo yai</i>	[belajay]	17	Adek is learning the Koran with grandpa
		<i>Kaka dang “maen” di kebon</i>	[maɛn]	323	Kaka is playing in the garden
		<i>Dio dang “mandi” di Sungai</i>	[mandi]	328	He is bathing in the river
		<i>Aku nak “makan” Dulu</i>	[makan]	325	I want to eat first

Discussion

The results obtained will discuss the phonetic transcription of Baso Palembang Sari-Sari using the General Linguistics theory by Chaer. This discussion will refer to several basic concepts in phonetic and phonological analysis and understand how variations in this transcription reflect the structure and phonological differences in this language compared to standard Indonesian.

(Data-T1-1)

Greetings: "*oy darimano*"

Phonetic transcription: [oy] [dayimano]

"Say hello: Oy, where are you from?"

[oy]: The diphthong [oy] at the beginning of the word shows a variation from the standard Indonesian greeting "oi". This diphthong is more commonly used in Palembang, replacing the more closed standard pronunciation.

[dayimano]: In the second syllable, the use of [ɣ] indicates a voiced velar fricative, replacing [g] in standard Indonesian. This is a characteristic feature of Palembang phonetics. The vowel [a] is an open vowel, and the vowel [ɔ] at the end of the word is a back open vowel, differing from the [o] in standard Indonesian.

(Data-T1-2)

Thank You: "*terimo kase pak*"

Phonetic transcription: [təyimɔ] [kaseɪ] [paʔ]

"Thank you: Thank you, Pak."

[təyimɔ]: Here, [tə] shows a relaxed pronunciation of the schwa vowel, not a full [e]. The voiced velar fricative [ɣ] replaces [g] in standard Indonesian, which is a distinctive feature of the Palembang dialect. The vowel [ɔ] at the end of "terimo" is more open, differing from the standard [o] pronunciation in Indonesian.

[kaseɪ]: The vowel [ɛ] is a front open vowel, more open than the [e] in standard Indonesian, reflecting a variation in the vowel pronunciation in Palembang speech.

[paʔ]: The presence of [ʔ] (glottal stop) at the end of the word shows a unique Palembang pronunciation, which often uses a glottal stop at the end of words, indicating a more relaxed and informal pronunciation.

(Data-T1-3)

Farewell: "*Aku nak balik dulu*"

Phonetic Transcription: [aku] [naʔ] [baliʔ] [dulu]

"Say goodbye: I'm going home first."

[aku]: The pronunciation remains standard with the open vowel [a] and the closed vowel [u].

[naʔ]: In the word "nak", the pronunciation [ʔ] (glottal stop) replaces [k] in the standard pronunciation, indicating a typical Palembang phonetic feature. The glottal stop here shows a more relaxed and informal pronunciation.

[baliʔ]: The use of the glottal stop [ʔ] at the end of the word "balik" is characteristic of the Palembang dialect, replacing the standard Indonesian pronunciation with [k] at the end of the word.

[dulu]: This word has the clear back vowel [u], which aligns with the standard pronunciation.

(Data-T1-4)

Apology: "*aku mintak maaf, apo sala aku*"

Phonetic Transcription: [aku] [mintaʔ] [maʔap] [apo] [sala] [aku]

"Apologizing: Sorry, what's wrong with me?"

[aku]: The pronunciation remains standard with the open vowel [a] and the closed vowel [u].

[mintaʔ]: In the word "mintak", the glottal stop [ʔ] replaces [k] at the end of the word, a phonetic change typical of the Palembang dialect.

[maʔap]: The word "maap" contains a glottal stop [ʔ] in the middle of the word, showing a difference from standard Indonesian, which doesn't use a glottal stop here.

[apo]: The use of [ɔ] in the word "apo" shows a shift to a more open vowel, which is less common in standard Indonesian pronunciation.

[sala]: The open vowel [a] in "sala" maintains the characteristic Palembang phonetic feature.

[aku]: The repetition of the word "aku" shows consistency in the informal pronunciation typical in Palembang.

(Data-T1-5)

Introducing Yourself: "*Aku ni anak Nardi*"

Phonetic Transcription: [aku] [anaʔ]

"Introducing oneself: I am Nardi's child."

[aku]: The pronunciation remains standard with the open vowel [a] and the closed vowel [u].

[anaʔ]: In the word "anak", the pronunciation with [ʔ] (glottal stop) shows a characteristic phonetic variation in Palembang, replacing the standard Indonesian pronunciation with [k] at the end of the word.

