

**PHONOLOGICAL CHANGES OF MINANGKABAUNESE LANGUAGE
SPOKEN BY CHINESE ETHNIC IN PADANG**

Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

to Obtain Strata One (S1) Degree



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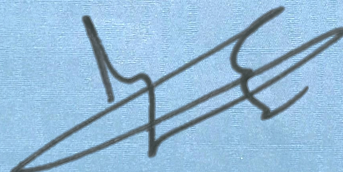
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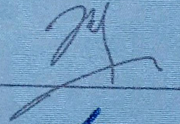

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ABSTRACT

Putri, Sherly Katrina. 2021. *Phonological Changes of Minangkabaunese Language Spoken by Chinese Ethnic in Padang*. Thesis. Padang: English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang.

This research was aimed at finding out the phonemic and phonetic changes in Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang. The type of this research was descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research were the sounds of words of Minangkabaunese language produced by Chinese Ethnic living in Pondok Area in Padang that experience phonological changes. The instruments that were used were list of words composed of 400 Minangkabaunese words, recording tool, and writing equipment. The data were collected using four techniques: interview, recording, transcribing, and note taking. The data were analyzed qualitatively. Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that there are seven kinds of phonemic changes and two kinds of phonetic changes that occur in the Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang. It is concluded that the phonemic and phonetic changes that occur in Minangkabau Pondok dialect indicate that Minangkabaunese language is spoken by another different ethnic group that lives in Padang.

Keywords: Phonological changes, Phonemic changes, Phonetic changes, Minangkabau Pondok dialect

ABSTRAK

Putri, Sherly Katrina. 2021. *Phonological Changes of Minangkabaunese Language Spoken by Chinese Ethnic in Padang*. Thesis. Padang: Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perubahan fonemis dan fonetik dalam bahasa Minangkabau yang dituturkan oleh etnis Tionghoa yang tinggal di Padang. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini adalah bunyi kata-kata bahasa Minangkabau yang dihasilkan oleh Etnis Tionghoa yang tinggal di Kawasan Pondok Padang yang mengalami perubahan fonologis. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah daftar kata yang terdiri dari 400 kata Minangkabau, alat perekam, dan alat tulis. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan empat teknik yaitu wawancara, perekaman, transkrip, dan pencatatan. Data dianalisis secara kualitatif. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, ditemukan tujuh macam perubahan fonem dan dua macam perubahan fonetik yang terjadi dalam bahasa Minangkabau yang dituturkan oleh etnis Tionghoa yang tinggal di Padang. Disimpulkan bahwa perubahan fonemis dan fonetik yang terjadi pada dialek Minangkabau Pondok menunjukkan bahwa bahasa Minangkabau dituturkan oleh suku lain yang berbeda yang tinggal di Padang.

Kata Kunci: Perubahan fonologis, Perubahan fonemis, Perubahan fonetis, Bahasa Minangkabau Dialek Pondok

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Padang, August 2021

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research Problem

Chinese is an ethnic group that has become a part of diversity in Indonesia, which has existed long before the arrival of the European people. Before the European people arrived in Indonesia, many Chinese traders had come to trade in the archipelago. These traders traded to Indonesia and settled, which of course could have been months in the archipelago waiting for changes in the monsoons (Noordjanah, 2004: 1).

One of the cities in Indonesia where Chinese ethnic lives is Padang, particularly in the area known as Kampung Pondok. Padang is the largest city on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, as well as the capital of West Sumatra Province. The residents are dominated by Minangkabau ethnic, and most of them are Muslim. However, although the majority of the population in Padang is Muslim, it is indeed a multi-ethnic city. In addition to the Minangkabau ethnic group whose number is dominant, reaching more than 90% in the city of Padang, there are also several other ethnicities living in Padang, one of which is Chinese. Most of the Chinese people in Padang live in the Chinatown area which is often called *Kampung Pondok*. Even though the majority of Chinese community lives in Kampung Pondok, this does not make the Chinese community feel like foreigners in this area due to the their frequent interaction with the Minangkabau community.

Furthermore, due to their frequent interaction with Minangkabau people, they can speak Minangkabaunese language and use it in their daily interaction. This becomes the uniqueness of Chinese community living in Padang. However, the Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese community in Padang has some differences from the standard Minangkabaunese, especially in its phonological system. They use several sounds which are not recognized in the standard Minangkabaunese. Several studies categorize Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese community in Padang as Minangkabau Pondok dialect, for example Makmur, Kuswarno, Novianti, and Sjarifah (2019) and Muhajir, Latief, and Tiara (2020).

Dialect is a variation of language based on different aspects of language such as phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicon, and semantics. According to Meillet (1967: 69) the term dialect is used in relation to the state of the language in Greece where there are differences in the language used by their respective supporters, but not to the point that they feel they have a different language. These differences do not prevent them from feeling the same language. .

The Minangkabau Pondok dialect is the Minangkabaunese dialect which has undergone an adjustment following the Chinese dialect in the city of Padang. The Chinese Pondok still use the Minangkabaunese like the Minangkabau people in general, but because they are descended from China, their tongue is not fluent in the Minangkabaunese. So the language is still Minangkabaunese. The Chinese people make it easier for the Minangkabaunese by not changing the meaning or

rules of the Minangkabaunese itself. For example in vocal adjustment “a” into “o” and prefix adjustment “ma-, ta-“ into “me-, te-“.

| Indonesian language | Minangkabaunese language | Minangkabau Pondok dialect |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| batuk | batuak | batok |
| menjawab | manjawek | menjawek |
| terkilir | takilok | tekilok |

The difference between standard Minangkabaunese and Minangkabau Pondok dialect is in the sound or sound of the pronunciation. All Chinese people in Padang can speak Minangkabau Pondok dialect and make Minangkabau Pondok dialect as their daily language. Padang people do not have a problem with this phenomenon, even some Padang people when interacting with Chinese also use Minangkabau Pondok dialect.

