



Phonological Changes of Minangkabaunese Language Spoken by Chinese Ethnic in Padang

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Abstract

This research was aimed at finding out the phonemic and phonetic changes in Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang. The type of this research was descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research were the sounds of words of Minangkabaunese language produced by Chinese Ethnic living in Pondok Area in Padang that experience phonological changes. The instruments that were used were list of words composed of 400 Minangkabaunese words, recording tool, and writing equipment. The data were collected using four techniques: interview, recording, transcribing, and note taking. The data were analyzed qualitatively. Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that there are seven kinds of phonemic changes and two kinds of phonetic changes that occur in the Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang. It is concluded that the phonemic and phonetic changes that occur in Minangkabau Pondok dialect indicate that Minangkabaunese language is spoken by another different ethnic group that lives in Padang.

Key words: Phonological changes, Phonemic changes, Phonetic changes, Minangkabau Pondok dialect

A. INTRODUCTION

Chinese is an ethnic group that has become a part of diversity in Indonesia, which has existed long before the arrival of the West. The arrival of the Chinese ethnic to Indonesia has long been known, even before the European people entered to Indonesia, many Chinese traders had come to trade in the archipelago. These traders traded to Indonesia and settled, which of course could have been months in the archipelago waiting for changes in the monsoons (Noordjanah, 2004: 1).

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One of the cities in Indonesia where Chinese ethnic lives is Padang, particularly in the area known as Kampung Pondok. Padang is the largest city on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, as well as the capital of West Sumatra Province. Padang city residents are dominated by Minangkabau ethnic, and most of them are Muslim. However, although the majority of the population in Padang is Muslim, Padang is indeed a multi-ethnic city. In addition to the Minangkabau ethnic group whose number is dominant, reaching more than 90% in the city of Padang, there are also several other ethnicities living in Padang, one of which is Chinese. Most of the Chinese people in Padang live in the Chinatown area which is often called Kampung Pondok. Even though the majority of Chinese community lives in Kampung Pondok, this does not make the Chinese community feel like immigrants in this area due to their frequent interaction with the Minangkabau community.

Furthermore, due to their frequent interaction with Minangkabau people, they can speak Minangkabaunese language and use it in their daily interaction. This becomes the uniqueness of Chinese community living in Padang. However, the Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese community in Padang has some differences from the standard Minangkabaunese, especially in its phonological system. They use several sounds which are not recognized in the standard Minangkabaunese. Several studies categorize Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese community in Padang as Minangkabau Pondok dialect, for example Makmur, Kuswarno, Novianti, and Sjarifah (2019) and Muhajir, Latief, and Tiara (2020).

The Minangkabau Pondok dialect is the Minangkabaunese dialect which has undergone an adjustment following the Chinese dialect in the city of Padang. The Chinese Pondok still use the Minangkabaunese like the Minangkabau people in general, but because they are descended from China, their tongue is not fluent in the Minangkabaunese. So the language is still Minangkabaunese. The Chinese people make it easier for the Minangkabaunese by not changing the meaning or rules of the Minangkabaunese itself.

As immigrants, the Chinese community tries to build good interactions so that the relationship between their ethnicity and the majority ethnic in Padang is the Minangkabau ethnicity. They mixed Chinese dialects with Minangkabaunese, because they have a different language. The Chinese community chooses the middle way as a form of their adaptation, namely mixing the Minangkabaunese with Chinese dialect. Then the Minangkabau Pondok dialect was created. However, the existence of the Minangkabau Pondok dialect does not mean that the Chinese ethnic groups living in Padang forget their mother tongue. Actually, Minangkabau Pondok dialect is still Minangkabaunese language, but it is just different in the dialect or accent. Simply, Minangkabau Pondok dialect is still Minangkabaunese language but different in accent and pronunciation. The Chinese people insert their native accent when speaking Minangkabaunese language, and this is a peculiarity of the Minangkabau Pondok dialect. Thus, it is interesting to study.

