

**THE CHANGING OF PHONEME /r/ IN MINANGKABAU
STANDARD DIALECT TO THE DIALECT OF PARIAMAN**

PAPER

**Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements to obtain
Strata one (S1) degree**



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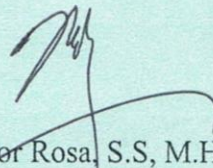
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Dengan ini menyatakan, bahwa Tugas Akhir saya dengan judul "*The Changing of Phoneme /r/ in Minangkabau Standard Dialect to the Dialect of Pariaman*". Adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya dan bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang lain. Apabila suatu saat terbukti saya melakukan plagiat maka saya bersedia diproses dan menerima sanksi akademis maupun hukum sesuai dengan hukum dan ketentuan yang berlaku, baik di institusi UNP maupun masyarakat dan negara.

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ABSTRAK

Desnilawati, 2014. “The Changing of Phoneme /r/ in Minangkabau Standard Dialect to the Dialect of Pariaman”. Makalah. Padang: Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa Seni (FBS), Universitas Negeri Padang.

Latar belakang masalah dalam makalah ini adalah keunikan dari dialek Pariaman yang memiliki ciri khas dalam perubahan fonem /r/, yakni fonem /r/ yang mengalami hiatus vocal tinggi, phoneme /r/ yang mengalami perubahan menjadi fonem /g/, fonem /r/ yang mengalami perubahan menjadi fonem /r/ uvular frikatif. Contohnya saja bentuk perubahan fonem /r/ menjadi fonem /w/ terlihat dari kata *bauak* dalam dialek bahasa Pariaman yang berasal dari kata *baruak* dalam dialek bahasa Minangkabau. Untuk perubahan fonem /r/ menjadi fonem /y/ terlihat dari kata *aiang* dalam dialek bahasa Pariaman yang berasal dari *ariang* dalam dialek bahasa Minangkabau. Mini research ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan variasi fonem /r/ menjadi fonem /g/, /w/, dan fonem /y/. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif yaitu metode yang dilakukan dengan cara mengumpulkan, dan menganalisis data.

Berdasarkan hasil mini research, dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa dalam dialek bahasa Minangkabau ke dialek bahasa Pariaman terdapat variasi fonem /r/ yang menempati semua posisi; awal, tengah, dan akhir.

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Praise be upon to Allah SWT, The Lord of the Universe, that under his blessing, mercy and great guidance, the writer is eventually able to finish this thesis entitled **“The Changing of Phoneme /r/ in Minangkabau Standar Dialect to the Dialect of Pariaman** as one of the requirements for obtaining the Strata One (S1) degree at the English Department, the Faculty of Languages and Art, State University of Padang. In accomplishing this thesis, the writer has worked with a number of people who deserved special mention.

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Desnilawati

LIST OF SYMBOLS

/ /	=phonetic transcription
ʔ	= phonetic symbol for /k/
/ ʁ/	= phoneme /r/ uvular fricative
/r/	= phoneme /r/ alveolar
ŋ	= phonetic symbol for “ng” (nasal)
‘ ‘	= meaning

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

In communicating human need a language to communicate each other. They communicate for many reasons, like; searching much information for enriching knowledge and building the relationship in a community or business. That is why, communication is important by human being. In this case, not only the communication itself is important but also the way in communicating. It is supported by Rosa (2008:1) says that “the success of someone much depends on how he/she communicate with others”. In addition, how the people use the appropriate words, how to pronounce and create the utterances grammatically also support the successful in communicating and reduce the misunderstanding.

There are many languages found in Indonesia, such as; Bataknese language, Minangkabaunese language, Javanese language and many others. Minangkabaunese language has several dialects, for examples; Pariaman, Padang, Simpang Ampek, Lubuak Sikapiang, Lubuak Basuang, Bukittingi, Payakumbuh, Solok, Sawah Lunto, Batusangkar, Padang Panjang, Painan, Muaro Labuah, Koto Baru, and Indo Puro. It can be seen from the accents, gestures, the words that used, and grammars. Wilkins (1972:135) said there is dialect occurs if the speakers have differences in grammar, and vocabulary.

