

**PHONOLOGICAL CHANGES OF MINANGKABAUNESE LANGUAGE
FOUND IN PADANG AREA DIALECT USED IN KURANJI**

THESIS

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Strata One (S1)
Degree of the English Department*



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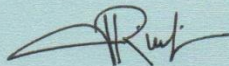
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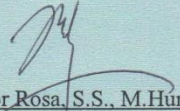
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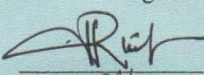
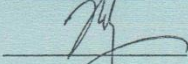
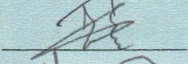
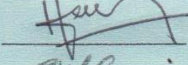
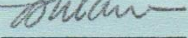
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ABSTRAK

Amri, Sauqi Hadi. *Phonological Changes in Padang Area Dialect of Minangkabaunese Language used in Kuranji*. Skripsi. Padang. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan perubahan secara fonologi yang terjadi di dialek standar Minangkabau dengan dialek Padang area Kuranji dengan menitik beratkan pada perubahan bunyi pada sebuah kata. Perubahan bunyi tersebut akan diklasifikasikan berdasarkan tipe perubahan yang ada. Penelitian ini juga menentukan aturan perubahan bunyi pada kedua dialek tersebut

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode perbandingan yang membandingkan perubahan bunyi sebuah kata yang ada pada dialek standar Minangkabau dengan dialek Padang area Kuranji sehingga dapat diketahui tipe perubahan bunyi apa saja yang di temukan pada dialek standar Minangkabau dengan dialek Padang area Kuranji.

Tipe perubahan bunyi yang ditemukan setelah membandingkan dialek standar Minangkabau dengan dialek Padang area Kuranji dua tipe, yaitu *loss/deletion*, dan *epenthesis*. Dari kedua tipe perubahan bunyi yang ditemukan, *loss/deletion* lebih mendominasi yang lainnya. Sedangkan untuk aturan perubahan bunyi, terdapat enam aturan. Aturan tersebut juga diklasifikasikan berdasarkan tipe perubahan bunyi. Lima aturan perubahan terdapat pada *loss/deletion* dan satu aturan perubahan pada *epenthesis*.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Indonesia has a lot of varieties of languages. Each language represents a different province or area. There are 33 provinces in the entire of the country. Each of the provinces has their own language. There are some areas that have more than one language but there is also one language that is used by many areas.

In West Sumatera, for example, most of the people speak Minangkabaunese language as their mother tongue. Nevertheless, this language also has many dialects. Each of the regions in this province speaks their own dialects. In West Sumatera, the standard dialect of Minangkabaunese language is the dialect which is used in Padang city, since Padang is the capital city and the centre of governmental activity. In Padang, however, the variation of a language cannot be avoided. There are many varieties of sound of language in Padang.

Mostly, the language variation in Padang is in sound. Even though Padang has its standard in language, some areas in Padang itself have their own way in pronouncing a word. Kuranji, for example, has a different way in pronouncing certain words. This variation can be caused by the social dialect, urban dialect, or geographical dialect.

Minangkabaunese language has so many dialects. 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, dialect of Pesisir Selatan, and dialect of Solok. So, these dialects are named based on Minangkabaunese area which consists of Tanah Datar, Agam, Limo Puluh Koto, and Rantau Area. Different from geographical dialect, the social or urban dialect occurs in one certain area. So, in one area there may have two or more varieties of a language.

In Padang, generally, the society speaks the standard dialect of Minangkabaunese language. On the other hand, Kuranji uses dialect of Minangkabaunese language which has a diversification whether in sound or pronunciation. Nevertheless, when the native of those two places are meeting each other, the speaker still has a sense of understanding in communication. According to Trudgill (1989: 220) dialect is a variety of language associated with a particular group of speakers and mutually intelligible with other varieties. It can be said that the language of one area is different from another but still related. Mutual intelligibility is a relationship between languages or dialects in which speakers of different area still understand each other without intentional study or special effort.

Francis (1985: 80) states that dialect is a variety of language, spoken in one part of a country, or by people belonging to particular social class, which is different in some words, grammar and pronunciation from other forms at the same language. So, dialect is associated with a particular accent. Sometimes the use of dialect is able to change a standard variety of a country. The differences between

the dialects might be small to a few aspects of the language, or so big enough to make the communication difficult between speakers of different dialects.

Based on the explanation above, the standard language in Padang and Kuranji which is often called Minangkabaunese language, are phonologically different. The difference between those two can be said as the variety of a language mostly from sounds and pronunciation. The variation can be seen from how the speaker pronounces words. The way the words are pronounced indicates the changes that occur in the two different dialects.

This study analyzed the contrast of phonological changes of Minangkabaunese found in Padang area in the phoneme of a language that can be assigned to a relative sequential order of minimal segments. Phonological changes can affect the pronunciation and sound system of language. This change refers to sound changes. The sound changes can be caused by assimilation, dissimilation, insertion, loss, or others. The sound changes of a word mostly happened because of the phoneme changing which leads to the different way in pronouncing a word. Trask (see Refnaldi, 2008: 119) determines that phoneme is the smallest contrastive unit in the sound of a language. So, by looking at the difference of minimal segment of the phoneme, the sound changes can be analyzed.