From the linguistics perspective, the study on Minangkabau Pondok dialect is interesting as well as important to do. This is a unique phenomenon where the

ethnic coming from outside Minangkabau region also uses Minangkabaunese language with a different dialect. Such different dialect is very obvious in a phonological aspect (Lass, 1985; McMahan, 2002; Wiese, 2006; Rosa, 2013; Cushing & Hellmuth, 2016) that leads to phonological changes (Adelaar & Dahl, 1989; Hale, 2007; Campbell, 1998, 2013; Josef, 2013; Hickey, 2016) in several phonemes produced by Chinese community living in Padang.

The study on Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang, or known as Minangkabau Pondok dialect, has been done by two groups of researchers. The first study was done by Makmur et al. (2018) that focused on cultural elements that occurred in Minangkabaunese and Chinese in Padang. The second study was conducted by Muhajir et al. (2019) focused on the influence of Minangkabaunese Pondok dialect to the culture of Chinese ethnic living in Padang. Those two previous studies discussed Minangkabau Pondok dialect from culture perspectives. Meanwhile, this study discussed the phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language that occur in the Minangkabau Pondok dialect. So this topic is very interesting and necessary to be studied.

Phonological changes are divided into two major categories, they are phonemic changes and phonetic changes. Phonemic change refers to sound change which changes the phonological system of a language (Adelaar & Dahl, 1989; Campbell, 1998). Meanwhile, phonetic change refers to a change in pronunciation of allophones which has no effect on the phonemic system of the language (Campbell, 2013; Josef, 2013). Particularly, this study is aimed at finding out the phonemic changes and phonetic changes in Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research was descriptive qualitative research because this research explored the phonological changes of Minangkabaunese spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang. The data of this research were the sounds of words of Minangkabaunese language produced by Chinese Ethnic living in Pondok Area in Padang that experience phonological changes. In other words, only the sounds that experience phonological changes in Minangkabaunese Pondok dialect were taken as the data. The source of data was be the informants that had met the predetermined criteria by following the suggestion of Samarín (1988). They were people of Chinese ethnic group who live in Pondok Area in Padang City 1) who speak Minangkabaunese language in their daily interactions; 2) who are between 20 to 40 and 41 to 65 years old; 3) who do not have speech impairments; 4) who have at least an elementary level of education; 5) who have enough time and opportunity to be interviewed; 6) who are willing to be informants; 7) who are honest and not ostracized by the surrounding community; and 8) who have adequate language knowledge and skills.

The instruments that were used were list of words, recording tool, and writing equipment. The researcher listed several Minangkabaunese words spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang based on the results of previous studies (Makmur et al., 2019; Muhajir et al., 2020). The sample of words obtained from

those previous studies was extended by several other words that had similar phonological environments. 400 Minangkabaunese words spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang were listed.

There were four techniques used by the researcher in collecting the data. The first technique was interview. The informants were asked to pronounce all the words that had been listed. They were also asked about other possible words that had similar phonological environment. The second technique was recording. The recording technique was used together with the interview technique. The third technique was transcribing. This technique was the follow up of recording technique. In doing this technique, the researcher used a chart of phonetic symbol in order not to make any mistake in the transcription of the data. The fourth technique was note taking. This technique was done during the interview. While the informants pronounced the words, the researcher took a note their pronunciation of those words. The researcher needed to take not some important information during the interview. The data were analyzed qualitatively.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Result

Phonemic Changes

Phonemic changes in Minangkabau Pondok dialect occur when the sound changes affect the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language. There are seven phonemic changes that are found in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. The first phonemic change is related to the introduction of new phoneme, that is /ə/. The data in Table 1 below are the examples of introducing phoneme /ə/ in Minangkabau Pondok dialect which are obtained from the informants, the Chinese ethnic group living in Padang.

