

DELETIONS OF INDONESIAN SEGMENTS IN MALAY DIALECTS

Fauzi Syamsuar¹, Priyoto², Bayu Hari Yudanto³

Universitas Pertiwi

fauzi.syamsuar@pertiwi.ac.id¹; priyoto@pertiwi.ac.id²; bayuhari.yudanto@pertiwi.ac.id³

ABSTRACT

Deletions, as a type of morphophonemic phenomena, are often found in the phonological forms of the cognates which are shared by the languages or by the dialects which are derived from the same ancestor language. The phenomena are also found in the cognates which are shared by the dialects of Malay in Indonesia when they are compared to their equivalents in Indonesian language. This article analyzes the patterns of the deletions of Indonesian segments found in the cognates. The synchronic comparative analysis is based on the facts that (1) Indonesian is derived from the standard variation of Malay, i.e. Johor-Riau Malay and (2) it has become the national language – as well as the official language – of the Republic of Indonesia, i.e. a country where the dialects mentioned above are spoken. The corpus of the data was selected from the cognates recapitulated in a recent study on morphophonemics, i.e. the one which was conducted by Syamsuar & Priyoto (2025). The morphophonemic phenomena, including deletions, were found in the phonological forms of the cognates shared by Indonesian and thirty-four dialects of Malay in Indonesia. The phonological forms of the cognates, which are needed for the analysis, are provided in the corpus. The deleted segments in the cognates which are then analyzed in this article comprise consonants, vowels, and segment-clusters. In addition, the occurrence of length – as one of the prosody or suprasegmental features – which is related to or associated with certain segment deletions, is also involved in the analysis. The analysis of the deletions is based on the syllabification of the cognates. In other words, the syllable-structure-based occurrences of the segments are brought into account in the analysis. The distribution of the recapitulations of the deletions shows some patterns. The findings show the dominations of certain patterns of deletions. In conclusion, the deletions comprise aphaeresis, syncope, apocope, haplology, and word-shortening

Keywords: aphaeresis, apocope, haplology, syncope, word-shortening

ABSTRAK

Penghilangan segmen atau penghilangan bunyi, sebagai salah satu gejala morfofonemik, sering didapati dalam bentuk fonologis kognat yang dimiliki bersama oleh sejumlah bahasa atau oleh sejumlah dialek yang berasal dari bahasa leluhur yang sama. Gejala itu juga didapati dalam kognat yang dimiliki bersama oleh dialek-dialek bahasa Melayu yang ada di Indonesia ketika kognat itu dibandingkan dengan padanannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Artikel ini menganalisis pola penghilangan segmen atau pola penghilangan bunyi dalam bahasa Indonesia yang dikandung oleh kognat itu. Analisis komparatif sinkronis dipilih sebagai ancangan penelitian; dan analisis itu didasarkan pada kenyataan bahwa bahasa Indonesia sejatinya terderivasi dari ragam baku bahasa Melayu, yakni bahasa Melayu Johor-Riau. Ancangan itu pun didasarkan pada kenyataan bahwa bahasa Indonesia telah menjadi bahasa nasional dan juga menjadi bahasa resmi di Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia sebagai tempat dialek-dialek tersebut dipertuturkan. Korpus data diperoleh dari kognat yang direkapitulasi dalam sebuah kajian termutakhir tentang morfofonemik, yakni yang dilakukan oleh Syamsuar & Priyoto (2025). Gejala morfofonemik, termasuk gejala penghilangan segmen, didapati dalam bentuk fonologis kognat yang dimiliki bersama oleh bahasa Indonesia dan tiga puluh empat dialek bahasa Melayu yang ada di Indonesia. Bentuk fonologis kognat, yakni yang diperlukan untuk proses analisis dalam artikel ini, tersedia dalam korpus itu. Segmen yang terhilangkan dalam bentuk fonologis kognat itu dan kemudian dianalisis dalam artikel ini meliputi konsonan, vokal, dan untaian segmen (untaian bunyi). Selain itu, kehadiran jangka bunyi, yang merupakan salah satu aspek dari prosodi atau ciri suprasegmental dan berkait dengan gejala penghilangan segmen tertentu, juga dilibatkan dalam analisis. Analisis atas penghilangan segmen didasarkan pada silabifikasi kognat. Dengan kata lain, analisis memperhatikan struktur silabel kognat yang di dalamnya segmen yang dianalisis hadir. Distribusi atas rekapitulasi penghilangan segmen menunjukkan sejumlah pola tertentu. Temuan dari proses analisis menunjukkan dominasi pola-pola tertentu atas penghilangan segmen. Sebagai Kesimpulan, penghilangan segmen meliputi afaeresis, sinkope, apokope, haplologi, dan pemendekan kata.

Kata kunci: aferesis, apokope, haplologi pemendekan-kata, sinkope

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian, the national language and the official language of the Republic of Indonesia, is derived from the standard variation of Malay, i.e. Johor-Riau dialect of Malay (Abu Bakar, 2019). Consequently, there are cognates shared by Indonesian and Malay. A study on the morphophonemic phenomena in the cognates shared by Indonesian and thirty-four dialects of Malay in Indonesia was conducted by Syamsuar & Priyoto (2025). The recapitulation of segment-deletions was reported; but it was not accompanied by a sufficient explanatory.

This article further analyzes the segment-deletions and gives further explanatory upon the patterns of the segment-deletions. The analyzed deleted-segments comprise **consonant**, **vowel**, and **segment-cluster**. The occurrence of length, as one of the suprasegmental features, which is related to the deletions is also involved in the analysis.

The notion of **deletion** was explained by Schane (1992; cited by Wardah & Subiyanto, 2019) as a the processes occurring in the syllable structure. The notion of **syllable structure** is associated with **syllabification**, i.e. a notion explained by Suyanto et al. (2021, p.1) as a process of defining syllable boundaries within a word to extract its syllables. The syllabification can be performed in either orthographic forms or phonological forms. The **orthographic syllabification** is done directly to the sequence of graphemes in a word, while the **phonological syllabification** is applied to its pronunciation as a sequence of phonemes.

The Indonesian word *langit* ‘sky’ is orthographically syllabified into *la.ngit* and phonologically syllabified into /lʌ.ŋɪt/. Both in its orthographic or phonological form, dot (or [.]) becomes the diacritic symbol used to separate a syllable from another. The phonological transcription of a word (or an utterance) is put in between two slashes (or //).

A word can consist of one syllable like the Indonesian word *di* /di:/ ‘at’ or *haid* /hʌjɪt/ ‘menstruation’; and it monosyllabic. Meanwhile, a word consisting of two syllables, like the Indonesian word *pantai* /pʌn.tʌj/ ‘beach’ is disyllabic; the first syllable is the **initial syllable** while the second is the **final syllable**. A word consisting of three syllables like the Indonesian word *is.ta.na* /ʔɪs.ta.na:/ ‘palace’ is trisyllabic. The syllable occurring before the final syllable is the **penultimate**. A word consisting of more than three syllables, like the Indonesian word *matahari* /ma.ta.ha.ri:/ ‘sun’ is polysyllabic. The syllable occurring before the penultimate is the **antepenultimate**; and when there is one before the antepenultimate, it is the **pre-antepenultimate**.

The central part of a syllable – usually a vowel or a vowel-like segment (diphthong/triphthong) – is a nucleus. In the Indonesian disyllabic word *pantai* /pʌn.tʌj/, vowel /ʌ/ becomes the nucleus of the initial syllable and diphthong /ʌj/ of the final syllable. The pronunciation of the Indonesian word *haid* turns out to be in a free variation because it is sometimes realized as a disyllabic /hʌ.ɪt/ or as a monosyllabic /hɛt/ or /hʌɪt/. In /hʌ.ɪt/, vowel /ʌ/ becomes the nucleus of the initial syllable and vowel /ɪ/ of the final syllable. vowel /ɛ/ becomes the nucleus of /hɛt/ and triphthong /ʌjɪ/ of /hʌjɪt/ (Syamsuar, 2025).

The consonant or consonant-cluster) occurring before the nucleus is onset and the one after the nucleus is coda. In line with that, Yule (2011, p. 45) explained that the basic elements of the syllable are the onset (one consonant or more) followed by the rhyme; the rhyme consists of a vowel (as the nucleus) plus any following consonant(s) which is (are) described as the coda. A syllable with coda is a closed syllable. Meanwhile, a syllable without coda (consisting of only onset and nucleus) is an open syllable.

Wardah & Subiyanto (2019) reported that in Kamano, the base are neutralized from the inflectional affixes; so, the stem ending with the nasal-alveolar /n/ cannot be considered as the base because Kamano does not accept the base which ends with /n/. Therefore, /n/ is deleted if the stem has it as the segment occurring as the coda of the final syllable like in /na.zan/ → /na.za/. Segment-deletion in Kamano also involves vowels. Wardah & Subiyanto reported that /a/, as the segment occurring at the final position of the stem, is deleted when it is attached by suffix /-a/ like in /mona/ + /-a/ → /mona/. Wardah & Subiyanto assumed that the occurrence of identical vowels in a syllable violates the phonotactics of Kamano; and the phonotactic constraint causes the deletion of one of the identical vowels.

