

**PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF INDONESIAN BORROWING WORDS USED BY
MINANGKABAUNESE IN BUKITTINGGI,
WEST SUMATERA**

PAPER

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SRI AYUNI RESTIFIZA

77223 / 2006

Advisor:

Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S, M.Hum

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES, AND ARTS
STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG
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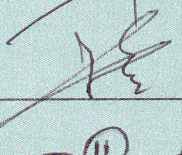
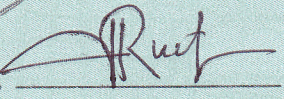
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Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni (FBS)
Universitas Negeri Padang

Phonological Processes of Indonesian Borrowing Words used by
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Nama : Sri Ayuni Restifiza
NIM/BP : 77223/2006
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, 2 Juli 2012

Tim Penguji :

	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1. Ketua	: Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum.	1. 
2. Anggota	: Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.	2. 
3. Anggota	: Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt.	3. 

ABSTRAK

Sri Ayuni Restifiza (2012). “Phonological Processes of Indonesian Borrowing Words Used by Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi, West Sumatera”. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat salah satu fenomena bahasa yaitu peminjaman kata. Proses peminjaman ini bisa terjadi karena bahasa pinjaman memang membutuhkan kata-kata tersebut untuk mendiskripsikan istilah-istilah baru atau karena alasan sosial yang dalam penggunaan tersebut orang lain bisa menganggapnya sebagai seorang yang berpendidikan atau masuk golongan yang berstatus sosial tinggi. Dalam penelitian ini membahas mengenai peminjaman kata-kata dari bahasa Inggris yang dipijam oleh bahasa Minangkabau melalui bahasa Indonesia yang dilihat dari aspek fonologis.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan pelafalan kata-kata dari bahasa Indonesia tersebut yang diucapkan oleh orang Minangkabau khususnya di kota Bukittinggi dan apa-apa saja proses fonologi yang terjadi.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif dan sumber datanya adalah masyarakat asli Bukittinggi. Oleh karena itu untuk mengumpulkan data melalui observasi langsung ke Bukittinggi dan melakukan wawancara beberapa orang informan yang berasal dari Bukittinggi.

Dalam penelitian ini, ketiga proses fonologi yang dikelompokkan oleh Roger Lass (1991) ditemukan, Namun, bagian dari pengelompokan tersebut ada beberapa proses yang tidak ditemukan pada kata-kata pinjaman bahasa Indonesia dalam bahasa Minangkabau seperti dissimilasi dan prothesis dari proses epenthesis.

Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa dalam proses peminjaman kata yang berasal dari bahasa Indonesia cenderung berubah karena disesuaikan dengan sistem bunyi bahasa Minang yang memang berbeda dengan bahasa Indonesia sehingga banyak terjadi proses-proses fonologi.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Problem

Language is a tool of communication in transferring information whether it is in the written form or even in spoken form. Language plays important role in human life's, as we know that language is a system of voice symbol which is used by a group of people to work together, communicate, and self identity. By language we can share ideas, opinions in order to work together in society. As an important aspect of human life language can not be separated from human life. Language as a means of communication in the nation for example, we have national language that we call (Bahasa Indonesia), and the important one is regional language that has own position for each region which is spread all over Indonesia area. For most of Indonesian people, Bahasa Indonesia is the second language. Their first language is regional language that they used in daily life. The Minangkabau Language or also called as Minangkabaunese is one of regional languages of Indonesia. English and Minangkabaunese language absolutely come from different language families. The Minangkabau language is used as first language (L1) or mother tongue by Minangkabau people who are spread in several areas in Sumatera Island especially in West Sumatera.

There are many areas in Minangkabau such as Padang, Bukittinggi, Payakumbuh, Batu Sangkar, Solok, Painan, and so on. In this study focus on analyzing the Minangkabau language in Bukittinggi. Bukittinggi is literally meaning high hill, is the cultural centre for the Minangkabau people. Bukittinggi is one of the larger cities in West Sumatra, Indonesia, with a population of over 91,000

people and an area of 25.24 km². It is situated in the Minangkabau highlands, 90 km by road from the West Sumatran capital city of Padang.

The writer choose Minangkabaunese language in Bukiitinggi to be analyzed because this language that contrast to Minangkabaunese has differences, similarities in both languages and the other reason is the writer come from Bukittinggi, Minangkabaunese family.