Like Francis (1985:80) states dialect is variety of language, spoken in one part of a country, or by people belonging to particular social class, which is different in

some words, grammar and pronunciation from other forms at the same language. So, dialect associated with a particular accent. Sometimes the using of dialect is able to become a standard variety of a country. The differences between the dialects might be small to a few aspects of the language, or so big enough to make the communication difficult between speakers of different dialect.

A dialect usually consists of some sub-dialect, like Pariaman dialect which has some sub-dialects. Sub-dialect refers to different area where each of them has the uniqueness of Pariaman sub-dialect. For examples; in Pariaman standard dialect the word *ariak* becomes 'ayiak' /ayia?/ in Pasia Pasa, Pauh, Ampalu, Simpang Apa, Mangguang and Nareh. In line with the times, Minangkabau language in pariaman district has been changing from time to time. It is caused by the development of science and social interaction of local culture which influences one to another. The new comer who comes from other regions communicates with local people use general Minangkabau language used by the speaker of Minangkabau language and Indonesian Language. According to Francis (1983:42-45) said that there are five parameters that make some linguistic features different from other groups, they are; geographical variation, class, racial or ethnic identity, sex and age. This condition is worried can make the Minangkabau language in Pariaman district gradually changed and lost.

At this time the Minangkabau language in this area has underground many changes, even the kids in this area have a lot of communication that uses the common language of Minangkabau and Indonesian. Minangkabau language in Pariaman sub

district is different from other Minangkabau language in others areas. First, the difference was found on phoneme /r/, for examples; the word *rapek* /rape?/ “meeting” in standard Minangkabau language becomes *gapek* /gape?/ in pariaman district dialect.) It is the changing of phoneme /r/ changes into phoneme /g/ in the beginning position which it is followed by phoneme / a/. Second, the difference is also found in diphthong [ia], this sound is pronounced as the sound [ie] in sub district of Pariaman. For example; the word *aia* /aia/ “water” becomes aie. All these differences make the writer get interested in studying further of Minangkabau language especially in changing of phoneme /r/ to sub district Pariamanese.

Based on the case above, the writer wants to analyzes and studies about the changing of phoneme /r/ in Minangkabau language to dialect of Pariaman. Hopefully it will be useful for the next writers and the readers for continuing or improving especially about the research about the changing of phoneme /r/ in Minangkabau language to the dialect of Pariaman.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

The writer limits the problem on the changing of phoneme /r/ in Minangkabau language to the dialect of Pariaman in coastal area such as; the desa Pasia Pasa, Desa pauah, Desa Ampalu, Desa Simpang Apa, Desa Manggung, Desa Nareh I, Desa Nareh II, and Desa Nareh III. The writer focuses on sub dialect spoken in those villages.

1.3 Formulation of the Problem

By having the limitation of the problem above the formulation of the problem of this research is, what are the variations of Phoneme /r/ in Minangkabau standar dialect to the dialect of Pariaman?

1.4 Purpose of Writing the Paper

This paper is aimed at the description of the phonemic change /r/ found in Pariaman sub dialects. This research is expected to give contribution to linguistics field especially in phonology. As we know, there is a relationship between language and dialect because in one language has many dialects.

1.5 Techniques of Data Collection

In this research, the data were collected by some ways;

1. Taking a note

All the informants' utterances would be noted in notebook.

2. Making list of some words.

The writer classified the collection data based on the changing position.
(initial, middle, final).

1.6 Techniques of the Data Analysis

There were several steps that would be followed to analyze the data in this research;

1. Collecting the data

In this study, the writer collected all of the data which taken by informants about the changing of phoneme /r/ in Minangkabau standar dialect to the dialect of Pariaman.

2. Classifying all of the data

In this study the data would be classified based on the phoneme changing which was happened in dialect Pariaman of the Minangkabau standar dialect. The classification based on the position of the phoneme changing.