Segment-deletion involves the segment occurring at the initial or medial position of a word. Moore-Cantwell, Tessier, & Farris-Trimble (2025, p. 8) reported that in children’s utterances, the initial segment /s/ of the English word *snake* is sometimes deleted; so it is realized as /neɪk/. The medial segment /n/ of the word is also sometimes deleted; so it is realized as /seɪk/. It is explained further that the deletion happens to one of the segments of a consonant-cluster becoming the onset of a word.

Roach (2009, pp. 113–114) explained that a phoneme may have zero realization or be deleted. It was exemplified that in the English words like *potato*, *canary*, or *today*, the weak vowel occurring after the onset /p/, /t/, or /k/ in the first syllable may be deleted; and in the English words like *tonight*, *police*, or *correct*, the weak vowel – occurring in the first syllable of a word with /n/, /l/, or /r/ as the onset of the following syllable – may be deleted. It was also explained that, as the effort of complex consonant-cluster avoidance, although it is not impossible to pronounce, *sixth round* /sɪks.θreʊn/ is sometimes realized as /sɪks.rəʊn/. In the segment-cluster of three plosives or two plosives plus a fricative, the middle plosive may be deleted like in *acts* /æktz/ realized as /æks/ and in *scripts* /skrɪpts/ realized as /skrɪps/. In addition, /v/ in *of* is sometimes deleted like in *lots of them* /lɒt.sə.ðəm/ and in *waste of money* /weɪs.tə.mʌ.ni/.

Deterding, Gardiner, & Noorashid (2022) explained that in Malay, when schwa (ə) occurs in the non-final syllables, it is usually not given prominence and often undergoes deletion. Therefore, the schwa occurring in the first syllable of trisyllabic Malay words, like *se.ka.rang* ‘now’, is often deleted. In addition, Farid (1980; cited by Deterding, Gardiner, & Noorashid, 2022) proposed a schwa-deletion rule that optionally deletes schwa in the initial syllable of a word with particular consonants as the onset of the syllable after the initial syllable like in *belah* ‘to cut open’.

The deletion in the word-initial position is *aphaeresis*. The one in the word-medial position is *syncope*. The deletion in the word-final position is *apocope* (Crystal, 2008, p. 166). In addition, there is *haplology*, i.e. the notion which was explained by Crystal (2008, p. 224) as the deletion of some of the sounds occurring in a sequence of similar articulation. Syamsuar (2018, p. 231) exemplified that *dang gegoh enow* /dʌŋ.gə.gɔ.hɛ.nɔw/ ‘don’t be like that’ in Nyow dialect of Lampung is normally phonologically realized as /dʌŋ.gə.hɛ.nɔw/. Since the sound-cluster /gɔ/ (the antepenultimate) is phonologically similar to the segment-cluster /gə/ (the pre-antepenultimate), /gɔ/ is deleted.

RESEARCH METHOD

The corpus of the data for the analysis is taken from the recapitulation of deletions found in the study conducted by Syamsuar & Priyoto (2025). The segment-deletions were found in the cognates shared by Indonesian and thirty-four dialects of Malay spoken in Indonesia. The names of the dialects are abbreviated as follows: AB is for Ambon, AS for Asahan, BG for Bangka, BJ for Banjar, BK for Bengkulu, BL for Belitung, BR for Berau, BS for Besemah, BP for Bilah Panai, BT for Betawi, DL for Deli, JM for Jambi, KC for Kerinci, KP for Kupang, KT for Kutai, LK for Langkat, LL for Loloan, MK for Minangkabau, ML for Melawi, MN for Manado, MO for Muko-muko, MS for Makassar, MU for Musi, OL for Orang Laut, PL for Palembang, PT for Pontianak, RI for Riau, RP for Riau Pesisir, SB for Sambas, SD for Serdang, SR for Serawai, TM for Tamiang, TN for Ternate, and UK for Ulu Kapuas.

The recapitulation of the segment-deletions are displayed in the following section. They are recapitulated in several lists. Each list consists of six columns. The first displays the numbering of the data. The second displays the phonological forms of the Indonesian cognates. The third displays the abbreviations of the names of the dialects of Malay to which the cognates in the fourth column belong. The fourth displays the phonological forms of the Malay cognates; most of the cognates displayed are the ones which are shared by the bigger number of the Malay dialects. The fifth displays the glossary of the cognates; particular ones referring to plants and/or animals, are given in Latin. The last displays the amount of other cognates found in the data corpus which share the same syllable structure with the one being displayed.

The investigation is done by identifying consonants, vowels, and sound-clusters occurring in the phonological forms of the Indonesian cognates but do not occur in the phonological forms of the Malay cognates. In the analysis, the deleted consonants, vowels, or sound-clusters are bold-typed. The synchronic comparative analysis is based on the fact that Indonesian is derived from a standard variation of Malay, i.e. Johor-Riau MY, and it has become the national language of a country in which the thirty-four dialects of Malay are spoken.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Segments deleted comprise consonants, vowels, and sound-clusters. The following is the recapitulation of the deletions. A brief explanatory is given to describe the deletions.

Deletions of a Single Segment

The deletions of a single segment comprise the deletions of a single consonant and a single vowel. The consonants comprise the fortis and lenis ones. The vowels comprise tense and lax ones.

• deletions of a single consonant

1.1.1.1a	/pər.CIk/	JM:	/yə.CIɪz/	speck	
1.1.1.1b	/kʌp.stɔk/	AS, SD:	/kʌs.tɔɪz/	hatrack	
1.1.1.1c	/Cəm.pə.dak/	SR:	/tə.mə.dʌz/	bread-jackfruit	
1.1.1.1d	/kum.pul/	SB:	/kʊ.mʊl/	gather	2
1.1.1.2a	/tʌz.Jʊp/	LL:	/zʌ.Jʊp/	astonished	
1.1.1.2b	/lɔn.Cʌt/	BJ:	/lʌ.Cʊŋ/	jump	
1.1.1.3	/gʊn.Cʌŋ/	UK:	/gʊ.nʌŋ/	shake	
1.1.1.4a	/dʌk.wa:/	BJ:	/dʌ.wʌz/	accuse	2
1.1.1.4b	/klʌk.sɔn/	MK:	/kʌ.lʌ.sɔn/	horn	
1.1.1.4c	/təŋ.kʊk/	LL:	/tə.ŋʊz/	neck	1
1.1.1.4d	kə.tɔk/	AB, TN:	/to.ki:/	knock	
1.1.1.5a	/zɪ.xlʌz/	BJ:	/xʌ.lʌs/	sincere	
1.1.1.5b	/zər.ti:/	BL, DL:	/rə.ti:/	meaning	13
1.1.1.5c	/bər.zʌ.kʌl/	MK:	/bʌ.rʌ.kʌ:/	intelligent	
1.1.1.5d	/ʃʊm.zʌt/	AB, MN, TN:	/ʃʊ.mʌt/	Friday	
1.1.1.6	/fʌt.wa:/	MK:	/tʌ.wəz/	religious advice	
1.1.1.7a	/sər.bʊk/	BJ:	/rʌ.bʊk/	powder	
1.1.1.7b	/dɛs.tʌr/	DL, LK:	/dɛ.tʌr/	male head-dress	2
1.1.1.7c	/zɔns/	BT, LK, MK:	/zɔn/	Ons	
1.1.1.7d	/zʌm.bʊ.lʌns/	BT, MK, PL, SR:	/zʌm.bʊ.lʌn/	ambulance	
1.1.1.10a	/hʌr.gʌ:/	BL, RI:	/rə.gə:/	cost/price	1
1.1.1.10b	/mʌh.li.gʌj/	BT:	/mʌ.li.gʌz/	palace/castle	3
1.1.1.10c	/zɔ.lʌh.rʌ.gʌ:/	BT:	/zɔ.lʌ.rʌ.gʌz/	sport	
1.1.1.10d	/pəŋ.hu.lu:/	KT, ML, RI:	/pə.ŋu.lu:/	cultural leader	6
1.1.1.10e	/bər.hən.ti:/	BG, KT, MN, RI, SR:	/bə.rən.ti:/	cease/stop	1
1.1.1.10f	/səm.bʌh.jʌŋ/	DL, JM, PL:	/səm.bʌ.jʌŋ/	prayer	
1.1.2.1a	/bʌs.kɔm/	BG:	/sə.kʊm/	basin	
1.1.2.1b	/səm.bɪ.lʌn/	MU, RI, RP, UK:	/sə.mɪ.lʌn/	nine	8
1.1.2.1c	/zʌm.bɪl/	ML, OL, UK:	/zʌ.mɪz/	take	19
1.1.2.1d	/sə.rʌm.bɪ:/	UK:	/sə.rʌ.mɪz/	verandah	
1.1.2.2a	/Jən.de.la:/	JM, PL:	/Jə.ne.lo:/	window	7
1.1.2.2b	/mʌn.di:/	UK:	/mʌ.nɪz/	have a shower	2
1.1.2.2c	/zən.dʌp/	DL, LK:	/zə.nʌp/	precipitate	9
1.1.2.4a	/gər.gʌ.Ji:/	LL:	/rə.gʌ.Ji:/	saw	
1.1.2.4b	/sɪŋ.gʌ.sʌ.na:/	PL:	/si.ŋʌ.sʌ.na:/	throne	
1.1.2.4c	/gər.gʌ.Ji:/	BR:	gʌ.rʌ.Jɪz/	saw	
1.1.2.4d	/mən.gʌn.ti/	UK:	/ŋʌn.ti/	substitute	
1.1.2.4e	/tʌŋ.gʌ:/	UK:	/tʌ.ŋʌz/	ladder/stairs	1
1.1.2.4f	/pɪŋ.gɪr/	MS:	/bɪ.rɪŋ/	edge	6
1.1.2.5a	/mʌk.sʊt/	BJ:	/kʌ.sʌt/	intention	
1.1.2.5b	/sʌm.pʌh/	JM, PL:	/sʌ.ʃʌp/	rubbish/heap	29
1.1.2.5c	/Cə.mər.lʌŋ/	MK:	/Cʌ.rɛ.lʌŋ/	sparkle	
1.1.2.5d	/kə.lɔm.pɔk/	MK:	/kʌ.rɔ.pɔɪz/	group	
1.1.2.6a	/nʌs.rʌ.ni:/	MK:	/sʌ.rʌ.ni:/	Christian	
1.1.2.6b	/zɪn.sʌŋ/	AS, BG, BJ, BP, BS, DL, LK, MK, MO, SD:	/zɪ.sʌŋ/	gills	29
1.1.2.6c	/gə.lɪn.Cɪr/	AS, LK, SD:	/kə.lɪ.Cɪz/	slip	2
1.1.2.8a	/bʊŋ.su:/	AS, DL, SD:	/zʊ.Cu:/	youngest child	30
1.1.2.8b	/tə.lʊŋ.kʊp/	OL, RI:	/tə.lʊ.kʊp/	face downward	1
1.1.2.9a	/trəm.bɛ.si:/	MK:	/tʌm.bʌ.si:/	Samanea saman	
1.1.2.9b	/pər.gi:/	BG, BL, BS, DL, JM, KT, LK, MU, OL, PL, PT, RI:	/pə.gi:/	go	47
1.1.2.9c	/gʊ.bər.nʊr/	BT, RI:	/gʊ.bə.nʊr/	governor	1
1.1.2.9d	/fe.bru.wa.ri:/	RI:	/pe.bu.wa.ri:/	February	1
1.1.2.9e	/pa.tri:/	MK:	/pa.ti:/	solder	4
1.1.2.9f	/Cəŋ.krʌm/	BS, JM, RI, SR:	/Cəŋ.kʌm/	seize	2
1.1.2.12a	/lʊn.tʊr/	BJ:	/tʊ.rʊj/	grow pale	
1.1.2.12b	/sɔl.dər/	KT:	/sɔ.der/	solder	2
1.1.2.12c	/sə.lɛs.mʌ:/	RI:	/sə.sə.mə:/	selesma	
1.1.2.12d	/Cəm.plʊŋ/	BR:	/Cʌp.pʊŋ/	dip/immerse	
1.1.2.13a	/wʌk.tu/	MK:	/ko.tu:/	time	
1.1.2.13b	/kwɪn.tʌl/	BT:	/kɪn.tʌl/	quintal	

