# MORPHOPHONEMIC CHANGES OF NAMES OF *KAMPUNG* IN PADANG: FROM MINANGKABAUNESE TO INDONESIAN-LIKE SOUND

Thesis

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to obtain Strata One (S1) Degree*



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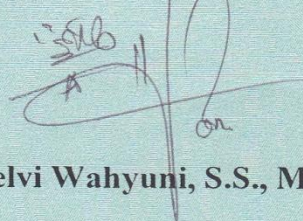Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

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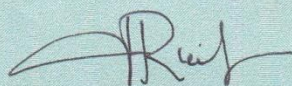
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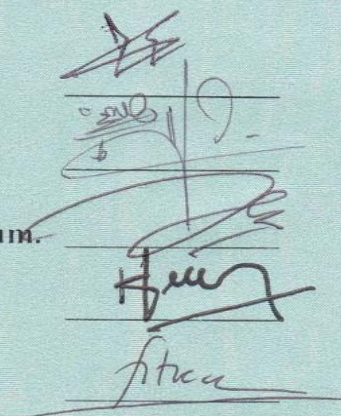
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Dengan ini menyatakan, bahwa tugas akhir saya dengan judul *Morphophonemic Changes of Names of Kampung in Padang: From Minangkabaunese to Indonesian-like Sound* adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya dan bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang lain. 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

Mutiara. Yesi. 2015. "Morphophonemic Changes of Names of Kampung in Padang: From Minangkabaunese into Indonesian-Like sound. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa Inggris  Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan proses perubahan morfofonemik pada nama- nama kampung yang terdapat di kota Padang. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk dari masing-masing jenis perubahan morfofonemik dan untuk mengetahui penyebab dari perubahan morfofonemik yang terjadi pada nama-nama kampung di Padang. Jenis –jenis perubahan morfofonemik yaitu hilangnya fonem (loss of phoneme), penambahan fonem (additional of phoneme) , perubahan yang sederhana (simple change of phoneme), asimilasi/disimilasi (assimilation/dissimilation), pergeseran pada tekanan/gradasi (stress shift/ gradation), sintesis (synthesis), suplesi (suppletion), perubahan konsonan (consonant change) dan perubahan vokal silabel atau diftong (change of syllable vowel or diphthong) yang dikategorika menjadi dua yakni diftongisasi (diphthongization) dan monoftongisasi (monophthongization). Data dari penelitian ini merupakan nama-nama kampung yang ada di kota Padang yang dikumpulkan melalui situs Dinas Perhubungan dan informatika kota Padang, http://padang.go.id/ , Bappeda (1991) dan Amran (1988) yang berjumlah 160. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Peneliti menganalisis dan menjelaskan sesuai dengan data yang sebenarnya. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan jenis perubahan morfofonemik yakni hilangnya fonem (loss of phoneme), penambahan fonem (additional phoneme), perubahan fonem sederhana (simple change of phoneme) dan perubahan silabel vokal atau diftong (change of syllabic vowel or diphthong) yakni monoftongisasi (monophthongization). Perubahan yang signifikan yang merupakan mengikuti pola pengucapan Bahasa Indonesia terjadi pada perubahan hilangnya fonem, perubahan sederhana fonem; signifikan fonem dan monoftongisasi. Semua data dalam perubahan tersebut berubah secara fonologi, morfologi dan arti. Penyebab dari perubahan morfonemik nama-nama kampung di Padang dikarenakan tiga hal yakni: psikolinguistik faktor, sosiolinguistik faktor dan kebutuhan administrasi.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful

Alhamdulillah. Thanks to Allah SWT whom with His willing giving me the opportunity to complete and finish Final Year Project entitle *Morphophonemic Changes of Names of Kampung in Padang: From Minangkabaunese into Indonesian-Like sound*. This final year project report was prepared for English Department, Universitas Negeri Padang, basically for student in final year to complete the undergraduate program that leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Language.

Firstly, special appreciation and thanks to my supervisor and my academic adviser, Prof. Dr.Jufrizal, M. Hum, for his supervision, support and advise. His invaluable help of constructive comments and suggestions throughout the experimental and thesis works have contributed to the success of this research. Not forgotten, my appreciation to my co-supervisor, Delvi Wahyuni, S.S., M.A. for her support and knowledge regarding this topic and also for her valuable information, suggestions and guidance in the compilation and preparation this thesis. Besides, the researcher also wants to express her gratitude to the three examiners; Prof.Dr Hermawati Syarif, M.Hum, Dr. Hamzah, MA.,MM., and Fitrawati, S.S., M.Pd., for giving comments and suggestions toward my thesis.

Thank you very much.

Padang, February 2016

Yesi Mutiara

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# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Problem

Everything in this universe changes, no exception for language. According to Jean Aitchison (2001:3) a German philosopher linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt noted in 1836, "There can never be a moment of true standstill in language, just as little as in the ceaseless flaming thought of men. By nature it is a continuous process of development." This phenomenon is called language change which is also the main characteristic of language. Language change is a phenomenon of a language that cannot keep its existence in society. It happens because human beings are creative creatures that can create new words in society such as jargon and slank words. These new words are created by youth and they use the new words in daily conversation. It means new words replace the old one. It has impact that the old one do not use anymore. Furthermore human beings also do borrowing word; adoption and adaptation from another language.

There are two kinds of the changes based on timing. They are diachronic and synchronic. Synchronic linguistic is study of language at given time or one period of time. The changing still can be observed nowadays. The period of time is also called ongoing changes. Meanwhile diachronic linguistics analyzes a change that happen over time. It analyzes the changing in the history and pre-history period which needs more attention because it is about past event and need deeper knowledge to observe the content.

Language change occurs on grammatical change, phonological change/sound change, lexical change and semantic change. Grammatical change consists of two main categories; they are morphological change and syntactical change. The most common language change that occurs in society is phonlogical changes or sound changes. This happens because sound changes relates to organ of speech and speech production which are the most important in communication.