Table 4.1 Phoneme /ə/ in Minangkabau Pondok dialect

No.	Standard Minangkabaunese	Phonemic Transcription	Phonetic Transcription	English
1	<i>badaso</i>	/bədaso/	[bədaso]	tasteful
2	<i>balabo</i>	/bəlabo/	[bəlabo]	profitable
3	<i>baralek</i>	/bəralez/	[bəralez]	party
4	<i>basamo</i>	/bəsamo/	[bəsamo]	together
5	<i>kalua</i>	/kəlua/	[kəlua]	out
6	<i>maariak</i>	/məɲariʔ/	[məɲariʔ]	snap
7	<i>maetoang</i>	/məetəŋ/	[məetəŋ]	count
8	<i>mamacik</i>	/məmaciʔ/	[məmaciʔ]	hold
9	<i>talingo</i>	/təliŋo/	[təliŋo]	ears
10	<i>taragak</i>	/təragaz/	[təragaz]	desire

The data in Table 4.1 are the words in Minangkabau Pondok dialect which use phoneme /ə/. Phoneme /ə/ is also called schwa. It is a weak mid-central vowel. It is produced by putting the tongue in the middle and in the center of the mouth.

Phoneme /ə/ is not used in the Standard Minangkabaunese language, it only uses tense mid-central vowel, that is /e/. However, in Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang (Minangkabau Pondok dialect), sound /ə/ is commonly used.

The results of the phonological change in table 4.1 show that the change is categorized as phonemic change. The type of phonemic change is phoneme shift. Phoneme /a/ is shifted into phoneme /ə/. This sound is not considered as a phoneme in Standard Minangkabaunese, it is also not an allophone. Because the result of the change is the phoneme which is not used in the Standard Minangkabaunese, this change has an effect on the phonological system of Standard Minangkabaunese. So, this phonological change is called phonemic change. Among the three kinds of phonemic changes proposed by Adelaar and Dahl (1989), this phonemic change introduces a new sound, that is /ə/, in Minangkabau language. Moreover, the phoneme shift from /a/ into /ə/ is categorized as a phonemic change because the existing phoneme is changed by another completely new phoneme. This change certainly gives an effect to the existing phonological system of Minangkabaunese language.

The second phonemic change is related to the use of /s/ in the last syllable or in the end of the word. The data that show the use of /s/ in the Minangkabau Pondok dialect can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2 Phoneme /s/ in the end of the words in Minangkabau Pondok dialect

No.	Standard Minangkabaunese	Phonemic Transcription	Phonetic Transcription	English
1	<i>barih</i>	/barih/	[bəris]	line
2	<i>basuah</i>	/basuah/	[bilas]	wash
3	<i>naneh</i>	/naneh/	[nənas]	pineapple
4	<i>tageh</i>	/tageh/	[təgas]	assertive
5	<i>tangih</i>	/tangih/	[tanis]	cry

The data in Table 2 contain five words of Minangkabau Pondok dialect that end in alveolar fricative voiceless /s/, but none of the words in Standard Minangkabaunese that end in /s/. This shows that there is a phonological change in Minangkabau Pondok dialect.

The changes that are used in Table 2 belong to phonemic changes. Even though sound /s/ is used in Standard Minangkabaunese, it is never used in the end of the word, or its distribution is never in the end of the word. Although the changes do not result in the introduction of a new sound in Minangkabaunese language, they have an effect on the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language by introducing a new distribution of /s/ in the end of a word. Because the changes affect the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language, the changes are categorized as phonemic changes.

