

Variation Phonology Of Indonesian Language In Minangkabau Speakers

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Abstract: Indonesian is used as the main means of students who come from Padang to communicate, both in the fields of education, technology, and social activities. However, Indonesian is not the first language of Padang students. As a result, variations in certain vocabulary words appear in the Indonesian language. The purpose of this study is to describe variations of Indonesian phonology in Minangkabau language students. Things discussed were about vowels, consonants, and phenomena at the phonological level of Minangkabau language students in speaking Indonesian. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method with observation and recording techniques. The data that has been obtained in the analysis using descriptive analytic methods. The results of this study found that there are differences in vowels and consonants in the two languages, in Indonesian there are 6 vowels and 21 consonants and Minangkabau language 5 vowels and 19 consonants, launching vowels ê to a vowel phoneme both after phoneme i and phoneme u, vocal changes / a / becomes the vowel phoneme / o /, changes consonants to [s] and [k] to [h], sound absorption and sound addition.

Keywords: Phonological Variations, Indonesian Language, Minangkabau Language Speakers

1. INTRODUCTION

The country of Indonesia is a country that has a diversity of languages [1]. Almost all of them are scattered throughout this region of Indonesia. As a result, each region has a different language. The Language Development and Coaching Agency of the Ministry of Education and Culture [2], has mapped and verified the local languages in Indonesia, from 1991 to 2017 which amounted to 652 regional languages and of course can still change over time. Various variations of languages that exist in Indonesia, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Minangkabau, and so forth. Although the country of Indonesia has a very diverse language, but the country of Indonesia has the main language, namely Indonesian. Indonesian is the second language used by people in Indonesia from Sabang to Merauke in communicating in the fields of education, technology, and social [3]. So that in Indonesian language there are many variations. The forms of variation are of course also related to the user community who has the same cultural background or different [4]. Variations in language can occur at all levels, both at the phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic levels. However, this research will only discuss the phonological level. The Minangkabau language is one of the regional languages derived from the Austronesian family. The language is also called the mother language that is often used to communicate by the Minangkabau people. As a regional language, Minangkabau is used as the first language by native speakers of the Minangkabau community [5]. In addition, the Minangkabau language as one of the branches of Polynesian Malay languages which has a very close similarity to Indonesian, both phonemes, vocabulary, morphemes, and syntax.

From the similarity between the Minangkabau language and the Indonesian language, there is a difference when the

Minangkabau language students speak some vocabulary in Indonesian. This can be seen when both the Minangkabau people and the Minangkabau language users speak vowels in communicating with others. This may be due to the enormous influence of the first language on the second language or indeed the differences in the vowel and consonant phonemes of the two languages. One of the things that is strongly influenced is in the form of pronunciation [6]. Therefore, in this study the researchers tried to examine the phenomena associated with variations in the Indonesian language of Minangkabau speakers. In examining this matter, researchers used a phonological approach. In this research, problems related to Indonesian language formulation were formulated with the formulation of the problem of how the linguistic phenomena especially at the phonological level when Minangkabau speakers in the Indonesian language. The purpose of this study is to describe the phenomena of language especially at the phonological level when Minangkabau speakers speak Indonesian. Research on variations of Indonesian phonology in Minangkabau language students has never been done. There are some previous studies on variations of Indonesian and the Minangkabau language. For example "Minangkabau Language Phonology in Padang Laweh Sijunjung District" [7]. The study discusses the phonological aspects, namely the vowel, consonant, semivocal, diphthong phoneme, vowel distribution, consonant, semivocal, diphthongs, and Minangkabau syllable patterns in Padang Laweh. Another research that examines the problem of Indonesian language variations, namely "Variations in Indonesian Phonology in the Makassar Language Speakers Community" [8]. The study discusses the linguistic phenomena, especially at the phonological level when Makassar speakers speak Indonesian. The difference between this research and previous research lies in the subject and object under study. Indeed, there have been very many studies that have examined Indonesian phonology in local language speakers. But here, the researcher tries to do research using other regional languages that have not been studied by previous researchers. In analyzing a language, structural and system concepts are needed. Language is one of the characteristics that distinguish humans from animals

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and is also a symbol of humans in thinking [9]. The structure of language is the relationship between the elements in speech. The structure of this language includes several fields, namely morphology, phonology, semantics and syntax. Phonology is the part that studies language sounds in general. Phonology compiles rules to determine and differentiate phonemes from one another and the functions of phonemes in language systematics so that effective communication occurs [10]. In phonology there is the term phoneme which is the smallest sound in a language that can distinguish meaning. The sound in a language consists of two vowels and consonant sounds. Vocal sound is the sound of language where the air flow does not experience obstacles, for example a, u, i, e, and o. Whereas consonant sounds are language sounds whose air currents experience obstacles, for example b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, and z. That is the sound of consona in Indonesian [11]. Nearly every regional language has different numbers of vowels or consonants. In the process of language acquisition is very closely related to the process of interaction with the people around him, especially the mother. Therefore, people often call the language that is obtained for the first time is called the mother tongue [12]. While Indonesian is the second language he gets.