Language change relates to language interference. This is because one country may have more than one language. According to Dechert (1983) and Ellis (1997) in Bhela (1999) say that the situation consists of more than one language, if the structure of two languages are different, and one of them become highly frequency of error to second language which means indicating language interference of first language on second language. One language can influence another language depends on the speaker of language which is called first language, second language and national language and local language. A country that consists of more than one language is called multi languages country. However, it can be the opposite, the second language interference the first language. A country consists of more than one language must have language change phenomenon. For instance the using of local language as first language and national language as second language are found in Indonesia.

Indonesia is multi languages and multi cultural country. Indonesia consists of national language and local language.. National language is used in formal meeting such as at school and at corporate. National language that is used by Indonesian people is *Bahasa Indonesia*. This language unites Indonesian people that have different language and different culture. Furthermore Indonesia has so

many local languages. There thirty four provinces in Indonesia. Each province in Indonesia has its own language. Although their first language is local language, Indonesian people must learn about *Bahasa Indonesia* from elementary school until university. Meanwhile there is also condition people from another province uses *Bahasa Indonesia* as first language not their local language. It happens in West Sumatra province especially in Padang.

According to Jufrizal (2012: 19) people who live in towns such as Padang, Bukittinggi, Payakumbuh and etc use *Bahasa Indonesia* rather than Minagkabau language; local language of Minangkabau people. The parents who come from middle class or high class families more prefer their children to speak in *Bahasa Indonesia* rather than Minangkabaunese. They teach it to make them easier to adaptation with their surroundings. The parents do not want their children have difficulty in communication.

Later, language attitude has big contribution to language change. Language attitude means the respond of the speakers about language change in society. They are positive, moderate and negative. Padang people are categorized into positive attitude, they follow the changing and they are also as agents of changing. It means they create a new word to replace the old one. Attitude towards language change become the main causes of language change. It shows that Padang people have low loyalty to Minangkabaunese. For instance in names of *kampung* in Padang which are originally in Minangkabaunese change into Indonesian language.

There are many *kampung*s in Padang area which are changed into Bahasa Indonesia by Padang people. Moreover, they change the names of *kampung* without consider about the meaning and history of that names. They change and create names of *kampung* whether it is categorized into *Bahasa Indonesia* or not. In addition, Padang people follow Indonesian-like sound which is mean they leave the characteristics form and sound of Minangkabaunese.

It means the change of names of *kampung* in Padang is not only phonologically but also morphologically which is called morphophonemic changes. There are nine types of morphophonemic according to Hocket (1994) and also found in the internet, they are loss of phoneme, addition of phoneme, simple change of phoneme, assimilation and dissimilation, stress shift and gradation, synthesis, suppletion, consonant change, and change of syllable vowel or dipthong which is each of them has characterictic. Morphophonemic changes common happen in a country that has more than one language. Minangkabaunese has their characteristic in pronunciation and form, Indonesian language does too. The form and the pronunciation are different. Nowadays, Padang people prefer to call the names of *kampung* in Padang in Indonesian language or in Indonesian-like sound.

Based on this phenomenon, the researcher is interested in analyze the morphophonemic changes of names of of *kampung* in Padang. There are many *kampungs* in Padang, such as Parupuk Tabing, Lubuk Begalung, Purus, Teluk Bayur, Air Tawar, Ganting, Parak Gadang, Sawahan, Air Manis, Anduring, Indarung, Bungus and so on. By analyzing this phenomenon, hopefully people

acknowledge the changing of the names from traditional language or Minangkabaunese into Indonesian-like sound.

*Tabiang* is the original names of *kampung* in Padang which is in Minangkabaunese, but now people more often to say *Tabing* rather than *Tabiang*. If they want to make it into Indonesian language they should take *Tebing*, because *Tebing* is the Indonesian language of *Tabiang*. The other example is *Puruih*. This name of kampung originally in Minangkabaunese which changes into Indonesian-like sound; *Purus*.

It needs to do this research because the changing of names of *kampung* in Padang from Minangkabaunese to Indonesian-like sound will ruin the form of Minangkabaunese form or Indonesian. It is about the characteristic of Minangkabaunese and also Indonesian language. Each of them has their specific characteristic morphologically and phonologically.

## 1.2 Identification of the Research Problem

Morphophonemics interfaces morphology and phonology term. The names of village which is originally from traditional language change into another language. This happens because one language influences another language especially in pronunciation and the form. The names of *kampung* which should be in Minangkabaunese change into Indonesian language. The change is not only in Indonesian language but also in Indonesian-like sound. The changing into Indonesian-like sound makes the meaning of the names of *kampung*s also change. It means morphophonemic change of names of *kampung* in Padang also change the meaning of the names of *kampung*.

Based on the explanation above, this research focused on process morphophonemic change of names sub districts or *kampung* from traditional language to another language. Thus, this research identified the types of morphophonemic changes of names of *kampung* from Minangkabaunese to Indonesian-like sound.

**1.3 Limitation of the Research Problem**

In this research, the researcher focused on morphophonemic changes of names of *kampung* in Padang based on morphophonemic categories; loss of phoneme, addition phoneme, simple change of phoneme, assimilation or dissimilation, stress shift or gradation, synthesis, suppletion, consonant change, and syllable vowel or dipthong; monopthongization and dipthongization.

**1.4 Formulation of the Research Study**

Based on identification and limitation of the research, the main problem of the research is formulated, *"How is the process of morphophonemic changes of the names of kampung in Padang?"*

In order to make research applicable and easy to be conducted, the following research questions are derived from the general problem above. The research questions in this research are:

1. What are types of morphophonemic changes of the names of *kampung* in Padang?

2. What are the causes of names of *kampung* in Padang have Indonesian-like sound?

**1.5 Purpose of the Research**

The main purpose of this research is to describe the process morphophonemic changes of names of *kampung* in Padang. In conducting this research, the author has purposes as follow:

1. To find out the types of morphophonemic changes of the names of *kampung* in Padang.

2. To find out the causes of morphophonemic change of the name of *kampung* in Padang.

**1.6 Significance of the Research Problem**

This research is expected to give useful contribution for development linguistics studies especially in Historical Comparative Linguistics as theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to increase the knowledge to further researcher about the process and types of morphophonemic change whether it is phonologically or morphologically.

