

**A STUDY ON SEGMENTAL PHONEMES DISTRIBUTION OF
MINANGKABAUNESE SPOKEN IN *NAGARI PASIE LAWEH***

THESIS

*Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Strata One (S1)
Degree in English Department FBS UNP*



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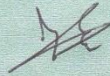
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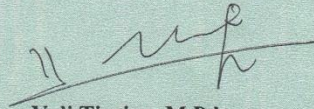
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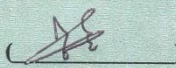
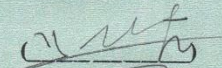
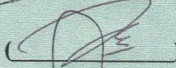
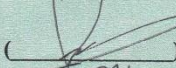
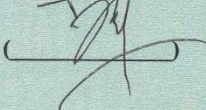
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ABSTRAK

Anindia Putri. 2013. A Study on Segmental Phonemes Distribution of Minangkabaunese Spoken in Nagari Pasie Laweh. Fakultas Bahasa Dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Bahasa Minangkabau di *Nagari Pasie Laweh* memiliki sistem fonologi yang unik. penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan distribusi fonem vokal, konsonan dan diftong dalam bahasa Minangkabau di *Nagari Pasie Laweh* yang merupakan bagian dari dialek Tanah Datar.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif dimana penjabaran data dipaparkan dalam bentuk deskripsi data dan tabel. Data diambil dengan melakukan wawancara dengan informan. Data yang telah diambil dianalisa dengan menggunakan konsep minimal pair untuk menentukan status fonemnya. Kemudian masing-masing jenis fonem dikelompokkan berdasarkan posisinya dalam kata yaitu; awal, tengah dan akhir.

Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa bahasa Minangkabau di *Nagari Pasie Laweh* memiliki; 5 fonem vokal, yaitu: /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, 18 konsonan, yaitu: /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /ʔ/, /s/, /č/, /j/, /m/, /n/, /ɲ/, /ŋ/, l, /r/, /w/, /y/, fonem /r/ mempunyai satu alofon yaitu [ɾ] dan 6 diftong, yaitu: /ia/, /ua/, /au/, /ai/, /ao/, /ae/. Fonem /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, dan /a/, berdistribusi lengkap, namun fonem /a/ sering digantikan oleh fonem /o/ dan /oa/ di posisi awal dan akhir kata. Fonem /p/, /b/, /t/, /s/, /m/, /n/, /r/, /l/, /ɲ/ berdistribusi lengkap, sedangkan Fonem /d/, /k/, /g/, /č/, /j/, /ŋ/, /w/, /y/ berdistribusi tidak lengkap, hanya muncul di awal dan tengah kata, dan fonem /ʔ/ hanya muncul di akhir kata. Semua diftong tidak berdistribusi lengkap /ia/, /ua/, /ai/ hanya muncul di tengah dan akhir kata, diftong /ea/ ditengah kata, diftong /au/ dan /oa/ hanya muncul diakhir kata.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRAK	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF APPENDICES	vii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of the Problem.....	1
1.2. Identification of the Problem.....	3
1.3. Limitation of the Problem.....	3
1.4. Formulation of the Problem.....	3
1.5. The Research Questions.....	4
1.6. Purpose of the Research.....	4
1.7. Significance of the Research	4
1.8. Definition of Key Terms.....	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1. Concepts of Phonetics and Phonology	6
2.2. Phoneme	8
2.2.1. Definitions of phonemes.....	8
2.2.2. Types of phonemes.....	9
2.2.2.1. Segmental Phonemes	9
2.2.2.2. Suprasegmental Phonemes.....	15
2.3. Minangkabaunese.....	17
2.4. Segmental Phonemes of Minangkabaunese.....	18
2.4.1. Vowels of Minangkabaunese.....	18
2.4.2. Consonants of Minangkabaunese.....	18
2.4.3. Diphthongs of Minangkabaunese.....	19
2.5. Phonemes: Identification and Distribution.....	20
2.5.1. Phonemes Identification.....	20
2.5.2. Distribution of Phonemes of Minangkabaunese.....	21
2.6. Swadesh List.....	24

2.7. Previous Related Studies.....	25
2.8. Conceptual Framework.....	26
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1. Research Types.....	28
3.2. Data and Informants.....	28
3.3. Instruments of the Study.....	29
3.4. Techniques of Collecting data.....	29
3.5 Techniques of Analyzing Data.....	30
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS	
4.1. Data Descriptions and Discussions.....	30
4.1.1. Data Description	30
4.1.2. Data Analysis.....	31
4.1.2.1. Phoneme Identification.....	31
4.1.2.2. Phonemes Expalanation.....	39
4.1.1.3. Phonemes Distribution of Minangkabaunese spoken in Nagari Pasie Laweh.....	53
4.2. Findings.....	67
4.3. Discussions.....	67
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESSTIONS	
5.1. Conclusions.....	72
5.1. Suggestions.....	73
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	75
APPENDICES.....	78

LIST OF TABLES

1. Table 1	phonetic representation of vowels of Minangkabaunese.....	18
2. Table 2	phonetic representation of Consonants of the Minangkabaunese.....	19
3. Table 3	phonetic representation of diphthongs of Minangkabaunese	29
4. Table 4	Distribution of Vowels of Minangkabaunese	22
5. Table 5	Distribution of Consonants of Minangkabaunese...	22
6. Table 6	Distribution of Diphthongs of Minangkabaunese...	23
7. Table 7	Vowels Distribution of Minangkabaunese spoken in <i>Nagari Pasie Laweh</i>	55
8. Table 8	Consonants Distribution of Minangkabaunese spoken in <i>Nagari Pasie Laweh</i>	62
9. Table 9	Diphthongs Distribution of Minangkabaunese spoken in <i>Nagari Pasie Laweh</i>	66