The third phonemic change is related to the use of velar stop voiceless /k/ in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. The data that show the use of /k/ in the Minangkabau Pondok dialect can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3 Phoneme /k/ in the end of the words in Minangkabau Pondok dialect

No.	Standard Minangkabaunese	Phonemic Transcription	Phonetic Transcription	English
1	<i>aduak</i>	/aduaz/	[aduk]	mix
2	<i>anduak</i>	/anduak/	[handok]	towel
3	<i>angguak</i>	/aŋguaʔ/	[aŋguk]	nod
4	<i>batuak</i>	/batuaʔ/	[batok]	cough
5	<i>batapuak</i>	/batapuak/	[bətəpok]	clap
6	<i>bunghuak</i>	/bunghuaʔ/	[bunghuk]	bent
7	<i>busuak</i>	/busuaʔ/	[busuk]	bad smell
8	<i>datuak</i>	/datuaʔ/	[datok]	adat leader
9	<i>lauak</i>	/lauaʔ/	[lauk]	fish
10	<i>ngantuak</i>	/ŋantuaʔ/	[ŋantuk]	sleepy

The data in Table 3 show that sound /k/ in the end of the word is commonly used in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. This sound is identical to replace the glottal stop sound /ʔ/ in Standard Minangkabaunese.

Based on the results of the analysis, the use of /k/ in the end of the word in Minangkabau Pondok dialect is caused by the origin of the word. The Minangkabaunese words in Table 3, /aduak/, /anduak/, /angguak/, /batuak/, /batapuak/, /bunghuak/, /busuak/, /datuak/, /lauak, /ngantuak/, come from Bahasa Indonesia. This means that those words are loan words. For these words, the Chinese ethnic groups living in Padang pronounce them in almost similar pronunciation with Bahasa Indonesia. So, they say [aduk], [handok], [aŋguk], [batok], [bətəpok], [bunghuk], [busuk], [datok], [lauk], [ŋantuk]. Even though phoneme /k/ is used in Standard Minangkabaunese, it is never used in the end of the word, or its distribution is never at the end of the word. The changes have an effect on phonological system of Minangkabaunese language. Because the changes affect the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language, these changes are categorized as phonemic changes.

The fourth phonemic change is also related to the sound change that occurs in the end of a word. This change introduces phoneme /r/ in the end of a word. The data that show the use of /r/ in the Minangkabau Pondok dialect can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4 Phoneme /r/ in the end of the words in Minangkabau Pondok dialect

No.	Standard Minangkabaunese	Phonemic Transcription	Phonetic Transcription	English
1	<i>ancua</i>	/ancua/	[hancur]	broken
2	<i>bacampua</i>	/bacampua/	[bəcampur]	mixed
3	<i>baka</i>	/baka/	[bakar]	burn
4	<i>baraia</i>	/baraia/	[bərair]	watery
5	<i>bibia</i>	/bibia/	[bibir]	lips

6	<i>cukua</i>	/cukua/	[cukur]	shave
7	<i>dapua</i>	/dapua/	[dapor]	kitchen
8	<i>embe</i>	/embe/	[ember]	bucket
9	<i>kantua</i>	/kantua/	[kantor]	office
10	<i>ula</i>	/ula/	[ular]	snake

The data in Table 4 show that lateral /r/ in the end of the word is commonly used in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. However, it is not introduced in Standard Minangkabaunese as none of its words ends in /r/ sound. This shows that there is a phonological change in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. The change is categorized as insertion or epenthesis. Particularly, it belongs to paragoge, which is the type of epenthesis in which a sound is added in the end of a word. Phoneme /r/ is added in the end of the word in Minangkabaunese Pondok dialect.

The changes that are used in Table 4 belong to phonemic changes because they have an effect on the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language, namely introducing new distribution of phoneme /r/ at the end of the word. Because the changes affect the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language, the changes are categorized as phonemic changes.

The fifth phonemic change is also related to the use of lateral sound in the end of the words in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. The data in Table 5 show the use of /l/ in the end of the words in Minangkabau Pondok dialect.