2. Practical Significance

This research is expected to give more understanding about the morphophonemic changes that happens in daily life to be useful for the next researcher as a reference to conduct further research about the similar topic.

**1.7 Definition of the Key Terms**

1. Kampung                  : term of village in Indonesia

2. Padang                   : capital city of west Sumatra

3. Minangkabaunese : the original language of Minangkabau people

4. Morphophonemic change : the change of the structure and also the sound of the word especially in phonemic term.

# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

## 2.1. Language Changes

Comparative linguistics is a scientific study of language from comparative point of view which includes the comparing and classifying of language or language diversity and language development. Languages can be compared and classified into three different principles. They are genetic, typology, and areal. The fundamental of genetic classification is language family. According to Singh and Jones (2006: 1) say that observed about language family began in late eighteen century. Linguists try to find the genetic of languages by finding the proto language or old language. Proto language is the set of languages for which it can be proved that they developed from a single ancestor.

Historical study is the study about history of language, language change and language development. According to Schendl (2010) scope of historical study is pre history, history and ongoing changes. It means the results of the study of historical study is relevant to comparative linguistics because by taking the report of the history of languages, human being can understand why and how the changing and the developing happen time to time. Human being also can observe the phenomena language change.

According to Schendl (2001: 8) linguistics can be categorized into two, based on time. They are synchronic linguistic and diachronic linguistics. Synchronic linguistic is study of language at given time or one period of time. The

changing still can be observed nowadays. Diachronic linguistics is study of language about process of language development over time or period of time. In short, synchronic is study about language development that can be analyzed at given time meanwhile diachronic is study about language development period of time, it means diachronic study takes longer time than synchronic. Synchronic study can be studied on ongoing changes, however, diachronic can be studied on pre history and history period.

According to Schendl (2001) the aim of historical of historical linguistics is to seek to explain why languages change and these changes spread in space and time. Meanwhile the scope of historical linguistics can be categorized into three. They are: the study of history (particular languages on the basis of existing written data or can be proved by the fact of data), prehistory (particular languages that happen before history. Due to the period is prehistory, the linguists try to link the languages by making reconstruction, to know the proto language), ongoing changes (the changing that happens at the present of time). Most of historical linguistics belongs to diachronic linguistics because it analyzes the changing of language at past time. Whereas due to the synchronic consists of one period of time, ongoing changes be included synchronic linguistics.

According to Croft (2000:3) there two processes of language change, they are inherent change and replication. Inherent change means the existing of an object through time changes in some way or other. Something had been kept time to time change suddenly because of some reasons, for example human physiological development and human linguistic development.  It is a natural process that happens to human beings. Replication means making a new unity to

protect the deep structure of its old or source unity. It means human beings create something new to protect something important or to know more about the parent entity or unity, for example: creating of DNA replicated in meiosis, producing linguistic utterances replied grammatical structure based on the pattern of knowledge in minds of the producers or human beings. The real entities that are still exist on changing are utterances and speakers' grammar. In conclusion, those two entities experience evolution but the common happen particularly utterances which belong to replication. The easy changing that could happen is utterances because human beings always interact and communicate each other through language.

Sociolinguistics is one branch of macro linguistics that social factors influence how the ways the people communicate each other. This study is about variation in modern spoken language related to ongoing changes. According to uniformitarian principle on Schendl (2001:81) something that is got from the present can be analyzed to explain the linguistic changes in the past. One branch study that sees the phenomena of social factor influence language change is socio historical linguistics. In a word, language change also can be seen from the present which is called ongoing changes and most of causes of language changes are social factors.

According to Schendl (2001: 81) socio historical linguistics tries to find the social factors of language change in earlier period by analyzing large computer-readable text corpora containing a careful balanced selection of older text. There are some indicators that influence these texts such as: sex and age of the author, the purpose and audience of the text, text type and genre, the level of

formality, the closeness to spoken language, etc. Socio historical linguistics is a study about language change is seen from social factors. Based on this approach the linguists work carefully on identifying and analyzing the old text. They make accurate hypothesis about the text which is considered about the identity of the author and about the text. It is also influenced the text, who is the author, how old the author when made this text, how the style of the author on writing the text, what is the purpose of making the text. About the text, to whom the text write for, what kind of text that she/he wrote, what kind of genre that the author use, and how the language that used by the author.

In conclusion from explanation above language change is part of historical comparative linguistics which always happens time to time which is categorized into synchronic and diachronic. Synchronic study is study about ongoing changes and diachronic is study on pre history and history period. Phenomenon of ongoing changes is found in Minangkabaunese especially in names of *kampung* in Padang. This is categorized ongoing changes because this study can be observed nowadays and everywhere at given time.

Everything in the world and all aspects of human life do changes, including languages. According to Jean Aitchison (2001:3) a German philosopher linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt noted in 1836: "There can never be a moment of true standstill in language, just as little as in the ceaseless flaming thought of men. By nature it is a continuous process of development."

According to Schendl (2001:3) language change is something that unexpected and tangible which occurs slowly and sometimes the speakers do not

realize that have do language change, especially in pronunciation. The speakers who do not notice that they have done a changing in communication or conversation everyday just realize when they use it for longer time. It is will be more obvious whether it is written or old text. Text can be analyzed by linguists to find language change compare with the existing words nowadays. For example two communities, pronounce one word in same way, but it is also used by any others sub group, and it is become wider. This similarity will change time to time, there are some group who want to keep the word and there also do improvement from the previous word become new one whether the changing in phonology, lexical or morphology. This depends on how the people respond the language change because all languages in the world always do development time to time even the speakers notice it or not.