2 METHOD

This study uses descriptive qualitative research, namely research whose research data are in the form of words, images and not numbers [13]. Based on this understanding, this study seeks to explain variations in Indonesian phonology in Minangkabau language students. Data collection related to the phonology of the Minangkabau language was carried out by observing and recording data of information obtained [14]. The observations intended in this study are to see and observe for themselves, then record the phenomena that occur in actual situations. The method used in collecting data, using systematic observation and written documentation [15]. Data collection through systematic observation is also planned systematically because researchers already know what matters relating to the formulation of the problem and research objectives [16]. While the written documentation used in this study is in the form of a book on Minangkabau Grammar. Data analysis using descriptive analytic methods. By using the descriptive analytic method, it can be described or explained about the phonological variations of Indonesian in Minangkabau language students.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of Indonesian language data spoken by Padang students as Minangkabau speakers, the results of research on vocal launches and vocal changes in linguistic phenomena especially at the phonological level of Minangkabau speakers in Indonesian. Vocal DifferenceVocal sounds are sounds that result from loosening of air coming out of the lungs that does not get any obstacles and is also affected by the opening of the vocal cords. Before discussing the changes that occur, we must first review the vowel sounds in Indonesian and the Minangkabau vowel phonemes. In Indonesian generally, the vowel phonemes consist of 6 consisting of a, i, u, e, o, and ê. While the vowel phonemes in particular, there are several vowel phonemes that include:

/a/ → {ada}
/i/ → {ini}
/l/ → {a dlk}

/u/ → {mudah}
/U/ → {ke bUn}
/é/ → {sé dan}
/è/ → {èm bèr}
/ê/ → {bê nang}
/o/ → {foto}
/O/ → {To kOh}

The pronunciation of the vowel phonemes is also distinguished based on the place of articulation. High, low and middle tongue articulation position. The vowel phonemes are arranged in more detail in the following table.

Table 1

Posisi lidah	Fonem		
	Depan	Tengah	belakang
Tinggi	i		u
Tengah	é, è	Ê	o
Rendah		A	

Whereas in the Minangkabau language the vowel phonemes consist of five namely a, i, u, e, o. The vocal system is divided by two high vowels (/ i / and / u /), two middle vowels (/ e / and / o /), and one low vowel (/ a /). The vocals are arranged in the following table:

Table 2

Posisi lidah	Fonem		
	Depan	Tengah	Belakang
Tinggi	i		U
Tengah	e		O
Rendah		A	

These vocal sound changes occur when the Minangkabau speaker speaks the vowel / ê /. They indirectly speak the phoneme with the / é / phoneme. Whereas the two phonemes have different articulation locations, which / ê / has a low and middle tongue position while the phoneme / é / has the front middle tongue position. From the two data, it is also very clear that there is a difference between the Indonesian vowel phonemes and the Minang vowel phonemes. With the differences in vocal phonemes, it turns out that there are variations in the Indonesian phonology spoken in Padang students. When the Padang students asked for the address of their friend's house from Têgal.

A : Rumah kamu Tegal yaa ?

B : Iyaa, rumahku Têgal

In the conversation, it can be seen that there are differences in the words ê Têgal ' . Padang students as Minang language users do not speak the word 'Têgal' with the vowel phoneme / ê / but rather speak it with the original vowel phoneme which is / e /. However, although Padang students said different vowel phonemes, this did not change the meaning of the words they spoke. Thus, even though Padang students and their friends who are invited to communicate speak with different vowel phonemes, they can still understand each other in terms of words and their meanings. And it is also not an obstacle for

them in communicating in lectures, chat and social.

Vocal Launch

In the Minang language there is no vocal phoneme ê. So when the Minang language users speak Indonesian that uses the vowel ê, they will launch the vowel phoneme to the vowel a both after phoneme i and phoneme u. As the following data.

