

**AN ANALYSIS OF MORPHOPHONEMIC CHANGE IN
MINANGKABAUNESE BORROWING WORD FOUND IN
DAILY NEWSPAPER**

THESIS

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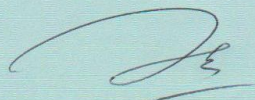
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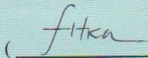
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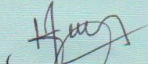
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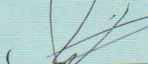
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ABSTRAK

Multin, Mila. 2015. “An analysis of Morphophonemic Change in Minangkabaunese Borrowing Word Found in Daily Newspaper”.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan kata-kata pinjaman dari bahasa Minangkabau yang mengalami proses morfofonemik yang ditemukan pada kolom Palanta Singgalang dan menentukan tipe dari kata pinjaman tersebut. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam kajian fonologis dan morfologis. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif untuk menganalisis data dalam bentuk tertulis serta menggambarkan dan mengolah data berdasarkan situasi. Data pada penelitian ini diperoleh dari koran online pada kolom Palanta, Singgalang yang terbit pada bulan Agustus, September dan Oktober yang berjumlah 91 kolom. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dai 8 tipe yang diberikan yaitu *loss phoneme*, *additional phoneme*, *simple change of phoneme*, *assimilation*, *dissimilation*, *synthesis*, *stress shift/gradation* dan *suppletion* , hanya 3 tipe yang ditemukan, yaitu *assimilation (regressive and progressive)*, *additional phonemes* dan *simple change of phonemes/deletion of phonemes*. Sedangkan untuk tipe dari kata pinjaman tersebut, ditemukan 2 tipe, yaitu *adoption* dan *adaptation*. Selanjutnya banyak ditemukan kata pinjaman yang mengalami proses morfofonemik yang tidak mengikuti aturan dari sistem morfofonemik bahasa Minangkabau.

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The Writer

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Problem

Minangkabaunese is one of languages spoken by people around West Sumatra. This language becomes a native language and exists around Minangkabau community until now. Minangkabaunese also borrows some words from another language. Some vocabularies in Minangkabaunese are adapted and adopted from other languages like Bahasa Indonesia, Arabic, Sanskrit and others.

Each language and dialect spoken by a speaker has certain rules and meanings. Every word has the process of formation as an element in making a sentence. The process of word formation and how the word structure in a word are studied in morphology. According to Yule (2010, 67) morphology is the study of elements and forms of a word. He also states in many languages, what appear to be single forms actually turn out to contain a large number of “word –like” element. For example, the form *nitakupenda* from Swahili which consists of a single word, but if it transfers into English; it becomes a sentence which has several words, that is *I will love you*. From the example, it seems that the Swahili word is really different from the word in English. So the best way to identify a language is from the elements rather than only words.

There are many aspects of morphology can be studied; one of them is morphophonemic or also known as morphophonology. This study talks about the

relationship between morphology and phonology. In morphology, the basic form that must be discussed is morpheme. The morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word and sentence meaning or in grammatical structure. In a simple way, it can be said as a minimal unit of a word. For example, in English the word *distasteful* consists of three morphemes. One minimal unit of meaning is *taste* and the others are *dis-* and *-ful*. In phonology, the important part that must be discussed is phoneme. Phoneme is the smallest part of a word in a language that can differentiate the meaning. For example the phoneme /f/ and /v/ in the word *ferry* and *very*. Those two words have different meaning, but they have same sound. If we substitute one sound for another in a word and there is a change of meaning, then the two sounds represent different phonemes.

According to Matthew (2007: 253) morphophonemic is a one branch of linguistics which is studied about the relationship between morphology and phonology, and also deal with alternation intermediate between morphology and phonology. In the study of morphophonemic the analysis and the rules of phonological factors will affect to pronunciation of morpheme or correspondingly the morphological factors which effect to the changing of phonemes. So in morphophonemic, it must talk about phoneme, morpheme and also phonetics. Those three branches of morphology must work together to bear a meaning of a word.

Morphophonemics is one of the issues that deserve attention for linguist. The words which have morphophonemic process are very productive.

Morphophonemic processes in a language may occur in the process of the basic morpheme realization by realization of affixes (prefixes, suffixes, infixes and konfiks). A phoneme will occur as a result of combination between base morpheme and affixes.

Morphophonemics can be found in many languages and dialects in the world. One of the languages which can be analyzed in morphophonemics study is Minangkabaunese which is used by people in West Sumatra. According to Jufrizal (2007:7), Minangkabaunese comes from proto language of the Malayo-Polynesians that is a branch of Austronesian. This language becomes a native language in West Sumatra. So the researcher is interested in studying about what are the borrowing words of morphophonemic change of Minangkabaunese since Minangkabaunese exists in the place where the researcher is living in.

There are many kinds of prefixes found in Minangkabaunese, one of them is prefix (*maN-*). This prefix can combine class of words: noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. It has five allomorphs of prefix (*maN-*) such as: (*mam-*), (*man-*), (*mang-*), (*many-*), and (*ma-*). Prefix (*mang-*) can happen if the words start with velar consonant /k/ and /g/. For example, the word “*mangana*” consists of prefix “*mang-*” and the base “*kana*” (remember). Actually this word should be “*mangkana*” but in fact it is pronounced as “*mangana*”. There has a process of deletion of phoneme /k/ from the original word. The combination of the base “*kana*” and prefix “*mang*” is studied in morphology, then the change of sound from /k/ into /g/ is studied in phonology and the result of the sound which is caused by deletion of phoneme is studied in morphophonemic.