There three attitudes that are given by the people to respond language change, according to Schendl (2001: 6). They are positive attitude, negative attitude and moderate attitude. Positive attitude means people do not only accept the changing, but also follow the changing and they are also as agent of change. Negative change means people who live in one particular area do not accept any changes, they close themselves to any changing surround them. The last is moderate attitude; it means the people accept and follow the changing absolutely, but the changing which is needed by them and they are not as agents of changing.

In conclusion language change is something that happens natural. The human being just look beforehand and afterward, and realize language change had happened. According to Jean Aitchison (2001:37) says that Leonard Bloomfield (the father of American linguist) stated in 1933 that "the process of linguistic

change has never been directly observed – we shall see that such observation, with our present facilities, is inconceivable. " Language change which always happens is on pronunciation. One word may change into another word follows the up to date. Minangkabau people are categorized positive attitive. Their respond to language change is high. They do not only accept the changing, but they are also as agent of changing.

## 2.2. Types of language change

According to Schendl (2001) there are four types of language change. They are sound change; phonetic and phonemic, lexical change, semantic change; morphology and syntax. There is also a changing that consists of two main changes, it is morphophonemic changes; combines morphologically and phonologically.

## 2.2.1. Lexical change

Lexical change means a change in the meaning or use of a word in preference for one word or phrase over another. The extending of the old meaning become more than one, it coins the new word. It causes the obtainable word become useless. The new word is formed by mixing obtainable word and morpheme becomes complex words. It is not an arbitrary one, but the coining of new word or word formation must consider the process of compounding and affixation from ach words.

The new word also formed by borrowing word. There are some words that still existing use by human being, but they more like to use such as English to say about it. They adopted the language into the language without any changes from

the pronunciation; meanwhile on the other hand they also do adaptation to the word into the local language. It means there are two kinds of borrowing word; adoption and adaptation. Adoption means take the original words from another language whether adaptation means take some words from another country and adapt them into local language.

**2.2.2 Semantic change**

Semantic changes means the change of meaning of word or the usage of word that the change could be in widening or broadening of word meaning, narrowing of word meaning or a complete shift in meaning altogether. There are several main parts of semantic changes according to article on website also combine with Schendl (2001: 28) they are widening/extension, narrowing/restriction, metaphor, metonymy, Synecdoche, pejoration, amelioration, elevation, and taboo.

1. Widening/Extension is range of meanings of a word increases so that the word can be used in more contexts than were appropriate before the change.

2. Narrowing (specialisation, restriction) is range of meaning is decreased so that a word can be used appropriately only in fewer contexts than before the change.

3. Metaphor is involves relationship of perceived similarity.

4. Metonymy is inclusion of additional senses which were originally not present but which are closely associated with word's original meaning.

5. Synecdoche is kind of metonymy, involves part-to-whole relationship.

6. Pejoration is sense of a word takes on a less positive, more negative evaluation in the minds of the users.

7. Amelioration is sense of words takes on more positive evolution in the minds of the users.

8. Elevation is shift in the sense of a word in the direction towards a more positive value in the minds of the users.

9. Taboo replacement and avoidance of obscenity, hyperbola and litotes.

According to Meillet on Understanding Language Change McMahon (1994:179) there are three causes of semantic change, they are namely linguistics, historical and social, but there is one addition. According to Ullmann there is one more causes of semantic change, it is psychological category. Linguistics factor means the internal factor of language such as contextual factor, e.g. grammaticalization. Historical factor means material culture's influence changes. It is because technology innovation. Social factors means specific meaning of word that is used by several people in one particular area, but the meaning of the word become extending because of the common use. The last one s psychological factors is related to reinterpretation by children who are confused about the religion, taboo and euphemism.

### 2.2.3 Grammatical Change

According Croft (2000:156) there three types of grammaticalization process, they are: phonological, morphosyntactics and functional which belong to diachronically synchronized. According to Schendl (2001:35) argues that grammatical change is categorized in two main parts; they are morphological change and syntactic change. Even these approaches are different but the content

and the purpose of them are similar. In short, grammatical change changes the internal form of word and sentence.

The grammatical changes based on Schendl are:

1. Morphological change

Morphological change influences the phonology, syntax and meaning because the morphological change is the internal change of structure word or internal feature of word. There four types of morphological structure based on the typology classification: isolating, agglutinating, inflecting and analytic.

Isolating is type of language that consists of single morpheme. It means there is no affix just consists of free morpheme. For example Chinese language. Agglutination is word in one language consists of more than one morpheme, but each morpheme separable and has single meaning (bound and free morpheme) Herbert Schendl (2001:35-36). Inflecting means in one word consist of several parts behind it. For instead, went and gone are derivative of go. Analytic means one word does not care much about word order but over to the former function of inflection because syntax and morphology are stuck together. For example: Latin language

According to Framkin et al on Linguistics An Introduction o Linguistic Theory (2000: 61-67), there are two morphological change that is not consist of addition of affixes. They are reduplication and ablaut. Reduplication is a process of all part of words totally copied or duplicated and this process point to change the meaning. For example on Lakhota language; it shows some verbs referring to colour from Lakhota adjective, they are:

Gi      gigi    "to be rusty brown"

Ska     skaska "to be white"

Zi     zizi     "to be yellow"

The example above is complete reduplication, duplicate the singular form even it consists of single consonant and vowel if it is pronounced in English. Other type of reduplication is called partial reduplication. It means copying just part of the singular form. There is a Uto-Aztecan language that is used by people in central Arizona that as the examples of partial reduplication.

Gogs  "dog"        gogogs      "dogs"

Uvi   "woman"     'u'uvi      "women"

Ablaut is the changing of sound that related one to express and the result of this form is change the meaning. The changing usually occurs in vowels. For example:

Swear – swore, see –saw, run – ran, fight – fought

Mouse – mice, tooth – teeth, foot – feet, man – men

Analogy is combination between sound and meaning to express particular morphemes or meaningful unit. Analogy is similar with sound changes, but it is closer into meaning change systematically. Another term of morphological change is sporadic analogy; type of sound change which influence meaning in very limited number. Iconicity is a form of symbolic which is similar with the visual/icon, e.g. photos.