The glottal-plosive dominates the deletions of fortis consonants (1.5). It occurs as the onset in the Indonesian cognates, dominantly as the onset of the first syllable; so, the deletions are mostly aphaeresis. Other fortis consonants deleted also dominantly occur as the onset in the Indonesian cognates. In 1.1b, 1.2b, 1.4a-b, 1.4d, 1.7b-d, 1.10b-c, & 1.10f, the fortis consonants deleted occur as the coda.

The post-alveolar-trill dominates the deletions of lenis consonants (2.9); it occurs dominantly as the coda of the first syllable (2.9b). The nasals also show their domination (2.5, 2.6, & 2.8). The deleted nasals also dominantly occur as coda, especially as the coda of the first syllable (except in 2.5a, 2.5c-d, 2.6a&c, & 2.8b). The deletions are mostly syncope. The deleted lateral occurs as onset (2.12a&c-d) and as coda (2.12b). The deleted bilabial-plosive (2.1), alveolar-plosive (2.2), velar-plosive (2.4), and bilabial approximants always occur as onset, which are distributed in various positions.

Some deletions are associated with the avoidance of the occurrence of complex consonant-cluster. In 1.1b, /p/ is deleted from /pst/; in 1.7c-d, /s/ from /ns/; in 2.9a&e, /r/ from /tr/; In 2.9d /r/ from /br/; in 2.9f, /r/ from /kr/; in 2.12.d, /l/ from /pl/; in 2.13b, /w/ from /kw/. Some deletions are associated with the avoidance of adjacent occurrence of homorganic consonants. In 1.1c-d, bilabial /p/ deletion is associated with the occurrence of /m/; in 1.4c, velar /k/ with /ŋ/; in 1.7b, alveolar /s/ with /t/; in 2.1b-d, bilabial /b/ with /m/; in 2.2, alveolar /d/ with /n/; in 2.4b&d-f, velar /g/ with /ŋ/; in 2.5d, bilabial /m/ with /p/; in 2.6b, alveolar /n/ with /s/; in 2.12b, alveolar /l/ with /d/.

The deletions recapitulated in the previous paragraph are associated with **dissimilation**. Lass (1984; cited by Abdullah & Mahmud, 2025) pointed out that a phoneme exhibits a tendency not to acquire the characteristics of adjacent phoneme; and dissimilation is dealing with the effort of omitting a phoneme to avoid the transfer of the characteristics from neighboring phoneme. Abdullah & Mahmud reported that the English word *counter* was found to be realized as /kaʊ.nər/, instead of /kaʊn.tər/: the deletion of alveolar /t/ in the final syllable is due to the occurrence of alveolar /n/ in the previous syllable.

• deletions of a single vowel

1.2.1.3a	/kə.re.nə:/	BS, DL, LL, PT:	/kə.r.nə:/	because	
1.2.1.3b	/ra.hə.si.jə:/	RI:	/rəh.si.jə:/	secret	
1.2.1.3c	/Cəŋ.kə.ra.ma:/	AS, BP, DL, LK, SD:	/Cəŋ.kəy.ma:/	chat	1
1.2.1.3d	/də.ri.ta:/	BJ:	/hə.rɪt/	suffer	
1.2.1.4	/Cə.ru.tu:/	MK:	/Cə.ruʔIz/	cigar	
1.2.1.5	/pə.li.si:/	PL:	/pli.si:/	police	
1.2.2.1	/kə.pɪ.jəh/	BT:	/kə.pʲəh/	skull-cap	1
1.2.2.2a	/sə.lə.kən/	TN:	/slə.kən/	ditch/grain	
1.2.2.2b	/tə.lə.pən/	PL:	/təl.pən/	telephone	
1.2.2.3a	/pə.rəj/	KC:	/pre:/	free/holiday	
1.2.2.3b	/tə.rus/	AB, KP, MN, TN:	/trus/	straight on	23
1.2.2.3c	/sə.lə.mat	MN, PT, TN:	/slə.mat/	congratulation	49
1.2.2.3d	/də.rə.Jət/	AS, BP, DL, LK, SD:	/dəy.Jət/	level/degree	13
1.2.2.3e	/pə.ri.lə.ku:/	TN:	/pri.lə.ku:/	behavior	3
1.2.2.3f	/sə.tə.ri.kə:/	BJ, BT:	/sə.trɪ.kəz/	flatiron	
1.2.2.3g	/Jus.tə.ru:/	BS:	/Jus.tru:/	instead	
1.2.2.3h	/sə.bə.rəŋ/	BT, TN:	/sə.brəŋ/	across	9
1.2.2.4a	/kə.rə.wən/	BT, SR:	/krə.wən/	known/clear	
1.2.2.4b	/tə.kə.bur/	KC:	/tək.bəw/	arrogant	3
1.2.2.4c	/də.rə.Jət/	AS, BP, DL, LK, SD:	/dəy.Jət/	level/degree	
1.2.2.5a	/kə.rus/	MN:	/krus/	skinny	
1.2.2.5b	/kə.rə.burə.tor/	BJ:	/kə.blə.tor/	carburetor	
1.2.2.6	/pə.rə.sək/	DL, LK, SD:	/pəy.suz/	sink away	

The low-central vowel dominates the deletion of tense vowels (1.3); it occurs in the various positions. Other deleted vowels comprise high-back (1.4) and mid-back (1.5). Meanwhile, the mid-central vowel dominates the deletion lax vowels (2.3); it mostly occurs in the initial syllable (2.3a-e). The other five lax vowels (2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, & 2.6) are found in the deletions. The onsets of the syllables where the vowels are deleted are mostly fortis consonants. Only in 1.3c, 2.2b, 2.3d, 2.3h, 2.4c, 2.5b, & 2.6, the onsets are lenis consonants. All deletions of vowels (tense and lax) cause syllable reduction: one-syllable reduction.

Only in 1.5, the deletion of tense vowel causes a particular syllable in the Malay cognate containing consonant-cluster as onset, i.e. the initial syllable. Meanwhile, many deletions of lax vowels cause the syllables in the Malay cognates to contain consonant-cluster as onset: 2.1, 2.2a, 2.3a-c&e-h, 2.4a, & 2.5a-b. In the other cognates (out of the ones in the data previously-mentioned), the deletions of a single vowel cause open syllable in the Indonesian cognates is altered into closed syllable in the Malay cognates.

