

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

Sauqi Hadi Amri<sup>1</sup>, Refnaldi<sup>2</sup>, Rusdi Noor Rosa<sup>3</sup>  
Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
FBS Universitas Negeri Padang  
Email: [sauqi.san@gmail.com](mailto:sauqi.san@gmail.com)

### **Abstrak**

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 dua tipe perubahan bunyi. Lima aturan perubahan terdapat pada *loss/deletion* dan satu aturan perubahan pada *epenthesis*.

Kata Kunci : Comparison, Sound changes, Loss/deletion, Epenthesis

### **A. Introduction**

Indonesia has a lot of varieties of languages. Each language represents a different province or area. There are 33 provinces spread 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 Minangkabaunesene language as their mother tounge. Nevertheless, this language also has many dialects. Each of the regions in this province speak 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

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<sup>1</sup> Mahasiswa penulis skripsi prodi bahasa dan sastra inggris untuk wisuda periode September 2013

<sup>2</sup> Pembimbing 1, Dosen FBS Universitas Negeri Padang

<sup>3</sup> Pembimbing 2, Dosen FBS Universitas Negeri Padang

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 varieties of dialects that is used. 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 Pulauah 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 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 of 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 finds 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 some 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.

This research was analyzed phonologically, which is the study of sounds. The use of language in communication, people tend not to notice 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.

The sound changes include any process of language change that affect pronunciation (phonetic change) or sound system structures (phonological change). Sound changes consist of the replacement of one speech sound by another, the complete loss of the affected sound, or even the introduction of a new

sound in a place where there previously none. Sound changes can be environmentally conditioned, meaning that the change in question only occurs in a defined sound environment, whereas in other environments the same speech sound is not affected by the change.

Sound changes commonly occur in two different areas where the same languages are spoken. The changes can be reducing, inserting, or switching of the phoneme in a word. Katamba (2002:53) states there are 6 types of sound changes; Assimilation, dissimilation, deletion, epenthesis, metathesis, and vowel reduction.

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.

The purpose of this study 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.

## **B. Research Methodology**

To analyze the sound changes of Minangkabaunese language found in Padang area dialect used in Kuranji, this research was conducted by using comparative method. By applying comparative method, the researcher tried to find the contrast of the problem based on the data. The comparative method does not show special characteristic in many ways of the research. After comparing two data in field, the writer analyzed the data based on the fact. This research deals with the sound changes of Minangkabaunese language in Padang area dialect.

In collecting the data, the researcher asked several informants of the native speaker of Padang Area dialect. The data were the words that produced by the native speaker of Minangkabaunese language in Padang area dialect. There were 7 native informants that interviewed by the researcher. The list of questions or words were given to the native speakers and they answered the question orally in Kuranji dialect because there is no written information about the difference of Kuranji dialect and difference between phonemes that is found by the writer. The informants in this research were selected based on several criteria (1) The ages of the informants were 30-50 year-old. (2) Cultural and psychological qualities. (3) Complete organ of speech. (4) Low level of Mobility.

In the process of collecting data, the researcher needed some instruments. The researcher used the list of word as a guidance to ask the native speaker. Tape recorder was used to record the utterances and conversation of the informant. Equipment such as notebook, pen or pencil was also the supporting instrument in order to write the related data to this research.

In analyzing the data, the data were listed and classified based on the phoneme changing between standard Minangkabaunese dialect and Padang area dialect in Kuranji. The classification based on the vowel, consonant, and diphthong changing. Then, the data were described and analyzed in order to find which phonemes are mostly changing by comparing the word from standard dialect of Minangkabaunese dialect and Padang area dialect in Kuranji and also to find which phonemes were replaced by which leads to the sound change. Finally,

the conclusions were taken from the data which has been analyzed and has been classified based on the findings.

**C. Discussion**

There were 200 words collected from the native speakers but only 136 words which have a difference sounds. Based on the types of sound changes, there were 109 words related to loss, 27 words related to epenthesis.