Table 5 Phoneme /l/ in the end of the words in Minangkabau Pondok dialect

No.	Standard Minangkabaunese	Phonemic Transcription	Phonetic Transcription	English
1	<i>bakumpua</i>	/bakumpua/	[bəkumpul]	gather
2	<i>batua</i>	/batua/	[bətɔl]	correct
3	<i>cindua</i>	/cindua/	[cendɔl]	cendol
4	<i>jua</i>	/dʒua/	[dʒual]	sell
5	<i>kapa</i>	/kapa/	[kapal]	ship
6	<i>kida</i>	/kida/	[kidal]	left
7	<i>mamanggia</i>	/mamanggia/	[məmangil]	call
8	<i>pangka</i>	/paŋka/	[paŋkal]	base
9	<i>taba</i>	/tabal/	[təbal]	thick
10	<i>maja</i>	/madʒal/	[madʒal]	blunt

Based on the data presented in Table 5, there is no word in Standard Minangkabaunese that uses lateral sound /l/ in the end of the words, such as /bakumpua/, /batua/, /cindua/, /dʒua/, /kapa/, /kida/, /mamanggia/, /paŋka/, /taba/, /madʒa/. In other words, the distribution of /l/ is never in the end of a word. However, all those words end in lateral /l/ in Minangkabau Pondok dialect, so they become [bəkumpul], [bətɔl], [cendɔl], [dʒual], [kapal], [kidal], [məmangil], [paŋkal], [təbal], and [madʒal]. This means that the distribution of /l/ in the end of the words is common in Minangkabau Pondok dialect.

Although such changes do not result in the introduction of a new sound in Minangkabaunese language, these changes have an effect on the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language, namely introducing new distribution of phoneme /t/. Because the changes affect the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language, the changes are categorized as phonemic changes.

The sixth phonemic change is also related to the sound change that occurs in the end of a word. This change introduces phoneme /t/ in the end of a word. The data that show the use of /t/ in the Minangkabau Pondok dialect can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6 Phoneme /t/ in the end of the words in Minangkabau Pondok dialect

No.	Standard Minangkabaunese	Phonemic Transcription	Phonetic Transcription	English
1	<i>bakabuik</i>	/bakabuik/	[bəkabut]	foggy
2	<i>basurek</i>	/basureʔ/	[bəsurat]	written
3	<i>bauik</i>	/bauik/	[baut]	bolt
4	<i>lauik</i>	/lauiʔ/	[laut]	sea
5	<i>lutuik</i>	/lutuiʔ/	[lutut]	knee
6	<i>paruik</i>	/paruiʔ/	[pərut]	stomach
7	<i>takajuik</i>	/takadʒuiʔ/	[təkədʒut]	shocked
8	<i>takuik</i>	/takuiʔ/	[takut]	afraid
9	<i>tamaik</i>	/tamaiʔ/	[tamat]	finish
10	<i>tapalesek</i>	/tapaleseʔ/	[təpələset]	slip

Based on the data presented in Table 6, there is no word in Standard Minangkabaunese that uses alveolar stop /t/ in the end of the words, such as /bakabuik/, /basureʔ/, /bauik/, /lauiʔ/, /lutuiʔ/, /paruiʔ/, /takadʒuiʔ/, /takuiʔ/, /tamaiʔ/, /tapaleseʔ/. In other words, the distribution of /t/ is never in the end of a word. However, all those words end in alveolar stop /t/ in Minangkabau Pondok dialect, so they become [bəkabut], [bəsurat], [baut], [laut], [lutut], [pərut], [təkədʒut], [takut], [tamat], and [təpələset]. This means that the distribution of /t/ in the end of the words is common in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. In addition to alveolar stop /t/, another alveolar stop /d/ is also not introduced in the end of the words in Minangkabaunese language. Both alveolar stops are recognized as phonemes in Minangkabaunese language, but they are never used in the end of the words.

Although such changes do not result in the introduction of a new sound in Minangkabaunese language, these changes have an effect on the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language, namely introducing new distribution of phoneme /t/ in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. Because the changes affect the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language, the changes are categorized as phonemic changes.