Deletions of a Single Consonant along with the Occurrence of Length

The following list recapitulates the apocope of a single consonant becoming the coda of the final syllable or of the monosyllabic word. Each deletion happens along with the phenomenon of the occurrence of length in the Malay cognates. Therefore, the following recapitulation can be identified as the alternations of a single consonant in the Indonesian cognates into length in the Malay cognates.

2.1.4.3	/rʌ.jʌp/	AB, MN, TN:	/ra.ja:/	creep	3
2.1.5.4	/tʊ.tʊp/	AB, TN:	/tu.tu:/	closed	
2.1.5.5	/Cə.lʊp/	AB, TN:	/Co.lo:/	dip/immerse	1
2.2.1.1a	/sə.dI.kIt/	AB, KP, TN:	/sa.di.ki:/	few	8
2.2.1.1b	/dʊ.wIt/	MN, TN:	/do.ʃi:/	money	
2.2.1.2	/kə.pIt/	TN:	/ge.pe:/	hold under arm	3
2.2.2.2	/kʌ.geʔ/	MN, TN:	/ka.ge:/	surprised	
2.2.4.3	/dʌ.pʌt/	AB, KP, MN, TN:	/da.pa:/	get/receive	18
2.2.5.4	/Cʌ.bʊt/	AB, MN, TN:	/Ca.bu:/	pull out	10
2.2.5.5	/ʔI.kʊt/	AB, KP, MN, TN:	/ʔi.ko:/	follow	7
2.4.1.1	/ʔʌ.dIk/	AB, KP, LL, TM:	/ʔa.di:/	younger sibling	2
2.4.1.2	/nʌ.ʃIk/	KP, MN, TN:	/na.ʃe:/	ascend/go up	6
2.4.1.3	/pə.tIk/	AB:	/pa.ta:/	pick	1
2.4.2.2	/rɔ.bək/	TN:	/ro.be:/	torn	6
2.4.4.3	/bʌ.ɲʌk/	AB, MN, KP, TN:	/ba.ɲa:/	many/much	18
2.4.5.4a	/dʊ.dʊk/	AB, MN, KP, TN:	/du.du:/	sit	15
2.4.5.4b	/kʌ.pʊk/	BG, RI:	/kə.ka.bu:/	cotton	
2.4.5.4c	/ʔʌ.dʊk/	DL LK, SD:	/ʔa.gu:/	stir/mix	
2.4.5.5	/mə.ɲʌn.tʊk/	AB, MN, TN:	/ma.ɲʌn.to:/	sleepy	7
2.4.6.4	/kɔ.kɔk/	AB:	/ku.ku:/	crow/cackle	1
2.4.6.5	/bɛɲ.kɔk/	AB, TN:	/bɛɲ.ko:/	arch/bent	11
2.5.4.3a	/kʌ.kʌʔ/	AB, KP, TN:	/ka.ka:/	older sibling	5
2.5.4.3b	/bʌ.pʌʔ/	BT:	/ba.ba:/	father	1
2.5.4.3c	/ʔI.ʃʌʔ/	AS, BP, BS, DL, LK, LL, MK, MS, SD, SR:	/ʔi.sa:/	evening-prayer time	
2.5.5.4	/wʊ.dʊʔ/	LL:	/ʔu.du:/	ablution	1
2.7.4.2	/bʌ.tʌs/	BK:	/ba.te:/	boundary/limit	5
2.7.5.4	/həm.bʊs/	BG:	/hə.bu:/	blow	1
2.10.1.1a	/bər.sIh/	BK, JM, PL:	/bəɣ.si:/	clean	29
2.10.1.1b	/pə.rIh/	PL:	/pə.ɣi:/	pain/sorrow	1
2.10.1.2	/lə.bIh/	AB, KP, MN, TN:	/le.be:/	surplus/more	20
2.10.2.2	/bɔ.lɛh/	AB, BT, JM, PL:	/bo.le:/	able	11
2.10.4.2	/sʊ.dʌh/	BG:	/su.de:/	completed	6
2.10.4.3a	/sʌh/	MS, PL:	/sa:/	valid/legitimate	2
2.10.4.3b	/pə.Cʌh/	BG, BL, JM, PL:	/pə.Ca:/	broken	44
2.10.4.3c	/sə.kɔ.lʌh/	AB, JM, KP, MN, TN:	/sko.la:/	school	105
2.10.4.3d	/pʌ.srʌh/	LL, TN:	/pa.sra:/	surrender	
2.10.4.3e	/dʌ.rʌh/	JM, MO, PL:	/da.ɣa:/	blood	13
2.10.4.3f	/ʔI.ʃʌ.zʌh/	BS, PL:	/ʔi.ʃa.sa:/	certificate	1
2.10.4.3g	/ʔʌ.lʌɲ.kʌh/	PL, SR:	/ʔʌ.lʌɲ.kə:/	how.../what a ...	4
2.10.5.4a	/bʌ.sʊh/	AB, BK, JM, PL:	/ba.su:/	wash	16
2.10.5.4b	/sə.pʊ.lʊh/	AB, MN, JM, TN:	/sa.pu.lu:/	ten	32
2.10.5.5a	/ʃʌ.ʊh/	BG, MN, PL, TN:	/ʃa.ʊo:/	far	26
2.10.5.5b	/pʌ.rʊh/	LK:	/pa.ɣo:/	half	1
2.10.5.4c	/pə.ɲʌ.rʊh/	JM, PL:	/pə.ɲa.ɣu:/	influence	3
2.10.6.3	/Cɔn.tɔh/	DL, LK, SD:	/Cɔn.ta:/	imitate	
2.10.6.4	/bɔ.dɔh/	BG, UK:	/bu.du:/	stupid	2
2.10.6.5a	/Cɔn.tɔh/	BG, JM, LL, MK, MN:	/Cɔn.to:/	imitate	6
2.10.6.5b	/sə.lɔ.rɔh/	DL, LK, SD:	/sə.lo.ɣo:/	prank	
3.6.1.1	/kə.mʌ.rIn/	BG:	/kə.ma.ri:/	yesterday	
3.6.4.3a	/ʃəm.bʌ.tʌn/	JM, PL:	/ʃə.ɣʌm.ba:/	bridge	8
3.6.4.3b	/sə.dʌɲ.kʌn/	KC, TM:	/sə.dʌɲ.kə:/	while	2
3.8.4.3	/kə.nʌɲ/	MK:	/ka.na:/	remember	2
3.9.1.1	/ʔʌ.ɲIr/	RI:	/ʔa.ɲi:/	rancid	6
3.9.1.2a	/Cʌɲ.kIr/	KC, OL, RI:	/Cʌɲ.ke:/	cup	29
3.9.1.2b	/ʔʌ.ʃIr/	KC, OL, RI, RP:	/ʔa.ʃe:/	water	19
3.9.1.3	/bI.bIr/	OL, RI, RP:	/bi.bə:/	lip	2
3.9.1.1a	/kə.CI.pIr/	MK:	/ka.Ci.pIʃʌ:/	winged bean	26
3.9.1.1a2	/ʔʌ.ʃIr/	MK, MO:	/ʔa.ʃIʃʌ:/	water	21
3.9.1.1b	/kʌ.fIr/	MK:	/ka.pIʃʌ:/	infidel	1
3.9.1.1c	/mʌ.hIr/	MK:	/ma.ʃIʃʌ:/	expert	1
3.9.1.1d	/ʔʌ.xIr/	MK:	/ʔa.kIʃʌ:/	end	2
3.9.2.2	/kɛ.kɛr/	MK, RI:	/ke.ke:/	telescope	8
3.9.2.1	/ʔɛ.Cɛr/	MK:	/ʔi.CIʃʌ:/	retail	3
3.9.3.5	/dɔk.tɔr/	TM:	/dɔk.to:/	doctor	
3.9.4.2	/kI.bʌr/	KC:	/ki.be:/	flutter/wave	24
3.9.4.3a	/tʊ.kʌr/	KC, MK, RI:	/tu.ka:/	exchange	69
3.9.4.3b	/ʔʊ.lʌr/	KC, MK, MO, RI:	/ʔu.la:/	snake	86