The changes of a word into loss or epenthesis category require some conditions. There were only two diphthongs experienced loss, /ua/ and /ia/. The sound changing of diphthong /ua/ in the final position in Standard Minangkabaunese Language (SML) corresponds to vowel /u/ in Padang area dialect-Kuranji. There are a lot of words which experience loss or deletion. The change of diphthong /ua/ in the final position and it is preceded by the consonants change into vowel /u/. The changes can be seen in the table below:

SML	Padang area dialect-Kuranji	Meaning
talua	tal <u>u</u>	egg
ikua	iku	tail
kumua-kumua	kumu-kumu	gargle
sayua	sayu	vegetable
kasua	kasu	bed
cindua	cindu	<i>cindua</i>
kandua	kandu	loose
lulua	lulu	swallow

From above, it seen that diphthong is

the figure can be the /ua/ which preceded

by /l/, /b/, /m/, /y/, /s/, /dʒ/, /d/, /c/, /p/ and places in the final position of the word experiences loss become vowel /u/.

Since the diphthong /ua/ which is preceded by all possible consonants experience the changing, so the phonological rule of the loss /ua/ into /u/ which is placed in the final position of the word and it is preceded by consonants will be:

$$/ua/ \longrightarrow [u] / C \_ \#$$

The change of diphthong /ua/ into vowel /u/ from standard Minangkabaunese language to Padang area dialect-Kuranji does not only occur in the final position of the words but also occur in the middle position of the words also preceded by the consonants. The changes can be seen in the table below:

SML		Padang area dialect-Kuranji		Meaning
Words	Phonetic transcription	Words	Phonetic transcription	
gapuak	[gap <u>u</u> aʔ]	gapuk	[gap <u>u</u> ʔ]	fat
tujuah	[tudʒ <u>u</u> aʔ]	tujuh	[tudʒ <u>u</u> h]	seven

duduak	[dudɔɑʔ]	duduk	[dudɔʔ]	sit
sapuluah	[sapuluaʔ]	sapuluh	[sapuluh]	ten
buruak	[buruaʔ]	buruk	[buruʔ]	bad
jatuah	[dʒatuaʔ]	jatuh	[dʒatuh]	fall down
tabuak	[tabuaʔ]	tabuk	[tabuʔ]	berforated
saisuak	[saisuaʔ]	saisuk	[saisuʔ]	long time ago
mengaluah	[maŋaluaʔ]	mangaluh	[maŋaluʔ]	complain
amuah	[amuaʔ]	amuh	[amuh]	will do
tangguak	[taŋguaʔ]	tangguk	[taŋguʔ]	trawl
cucuak	[tʃutʃuaʔ]	cucuk	[tʃutʃuʔ]	stabbed
basuah	[basuaʔ]	basuh	[basuh]	wash

From the figure above, it can be seen that the diphthong /ua/ which is preceded by all possible consonants /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /g/, /j/, /c/, /l/, /r/, /s/, /m/, /n/ and ended by consonants /h/, /k/ experience loss of the sound change. The changes lead the diphthong /ua/ into vowel /u/.

The phonological rule of the loss /ua/ into /u/ which is placed between the consonants and in middle position will be:

$$/ua/ \longrightarrow [u] \quad C\_C$$

However, there is another condition where diphthong /ua/ does not change into vowel /u/ or experience loss. This condition appears when diphthong /ua/ is placed in the middle position and ended by nasal-velar sounded consonant. For example:

SML		Padang area dialect-Kuranji		Meaning
Words	Phonetic transcription	Words	Phonetic transcription	
tabuang	[tabuan]	tabuang	[tabuan]	tube
mancuang	[mantʃuan]	mancuang	[mantʃuan]	pointed nose
buruang	[buruan]	buruang	[buruan]	bird
manuang	[manɔan]	manuang	[manuan]	muse
iduang	[idoan]	iduang	[iduan]	nose
pungguang	[punguan]	pungguang	[punguan]	back
ujuang	[udʒuan]	ujuang	[udʒuan]	peak
cakuang	[tʃakuan]	cakuang	[tʃakuan]	concave
kampuang	[kampuan]	kampuang	[kampuan]	village
kuruang	[kuruan]	kuruang	[kuruan]	isolated
asuang	[asuan]	asuang	[asuan]	provoke
buyuang	[bujan]	buyuang	[bujan]	boy

patuang	[patuan]	patuang	[patuan]	sculpture
kaluang	[kaluan]	kaluang	[kaluan]	necklace

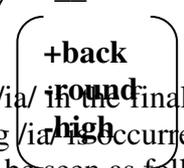
The changes of diphthong /ia/ in the final position in standard Minangkabaunese language (SML) correspond to vowel /i/ in Padang area dialect-Kuranji. The changes can be seen as follows:

SML		Padang area dialect-Kuranji		Meaning
Words	Phonetic transcription	Words	Phonetic transcription	
aia	[aia]	ai	[ai]	water
caia	[tʃaia]	cai	[tʃai]	broke
mujaia	[mudʒaia]	mujai	[mudʒai]	tilapia fish

Based on the data above, there are changes in each of the words. It can be said that the changing of diphthong /ia/ in the final position changes into /i/ in Padang area dialect-Kuranji. The changing of the diphthong /ia/ into /i/ does not only because it occurs in the final position, but also it is preceded by vowels.