According to Ayub (1993:13), the Minangkabau language has three functions based on its position as the regional language. The first function is as a symbol of territory of West Sumatera and has the supporter of the development of Minangkabau culture. Second is as the symbol of identity of West Sumatera and the society as one of ethniques in Indonesia. The last is as the tool of oral communication used in West Sumatera.

The use of English to call new entry of vocabulary, like electronic equipment such as *antenna*, while Indonesia borrows this word becomes *antena* then in Minangkabanes in Bukittinggi can be pronounced as *antene*, the word *telephone* from English becomes *telfon* by Indonesian, the Minangkabaunes in Bukittinggi can be pronounced as *talipon*, and the word *computer* from English becomes *komputer* by Indonesian, in Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi can be pronounced *kumputer*, etc.

A person can communicate and understands other's conversation because of language, In this case, the characteristics of language can be verbal that consist of sounds of language and the sound is nonverbal. Sound in verbal language are the smallest unit of language. So that sounds include in all aspects of linguistics study such as, phoneme, morpheme , word , sentence, text, and even grammar system.

Alwasilah (2006:68) states that collective agreement about the use of the

symbol of sound is called as the use of language or the phenomenon of using language. From here, it can be said that the basis of communication on the world is oral which comes from the combination of sounds. A sound in one language is unsure the same with the sounds system of other language, like Minangkabaunese and English. Both of these language have the different system of sound. So that in pronouncing a word that comes from English, Minangkabau people will have some difficulties. It will give them tendency to adapt it with the system of sound prevailing in Minangkabaunes. For example, from the word '*camera*' /kæm□r□/ with /kamera/. Borrowing are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language or the source language. When two different languages have contact over a certain period of time they will surely influence each other. words might be taken over from one language and are adopted to the other. This process is called borrowing. Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities.

Many borrowing words from other countries are used in Indonesia language, one of them is taken from English language. The writer choose borrowing words for analysis because no language is entirely pure, that all the languages are mixed. A language may borrow some words from other language to fulfill the needs in extending the vocabularies in one field or to enrich the vocabulary to be able to get along with development of technology, information and the rapid communication in the Globalization Era.

There many English borrowing words which used in many field, such as in politics, economics, technology, sports and many others. The social change, culture, and language caused those borrowing word which come from English often suffer

alteration process. Borrowed words enter the language as a result of influence of two main causes of factors linguistic and extra-linguistic. Borrowed words have been considered in many scientific works, monographs and publications. But detailed analysis of words borrowed into Minangkabaunese from Indonesian in detail hasn't been done so far.

In this study, the writer analyzes the pronunciation of words that are borrowed from English through Indonesia as the intermediary phonetically and phonemically because the significant differences of pronouncing the borrowing word by Bukittinggi people can be seen from the sound. Considering there is no study yet about Indonesian borrowing words in Bukittinggi. The study analyzed it further in the aspect of phonology.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

In this study, the writer limited the problem to the borrowing words from English through Indonesian as the intermediary which are pronounced by Bukittinggi viewed from phonology. This consideration was taken because the basic difference that occurs in the borrowing is on the sound and among Bukittinggi people also has some different ways to pronounce the word.

The study of phonology can be divided into two; phonetics and phonemic. Phonetically, the analysis of articulatory phonetics considers how speech sounds are produced by speech articulation, while phonemically, the analysis considers about the segmental phonemes in phonological processes that occur when the Bukittinggi people pronounce the borrowing words.

1.3 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem mentioned above, the problem of this study is formulated as follows:

“ What are the phonological processes of Indonesian borrowing words pronounced by Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi?”

1.4 Purpose of the Study

This study is aimed at analyzing phonological processes of Indonesian borrowing words use pronounced by Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi.

1.5 Technique of the Data Collection

The collect the data, the writer made a list of words of Minangkabaunese language used in Bukittinggi which are borrowed from Indonesian. Then the writer asked the informants from area in Bukittinggi to pronounce them by using Indonesia as intermediary in order to help the informants to know what words are in Minangkabaunese language in Bukittinggi, because sometimes they felt confuse about the English words and the informants did not know what the meaning.

1.6 Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer applied several steps as the following:

- a. The writer listed the words of Minangkabau language in Bukittinggi, that are borrowed from English through Indonesia as the intermediary.
- b. The writer transcribed the data that are obtained phonetically and phonemically.

- c. The writer grouped the data based on what phonological processes they belong to based on Lass's (1991) classification.
- d. Finally, the writer concluded what borrowing words from English found through Indonesia as the intermediary in Bukittinggi and what phonological processes occur to them.