As immigrants, the Chinese community tries to build good interactions so that the relationship between their ethnicity and the majority ethnic in Padang is the Minangkabau ethnicity. They mixed Chinese dialects with Minangkabaunese, because they have a different language. The Chinese community chooses the middle way as a form of their adaptation, namely mixing the Minangkabaunese with Chinese dialect. Then the Minangkabau Pondok dialect was created. However, the existence of the Minangkabau Pondok dialect does not mean that the Chinese ethnic groups living in Padang forget their mother tongue. Actually, Minangkabau Pondok dialect is still Minangkabaunese language, but it is just different in the dialect or accent. Simply, Minangkabau Pondok dialect is still Minangkabaunese language but different in accent and pronunciation. The Chinese people insert their native accent when speaking Minangkabaunese

language, and this is a peculiarity of the Minangkabau Pondok dialect. Thus, it is interesting to study.

From the linguistics perspective, the study on Minangkabau Pondok dialect is interesting as well as important to do. This is a unique phenomenon where the ethnic coming from outside Minangkabau region also uses Minangkabaunese language with a different dialect. Such different dialect is very obvious in a phonological aspect that leads to phonological changes in several phonemes produced by Chinese community living in Padang.

Moreover, the study on phonological changes that occur in Minangkabau Pondok dialect needs to be conducted because most of previous studies only focused on phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language spoken by Minangkabaunese people living in different regions in West Sumatra. Amri and Rosa (2013) focused on phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language spoken in Kuranji, Padang. Then, Desnilawati (2014) studied phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language spoken in Pariaman Regency. Furthermore, Antoni, Irham, Ronsi (2019) discussed phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language spoken in Sijunjung Regency. Moreover, Marta and Cahyani (2020) studied phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language spoken in Kenagarian Koto Alam of Lima Puluh Kota Regency. It is very clear that those previous studies analyzed phonological changes spoken by Minangkabaunese people living in different regions. Meanwhile, this study explored the phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language spoken by other ethnic, i.e. Chinese ethnic in Padang.

The study on Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang, or known as Minangkabau Pondok dialect, has been done by two groups of researchers. The first study was done by Makmur et al. (2018) that focused on cultural elements that occurred in Minangkabaunese and Chinese in Padang. The second study was conducted by Muhajir et al. (2019) focused on the influence of Minangkabaunese Pondok dialect to the culture of Chinese ethnic living in Padang. Those two previous studies discussed Minangkabau Pondok dialect from culture perspectives. Meanwhile, this study discussed the phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language that occur in the Minangkabau Pondok dialect. So this research is very interesting and necessary to be studied.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The problem related to the use of Minangkabau Pondok dialect by Chinese living in Padang can be studied in different perspectives. From phonology perspectives, it can be studied from the structure and the changes of sounds spoken by Chinese living in Padang. From phonetics perspectives, it can be studied from the aspects of organ of speech that causes Chinese living in Padang unable to produce several sounds in the standard Minangkabaunese. From sociolinguistics perspectives, it can be studied from the influence of Minangkabaunese language to the social interaction of Chinese living in Padang. The problem in this study was identified from phonology perspectives, in terms of

changes that occur in Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese community living in Padang.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the problem of this research is limited to the phonological changes in the Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese community living in Padang, particularly in Kampung Pondok or Chinatown area.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the identification and limitation of the problem mentioned above, the problem of this research is formulated into the following question “What are the phonological changes that occur in the Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese community living in Padang?”

1.5 Research Questions

The problem that has been formulated is elaborated into the following research questions:

1. What are the phonemic changes that occur in Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese community living in Padang?
2. What are the phonetic changes that occur in Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese community living in Padang?

1.6 Purposes of the Research

Based on the research questions, this research was intended:

1. To find out the phonemic changes that occur in Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese community living in Padang.
2. To find out the phonetic changes that occur in Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese community living in Padang.

1.7 Significance of Research

Theoretically, the results of this research can be useful in developing theories in phonology, especially in phonetic changes and phonemic changes. This study is helpful to give an understanding of how sounds in a certain language may experience systematic changes..

Practically, the results of this study are expected to enrich the understanding of the readers that Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese ethnic in Padang is a phenomenon that can be studied from different linguistics perspectives, such as from phonology point of view. Moreover, the results of this research may be employed to help the other researchers in conducting similar research with different focus.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

Dialect : A variation of language distinguished by features of vocabulary, grammar, and

pronunciation because of different social status and geographical area of the speakers.

Minangkabaunese : The mother tongue and the language used in daily interactions of people living in the province of West Sumatra.

Minangkabau Pondok Dialect : Minangkabaunese which has undergone an adjustment following the Chinese dialect in the city of Padang. The word “pondok” refers to the “pondok village” where most of the Chinese ethnic in Padang live.

Phonology : The study of the pattern of sound or sound structure in a language.

Phonological changes : Any changes in the Minangkabaunese language sound structure that include phonemic and phonetic changes.