So, the phonological rules of sound changes /ia/ into /ie/ which is preceded by vowel and placed in the final position will be:

$$/ia/ \longrightarrow [i] / v\_ \#$$



Another sound change of diphthong /ia/ in the final position of the word into vowel /i/ also happens when the diphthong /ia/ occurred in the final position and preceded by consonants. The changes can be seen as follow:

SML		Padang area dialect-Kuranji		Meaning
Words	Phonetic transcription	Words	Phonetic transcription	
alia	[alia]	ali	[ali]	slippery
pikia	[pikia]	piki	[piki]	thought
panggia	[pingia]	panggi	[pingi]	call
kapia	[kapia]	kapi	[kapi]	heathen
karambia	[karambia]	karambi	[karambi]	coconut
andia	[andia]	andi	[andi]	stupid

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the changes of the diphthong /ia/ where it is occurred in the final position and also preceded by the consonants is changed into vowel /i/ in the sub-dialect of Kuranji. It can be seen that diphthong

/ia/ which is occurred in the final position and preceded by consonants /l/, /k/, /g/, /p/, /b/, /d/ changes into diphthong /i/.

The phonological rules of the sound changes /ia/ into /ie/ which is preceded by consonants and occurred in the final position will be:

$$/ia/ \longrightarrow [ie] / C\_ \#$$

+consonantal  
-nasal

The changes of sound in diphthong /ia/ in standard Minangkabaunese language into vowel /i/ in Padang area dialect Kuranji also occur in the middle position of the word and placed between the consonants. The changes can be seen as follow:

SML		Padang area dialect-Kuranji		Meaning
Words	Phonetic transcription	Words	Phonetic transcription	
agiah	[agia?]	agih	[agih]	give
buliah	[bulia?]	bulih	[bulih]	may
pipiah	[pipia?]	pipih	[pipih]	flat
adiak	[adia?]	adik	[adi?]	brother
ambiak	[ambia?]	ambik	[ambi?]	take
mantiak	[mantia?]	mantik	[manti?]	coquettish
cakiak	[ʃakia?]	cakik	[ʃaki?]	choke
kasiak	[kasia?]	kasik	[kasi?]	sand
putiah	[putia?]	putih	[puti?]	white

Based on the list of words above, it can be seen that the sound change of diphthong /ia/ into /i/ does not only occur in the final position or placed after vocals or consonants but also occur in the middle position and occurred in between the consonants.

From the figure above, it can be seen that diphthong /ia/ changes into diphthong /i/ when it is preceded by consonants such as /g/, /b/, /d/, /t/, /s/, /l/, /p/, /n/ and ended by consonants /h/, /k/.

The phonological rules of sound changes /ia/ into /ie/ which is occurred in the middle position and in between of the consonants will be:

$$/ia/ \longrightarrow [ie] / C\_ C$$

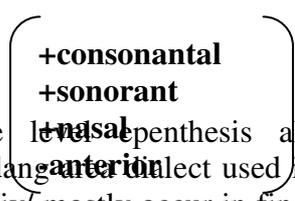
-Syllabic  
+Consonantal  
-Nasal  
-Del rel

However, there are some exceptional occur. Every diphthong /ia/ which is occurred in the middle of the word and ended by nasal-velar sounded consonant does not experience any changes. For example:

SML		Padang area dialect-Kuranji		Meaning
Words	Phonetic transcription	Words	Phonetic transcription	
kambiang	[kambian̩]	kambiang	[kambian̩]	goat
piciang	[piʃian̩]	piciang	[piʃian̩]	close
dindiang	[dindian̩]	dindiang	[dindian̩]	wall
baliang	[balian̩]	baliang	[balian̩]	unstable
dagiang	[dagian̩]	dagiang	[dagian̩]	take
jinjiang	[dʒindʒian̩]	jinjiang	[dʒindʒian̩]	tote
langkiang	[lanʃian̩]	langkiang	[lanʃian̩]	loud
guntiang	[guntian̩]	guntiang	[guntian̩]	scissor
kaliang	[kalian̩]	kaliang	[kalian̩]	dark-skinned
pusiang	[pusian̩]	pusiang	[pusian̩]	dizzy
ampiang	[ampian̩]	Ampiang	[ampian̩]	Nearly
hariang	[harian̩]	Hariang	[arian̩]	the urinate smell