2. Syntactic change

Syntactic change occurs in sentential changes. There are two important mechanism of syntactic change. They are reanalysis and grammaticalization. Reanalysis means correction in specific construction, it is wrong but accepted.

Meanwhile the grammaticalization is more complex than reanalysis. The changing needs any longer time. These type are suffix, prefix and compound in another language come from lexicon. For example: "will" is lexicon in German while In English it is auxiliary. The changing that takes longer time is syntax changes because the changing of sentences. Sentence is one of the difficult changing because it consists of NP (noun phrase), VP (verb phrase), preposition and adverb.

**2.2.4 Sound Changes**

Sound change means phonological change on spoken language or pronunciation. There are two kinds of sound changes. They are phonetic change and phonemic change. Phonetic change means the changing that happen does not change the phoneme. However, phonemic change means the changing that happen change the phoneme.

Phonetic change consists of four main points: palatalization, velarization, diphtongization, nasalization, spirantization and lenition. Palatalization is two or more sound tend to be palatal sound. e.g. [i:] [si:t]. Velarization means two or more sound tend to be velar sound. Diphongization means two more sounds tend to be diphthong sound. Spirantization is sound [p] becomes fricative sound, [p]→ [f]. Nasalization is two or more sound tend to be nasal sound, [n]→[m].

According to McMahon (1994: pp 15 16) there six types of sound changes. They are assimilation, dissimilation, epenthesis, loss, weakening, and metathesis. Assimilation means two or more different sound become similar sound which is belong to natural change of human language. For example: in-possible become impossible. Dissimilation is two or more similar sound become less similar. For example: word noble is from ignoble. Epenthesis means the

addition inside syllable on consonant cluster, e.g. prince [prints]. The next is loss. There are some possible that cause loss happen, such as loss the final vowel, loss the middle vowel, loss the syllable. Weakening means make the sound of the word become softer. And the last one is metathesis; it means the close sound mixes.

There are two types changing in phonemic changes. They are phonemic merger and phonemic split. The phonemic merger means two different phonemes become one single phoneme. On the other hand, phonemic split means the increasing of different allophones in specific environment.

There are two types changing in phonemic changes. They are phonemic merger and phonemic split. The phonemic merger means two different phonemes become one single phoneme. On the other hand, phonemic split means the increasing of different allophones in specific environment.

## 2.2.5 Morphophonemic Changes

According to Lieber (2009: 158) phonology has relationship with morphology; morphemes may have two or more forms of phonology which perhaps that forms completely or at least partly predictable. It means that some morphemes may be combined and make a new phonological rule. It is appropriate because there are some phonological rules allowed the rule. Morphemes also exhibit differences phonological behavior in some languages; it depends on that language whether that is nature morphemes to the language or the morphemes as a result or borrowed from other language. It means those study work together to see how the morphology related to the phonology. It is also called it morphophonemic.

Morphophonemic is a branch of morphology which consists of variation of form morphemes because the phonetic factors. Morpheme is the smallest unit that has meaning. There is also a condition that phonemic shapes represent the morpheme. Types of morphophonemic changes in English according to Hocket (1994) in Rimeldo (2012) and also from the internet: loss of phoneme, addition phoneme, simple change of phoneme, assimilation and dissimilation, stress shift and gradation, synthesis, suppletion, consonant change and change of syllable vowel or diphthong.

First, loss of phoneme means defeating of one phoneme because of the sonorant sound, such as /m/, /r/, /l/, and /n/. The phoneme negative form of prefix (in) lost the morpheme, for example in+ regular = irregular, in + mortal = immortal, in + legal = illegal. In irregular, it loss phoneme in→ ir follows the front letter of the word. The same condition also occurs in word immortal and illegal. Another example is *umah* (house) /umah/ in Minangkabaunese becomes *rumah* (house) /rumah/ in Indonesian language. It is because Minangkabaunese seldom uses phoneme /r/ in the beginning of word.

Second, addition of phoneme means adding up a phoneme because the word combines with morpheme. The example of addition phoneme can be seen I word longer. The comparison form of long is longer. It means long //loŋ / → longer / loŋ gə/. It adds phoneme /g/. There are two words that combine and create one meaning also adding up a phoneme, for example: Sale + girl = salesgirl, craft + man = craftsman. Phoneme /s/ is added. Due to addition of morpheme, two words become one word that has meaning. However in Minangkabunese, the

addition of phoneme can be found in word *lapar* (hungry) /lapar/ in Indonesian language become *lapa* (hungry) /lapa) in Minangkabunese.

Third, simple change of phoneme means the changing of phoneme that is not significant change of the sound. The phoneme /θ/ becomes /δ/ while plural, e.g. mouth /maʊ θ/ becomes mouths /maʊ δz/. This change voiceless becomes voice that occurs in labio-dental fricative. The change of a word from Minangkabaunese into Indonesian language is also categorized simple change of phoneme. Moreover, the change of word into Indonesian-like sound is also categorized into simple change of phoneme which absolutely also change the meaning of the word.

Fourth, assimilation and dissimilation are similar with the sound changing. Assimilation means two or more different sound become similar sound which is belong to natural change of human language. For example: in-possible become impossible. Morpheme [in] becomes [im] because the effect of consonant [p]. Meanwhile dissimilation is two or more similar sound become less similar. For example: the opposite of word noble is ignoble. Morpheme /in/ becomes /ig/.

Stress shift means addition of affix gathered by shift in stress, e.g. linguist → linguistics. Gradation means the process of derivation that include shift in stress involve vowel change, e.g. symbol –> symbolic. This changes the word class too, noun to adjective which change the form of the words.

Synthesis is there is the fusion of two consonant into a single new phoneme. There also explanation that synthesis is fusion of two phonemes which is carried together by morpheme combine into a single new phoneme. The first definition showed that in one word, there might be two consonant but it

pronounce create new phoneme. However, the second definition is more complex one, because the changing because of two morpheme. The example; there two morpheme {moiust}+{ure) =/mɔ is/ + /ɔ ər/ → /mɔ isʧ ər/.