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.	Appendix 1	Swadesh List	78
2.	Appendix 2	Additional List of words of Minangkabaunese Spoken in <i>Nagari Pasie Laweh</i>	83

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Minangkabaunese is one of the local languages in Indonesia. This language is commonly used by Minangkabau people in West Sumatera as their mother tongue. Like other languages, Minangkabaunese also has dialects. Each region in West Sumatera speaks Minangkabaunese by using its own dialect. The standard dialect of Minangkabaunese is in Padang because it is the capital city and the centre of the government of West Sumatera province. According to Jufrizal (1996:3-4), Minangkabaunese has six general dialects. They are dialect of Agam, dialect of Lima Puluh Kota, dialect of Pariaman, dialect of Tanah Datar, dialect of Pesisir Selatan, and dialect of Solok. These dialects are named based on Minangkabau area which consists of Tanah Datar, Agam, Limo pulauh Kota, and Rantau Area.

Although the standard dialect of Minangkabaunese is in Padang, it is differ on other dialect of Minangkabaunese such as Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*. This region has its own way in pronouncing certain phonemes. The specific characteristics of the Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh* can not be found in other areas. First, the distribution phoneme /a/ of Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh* do not occur in all positions (initial, middle, final). It occurs in the middle position, while in the initial position phoneme /a/ is often replaced by phoneme /o/ and in the final position phoneme /a/ is often replaced by phoneme /oa/. For example, in words /ola/ *ola* ‘finished’

and /kamoɑ/ *kamoɑ* ‘where’. Meanwhile, in standard Minangkabaunese use /alah/ *alah* ‘finished’

and /kama/ *kama* ‘where’. Second, the distribution of phoneme /ɾ/ in Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh* might not occur in all positions. It might occur in the final position. Meanwhile, in standard Minangkabaunese the distribution of phoneme /ɾ/ occur in all positions. For instance, in Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*, people say *garam* /gaɪam/ ‘salt’, *ragam* /ɪagam/ ‘various’. Meanwhile, standard Minangkabaunese use *garam* /garam/ ‘salt’ and *ragam* /ragam/ ‘various’.

Third, it is noticed that there are the differentiation between diphthongs of Minangkabaunese with Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*. In Minangkabaunese there are seven diphthongs, they are /ia/ such as in *kambiang* /kambian/ ‘goat’, /ua/ such as in *gapuak* /gapua?/ ‘fat’, /ea/ such as in *geleang* /gelea / ‘shake of the head’, /uy/ such as in *lutuik* /lutuy?/ ‘knee’, /oy/ such as in *roi* /royh/ ‘rose’, /aw/ such as in *lapau* /lapaw/ ‘food stall’, and /ay/ such as in *gulai* /gulay/ ‘curry’, while in Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh* there is diphthong /oa/ such as in *paso* /paso/ ‘market’. However, in *Nagari Pasie Laweh* there is no diphthong /uy/ such as *putu* /putu/ ‘break’ and *lutuk* /lutu?/ ‘knee’.

Based on the illustration above, the researcher is interested in study segmental phonemes on *Nagari Pasie Laweh*. There are some reasons why this topic is chosen. First, there has been no linguistic research of this place found yet so far. Second reason is the specific characteristics of this sub-dialect are

described clearer by the phonetic explanation. This study analyzed segmental phonemes of Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh* and the result of the study becomes a documentation of the language system of *Nagari Pasie Laweh* as part of the dialect of Minangkabaunese.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

In linguistics fields, especially about the system of a language, there are several aspects that can be researched. Some of them are morphology, syntax, phonology and so on. Phonetically there are three aspects that can be analyzed; articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, and auditory phonetics. Then, in the phonological system of a language, there are two aspects that can be analyzed; segmental aspect such as vowels, consonants, diphthongs; suprasegmental aspect such as pitch, stress, and length. This research analyzed the system of phonology of Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh* which focuses on segmental aspect or segmental phonemes.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification, this study is limited on the segmental phonemes of Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*. It explains about the distribution of vowels, consonants, and diphthongs in words of Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this study can be formulated as follows:

“How are the distributions of segmental phonemes found in Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*?”

1.5 Research Questions

In this study, there are three main questions. The questions are:

1. How is the distribution of vowels found in Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*?
2. How is the distribution of consonants found in Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*?
3. How is the distribution of diphthongs found in Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*?

1.6 Purpose of the Study

Based on the research questions, the aims of this study are:

1. To describe vowels distribution found in Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*.
2. To describe consonants distribution found in Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*.
3. To describe diphthongs distribution found in Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh*.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study is hoped to give the contribution to the linguistics field especially in phonology. This research becomes a documentation to develop and to show Minangkabaunese spoken in *Nagari Pasie Laweh* as a local dialect in Indonesia. In addition, by knowing the segmental phonemes in this place, it can help the writer and readers to know and to improve the knowledge in linguistics field especially in analyzing segmental phonemes.

The other reason in conducting this study is to make people in *Nagari Pasie Laweh* have a loyalty to their own sub dialect. Hence, their sub dialect could be documented and may exist in the society. Furthermore, the data in this study could be used by other researchers to conduct their study related to this sub dialect.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

1. Phonology : branch of linguistics which examine the rule of the sounds are used
2. Segmental phoneme : vowel, consonant, and diphthong sounds
3. Phoneme Distributions : the position of phoneme in words (initial, middle, final)
4. Minangkabaunese : a local language that is used by Minangkabau people especially in West Sumatera