

**SOUND CHANGES OF MINANGKABAUNESE REFLECTED IN ABAI
SIAT SUB-DIALECT**

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Strata One (S1)

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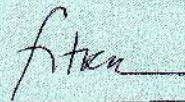
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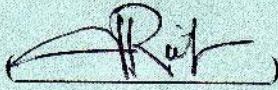
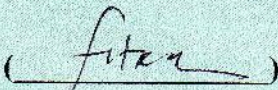
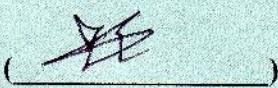
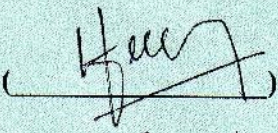
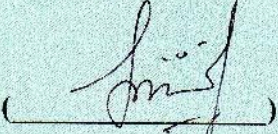
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ABSTRAK

Novisa, Della. 2015. *Sound Changes of Minangkabaunese Reflected in Abai Siat Sub- Dialect*. Skripsi . Padang. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe-tipe perubahan bunyi dan aturan-aturan perubahan bunyi yang terjadi di dialek abai siat Dharmasraya. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif, dengan cara membandingkan antara dialek standar Minangkabau dengan sub-dialek Abai Siat sehingga ditemukan tipe perubahan dan aturan perubahan pada sebuah kata. Peneliti menggunakan 138 sampel data guna melihat perubahan bunyi apa saja yang terjadi di Sub-dialek Abai siat. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan dua tipe perubahan bunyi, yaitu *loss/deletion* dan *vowel change*. Dari kedua tipe bunyi yang ditemukan terdapat kecenderungan bahwa *vowel change* lebih sering terjadi ketimbang *loss/deletion*. Temuan penelitian ini juga menggambarkan tujuh aturan perubahan bunyi, yang diklasifikasikan berdasarkan tipe perubahan bunyi; lima aturan pada *vowel change*, satu aturan pada *loss/deletion*, dan satu aturan pada the *changes of /r/ to /□/ sound*. Simpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perubahan bunyi yang terjadi di Abai Siat tidak mempengaruhi arti dari bahasa standar minangkabau. Selain itu, perubahan yang terjadi bukan perubahan pada bahasa atau dialek karena Abai Siat merupakan sub-dialek dari Dharmasraya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Problem

Language is communication tool to communicate between human. Language is differentiated into spoken, written, sign, gesture and body language. According to Kramsch (2001:3) language is the principal means whereby it conducts the social lives. In West Sumatera, people use Minangkabau language to interact, however, not all areas use standard Minangkabau language. In geographical dialect, Minangkabaunese language has some dialects. According to Jufrizal (1996:3-4), minangkabaunese can be divided into six general dialects. They are dialect of Agam, dialect of Lima Puluh Kota, dialect of Pariaman, dialect of Tanah Datar, and dialect of Solok. These dialects are named based on Minangkabaunese area. Different from geographical dialect, social dialect occurs in one certain area. It means that, in one area there may have two or more varieties of language.

The study about dialects is called dialectology. Dialectology is ultimately concerned with grammatical, lexical and phonological features that correspond to regional areas. There are two kinds of dialects, they are social dialect and geographical dialect. According to Holmes (1995:194) dialect is simply linguistics varieties which is distinguished in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation; the speech of people in different social. From this explanation, it is described distinguishable changing dialect to other dialect that influenced by vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation from one social group to another

it is called social dialect. Different from social dialect, Chamber J.K et al (1980:6) states that dialects on the outer edges of the geographical area may be mutually intelligible but their ways will be linked by a chain of mutual intelligibility and dialect are not mutually intelligible: the degree exposure to the other language, degree of education and willingness to understand people. There are some factors influenced in the geographical dialects as mutual intelligible it usually deals with populations that lives in certain areas for different generations. It also deals with migrant groups that bring their languages to their new areas.