Suppletion is a case where allomorph completely different in phonetic structure from the normal form. For instance, ther is a word that has semantic similarity but the allomorph is different, such as bring → brough, teach → taught, see → saw (verb), er → more (ajd). Most of irregular form in past tense have similarity meaning and different allomorph.

Consonant change means a consonant changes into another consonant. The changing is usually in voicing, a voiceless consonant becomes voiced consonant. For instance, path → paths, /pæθ/ → /pæðz/, the example shows plural form of path become paths. There is a changing occurs in voicing; voiceless consonant of phoneme /θ/ changes become voiced phoneme /ð/, /z/.

Last one is change of syllable vowel or diphthong; it is the substitution of another syllabic vowel or diphthong the one wich appear in normal allomorph. For instance, the change of syllabic vowel becomes diphthong which is also called dipthongization, swell → swollen, /swell/ → /swoʊ lən/. The changing of phoneme /ə/ become diphthong /oʊ / shows diphtongization. There is also situation which is called monopthongization; a vowel shift in which a diphthong becomes a monopthong. For example, /faiər/ becomes /faːə (r)/. There is a smoothing occurs in word fire, which is diphthong /ai/ changes become /aː/.

## 2.3 Language Attitude and Language Interference

According to Holmes (2008:405) language attitude is attitude to the users and the uses of language. Human beings have their own ways attitude or respond

toward language; language change or language development. Language attitude that is shown by human being is caused by some factors. They are education, politics, prestige and someone that have big contribution in that language. In conclusion, language attitude that is shown by people are different each other and language attitude is influenced some factors: psychological factor such as prestige, education, social and politic.

According to Bartram (2010) school has big contribution of language attitude especially teacher. This theory focuses on language attitude to modern foreign language learning. It means the interest of people to learn and accept new language have got since they are students. Teachers who teach the language is the teaches who have high knowledge so that the students that have negative attitude at first can change the attitude through the time, as long as they are still studying that language. In short, the language attitudes have been given to the people early, such as when they are students. The school and the teachers together build the positive language attitude for the students.

Language interference is one cause of language change. One area or country can consists of some language, at least there are first language and second language. According to Dechert (1983) and Ellis (1997) in Bhela (1999) there is situation that a country consists of more than one language, if the structure of two languages are different, and one of them become highly frequency of error to second language which means indicating language interference of first language on second language. However, it can be the opposite, the second language interference the first language. For instance is in Indonesia which uses multi languages and multi cultural.

There are more than hundreds of languages exist in Indonesia; each province has their own local language. Although, each province has their own language, Indonesian people are unied by Indonesian language. According Chaer (2011) Indonesian language consists of 28 phonemes; vowel and consonant. The vowel consists of 6 phonemes in Indonesian, suc as /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/ meanwhile consonants consist of 22 phonemes, they are /b/, /p/, /d/, /t/, /g/, /k/, /f/, /z/, /s/, kh/, /h/, /j/, /c/, /m/, /n/, /ny/, /ng/, /r/, /l/, /w/, and /y/.

There are two situations where a word which are vowel phonemes sound phoneme /w/, /y/. Vowel phonemes are in front of vowel phonemes such as /a/, /i/,and /e/ are followed by fluently sound /w/, e.g. *kuat* /kuwat/ (strong), *puing* /puwing/ (ruins), *kue* /kuwe/ (cake). Vowel phonemes are in front of vowel phonemes such as /a/, /u/, and /o/ are followed by fluently sound /y/, e.g. tiap /tiyap/, (each) and tiup /tiyup/ (blow). In indonesian language is also called diphthong. However Indonesian language prefers to use diphthong /ua/, /ui/ and /ue/ rather than /w/ and use diphthong /ia/ and /iu/ rather than /y/.

## 2.4 Why Language Change

According to Schendl (2001) there are two factors that influence language changes. They are linguistic factors and non-linguistic factors. Non-linguistics factors such as: politics, economy, education, class social, prestige, globalization, etc. The linguistic factors consists of two main; internal factors (caused by the organ of speech) and external factors. The external factors are the form of linguistics, such as phonological changes, lexical changes, semantic changes, grammatical changes and borrowing words.

According to Trask (2010) the causes of language change are the changes in the world (changes in technology and culture), laziness (the human being like to say something simpler), emphasis and clarity, politeness, misunderstanding, prestige and pretentiousness, structural reasons, analogy, and group identity.

According to Schendl (2001) there are three types of consideration of language change; functional explanation, psycolinguistic explanation, and sociolinguistic explanation. These of explanations have their reasonable and ecceptable explanation which can be seen in paragraph below.

According to Schendl (2001) functional explanation is focus on internal factor of languace change; micro linguistics. It is an abstract system in system internal of organ of speech which lead to change. This explanation relates to the changing of sound or pronunciation of a word that make it into simpler one. Before eighteen century in English, native speaker preferred to use two voiceless phoneme /ʃ /, and /h/, both of these phonemes are asymmetrical because there is no partner which accompanied them.. In eighteen century, native speakers borrowed phonological-sstem of France which develop /ʒ / and /ʃ / and the sound change of /zj/ became /ʒ /.

Functional explanation is also related to how the individual speakers or speech community experience asymmetrical of system and pronunciation and functional load. Functional load means the number of functions a particular linguistic item has. Low functional load are risked to be changed such as that between /n/ sin and velar nasal /ŋ/ in sing which both of themcan cause less communicative damage. Functional explanation is about phonological system

which changes in one word. The changing is related to voiced become voiceless or contrary and high functional load and low functional load.

According to Schendl (2001) psycholinguiatic explanation is a condition which concentrates on the cognitive and psycholinguistic processes inside the speaker's head. It means people have their own cognitive and psycholinguistic which are different among them each other. Theories are noted by Noam Chomsky the chnge which focus on cognitive processes in brain related to different version of generative theories about the developing of first languge in children.Language acquisition of children.