'bêlut'	————→	baluik
'lêbih'	————→	labieh
'Pêtang'	————→	patang
'bênanng'	————→	banang
'mênanng'	————→	manang
'têbanng'	————→	tabang
'bêlanng'	————→	balang
'têbal'	————→	tabal
'bênar'	————→	banar
'cêrai'	————→	carai
'têngah'	————→	tangah
'bêrapa'	————→	barapa

The slide shown by the speaker occurs when it is located in front of a certain consonant, as is the word 'lebih'. In the Minang language this word 'lêbih' is written labiêh. This is because the vowel ê can only appear after the vowel phoneme / i e o u / in front of the consonant phoneme / n / and after the phoneme / i u / in front of the consonant phoneme / h r l /. The use of the word 'lêbih' can be observed in the speech of students who come from Padang as well as Minang language users who continue their studies in Yogyakarta. Where when they communicate about college assignments with their friends, they use Indonesian, there is seen a difference in the pronunciation of the vowel phonemes.

A : Sekarang tugasnya labiêh banyak lagi yaaa ???
 B : Iyaa

But with the word 'now'. The word 'now' is not launched into the vocal phoneme / a / but it still matches the original vocal phoneme yaitu e '. So in the speech it still remains in accordance with the original vocal phoneme / e / not launched into the vocal phoneme / a / or the vocal phoneme / ê / because it is not in accordance with the provisions of the launch of vocal phonemes. As the following data.

'têlur'	————→	telur
'mêrasa'	————→	merasa
'tênanng'	————→	tenang
'sênanng'	————→	senang

Vocal Change

In addition to the vocal launch, Padang students also saw a change in the vowel phonemes in Indonesian, namely the change in the vowel phoneme / a / into the vowel phoneme / o /. That happens when the vowel phoneme / a / is at the end of the word. As the following data.

'apa'	————→	apo
'iya'	————→	iyo
'mengapa'	————→	mengapo
'buta'	————→	buto
'bara'	————→	baro
'kita'	————→	kito

This can be seen, when a Padang student communicates with his friend who plans to invite his friend to go to the library to look for references. He said the word 'we' by changing the

vowel phoneme / a / to / o /. They indirectly said it with the phoneme / o /. Whereas the two phonemes also have different articulation locations, the phoneme / a / lies on the low tongue and in the middle while / o / lies on the middle tongue and behind. As the following data.

A : Ayo kito keperpus cari referensi !
 B : Ayooo, boleh....

Consonant change

If the vowel is the sound of language produced by easing air currents from the lungs without obstruction in the oral cavity, this is not the case with consonants. In the production of consonant sounds, air flow from the lungs is blocked in the oral cavity by articulation. Before studying the consonant changes, it is necessary to know the consonant phonemes in Indonesian and Minang languages. In Indonesian the consonant phoneme consists of 21 letters. Whereas in the Minangkabau language the consonant phoneme consists of 19 letters. As the following data. The Indonesian consonant phonemes are listed in table 3 while the Minangkabau consonants are listed in table 4.

Table 3

Cara Artikulasi	Daerah Artikulasi	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental/alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glotal
Hambat	Tak suara Bersuara	p b		t d	c j	k,q g	ʔ
Frikatif	Tak suara Bersuara		f,v	s z		x	h
Nasal	Bersuara	m		n			
Getar	Bersuara		r				
Lateral	Bersuara						
Semivokal	Bersuara	w		y			

Table 4

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glotal
Oklusif tak bersuara	p	t		c	k	ʔ
Oklusif bersuara	b	d		j	g	
Sengau	m	n		ɲ	ŋ	
Frikatif			s			h
Vibran	r					
Labial					l	
Semivokal	w			y		

From the difference in the number of consonant phonemes there is a change and absorption of consonant phonemes. It also causes variations in the Indonesian language of Minangkabau speakers. Changes in consonant sounds occur only in a few consonant sounds. This means that not all consonant sounds change. As happened in the sound of the following words.

Padeh	————→	Pedas,
Paneh	————→	Panas,
Kapuk	————→	Kapeh

The sound on [s] in the word spicy and hot changes to [h]. That is because this phoneme [s] only appears in the initial

and middle position. In the final position, the phoneme [s] is realized with the phoneme [h].

The phoneme sound [k] in the word kapok changes to [h]. That is because the phoneme [k] only appears at the beginning and end. In the final position the phoneme [k] is realized as a glotal occlusive [h].