The seventh phonemic change is related to the use of /h/ sound in the beginning of the words in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. The data that show the use of /h/ in the beginning of the words in the Minangkabau Pondok dialect can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7 Phoneme /h/ in the beginning of the words in Minangkabau Pondok dialect

No.	Standard Minangkabaunese	Phonemic Transcription	Phonetic Transcription	English
1	<i>aluih</i>	/aluih/	[<i>halus</i>]	soft
2	<i>ancua</i>	/ancua/	[<i>hancur</i>]	broken
3	<i>anduak</i>	/anduak/	[<i>handok</i>]	towel
4	<i>angek</i>	/aŋeʔ/	[<i>haŋeʔ</i>]	hot
5	<i>arago</i>	/arago/	[<i>harga</i>]	price
6	<i>ilia</i>	/ilia/	[<i>hilir</i>]	downstream

The data in Table 7 show that sound /h/ in the beginning of the word is commonly used in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. This change is categorized into insertions or epenthesis. More specifically it belongs to prosthesis, that is a kind of epenthesis in which a sound is inserted at the beginning of a word. In this change, phoneme /h/ is inserted into the beginning of the word in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. Although /h/ is the existing phoneme in Standard Minangkabaunese, its new position or distribution in the beginning of the word affects the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language. As it affects the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language, it belongs to a phonemic change.

Phonetic Changes

There are two kinds of phonetic changes that occur in Minangkabau Pondok dialect, and both of them involve diphthongs as the object of changes. They are called phonetic changes because the changes affect one or more allophones of a phoneme but cause no alteration in the phoneme constituents. The first phonetic change is related to diphthong /au/. The example of phonetic changes that involves diphthong /au/ can be seen in Table 8.

Table 8 Changes in diphthong /ua/ in Minangkabau Pondok dialect

No.	Standard Minangkabaunese	Phonemic Transcription	Phonetic Transcription	English
1	<i>manjanguak</i>	/mandʒaŋuaʔ/	[<i>mədʒəŋoʔ</i>]	visit
2	<i>musuah</i>	/musuah/	[<i>musuh</i>]	enemy
3	<i>angguak</i>	/aŋguaʔ/	[<i>aŋguk</i>]	nod
4	<i>Patuang</i>	/patuaŋ/	[<i>paton</i>]	statue
5	<i>payuang</i>	/pajuaŋ/	[<i>pajon</i>]	umbrella
6	<i>sambuang</i>	/sambuaŋ/	[<i>sambun</i>]	connect
7	<i>sumua</i>	/sumua/	[<i>sumur</i>]	well
8	<i>tabuang</i>	/tabuaŋ/	[<i>tabun</i>]	tube
9	<i>tampuah</i>	/tampuah/	[<i>təmpoh</i>]	go through
10	<i>tapuak</i>	/tapuak/	[<i>təpok</i>]	clap

As shown in Table 8, the diphthongs /au/ have phonetic changes. There are two sounds that replace diphthongs /au/ in Minangkabau Pondok dialect: [u], tense high back vowel, and [o], middle back vowel.

The changes belong to phonetic changes because the changes do not have an effect on the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language. The change only results in new allophones of diphthong /ua/, they are [u] and [o]. Both [u] and [o] are commonly used in Standard Minangkabaunese which can be used in all of positions in the word.

In addition to diphthong /ua/, the second phonetic change is related to diphthong /ia/. The example of phonetic changes that involves diphthong /ia/ can be seen in Table 9.

Table 9 Changes in diphthong /ia/ in Minangkabau Pondok dialect

No.	Standard Minangkabaunese	Phonemic Transcription	Phonetic Transcription	English
1	<i>bapikia</i>	/bapikia/	[bəpikir]	think
2	<i>bibia</i>	/bibia/	[bibir]	lips
3	<i>Ilia</i>	/ilia/	[hilir]	downstream
4	<i>kariang</i>	/kariaŋ/	[kəriŋ]	dry
5	<i>karitiang</i>	/karitiaŋ/	[kəritiŋ]	curly
6	<i>maariak</i>	/maariaʔ/	[məŋariʔ]	snap
7	<i>mambantiang</i>	/mambantiaŋ/	[məmbantiŋ]	slam
8	<i>mancaliak</i>	/mancaliaʔ/	[məncaliʔ]	see
9	<i>tandiang</i>	/tandiaŋ/	[tandiŋ]	compete
10	<i>tapikia</i>	/tapikia/	[təpikir]	thought