(Data-T1-6)

Introducing Others: "*Ini bini aku*"

Phonetic Transcription: [ini] [bini] [aku]

"Introducing others: This is my wife."

[ini]: The pronunciation remains standard, with the vowel [i] pronounced clearly and closed.

[bini]: The word "bini" replaces "istri" in standard Indonesian, and this pronunciation is very characteristic of Palembang.

[aku]: The repetition of the word "aku" shows consistent informal pronunciation typical in Palembang.

Family Terms

(Data-T1-7)

"*yai*" (Grandfather): [jaj]

The pronunciation with [j] palatal shows a characteristic phonetic variation for this region, replacing [y], which is more common in standard Indonesian.

(Data-T1-8)

"*abah*" (Father): [aba]

This pronunciation maintains the open vowel [a] at the end of the word.

(Data-T1-9)

"*ebok*" (Mother): [εboʔ]

The use of [ε] (open front vowel) replaces [e] in standard Indonesian, with [ʔ] at the end indicating the unique phonetic feature of this dialect.

(Data-T1-10)

"*wak cek*" (Little brother of father or mother): [waʔ cεʔ]

The use of the glottal stop [ʔ] in both words is a characteristic of the Palembang dialect, distinguishing this from standard Indonesian pronunciation.

(Data-T1-11)

"*wak cak*" (The eldest brother of father or mother): [waʔ caʔ]

Using the same glottal stop [ʔ] at the end of the words shows the typical Palembang phonetic variation.

(Data-T1-12)

"*wak uju*" (Father's or mother's brother): [waʔ uʝoʔ]

Using the central vowel [ʊ] and the palatal [ʝ] indicates a more specific Palembang phonetic pronunciation.

(Data-T1-13)

"*bik cek*" (Youngest brother of father or mother): [biceʔ]

Using [ɛ] and the glottal stop at the end shows the characteristic relaxed Palembang phonetics.

(Data-T1-14)

"*ari*" (Day): [aʝi]

The change from [hari] to [ari] is pronounced with the voiced velar fricative [ʝ], which is a characteristic feature of Palembang.

(Data-T1-15)

"*taun*" (Year): [taʊn]

The diphthong [aʊ] replaces the [au] pronunciation in standard Indonesian, a characteristic phonetic feature in Palembang pronunciation.

The phonetic transcription of Baso Palembang Sari-Sari found in the document shows how the Palembang language is a variant of Malay used in Palembang, South Sumatra. The following is an in-depth analysis of each competency based on the transcriptions produced:

This transcription includes sounds such as the glottal stop [ʔ] and non-standard vowel forms, like [ɔ] in the word "*dayımanə*" ("dari mana") and [ɛ] in "*kaseh*" ("kasih"). The transcription shows typical Palembang features, such as vowel reduction in the word "*Kenalke*" ([kənalke]), reflecting a more relaxed tone in introductions. The differences in this transcription show regional phonetic variations, such as the glottal stop in "*baʔ*" for father and vowel variations in "*ibok*." The phonetic realization here is fairly standard in terms of Palembang pronunciation, with minor shifts such as non-standard vowels in "*maləm*." This transcription reflects adaptations of international terms like "*hotel*" with the Palembang accent ([hətəl]). Palembang transcription shows specific features like

the diphthong in "jojoy" for "jujur" and vowel shifts in "caiy" (cair). Here, the transcription reflects the use of glottal stops and vowel changes characteristic of Palembang, such as [lɔay] for "luar." The transcription of daily verbs like "beibadat" and "begawe" shows the use of open vowels and stress patterns different from standard Indonesian.

CONCLUSIONS

This study presents data in the form of phonetic transcription of *Baso Palembang Sari-Sari*, which was collected using recording and document techniques. The results of the analysis showed that although the initial recording only found a number of vocabulary and sentences, the use of document techniques succeeded in completing the data by finding more vocabulary in accordance with the competency standards set. Phonetic transcription of this data is needed as a tool to improve the pronunciation ability and confidence of foreign speakers in communicating using the *Baso Palembang Sari-Sari* Dialect. This phonetic transcription not only helps foreign speakers understand and pronounce words better but also enriches the learning experience by introducing the diversity of languages in Indonesia. This study shows the importance of combining recording and documenting techniques in linguistic research to obtain comprehensive and accurate language teaching and learning data.

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