While acquisition process of language, the children active their innate faculty for constructing the rules for their mental grammar by building hypothesis based on what they hear especially from adult speakers. Their hypothesis may deviate from the grammar of adult speakersin certain minor aspects. For instance, the grammar that is used by adult soeaker are more complex but easily learned by a child. Restructuring may occur because of an abruptand fundamental because the children catch the wrong grammar about something by theadult speakers, there is possibility occur syntactic change on children. However language acquisition occurs in children have big influence from adult speaker; especially their parents.

According to Schendl (2001) sociolinguistics explanation means language change occurs because of rles of speaker as social beings. There are two major indicators of change, they are fuzziness and variation. Fuzziness means speakers evidently no longer stick to established rules or norms, but begin to extend the validaty of a rule to new environments. The problem is it is elusive, difficult to pin down in any systematic way. The speakers just talk what they want to say

whether consider about norm which make it become elusive. The second is variation. According to Labov in Schendl (2001) languge change over time is closely related to language variation; language variation in the present to explain the phenomenon of language change in past. Labow noted that social status (low middle high status in societ), age (youth and old generation), prestige (women and men).

## 2.5 Minangkabaunese

Areas in West Sumatra province are the middle of Sumatra Island and Mentawai Archipelago. In Mentawai Archipelago, the citizens who live there are the origin of Mentawai tribe. Their language and their social culture are different from Minangkabau tribe. There is about 90% Minangkabau people speak in Minangkabau language according to Jufrizal, and et al (2006) on Tata Bahasa Minangkabau (Jufrizal, 2012).

Based on socio-culture and geography Minangkabau tribe lives in West Sumatra province, except Mentawai archipelago (Jufrizal, 2012). The original language of minangkabau people is Minangkabau language. Minangkabau language is a local language that is close relationship with Melayu language. The using of Minangkabau language categorized into two places, they are land (darek) and coastal area (pasisia).

One language may have more than one dialect. Minangkabaunese has many dialects, for example: Payakumbuh dialect, Pariaman dialect, Batusangkar dialect, Solok dialect, Padang dialect, Bukittinggi dialect, Simpang Ampek dialect, Koto Baru dialect, Padang Panjang dialect, Lubuk Basung dialect, Lubuk Sikaping dialect, Sawahlunto dialect, Painan dialect and Indropuro dialect.

According to Jufrizal (2012: 19) loyalty of Minangkabau people to speak in Minangkabaunese as general can be categorized high, but for the people who live in towns such as Padang, Bukittinggi, Payakumbuh and etc use Indonesian language rather than Minagkabau language. These people are families that have middle class or high class in society. Padang people are influenced by Bahasa Indonesia because it is national language. Minangkabaunese parents teach their children to speak on Bahasa Indonesia. Minangkabaunese have strong dialect while they are speaking or talking. Although the people speak in Indonesian language, they still use their own accent. It means that they are showed that they are Minangkabaunese. Young generations of Padang area use Indonesian language as a language that they use in daily life conversation.

Characteristic of Minangkabaunese acoording to Ayub (1993) is vowel in Minangkabaunese consist of [a], [i], [u], [e], and [o], consonant consists of [p], [b], [k], [g], [ʤ], [t], [d], [z], [s], [h], [ʧ], [ʔ], [q], [m], [n], [ŋ], [ɲ], [l], [r], [w], and [y] . Minangkabau people do not use consonant [f], consonant [f] belongs to [p] in Minangkabaunese. The using of consonant [q] and [z] in Minangkabaunese because of influence of term in Arabic language such as *qodar* and *zakat*. Another example is the changing of zakat fitrah in ndonesian language becomes pitah /pitah/ which prove Minagkabaunese do not use consonant phoneme /f/. Characteristic of Minangkabaunese also mostly use of glottal stop /ʔ/, such as Kalumbuak /kalumbuaʔ/ (name of one of village in Padang) and patuik /patuiʔ/ (proper), etc. Minangkabaunese also use diphthong in daily conversation, the diphthongs are /au/, /ai/, /ia/, /ua/, and /ui/. The examples of these diphthongs in

names of *kampung* in Padang are *Alai* /alai/, *Parupuak* /parupuaʔ/, *Puruih* /puruih/, and *Tabiang* /tabiaŋ/.