Language and dialect are always related each other but sometimes it is difficult to differentiate among language and dialect. According to Fromkin et. al (2007:409), dialects are mutually intelligible forms of a language that differ in systematic ways. It means that, when there are different groups of people speak a language in systematic differences way, it is called dialect. However, the definition of dialect according to Trudgill (1980:3) is a substandard, low status, often rustic form of language, generally associated with the peasantry, the working class, or other groups lacking in prestige.

It can be concluded that dialect is a subpart of language; the speakers whether are rich or poor, regardless or not, speak at least one dialect. For example: Minangkabau language is a language from west sumatera that has some dialects such as Pariaman dialect, Bukittinggi dialect, Payakumbuh dialect, Batusangkar dialect, Dharmasraya dialect. Sometimes dialects change. That is caused by many factors which lead to dialectal change such as

ethnicity, the cultural, religious and racial differences that separate groups of people. According to Trask (2007:72), every spoken language in specific area is spoken in different forms in different places called regional dialect. In single community the language is spoken differently by members of different social groups. In this case, it is known as social dialect. Language variants spoken by entire groups of people are defined as dialects.

Dharmasraya is a good example of the dialect variation because every different location has its own dialect, in Dharnasraya there are many variant of ethnics such as java,ataknese and people from other geographical areas such as maninjau, payakumbuh, bukittinggi and pesisir selatan. In Dharmasraya, every local area has different dialects and they can be divided into five general sub-dialects, they are Pulau Punjung sub-dialect, Koto Baru sub-dialect, Ampang Kuranji sub-dialect, Abai Siat sub-dialect and Koto Besar sub-dialect. Eventhough the distance between each areas is very close the dialect has different, for example, Abai Siat sub-dialect.

Based on the explanation above, the standard Minangkabaunese Language and Abai Siat sub-dialect are phonologically different, the difference between these two areas mostly in sound and pronunciation.

This table is some examples of some words of Standard Minangkabaunese Language (SML) that is changed into Abai Siat sub-dialect of Dharmasraya. The differences of the words can be seen in the table below:

Table 1: The Differences in Vowel

SML		ABAI SIAT		MEANING
Words	Phonetic Transcription	Words	Phonetic Transcription	
mancik	[manci?]	moncik	[moncie?]	mouse
lampang	[lampa]	lempang	[lompa]	strike
samak	[samak?]	Somak	[sopak?]	scrub

The table above shows the difference in vowel /a/ is changed to vowel /o/ in Abai Siat sub-dialect. For example, ‘mancik’ (SML) become ‘moncik’ in Abai Siat sub-dialect.

Table 2: The Differences in Diphthong

SML		ABAI SIAT		MEANING
Words	Phonetic Transcription	Words	Phonetic Transcription	
lulua	[lul a]	lulu	[lul]	swallow
talua	[tal a]	Tolu	[tol]	egg
duduak	[dud a?]	Duduk	[dud ?]	sit
takuluak	[takul a?]	Takuluk	[takul ?]	veil

The table above shows the difference between Standard Minangkabaunese Language (SML) and Abai Siat sub-dialect in diphthong. For example, ‘lulua’ (SML) become ‘lulu’ in Abai Siat sub-dialect.

The examples above are some words based on two different areas which are Standard Minangkabau Language (SML) and Abai Siat sub-dialect. This phenomenon makes the researcher interested to conduct the research because the

researcher wants to know sound changes between standard minangkabau language and Abai Siat sub-dialect, the researcher also hopes this research can be as additional theory for dialects especially in speech sound. This study analyzed the sound change Minangkabaunese reflected in Abai Siat sub-dialect. The researcher needs to identify the basic word and vocabularies of these two local areas.

B. Identification of The Problem

Language changes can be studied in historical linguistics which the concern of this study are to describe the changes in particular language, to develop the general theories about how and why language changes, to determine the relationship of a language. Language change can be analyzed phonologically and morphologically. Phonologically the sound of a word can be analyzed from how the word is said, produce and perceived and which organ of speech is involved. Morphologically, the sound of a word can be analyzed structurally. Based on these two different studies, the writer chose phonological method.