Related to this study, the researcher is interested to find the borrowing words in morphophonemic change of Minangkabaunese found in daily newspaper. There is a specific column, called *Palanta Column* in *Singgalang* daily newspaper which is used Minangkabaunese in discussing about many things, such as politics, economics, society, culture and others. Next the researcher is interested to find whether borrowing words in morphophonemic change still follow the rule of system morphophonemic of Minangkabaunese or not.

Newspaper is a kind of medium which gives much information to public in written language, besides the news from electronic also can give information in spoken language. However the newspaper (written language) is more appropriate to be studied in morphophonemics because language always develops time by time especially in journalistic language which gets much influence from other languages. There might bear new kind of word in the next time. Next it is also important to identify whether the borrowing words which found still follow the rule of morphophonemic system, especially morphophonemic system of Minangkabaunese.

Singgalang as local daily newspaper which uses Minangkabaunese in certain column is popular enough in West Sumatra. It gives much information to the reader in a good writing and structure. In this study the researcher only took the data from *Palanta* column that use Minangkabaunese. *Palanta* is written by Sawir Pribadi or known as eSPe. St. Soeleman. This native Minangkabause male was born on March, 6 1967 at Nagari Jawi-Jawi, Kecamatan Gunung Talang, Kabupaten Solok. He is a senior journalist in *Singgalang* daily newspaper. He

writes many scripts and one of them is *Palanta*, which publish in *Singgalang* daily newspaper. *Palanta* is written in Minangkabaunese which aim to maintain Minangkabaunese from Minangkabau society itself. As it can be seen from a fact nowadays that Minangkabau youth generation tends to use Bahasa Indonesia or other languages in daily conversation, especially the people who live in urban area and the people are from high social class. So the writer of *Palanta* writes this kind of column to maintain Minangkabaunese especially in Minangkabau society.

Furthermore the researcher focused to find out morphophonemic change in Minangkabaunese borrowing words in *Palanta*, *E-Paper Singgalang* daily newspaper.

B. Identification of the Problem

In linguistics field, the study about morphophonemics can be analyzed in aspect of morphology and phonology. In morphology the study about morphophonemics can be seen from the process of changing the phoneme, deletion of phoneme, and addition of phoneme. The way of pronouncing a word may be different when an affix attach to a base. The process and the way of how an affix attaches to a base will be analyzed in morphology.

However the changing of sound as a result of attaching an affix to a base will be analyzed in phonology study. The process of morphophonemic change can be seen in the process of changing the sound as the result of changing, deletion and addition of phoneme. The phoneme will have many variations whenever attaching

by any affixes.

C. Focus of the Research

The focus of the research is on morphophonemic change in Minangkabaunese borrowing words found in the newspaper. To make a brief explanation about the major topic of this research, the researcher will take the data from *Palanta* column, *E-Paper Singgalang* daily newspaper, since it is the only column and newspaper which use Minangkabaunese.

D. Research Questions

The problems of the study are elaborated into the following research questions:

1. What are Minangkabaunese borrowing words in morphophonemic change found in the newspaper?
2. What are types of morphophonemic change in Minangkabaunese borrowing words found in the newspaper?
3. What are types of Minangkabaunese borrowing words found in the newspaper?
4. How do Minangkabaunese borrowing words follow the rule of morphophonemic system of Minangkabaunese?

E. Purposes of the Study

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

1. to find out Minangkabaunese borrowing words in morphophonemic change in the newspaper.
2. to find out the types of morphophonemic change in Minangkabaunese borrowing words in the newspaper.
3. to find out the types of Minangkabaunese borrowing words found in the newspaper?
4. to find out whether the borrowing words still follow the rule of morphophonemic system of Minangkabaunese.

F. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to give contributions to educational and linguistics field. This finding of this research is useful to enrich the theory of morphology, specifically about morphophonemic, affixation and morpheme, while in phonology study, specifically in the process of changing a sound and phoneme. Next this finding is also expected to enrich the theory about morphophonemic and borrowing word. Next these findings of this research are expected to give better understanding for the readers about the changing of some sounds in a word which is found in affixation word in the newspapers.

Furthermore, the findings of this research can become a reference for the next researchers who are interested in conducting research about morphophonemic study.

G. Definition of the Key Term

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the conceptual terms that may be appear later, it is important to explain about the key terms are used as follows:

Borrowing word : word adopted and adapted by the speaker who have different language as a result of language contact and caused of many factors.

Morphophonemic : the process of changing phoneme as the result of companionship between two or more morphemes.

Minangkabaunese : a local language which is used generally by Minangkabau people in West Sumatra.

Newspaper : a set of large printed sheets of paper containing news, articles, advertisements, and others, and published every day or every week.

Singgalang : one of printed media in West Sumatra.

Palanta : a kind of column which use Minangkabause in Singgalang daily newspaper.