3.9.4.5	/tɪ.kʌr/	JM, KC, MU, RP:	/ti.ko:/	mattress	16
3.9.4.T	/bʌ.jʌr/	MK:	/ba.ʃɪʃʌ:/	pay	1
3.9.5.4	/Cʌm.pʊr/	KC, RI:	/Cʌm.pu:/	blend/mix	20
3.9.5.5a	/kʌ.pʊr/	KC, RI:	/kʌ.po:/	lime	31
3.9.5.5b	/mʊn.dʊr/	KC, RI:	/mʊn.do:/	step back	45
3.9.5.Ta	/ʔʌŋ.sʊr/	MK:	/ʔʌŋ.sʊʔʌ:/	go gradually	28
3.9.5.Tb	/ʔʌ.ʔʊr/	MK:	/ʔʌ.ʔʊʔʌ:/	tall bamboo	42
3.9.6.5	/bʊ.Cʊr/	MK, RI:	/bo.Co:/	leak	2
3.9.6.T	/ʔe.kʊr/	MK:	/ʔi.kʊʔʌ:/	tail	3
3.12.1.1	/kʌ.ʃɪl/	MO:	/ka.ʃi:/	fish hook	2
3.12.1.2	/ʔʌm.bɪl/	AB, MN:	/ʔʌm.be:/	take	25
3.12.1.Ta	/pɪ.pɪl/	MK:	/pi.pɪʃʌ:/	shell the corn	12
3.12.1.Tb	/kə.rʌm.bɪl/	MK:	/kʌ.rʌm.bɪʃʌ:/	coconut	11
3.12.2.2	/bɛŋ.keɪl/	MK:	/bɛŋ.ke:/	workshop	3
3.12.4.2	/kɪ.dʌl/	KC:	/ki.de:/	left/left-handed	1
3.12.4.3a	/kʌ.pʌl/	MK, MO:	/ka.pa:/	ship	22
3.12.4.3b	/tə.bʌl/	MK, MO:	/ta.ba:/	thick	31
3.12.5.4	/kʊm.pʊl/	MO:	/ku.pu:/	gather/collect	5
3.12.5.5	/sə.m.bʊl/	KC:	/sum.bo:/	appear	1
3.12.5.Ta	/bʊ.hʊl/	MK:	/bu.hʊʔʌ:/	knot	11
3.12.5.Tb	/mʌn.dʊl/	MK:	/mʌn.dʊʔʌ:/	childless	10
3.12.6.5	/ʔʊ.dʊl/	MO:	/ʔʊ.do:/	tooth paste	3

The glottal-fricative dominates fortis-consonant apocope (2.10); while the low-central vowel dominates the nucleus of the syllable where the apocope happens, both in the Indonesian and Malay cognates (2.10.4.3a-f). The postalveolar-trill dominates lenis-consonant apocope (3.9); and the low-central-lax vowel also dominates the nucleus of the syllable in the Indonesian cognates where the apocope happens (3.9.4). Then, the low-central-lax vowel is altered into another vocalic segment in the Malay cognates: into mid-front-tense vowel in 3.9.4.2, into low-central-tense vowel in 3.9.4.3a & 3.9.4.3b, into mid-back-tense vowel in 3.9.4.5, and into triphthong in 3.9.4.T.

Each apocope alters a closed syllable in the Indonesian cognates into an open syllable in the Malay cognates. Alwi (2013) explained that Indonesian/Malay phonotactics governs that the nucleus of a closed syllable is usually filled by a lax vowel, while the nucleus of an open syllable is usually filled by a tense vowel. It is in line with the alternation of the segment becoming the nucleus of the final syllable or the nucleus of the monosyllabic of the cognates listed above.

The lax vowels are short vowels and the tense vowels are long vowels (Yavaş, 2011, p. 79). It is in line with the occurrence of length in the open syllables in the Malay cognates listed above. In other words, the occurrence of length becomes the consequence of the Indonesian/Malay phonotactics governing that tense/long vowels occur in open syllables (Alwi, 2013).

Deletions of Segment-Cluster

The following is the distribution of segment-cluster deletions.

- deletions of two-consonant cluster

4.3.1.10	/sə.m.bʌh.jʌŋ/	MU, RI, TM:	/sə.mʌ.jʌŋ/	prayer	
4.4.4.6	/mʊn.Crʌt/	BJ:	/Cʊ.rʌt/	spurt	

In 4.3.1.10, the syncope of split consonant-cluster /b-h/ happens. In 4.4.4.6, the aphaeresis of split consonant-cluster /m-n/ happens.

- deletions of the segment-cluster of consonant + tense vowel

4.5.1.3a	/ʔʌ.pa:/	MK:	/ʔʌ:/	what	
4.5.1.3b	/si.ja.pa:/	MK:	/si.ja:/	who	3
4.5.3.1	/pʌn.Ci:/	MN:	/pʌn/	pan	
4.5.4.3	/ka.pu.la.ga:/	AS, BP, DL, LK, SD:	/pə.la.ga:/	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	
4.5.5.1a	/ʔi.ni:/	AB, BG, DL, KP, KT, LL, PT:	/ni:/	this	1
4.5.5.1b	/ja.ʔi.tu:/	BJ:	/jʌ.tʊʔ/	i.e./viz	
4.5.5.3a	/ʔʌ.jo:/	LK, BT:	/jʊʔ/	come on	
4.5.5.3b	/ʔʌ.pa.bi.la:/	KT, LK:	/pə.bi.la:/	when/if	3
4.5.7.3a	/sa.ʃa:/	LL, MS:	/ʃa:/	only	1
4.5.7.3b	/rʌk.sa.sa:/	BJ:	/jʌk.sʌʔ/	giant	
4.5.10.1	/hi.ju:/	LK, MK, MS, SD:	/ju:/	shark	
4.5.10.3a	/ha.ri.mʌw/	MU, OL, RP:	/ʔi.mʌw/	tiger	
4.5.10.3b	/ba.ha.sa:/	MK, PL, TM:	/ba.so:/	language	13
4.6.1.3	/ba.gʌj.ma.na:/	BT:	/gɪ.mʌ.nʌh/	how	
4.6.2.1	/di.ja:/	BK:	/po:/	he/she	

4.6.2.3	/pa.da:/	MN, TN:	/pa:/	at	
4.6.2.4	/za.du.haj/	MK:	/za.haj/	wow	
4.6.3.1	/ji.ka:/	MK, PT:	/ko:/	if	
4.6.3.3	/sa.Ja:/	KP, MK:	/sa:/	only	
4.6.3.4	/Ju.ga:/	LL:	/ge:/	also	
4.6.4.3	/Ju.ga:/	KP:	/Ju:/	also	
4.6.5.3	/ma.wu:/	MK:	/mu^h/	will/want	
4.6.5.4	/ka.mu:/	BG:	/ka:/	you	
4.6.6.3a	/na.xo.da/	MK:	/ko.doh/	admiral	
4.6.6.3b	/ma.na:/	MK:	/ma:/	where	
4.6.7.3	/zəm.pu.pa:/	KT, SR:	/zəm.pu:/	have/posses	1
4.6.9.1	/ki.ri:/	RP:	/ki:/	left	
4.6.9.3	/bə.ra.ni:/	BJ:	/wΛ.ni:/	brave	
4.6.13.3a	/bu.wa.ja/	MO:	/bu.jo:/	crocodile	
4.6.13.3b	/bə.nu.wa:/	MK:	/ba.nu:/	land/mainland	1
4.6.14.3a	/sə.di.ja.kala:/	MK:	/si.di.kalo:/	former	
4.6.14.3b	/ti.ja.da:/	MK:	/ti.do:/	not to exist	
4.6.14.3c	/di.ja:/	MN, TN:	/de:/	he/she	1

The cluster of /ha/ dominates the deletions (4.5.10.3.b). Since it is in the middle of the word, the deletion is syncope. Other deletions comprise aphaeresis, syncope, and apocope.