There are differences between phonemes of Minangkabaunese found in Padang area dialect and Kuranji. These differences lead to the sound changing of words. The difference of phonemes can be seen in their vowels and consonants in several positions of the phoneme such as initial, medial, and final part of the word.

The difference between the phoneme of standard language of Minangkabaunese in Padang and Kuranji can be seen in the following example:

Diphthong /ua/ in final position in standard language of Minangkabaunese in Padang is changing to vowel /u/ in Kuranji dialect.

Standard Language of Minangkabaunese:

*Jan main juo di ateh **kasua** tu*
Do not play keep on the bed that

Standard language of Minangkabaunese in Kuranji:

*Jan main juo di ateh **kasu** tu*
Do not play keep on the bed that

From the example above, there is a change in a word. From the example, it can be said that the diphthong /ua/ in the final position in the word ‘*kasua*’ become monophthong /u/ in Kuranji, ‘*kasu*,’ however, the meaning of the words are still the same. There is no meaning shift even though one of the phonemes of the word is changing. This can be categorized into deletion/loss. In that case, there is a sound changing between the two words. This sound change does not always show that the phoneme /ua/ in the final position of the word which is placed after /s/ will always transform into phoneme /u/ otherwise. From the explanation above, the writer found many differences of sound in standard Minangkabaunese language in Padang and Kuranji. There may be some more of sound changes such as vowel change, diphthong change, consonant change, deletion, assimilation from phoneme.

There are two reasons why this topic is chosen. First, there are a lot of sound changes between standard language of Minangkabaunese in Padang and the standard language in Kuranji and the writer wants to find out more about the differences. Second, the writer wants to know which types of changing mostly occur in one word between the two.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Historical linguistics is a part of linguistics study which study about language change. The concerns 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 from the different sound of a language. It can be analyzed phonologically, morphologically. Morphologically, the sound of a word can be analyzed based on the structural of a word. For example the word ‘Angek’ in Minangkabaunese is to show how hot the temperature of the thing is like weather. When consonant /h/ added as prefix, the word ‘Angek’ becomes ‘hangek’ it will give emphasize to the word. It shows that the weather is highly hot. Phonologically, the sound of a word can be analyzed from how the word is said, produced and perceived and which organ of speech is involved. Based on these two different methods, writer chooses phonological method.

As speakers of a certain language, people obviously know about the phonetic and phonology of their language, since they use the language every day.

Moreover, they always recognize when someone else pronounces something incorrectly.

This research was analyzed phonologically, which is the study of sounds. In using the language in communication, people tend to ignore the sound changing of a word in a language. Mostly they think it is just slip of tongue. In fact, the sound changing of a word could determine where the speaker originally from. As J.K. Chamber (1980: 6) claims that travel from village to another, in particular direction, the linguistic differences be noticed which distinguish one village from another.

This study focused on contrasting sound changes of standard language of Minangkabaunese in Padang and Kuranji because there are many differences of sound changes between these two areas.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

This research was focused on the sound changes of Minangkabaunese language found in Padang area dialect area used in Kuranji. The writer wants to find out the types and the term of the changes in pronunciation of Minangkabaunese found in Padang area dialect used in Kuranji. The concern is the sounds of the word in two different places.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the identification and limitation of the problem, this research can be formulated into: What are the types of sound changes of Minangkabaunese language found in Padang area dialect used in Kuranji?

1.5 Research Questions

In this study, there were two main points of the problems discussed. The problems are:

1. What are the types of phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language found in Padang area dialect area used in Kuranji?
2. What are the phonological rules for sound changes of Minangkabaunese language found in Padang area dialect area used in Kuranji?

1.6 The Purposes of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem and the research question, the purposes of this thesis are:

1. To find out the types of phonological changes in Padang area dialect of Minangkabaunese used in Kuranji sub-dialect.
2. To determine the phonological rules for sound changes of Minangkabaunese used in Kuranji sub-dialect found in Padang area dialect.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to give contribution to the development of linguistic studies about the phonological changes of Minangkabaunese in Padang area dialect both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings are expected to give information and strengthen the theory about phonological changes for the next researcher that study about this topic. Practically, the findings are expected to help people to understand the contrastive of the phonological changes in different places, also to help the to know and improve the knowledge in analyzing the phonological rules. Last, by analyzing the two different dialects through the phonological changes, the writer hopes that it can helps the reader to visualize what kind of changing occur in Padang area dialect.

1.8 The Definition of Key Terms

In preparing this research, it is important to explain about the key term as follows.

1. Phonology : One of the linguistics field which studies about sound.
2. Phonological system : The system of phones in particular language.
3. Phonological change : Any sound change which alters the number or distribution of phonemes in a language.

4. Phonological rules : A way of expressing a systematic phonological and morphological process sound change in a language.
5. The standard Minangkabaunese language : A language used by its speakers that has been given either legal or quasi-legal status.