The Acoustic Features of Ulu Terengganu Malay Monophthongs

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Abstract : Dialect is one of the language variants emerge due to certain factors. One of the distinctive dialects spoken by people in Malaysia is the one spoken by those who reside in the inland area of the East Peninsular Malaysia; Hulu Terengganu, which is known as Ulu Terengganu Malay dialect. This dialect is unique since it possesses ancient elements in its phonology elements, which makes it is hard to be understood by people who come from other states. There is dearth of acoustic studies of the dialect in which this paper aims to attain by describing the quality of the monophthongs found in the dialect instrumentally based on their first and second formant values. The hertz values are observed and recorded from the waveforms and spectrograms depicted in PRAAT version 6.0.43 software. The findings show that Ulu Terengganu Malay speakers produced ten monophthongs namely $|\varepsilon|$, |e|, |a|, |e|, |a|, |o|, |o|, |o|, |o| and |o| which applauds a few monophthongs suggested by past researchers which were based on auditory impression namely $|\varepsilon|$, |e|, |a|, |o|, |o| and |o|. It also discovers the other five monophthongs of the dialect which are unknown before namely |e|, |o|, |o|, |o| and |o|.

Keywords: acoustic analysis, dialect, formant values, monophthongs, Ulu Terengganu Malay

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