• deletions of segment-cluster of consonant + lax vowel

4.7.1.1	/pI.pIs/	AB, MN:	/pIs/	urinate	
4.7.1.3	/pə.ŋan.tIn/	MK:	/man.ten/	bridge-groom	2
4.7.1.4	/bΛ.pΛ:/	PL:	/bΛ:/	father	
4.7.1.6	/pɔ.nΛ.kan/	MO, MU:	/nΛ.kan/	nephew/niece	
4.7.2.1	/tI.dΛ:/	BG, BL, JM, LL, MU, PL:	/dΛ:/	no/not	
4.7.2.3a	/tə.lΛh/	BK, MO, RI:	/lΛh/	already	1
4.7.2.3b	/tə.pə.koŋ/	AS, BP, DL, LK, SD:	/pɔ.koŋ/	Chinese temple	4
4.7.2.5	/tʊ.kan/	BT:	/kΛŋ/	craftsman	
4.7.3.3	/Cə.Cʊ.rʊt/	BT:	/Cʊ.rʊt/	mouse	
4.7.4.3	/kə.pa.la:/	BK, BS, BT, JM, PL, SR:	/pΛ.lΛ:/	head	19
4.7.4.4	/kΛ.sI.jan/	BR, BS, KC, KT:	/sI.jan/	compassionated	
4.7.4.6	/kɔ.pɔŋ/	BJ:	/pʊ.wΛŋ/	empty/hollow	
4.7.5.1	/zI.lΛ.lΛŋ/	AS, BG, BL, BP, DL, JM, KT, LK, LL, SD, MK, MS, PL, RI:	/lΛ.lΛŋ/	sedge grass	3
4.7.5.3	/zə.mas/	BG, JM, MN, PL, RI, TN:	/mas/	gold	3
4.7.5.4a	/zΛ.kI.kΛh/	BG, MK:	/kI.kΛh/	aqueqah	8
4.7.5.4b	/nΛ.zΛs/	MK:	/nas/	misfortune	
4.7.5.4c	/hΛ.rI.bΛ.zΛn/	MK:	/zΛ.rI.bΛn/	lap	1
4.7.5.5	/zʊ.wΛŋ/	DL, LK, BP:	/wΛŋ/	money	3
4.7.5.6	/zɔ.rΛŋ/	MK:	/rΛŋ/	person/people	
4.7.6.4	/fΛ.zə.dΛh/	MK:	/zI.dΛh/	advantage	
4.7.7.1	/rΛ.sI.jan/	MK:	/rΛ.jan/	dream	
4.7.7.3	/sə.dI.kIt/	BJ, BS, BT, JM, KT, LL, MO, MU, PL, SR:	/dI.kIt/	few	16
4.7.7.5	/sʊ.dΛh/	KT, LL, PL, PT, RI, UK:	/dΛh/	already/done	
4.7.10.3a	/hə.lΛj/	BG, MO, RI:	/lΛj/	piece	
4.7.10.3b	/hən.dak/	AS, BK, BP, DL, JM, LK, LL, SD:	/ndΛ:/	will/plan	
4.7.10.3c	/tər.həm.pas/	BR:	/tΛm.pas/	thrown down	1
4.7.10.4	/hΛ.rʊm/	BS:	/yʊm/	scent	2
4.8.1.3	/bə.ti.na:/	BK, MK, MO:	/ti.no:/	female	8
4.8.1.4	/bΛ.gIn.da:/	MK:	/gIn.do:/	His majesty	1
4.8.1.5	/bʊ.dak/	SR:	/dΛ:/	child	
4.8.2.3a	/də.lΛ.pan/	BG, BR, BT, DL, LK, LL, MK, MO, MU, OL, PL, RP, SB, TN, UK:	/lΛ.pan/	eight	4
4.8.2.3b	/gən.də.rΛŋ/	MS:	/gΛn.rΛŋ/	drum	
4.8.2.5	/dʊ.rI.jan/	OL:	/hI.jan/	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	
4.8.3.3	/Jə.Ja.ka:/	LK:	/Ja.ka:/	bachelor	
4.8.4.3	/gə.ru.tu:/	JM:	/yʊ.tu:/	grumble	6
4.8.5.3	/mə.ŋa.pa:/	BG, DL, KT, LK:	/ŋa.pa:/	why	14
4.8.5.4a	/mΛ.CΛm/	MK:	/CΛm/	kind/sort	
4.8.5.4b	/mΛ.CΛm.ma.na:/	BG, DL, SD:	/Cəm.ma.nə:/	how	1
4.8.5.4c	/mʊ.fΛ.wΛ.rΛh/	MK:	/sʊ.wΛ.rΛt/	discussion	
4.8.5.5a	/mʊ.fΛ.kat/	LK:	/pΛ.kat/	consensus	1
4.8.5.5b	/kə.mʊ.dI.jan/	RP:	/kə.dI.jan/	later	
4.8.6.3	/nə.ra.Ca:/	MK:	/ra.Co:/	scale	
4.8.9.1	/mə.rI.ŋIs/	PL:	/pə.ŋIs/	grin	1
4.8.9.4	/gə.rΛ.hΛm/	MU:	/gə.mΛn/	molars	
4.8.12.3	/lə.pΛp/	MO:	/pΛp/	disappear	
4.8.14.4a	/jΛ.jΛ.san/	MK:	/jΛ.san/	foundation	
4.8.14.4b	/kə.tI.jΛk/	PL:	/kə.lə:/	arm-pit	1
4.8.14.5	/rΛ.bI.jʊl.zΛ.xIr/	BR:	/rΛb.bIl.zΛ.kIr/	fourth Hijriya month	1
4.8.14.6	/bI.jɔs.kɔp/	BJ:	/bIs.kɔp/	cinema	

The segment-cluster of /kə/ dominates the deletions (7.4.3). Since the cluster becomes the initial syllable, the deletion is apharesis. Other deletions mostly comprise apharesis; while few syncope and apocope are also found. In 8.5.4c, the cluster is split.

Deletions in 5.10.3.b, 6.9.3, 6.13.3a, 8.14.4a, & 8.14.6 are haplogy. The other deletions are word-shortening. Therefore, the deletions of the segment-cluster of consonant + vowel are dominated by word-shortenings which comprise the deletions of consonant + lax vowel, especially of consonant + schwa.

Word shortening is known as clipping; it was explained by Nuraeni (2018, p. 34) as the process in which new words are formed by shortening other words. It was further explained that the process involves the deletion of the initial part, the final part, or both parts of the words. More than that, in the cognates listed above, the parts of the words being deleted involve the initial, medial, and final parts of the words.

- deletions of tense vowel + consonant

4.9.4.10a	/Jə.ˈwʊ.hə.ri:/	MK:	/Jo.ˈwɑ.ri:/	jeweler
4.9.4.10b	/zə.dʊ.həj/	BR:	/zəd.dəj/	wow
4.10.1.14a	/si.jə.pə:/	AB, BG, DL, KP, KT, MN, TN:	/sə.pə:/	who
4.10.1.14b	/bə.li.jəw/	BL:	/bə.ləw/	he/she
4.10.3.15	/mə.ˈwʊ:/	BT:	/mu:/	will/want
4.10.4.9	/bʊ.rʊ:/	RP:	/mu:/	hunt
4.10.4.13	/bʊ.wə.jə:/	BG:	/bə.jə:/	crocodile 2

All deletions are syncope. The vowels (involving high-front, low-mid, and high-back) in every segment-cluster becomes the nucleus of a certain syllable and the consonant becomes the onset of the following syllable. Lenis consonants, especially approximants, dominate the onset. All deletions are word-shortening.

- deletions of lax vowel + consonant

4.11.1.2	/kɪ.tə.ɹəŋ/	AB:	/kə.ɹəŋ/	we
4.11.3.5	/sə.ɹəŋ/	BJ, KT, MK, SB:	/sə.ɹəŋ/	someone
4.11.3.10	/kə.hən.dək/	BS, JM, MU, PL, RP:	/kən.dək/	will 1
4.11.4.1	/bɑ.pəz/	BG, BK, MK, MO, MU, PL, SR:	/bəz/	father
4.11.4.2	/Jəm.bɑ.tən/	BR:	/Jəm.bən/	bridge
4.11.4.5a	/fə.ɹə.dəh/	BJ:	/pə.dəh/	advantage
4.11.4.5b	/dɪ.jə.ɹəŋ/	BG:	/dɪ.jə.ɹəŋ/	they
4.11.4.10a	/sə.hə.dət/	BR:	/sə.dət/	creed
4.11.4.10b	/sə.kə.ləh/	BK, SR:	/sə.kul/	school
4.11.5.5	/mʊ.ɹə.lɪm/	AS, BP, DL, LK, SD:	/mə.lɪm/	Islamic theologian
4.12.1.14a	/zɪ.jə.rəh/	BJ, BT, KT:	/Jə.rəh/	pilgrimage
4.12.1.14b	/təm.pɪ.jəs/	PL:	/təm.pəs/	wind-blown
4.12.3.2a	/sə.dɪ.kɪt/	BG, BL, DL, LK, SB, SD:	/sɪ.kɪt/	few
4.12.3.2b	/sə.dəŋ/	MK:	/səŋ/	on progress
4.12.3.5a	/kə.mʊ.dɪ.jən/	AS, BP, DL, JM, LK, MK, SD:	/kʊ.dɪ.jən/	later
4.12.3.5b	/məm.bə.li:/	BK, JM:	/mbə.li:/	buy
4.12.3.8	/kə.rən.jəŋ/	BS, SR:	/kɪn.jəŋ/	basket
4.12.3.9a	/pə.rɪ.jʊk/	MU, RP:	/pɪ.jʊz/	cooking pot 9
4.12.3.9b	/gʊ.bər.nʊr/	LK, MK:	/gʊp.nʊr/	governor
4.12.3.9c	/bən.də.ɹəŋ/	LK:	/bən.dəŋ/	bright 1
4.12.3.12a	/kə.lə.lə.wər/	BG, BT:	/kə.lə.wər/	bat 7
4.12.3.12b	/sə.gə.lɪn.tɪr/	RI:	/sə.gən.təl/	few
4.12.3.13	/sə.mu.wə:/	SB:	/su.me:/	all
4.12.4.6a	/sə.nən.tjə.sə:/	RI:	/sən.tjə.sə:/	always 9
4.12.4.6b	/lə.pə.ŋən/	BG, BL, ML:	/lə.pəŋ/	field
4.12.4.6c	/də.ŋən/	AB, KP, MN, TN:	/dəŋ/	together with 1
4.12.4.8a	/Jə.ŋən/	MK:	/Jən/	do not
4.12.4.8b	/gə.rə.ŋən/	KT:	/gə.rəŋ/	what on earth
4.12.4.8c	/kə.rən.jəŋ/	SR:	/kɪn.jəŋ/	basket
4.12.4.9	/bɑ.rəŋ.kə.li:/	AB:	/məŋ.kə.li:/	probable 1
4.12.4.12	/kə.lɪ.jən/	ML:	/kɪ.jən/	you (plural)
4.12.4.15a	/kə.ˈwʊs/	TN:	/kʊs/	T-shirt
4.12.4.15b	/mə.ˈwʊ.lʊt/	BJ, BT:	/mʊ.lʊt/	birthday of Prophet Muhammad
4.12.5.9	/dʊ.rɪ.jən/	MU, RP:	/dɪ.jən/	Durio zibethinus
4.12.5.13	/Jʊ.wə.dəh/	KC:	/Jə.dəh/	cake/gateau

The segment-cluster of schwa + consonant dominates the deletions. The cluster of low-mid-central vowel + consonant becomes “the runner up”. Two other lax vowels, i.e. high-front and high-back are also found in the clusters. Most deletions are syncope. The vowel in each segment-cluster mostly becomes the nucleus of a certain syllable and the consonant mostly becomes the onset of the following syllable.