Sound absorption

The ability of Indonesian in Minangkabau speakers by applying phoneme absorption, such as

barapa	→	[bara]
tebal	→	[taba]
terbang	→	[taban]

The sound [pa] in the word barapa is not pronounced so the pronunciation becomes [coal], this occurs because in the Minangkabau language there is no CVCVC pattern in one word. This is evidenced by the existence of basic words contained in the Minangkabau language can be divided into four forms: KV, KVK, KV-KV, and KV-KVK.

The sound [l] in bold words is not pronounced and the pronunciation is different. This happens because in the phoneme [l] it is realized at the beginning and in the middle. When the phoneme [l] is at the end and the previous letter is phoneme [a], the [l] is not realized. And for the phoneme [e] which changes to [a] as explained earlier.

The sound [r] in certain words cannot be sounded, because it is not in accordance with the basic concepts of the Minangkabau language. In this sound absorption sometimes also experience many obstacles in communicating with others. That is caused by differences in understanding between the speaker and the listener. The difference is caused by differences in the meaning given to the word.

However, based on data obtained through direct observation when the students of Padang said the Indonesian language 'How much'. they still say it in complete phonemes even though the vowel 'e' is changed to 'a'. As the following data.

A: Dek nanti masuk jam barapa?
B: Masuk jam 13.30 kak

At that time researchers as opposed to that communication. It happened when Padang students as Minangkabau language speakers asked the lecture time which was replaced on another day at a different time.

Sound Enhancer

The Indonesian vocabulary used by Minangkabau speakers seems to add sounds. As seen in the word.

Baja	→	baja?
Kakak	→	kaka?
Minta	→	minta?
Juga	→	juga?

In the Minangkabau language, the phoneme always emphasizes at the end of the word. Whereas in the initial or middle position, the phoneme is relatively audible, depending on the speaker. Phonograph variations / m /, / n /, / n /, / n /, / n / (velarization) appears on the word

Bulan	→	bulan
Makan	→	makan
Diam	→	dian
Macam	→	macan

Speakers can express the sound [n] to [ŋ] in the final position.

This is seen in the word [month] to [bulan]. Although there are phonemic differences between sounds / m /, / n /, / n /, but when in the last position a word of these sounds can vary and still maintain the meaning of the word. For fellow Minangkabau language speakers or the Minangkabau speech community, it does not provide new meaning. The process of changing sounds / m / and / n / is possible, considering the phonemes / n / and / ŋ / are nasal, voiced, alveolar sounds. The sound / n / is produced by the middle of the tongue leaf and the sound / ŋ / is the base of the tongue and soft palate (dorso-velar), while the sound / m / is a soundless bilabial sound.

Sound changes / t /, / d /, and / p /? /? / Phonemes / t /, / d /, / k / and / p / can turn into the glotal sound (?) When spoken by speakers of the Minangkabau language when speaking Indonesian, as seen in the following words.

Cepat	→	cepa?
Catat	→	cata?
Angkat	→	angka?
Jumat	→	Juma?
Kecap	→	keca?
Cap	→	ca?

The word cepa? /, Cata?, number?, juma?, kec?, ca?, and aha? the data is not a standard form in Indonesian. The words undergo a change in form from the standard form due to phoneme replacement. The phoneme replacement can be caused by the influence of the Makassar local language, as in the word cata?, Juma?, ca?, or even Aha? Phoneme / t / on fast? often pronounced with the glotal stop (?) so that the pronunciation becomes [cepa?] is not pronounced with words ending in phoneme / t / as well as notes, lifts, and Friday.

In the words ketchup and stamp, the phoneme / p / is not pronounced as it should, the phoneme / p / is changed using the sound [ʔ] So that what appears is [keca?] And [ca?] Not [soy sauce] or [stamp]. In addition to changing the phoneme / p / to the glotal sound [ʔ], The sound [p] can also be sounded to [t], as found in the word enough? [Cukut]. This form is not commonly used and can only be found at any time and is a form of phonological error.

4. CONCLUSION

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that there are variations in Indonesian phonology in Minangkabau language students. This is caused by several factors, 1. Differences in vowel and consonant systems in both languages. There are 6 vowels and 21 consonants in the Indonesian language and there are 5 vowels and 19 consonants in the Minangkabau language, 2. There is a launching of the vowel to the vowel phoneme both after phoneme i and phoneme u, changing the vowel / a / to the vowel phoneme / o /, the consonant changes to [s] and [k] to [h], sound absorption and sound addition.

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