**2.6 Previous Related Findings**

There are some findings about morphophonemic process that have been done by some researchers. First, Rimeldo (2012) did research with title "Morphophonemic Analysis of Borrowing Words Found in the Online Newspaper Kompas.com" found that based on 175 data, Indonesian mostly followed the sound of pronunciation of donor language and the sound is transcribed into morphology form or the spelling into Indonesian, words in English when it has double syllables then will be changed to one syllable in Indonesian and consonant 't' /t/ in English is always sounded when it is placed at the end of words, but it is omitted in Indonesian which happens when /t/ is after consonant.
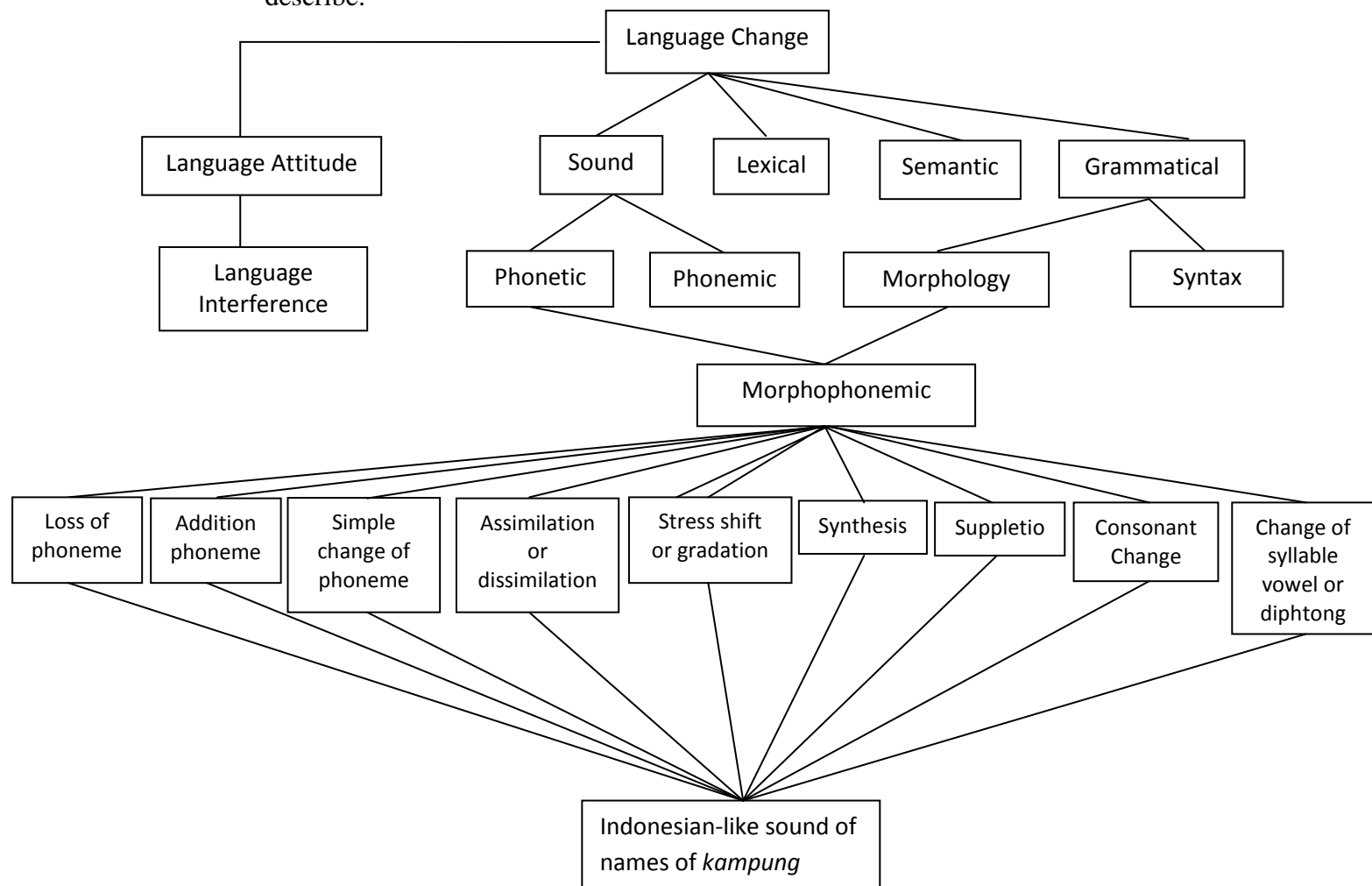
Second, Refniza (2011) did research with title "Word Formation Process of Computer Term in PC Mild Tabloid: A Morphological and Morphophonemic Study" found that the computer terms that were found in PC Mild tabloid also formed by Indonesian words undergo the changing of morphological and morphophonemic. She conclude that morphophonemic change of phoneme as a result from merging of one morpheme and another which have process of affixation, dissimilation, assimilation, changing vowel and consonant, addition, reduplication and compounding.

Based on the previous related findings, the researcher analyses the process of morphophonemic and types or morphophonemic changes of names of *kampung* in Padang. The researcher analyzes the form of names of *kampung* in morphophonemic which is caused by Indonesian-like sound. The morphonemic

change caused by Indonesian like sound will be categorized into several types of morphophonemic change. They are loss of phoneme, addition phoneme, simple change of phoneme, assimilation or dissimilation, stress shift or gradation, synthesis, suppletion, consonant change and change of syllable vowel or diphthong.

**2.7 Conceptual Framework**

In analyzing about morphophonemic changes, the researcher will formulate scheme of how this research be done theoretically. The researcher will describe:

# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

## 1. Conclusion

Based on analysis and finding, it can be concluded that there four tyes of morphophonemic changes of nnames of *kampung* in Padang. They are loos of phoneme, additional phoneme, simple change of phoneme and the change of syllable vowel or diphtong; monopthongization. The researcher found the simple change of phoneme is the most type that exists in morphophonemic change of names of *kampung* in Padang. The simple change of phoneme did not only change the names *kampung* into Indonesian language, but there were some names of *kampung* were found significant change, for instance Ikur Koto, Parak Kerambil, Gurun Lawas, Alang Lawas and Belanti. It meant the change was not only in phonologically and morphologically but also in meaning.

Morphophonemic changes of names of *kampung* in Padang which were originally in Minangkabaunese changed into Indonesian-like sound found in loss of phoneme, simple of change; significant change and the change of syllable vowel or diphthong; monophtongization. All data that were categorized on them didi not only change in phonologically and morphologically form, but also change the meaning. The data were not categiriuzed int Minangkabaunese nor Indonesian language but followed Indonesain-like sound.

The causes of morphophonemic change in names of *kampung* in Padang categorized into three; psycholinguistics factor, sociolinguistic factor and

administrative needed. Psycholinguistic factor related to language acquisition and socialinguistic factor refered to social status of people in society. Administrative is needed in statistic in one area or region. It is done to make easier to central government to read and pronounce the names of sub districts.

## 2. Suggestion

This research has been analyzed and explained about morphophonemic changes found in names of sub districts in Padang area by the writer. The writer classified the data based on types of morphophonemic changes. Hopefully, this research can improve the knowledge of the reader about the phenomenon of language change especially in morphophonemic area.

The writers realizes that this research is able to continued to further research related to morphophonemic changes from Minangkabaunese into Indonesian-like sound. The writer suggests that other researcher will find other aspect from linguistic study on analyzing morphophonemic change. Lastly, the researcher expects that the finding of this research will be useful for further finding of other research. The researcher expects the next researcher can analyze the morphophonemic changes in more detail. There are other aspects that can be analyzed by the next researcher such as link the morphophonemic change with social culture or the loyalty of language speakers.

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