Different phenomena are found: the cluster becomes the nucleus + coda of the initial syllable; instead of aphaeresis, the segment-cluster deletion is syncope (12.3.5b); the segment-cluster is split: the vowel becomes the nucleus of the initial syllable and the consonant becomes the coda of the final syllable; the deletion of the split segment-cluster can be identified as the combination of syncope and apocope (12.3.8); the segment-cluster becomes the nucleus + coda of the penultimate; so, the deletion is, indeed, syncope (12.3.9b); the cluster is split: the vowel becomes the nucleus of the initial syllable and the consonant becomes the onset of the final syllable; so, the deletion of the split segment-cluster is syncope (12.3.13); the segment-cluster becomes the nucleus + coda of the antepenultimate; the deletion is, indeed, syncope (12.4.6a); the segment-cluster becomes the nucleus + coda of the final syllable; so, the deletion is, indeed, apocope (11.4.10b, 12.4.6b-c, & 12.4.8c).

Segment-cluster deletions in 11.4.1, 11.4.10a, 12.3.1, 12.3.5b, 12.3.9b&c, 12.3.12a&b, 12.4.6b, 12.4.8a-c, 12.4.9, 12.4.12, 12.4.15b are haplology. The other deletions are word-shortening. Therefore, the deletions of the segment-cluster of lax vowel + consonant are dominated by word-shortening.

• deletions of CVC

4.13.1.1	/gə.lɪm.pʌŋ/	UK:	/ga.lɪŋ/	lie on the ground
4.13.1.2a	/təŋ.kʊ.rʌp/	PL:	/kʊ.ʏəp/	face downward
4.13.1.2b	/tər.sə.dʌk/	KT:	/sə.də.kʌn/	choking
4.13.1.2c	/ʔʌ.gʊs.tʊs/	MK:	/ʔʌ.gʊjɪh/	August
4.13.1.3	/Cɪn.Cɔŋ/	BL:	/Cɔŋ/	speak a lot
4.13.1.5a1	/ʔəm.pʌt/	MO:	/pɛʔ/	four
4.13.1.5a2	/ʔəm.pə.du:/	BS, PL:	/pə.du:/	gall/bile 1
4.13.1.5b	/ʔən.tʌh/	JM:	/tʌh/	I don't know
4.13.1.5c	/ʔʌm.bʌ.Cʌŋ/	DL:	/mʌn.Cʌŋ/	<i>Mangifera foetida</i>
4.13.1.5d1	/ʔʌm.pə.la:/	PL:	/pə.lo:/	gizzard
4.13.1.5d2	/ʔʌm.pə.lʌs/	BJ:	/pʌ.lʌs/	sand-paper
4.13.1.5e	/ʔʌ.kʌn/	MK:	/ka:/	will/want
4.13.1.5f	/ʔʌr.lo.ji:/	KC:	/lu.ji:/	wristwatch
4.13.1.5g	/ʔʌl.pʊ.kʌt/	AS, BP, DL, LK, MK, SD, SR:	/pʊ.kʌt/	avocado 1
4.13.1.7	/səŋ.sə.ra:/	BG:	/sa.ro:/	miserable
4.13.1.10	/hən.dʌk/	AS, BG, BP, DL, LK, LL, MO, PL, PT, SD, TM:	/nʌʔ/	will/want
4.13.2.2	/sʊ.dʌh/	LK, MN, TN:	/so:/	already
4.13.2.4	/gəm.ba.la:/	MK:	/ba.lo:/	shepherd
4.13.2.5a	/mən.də.kʌm/	RI:	/nə.kʌm/	crouch
4.13.2.5b	/məŋ.gɪ.gɪt/	BG:	/ŋɪ.geʔɪt/	bite
4.13.2.5c	/məm.pə.lʌm/	OL, RP, SD:	/pə.lʌm/	mango 1
4.13.2.5d1	/mən.tɪ.mʊn/	BT:	/tɪ.mʊn/	cucumber 1
4.13.2.5d2	/sə.mən.ta.ra:/	MK:	/sa.ta.ro:/	while
4.13.2.9	/rʌm.bʊt/	UK:	/bʊ:k/	hair
4.13.2.12a	/lʌk.sa.ma.na:/	MK:	/Ca.mo.no:/	admiral
4.13.2.12b	/lɛŋ.kʊ.wʌs/	OL:	/kʊ.wʌs/	<i>Alpiia galanga</i>
4.13.2.13a	/kə.lʌ.kʊ.wʌn/	TM:	/kə.lʌ.ku:/	behavior
4.13.2.13b	/bɛŋ.kʊ.wʌŋ/	MK:	/bɪŋ.ku:/	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>
4.13.2.14	/kʌ.jʌʔ/	KP:	/ke:/	like

Most segment-clusters become a particular syllable, either the initial, penultimate, or final; and the mid vowels, especially schwa, dominate the nucleus of the syllables. The deletions comprise aphaeresis, syncope, and apocope. Split segment-clusters are found in 13.1.5c (aphaeresis + syncope), 13.1.5e (aphaeresis + apocope), 13.1.10 (aphaeresis + syncope), & 13.2.5a&b (aphaeresis + syncope). Segment-cluster deletions in 13.1.2c and 13.1.3 are haplology. The other segment-cluster deletions are word-shortenings. Therefore, the deletions of the segment-cluster of CVC are dominated by word-shortening.

• Deletions of VCC or VCV

4.14.2.3a	/məm.bə.li:/	BG, MU, PL:	/mə.li:/	buy 2
4.14.2.3b	/bɛŋ.kʌ.rʊŋ/	LL:	/bʌ.lʊn/	lizard
4.14.2.3c	/pər.gɪ:/	AB, KP, MN, MK:	/pi:/	go
4.14.2.3d	/pər.ma.da.ni:/	MK:	/pa.da.ni:/	rug
4.14.2.3e	/sən.nʌn.ti.ja.sa:/	RI:	/sən.tjə.sə:/	always
4.14.2.3f	/gə.lʌm.bɪr/	LL:	/gʌ.bɪr/	wattle
4.14.2.4	/bʌh.wʌ.sa:/	SR:	/ba.sʌw/	that

All deletions are syncope. In VCC, the vowel in every segment-cluster becomes the nucleus of a certain syllable. Most of the first consonant in VCC becomes the coda of the same syllable; exception is found in 14.2.3f because it becomes the onset of the following syllable. Most of the second consonant in VCC becomes the onset of the following syllable; exception is found in 14.2.3f, because it becomes the coda of the following syllable. The segment-cluster in 14.2.3e is split VCV: the first vowel becomes the nucleus

of the initial syllable, the consonant becomes the onset of the pre-antepenultimate, and the second vowel becomes the nucleus of the antepenultimate. All deletions are word-shortening.

• deletions of other type of segment-cluster

4.15.1.5	/ʔal.mar.hum/	BR:	/ma.rum/	late/deceased
4.15.1.7	/sem.bah.jan/	MK:	/ma.jan/	pray
4.16.1.1	/ke.pa.da:/	MK:	/ka:/	to 1
4.16.1.2	/te.rI.ma.kasIh/	PL:	/mo.kase:/	gratitude
4.16.1.4a	/ke.pon.na.kan/	MO:	/na.kan/	nephew/niece
4.16.1.4b	/ke.le.la.war/	LL:	/la.wah/	bad
4.16.1.4c	/ke.pa.da:/	AB, MN, TN:	/pa:/	to
4.16.1.10	/ha.li.lIn.tar/	DL, LK:	/lin.tay/	lightning
4.16.2.4	/ba.gaj.ma.na:/	MK:	/ba.za:/	how
4.16.2.5	/se.men.ta.ra:/	OL:	/sen.ta:/	while
4.17.1.4	/kI.ta.ɔ.ran/	MN, TN:	/to.ran/	we
4.17.1.10	/ha.rI.ba.ɔan/	MK:	/rI.ban/	lap
4.17.2.2	/dI.ja.ɔ.ran/	BG:	/jo.ran/	they
4.18.2.4	/kI.ta.ɔ.ran/	AB, KP:	/ka.to/	we
4.19.2.1	/dI.ja.ɔ.ran/	AB, MN, TN:	/do.ran/	they
4.19.2.4	/ʔa.du.haj/	AS, BJ, PL, SR:	/ʔaj/	wow
4.20.1.4	/ke.ro.ɔ.ko.ɔan/	UK:	/yo.kun/	throat
4.20.1.7	/se.men.ta.ra:/	MK:	/ta.ro:/	while
4.20.1.10	/ha.rI.ba.ɔan/	DL:	/yi.be:/	lap
4.20.2.1	/ber.ba.ku.han.tam/	BT:	/be.ran.tem/	fight/quarrel
4.20.2.13	/ke.lu.war.ga:/	BJ, BR:	/ku.laz/	kin/relatives
4.21.2.1	/dI.ja.ɔ.ran/	AB, MN, KP:	/don/	they
4.22.2.1	/ma.ra.ba.ha.ja:/	MK:	/ma.ra:/	distress
4.23.2.3	/ka.la.Je.ɔ.kIɔ/	AS, KC, MK, MO:	/ka.lo:/	scorpion
4.24.1.2	/mus.ti:/	KP:	/mus/	must
4.24.2.9a	/lo.tre:/	BJ:	/lot/	lottery
4.24.2.9b	/se.ɔ.sa.ra:/	MK:	/san.saj/	miserable
4.25.1.1	/se.tri.ka:/	MN:	/stri.k/	flatiron

The segment-cluster deletions comprise aphaeresis, syncope, and apocope. Each segment-cluster in 16.1.1, 16.1.2, 16.1.4a&b, 16.1.10, 16.2.4, 20.1.7, 20.2.13, 22.2.1, 23.2.3 constitutes two/three successive syllables. Each cluster in 16.1.4c & 20.1.10 constitutes two non-successive syllables: the first becomes the initial syllable and the second becomes the final syllable. Each deleted cluster in 24 consists of CV which is followed by length.