The words above show that diphthong /ia/ which occurred in the middle position and followed/ended by nasal sounded voice does not experience any changes. The rule will be:

$$/ia/ \neq [i] / \_ C\#$$



The sound changes in the vowel space also can be found in Minangkabaunese language in Padang area dialect used in Kuranji. The changes of the sound vowel /i/ into vowel /iy/ mostly occur in final position of the words. The vowel /iy/ is experiencing palatalization. The changes can be seen in the table below:

SML		Padang area dialect-Kuranji		Meaning
Words	Phonetic transcription	Words	Phonetic transcription	
padi	[padi]	padiy	[padiy]	Rice
gigi	[gigi]	gigiy	[gigiy]	Teeth
laki	[laki]	lakiy	[lakiy]	Husband
mancuci	[mantʃuʃi]	mancuciy	[mantʃuʃiy]	Washing

bini	[bini]	biniy	[biniy]	Wife
mati	[mati]	matiy	[matiy]	Dead
jawi	[dʒawi]	jawiy	[dʒawiy]	Cow
babi	[babi]	babiy	[babiy]	Pig
lari	[lari]	lariy	[lariy]	Run
bunyi	[bunyi]	bunyiy	[bunyiy]	Sound
nasi	[nasi]	nasiy	[nasiy]	Rice
uni	[uni]	uniy	[uniy]	Sister

The table above shows that the vowel /i/ in standard Minangkabaunese language in the final position which is preceded by the consonant /d/, /g/, /k/, /c/, /n/, /r/, /b/, /t/, /s/ and /w/ is changed into vowel /iy/ in sub-dialect Kuranji.

From the figure above, it can be seen that the vowel /i/ which is preceded by consonant /d/, /g/, /k/, /c/, /n/, /r/, /b/, /t/, /s/ and /w/ and placed in the final position will be changed into vowel /iy/.

The phonological rules of the changing of vowel /i/ in the final position which is preceded by consonant /d/, /g/, /k/, /c/, /n/, /r/, /b/, /t/, /s/ and /w/ into vowel /iy/ can be formulated as

$$/i/ \longrightarrow [iy] \quad C\_ \#$$

Based on the analysis and discussion above there are 6 phonological rules for sound changes found. They are 5 phonological rules of sound changes for loss, and 1 phonological rule of sound changes for epenthesis.

- **Loss**
  - /ia/ → [i]      V\_#
  - /ia/ → [i]       $\left. \begin{array}{l} +back \\ -round \\ -high \\ +consonantal \\ -nasal \\ -strident \\ -del\ rel \end{array} \right\} C\_C$
  - /ua/ → [u]       $\left. \begin{array}{l} -Syllabic \\ +Consonantal \\ C-Nasal \\ C-Del\ rel \end{array} \right\} C\_ \#$
  - /ua/ → [u]      C\_#
- **Epenthesis**
  - /i/ → [iy]      C\_#

**D. Conclusion and Suggestion**

Based on the findings and discussions in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that Based on the theory from Katamba, there are 6 general types of sound changes: Assimilation, dissimilation, loss, epenthesis, and vowel reduction. In fact, the writer only found 2 types of sound changes occur in Padang area dialect. They are loss and epenthesis. Also, from 2 types of sound changes, the writer also found 6 phonological rules of sound changes between standard Minangkabaunese language and Kuranji dialect. There are 5 phonological rules of sound changes for loss, and 1 phonological rule for epenthesis.

The writer suggests the others to analyze the types of sound changes in different language and context because it will make and create different ideas and thoughts, so that, the study about the types of sound changes will grow up and better in the future. Moreover, this thesis also can be used as the references for the related linguistics studies. Hopefully this thesis can be very useful to increase and enrich the knowledge of the reader about the types of sound changes.

**Catatan** : artikel ini disusun berdasarkan skripsi penulis dengan Pembimbing 1 Dr. Refnaldi, M.Litt dan Pembimbing 2 Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum

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