As shown in Table 9, the diphthong /ia/ in Minangkabau Pondok dialect has experienced phonetic changes. Diphthong /ia/ is one of typical diphthongs in the phonological system of Minangkabaunese language. However all the diphthongs composed of /ia/ in Table 9 are changed into /i/ in Minangkabau Pondok dialect. The word /bapikia/ becomes [bəpikir], /bibia/ becomes [bibir], /kariaŋ/ becomes [kəriŋ], /karitiaŋ/ becomes [kəritiŋ], and so forth. The diphthong /ia/ is commonly located in the final syllable of a word.

2. Discussion

The findings indicate that there are two kinds of phonological changes that occur in Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang (Minangkabau Pondok dialect). They are phonemic changes and phonetic changes. The phonemic changes occur when the phonemes used in Minangkabau Pondok dialect are not used in Standard Minangkabaunese. In addition, the phonemic changes also occur when the distributions of phonemes in Minangkabau Pondok dialect are not used in Standard Minangkabaunese. These findings support the theory of phonemic changes proposed by Adelaar and Dahl (1989) who argues that phonemic changes consist of the replacement of one speech

sound by another, the complete loss of the affected sound, or the introduction of a new sound.

Moreover, the findings support the theory proposed by Crowley (1992) and Campbell (1998) that phonemic changes that occur in Minangkabau Pondok dialect involve phoneme shift and insertion or epenthesis (prosthesis and paragoge). However, not all the types of phonemic changes proposed by them are found in Minangkabau Pondok dialect.

The findings of this research support the findings of the research done by Amri, Refnaldi, and Rosa (2013) who also found that there are both phonemic and phonetic changes in Minangkabaunese language spoken by Minangkabaunese people living in Kuranji, Padang. However, there are some differences. Amri et al. (2013) found deletion process in the phonemic changes, but this research does not find any deletion process. In addition, Amri et al. (2013) did not find any phonemic distribution in the phonemic changes, but this research found two kinds of phoneme distribution in the phonemic changes.

In terms of phonetic changes, the findings of this research support the theory proposed by Stageberg (1981) who says that phonological change occurs when a speaker pronounces a word in a certain language by changing, adding, inserting, deleting a sound at the beginning, middle, and end of a word. This research found that the phonetic changes that occur in Minangkabau Pondok dialect are in the form of substitution.

Moreover, the findings on phonetic changes support the theory proposed by Campbell (2013) and Josef (2013). The phonetic changes refer to a change in pronunciation of allophones which has no effect on the phonemic system of the language. Besides, the findings are in line with the type of phonetic change proposed by Allen (2014) who says that phonetic change can involve vowel change, the change of diphthongs into monophthongs.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the research, several conclusions can be drawn. The phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language spoken by Chinese ethnic living in Padang are divided into two broad categories: phonemic changes and phonetic changes. More changes occur in phonemic changes. This means that Minangkabaunese language is open for changes in terms of its phonological system, especially the changes that occur in its dialect. Besides, this also shows that Minangkabaunese language is dynamic. It always develops from time to time. The phonemic changes that occur in Minangkabau Pondok dialect indicate that Minangkabaunese language is spoken by another different ethnic group that lives in Padang.

Furthermore, the phonetic changes that occur in Minangkabau Pondok dialect only involve diphthongs. This shows that Minangkabau Pondok dialect is lack of sound variety. The changes are mainly influenced by bahasa Indonesia. The typical diphthongs in Standard Minangkabaunese [ua] and [ia] are changed into monophthongs in Minangkabau Pondok dialect.

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