In 15.1.5, the segment-cluster is split into two parts: CVC as the initial syllable + consonant as the onset in the final syllable. In 16.2.5, it is split into two parts: CV as part of the antepenultimate + CV as the final syllable. In 20.2.1, it is split into three parts: CV as the pre-antepenultimate + CV as the antepenultimate + consonant as the onset of the penultimate. In 25.1.1, it is split into two parts: vowel as the nucleus of the initial syllable + CV which is followed by length as the final syllable. In the other cognates (out of the ones in the data previously-mentioned), each segment-cluster is split into parts and they are distributed in various positions within a cognate. Only the deletion in 24.2.9b is haplology. Meanwhile, the other deletions are word-shortening.

Deletions of Cluster along with the Occurrence of Length

5.1.2.12.5	/ l u . t u t /	ML:	/ t u : t /	k n e e
5.2.1.4.10	/ d a . h a n /	ML, MU, OL, UK:	/ d a : n /	b r a n c h 4
5.2.1.6.10	/ p o . h o n /	BG, ML, RP:	/ p o : n /	t r e e
5.2.2.1.9	/ s I . r I h /	RP:	/ s I : h /	b e t e l
5.2.2.4.8	/ J a . ɔ a n /	MK:	/ J a : n /	d o n o t
5.2.2.4.9	/ ʔ a . r a n /	OL:	/ ʔ a : n /	c h a r c o a l 5
5.2.2.5.9	/ b u . r u n /	OL:	/ b u : n /	b i r d 4

The syllable structure of the segment-cluster in 5.1 is CV; and the deletion is aphaeresis. The syllable structure of the segment-cluster in 5.2 is VC; and all deletions are syncope. Low-central-lax vowel dominates the vowel and post-alveolar-trill dominates the consonant occurring in the segment-clusters in 5.2. All deletions cause the alternations of disyllabic Indonesian cognates into monosyllabic Malay cognates. While the segment-cluster is deleted in the Indonesian cognates, length occurs after the nucleus of each monosyllabic Malay cognate. Despite the occurrence of the length in the monosyllabic Malay

cognates, since they are closed, the nucleus of each monosyllabic Malay cognate is realized as a lax vowel. In addition, every vowel in the deleted cluster is identical with the nucleus of the monosyllabic MY cognates; so, all cluster deletions listed above are haplology.

CONCLUSION

Compared to single vowels, more single consonants are deleted. Compared to single fortis consonants (dominated by the glottal-plosive), more single lenis consonants are deleted. Among the lenis-consonant deletions, trill and nasal show their dominations. Some deletions of single consonants are associated with dissimilation. The dissimilation is dealing with the efforts to avoid the adjacent occurrence of homorganic consonants. Meanwhile, some other deletions of single consonants are associated with the efforts of avoiding complex consonant-cluster occurrence.

The deletions of single tense vowels involve less vowels (low-central, high-back, and mid-back) which also occur in less cognates. In other words, the deletions of single lax vowels involve more vowels: high-front, mid-front, mid-central or schwa, low-central, high-back, and mid-back. In addition, the deletions of single lax V-s are also found in more cognates.

Abundant cognates show the deletions of single consonants as syncope. Therefore, the closed final syllables in the Indonesian cognates are altered into open syllables in the Malay cognates. Simultaneously, the lax vowel becoming the nucleus of the closed final syllable is altered into tense vowel becoming the nucleus of the open final syllable. Consequently, length occurs to “accompany” the occurrence of the tense/long vowels. In addition, length occurrence was also found in certain Malay cognates (in which certain clusters are deleted). Further investigations are needed to identify that the morphophonemic phenomena are the alternations of single consonants and/or segment-clusters into length.

The deletions of single consonants, the ones with or without the occurrence of length, do not cause any difference in the amount of the syllables. Instead, some cause the difference of the structure of the syllable where the single consonant is deleted: the closed syllables in the Indonesian cognates are altered into open syllables in the Malay cognates. Meanwhile, the deletions of single vowels do: the amount of the syllables in the Malay cognates is one-syllable less than in the Indonesian cognates.

The deletions of segment-clusters (except the deletions of two-consonant clusters) cause the difference in the amount of the syllables. In addition, the deletions can be categorized into two types: haplology or word-shortenings. Between the two, word-shortenings dominate the types.

To sum-up, the segment-deletions, both the deletions of single segment and segment-cluster, comprise aphaeresis, syncope, and apocope. Meanwhile, some deletions of segment-clusters comprise the combinations of the three types of deletions. The combinations are closely associated with the deletions of split-clusters.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, B & Mahmud, L. H. 2025. Segmental English phonemes in NF's Rap Song *Story*: exploring type and rule. *Jurnal Onoma: Pendidikan, Bahasa dan Sastra*, 11(3), 3647-3658. <https://doi.org/10.30605/onoma.v11i3.6727>
- Abu Bakar, Mukhlis. 2019. Sebutan Johor-Riau dan sebutan baku dalam konteks identitas masyarakat Melayu Singapura. *Issues in language studies*, 8(2), 61-78. DOI: [10.33736/ils.1521.2019](https://doi.org/10.33736/ils.1521.2019)
- Alwi, H. 2013. *Perbandingan antara tatabahasa Dewan dengan tatabahasa baku bahasa Indonesia*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. https://openlibrary.org/books/OL25951337M/Perbandingan_Antara_Tatabahasa_Dewan_Dengan_Tatabahasa_Baku_Bahasa_Indonesia
- Crystal, D. (2008). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics*. Sixth Edition. Carlton: Blackwell Publishing. DOI: [10.1002/9781444302776](https://doi.org/10.1002/9781444302776)
- Deterding, D., Gardiner, I. A., & Noorashid, N. (2022). *The phonetics of Malay*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108942836>
- Moore-Cantwell, C., Tessier, A., & Farris-Trimble, A. 2025. Learning accurate onset clusters: perception lags behind production. *Language and Speech* 00 (0), 1-27. DOI: [10.1177/00238309251362881](https://doi.org/10.1177/00238309251362881) <https://journals.sagepub.com/home/las>
- Nuraeni, C. 2108. Word formation. *Wanastra*, X(1), 31-41. [10.31294/w.v10i1.2725](https://doi.org/10.31294/w.v10i1.2725)

- Roach, P. (2009). *English phonetics and phonology: a practical course*. Fourth edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <https://studylib.net/doc/26110436/peter-roach-english-phonetics-and-phonol>
- Suyanto, Romadhony, A., Sthevanie, F., & Ismail, R. N. 2021. Augmented words to improve a deep learning-based Indonesian syllabification. *Heliyon*, 7(e08115). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e08115>
- Syamsuar, F. 2018. *Aspek fonologis dalam pembentukan kata*. Bogor: UIKA Press. <https://uikapress.uika-bogor.ac.id/?tag=aspek-fonologis-dalam-pembentukan-kata>
- Syamsuar, F. 2025. Phonology. Slides presented at Master of Linguistics Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Jederal Soedirman. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1j5GxqmTsnVMYAu3abSuM4OEoi5mzdgsO/view>
- Syamsuar, F. & Priyoto. 2025. Fonotaktik, struktur silabel, dan alternasi bunyi dalam kognat bahasa Indonesia dan dialek bahasa Melayu di Indonesia. Unpublished research report funded by “Pendanaan Hibah Penelitian BIMA 2025” of The Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Wardah, N. & Subiyanto, A. 2019. Morphophonemic analysis on postpositional affixes in Kamano language of Papua New Guinea: an item and process approach. *Parole: Journal of Linguistics and Education*, 9(2), 90-100. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/parole.v9i2.90-1001>
- Yavaş, M. 2011. *Applied English Phonology*. Second edition. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell. <https://id.scribd.com/document/963643617/Applied-English-Phonology-Second-Edition-Mehmet-Yavas-Auth-ebook-clean-rebuild-edition>
- Yule, G. 2010. *The study of language*. fourth Edition. New York: Cambridge University Press. https://studylib.net/doc/27344567/the-study-of-language-george-yule#google_vignette

CURRICULUM VITAE

Complete Name : Fauzi Syamsuar
Institution : Universitas Pertiwi
Education : earned Bachelor of English Education from IKIP MALANG in 1998;
earned Master of Theoretical Linguistics from Universitas Indonesia in 2010;
earned Doctor of Theoretical Linguistics from Universitas Indonesia in 2015.
Research Interests: Phonology dan Morphology