C. Limitation of The Problem

This research was focused on phonology study which was the study of sound. Based on phonology studies the researcher analyzed the sound changes of Minangkabaunese found in Dharmasraya area dialect used in Abai Siat. The researcher wants to find out the types and the rules of changing in Abai Siat sub-dialect.

D. Formulation of The Problem

Based on identification and limitation of the problem above, the problem of this research can be formulated as “What are the types of sound changes of minangkabaunese found in Abai Siat sub-dialect?”

E. Research Questions

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

1. What are the types of sound changes of Minangkabaunese found in Abai Siat sub-dialect?
2. What are the phonological rules of sound changes of minangkabaunese found in Abai Siat sub-dialect?

F. Purposes of The Research

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the dialect different in two local areas. Thus, related to the questions above, the goals of this research can be generalized as follow:

1. to find out the types of sound changes of Minangkabaunese found in Abai Siat sub-dialect?
2. to find out the phonological rules of sound changes of Minangkabaunese found in Abai Siat sub-dialect?

G. Significance of The Research

The findings of this research is expected to give contribution both theoretically and practically in linguistics field. Theoretically, the finding of this research is going to extend the theories about phonological change in Abai Siat sub-dialect. Practically, the findings of this research is expected to give better understanding for phonological change and improve knowledge in analyzing phonological rules. To the students, the findings is expected to be an additional material for phonology and dialectology particularly in language variation and phonology in study of speech sounds. Furthermore, this research can be a reference for the next researchers on doing further research that concern about dialects and sound changes.

H. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding of some conceptual terms that may appear later on, it is necessary to fix a distinct definition of some key terms used in this research. The definitions helped the readers getting the idea of the conceptual terms as follow:

Language Variation : Differences in systems of language that result from historical, geographic, social and functional changes.

Dialectology : The scientific study of dialects, or the regional differences in a language.

Dialect	:A regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, especially a variety of speech differing from the standard literary language or speech pattern of the culture in which it exists.
Phonology	: One of linguistic field which studies about sound.
Phonological Rules	: A way of expressing a systematic phonological and morphological process sound change in a language.
Abai Siat	: The name of two areas in Dharmasraya.
SML	: A language used by its speakers that has been given either legal or quasi-legal status.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

The purposes of this research are to find out about sound changes and phonological rules of Abai Siat sub-dialect of Dharmasraya by comparing Abai Siat's sounds with Standard Minangkabau Language's (SML) sounds. From the finding and the discussion of this research, it can be concluded that there are six types of sound changes which are assimilation, dissimilation, epenthesis, deletion or loss, metathesis, and vowel reduction. In this research, there are only two types of sound changes that were found in Abai Siat sub-dialect; deletion and vowel change. Between deletion and vowel change that were found in Abai Siat sub-dialect, vowel change was mostly found in Abai Siat's words with the highest percentage.

There are also three types of sound changes that were found which is out of Katamba's theory, the unchanging sounds and the changing of the changing of /r/ to / / sound. Based on those five types of sound changes, there are seven phonological rules between Standard Minangkabau Language (SML) and Abai Siat sub-dialect. There are five rules for vowel change, one rule for deletion or loss, and one rule for the changing of the changing of /r/ to / / sound. Therefore, it can be concluded that the changing happens in Abai Siat does not affect the meaning of Standard Minangkabau Language (SML). In addition, the changing is not the changing of a language or a dialect because Abai Siat is a sub-dialect of Dharmasraya so it does not affect Standard Minangkabau Language (SML).

B. Suggestions

The researcher suggests that the study about sound changes and its phonological rules can be investigated in different languages or different dialects and different context, so that the study about sound changes can be better in the future. The researcher also suggests other researchers that might be interested in analyzing about sound changes can continue this analysis from other aspects and studies such as from semantics or pragmatics studies that related to this topic. For the lecturers, it is suggested that the findings of this research can be as the references for teaching materials in various subjects of linguistics field such as semantics, syntax, and dialectology.

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