

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



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PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) melihat salah satu fenomena bahasa yaitu peminjaman kata. (2) 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. Data dikumpulkan dengan 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 berdasarkan klasifikasi 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.

Abstract

The purpose of this study were (1) to saw one phenomenon of a language borrowing words. (2) to differences in pronunciation of words from Indonesian is spoken by the Minangkabau people especially in Bukittinggi, and what phonological processes that occur. Data were collected with descriptive method and data sources are indigenous Bukittinggi. Therefore, to collect data through direct observation to Bukittinggi and informants interviewed several people who came from Bukittinggi. In this study, the third phonological processes the belong to based on Lass's (1991) classification. however, part of these groupings there are some processes that are not found in borrowing words from Indonesian in Minangkabau language such as dissimilasi and prosthesis of epenthesis process.

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Abstract

The purpose of this study were (1) to saw one phenomenon of a language borrowing words. (2) to differences in pronunciation of words from Indonesian is spoken by the Minangkabau people especially in Bukittinggi, and what phonological processes that occur. Data were collected with descriptive method and data sources are indigenous Bukittinggi. Therefore, to collect data through direct observation to Bukittinggi and informants interviewed several people who came from Bukittinggi. In this study, the third phonological processes the belong to based on Lass's (1991) classification. however, part of these groupings there are some processes that are not found in borrowing words from Indonesian in Minangkabau language, such as dissimilasi and prosthesis of epenthesis process.

Key words: Phonological processes, Borrowing words, Minangkabaunese, Bukittinggi

A. Introduction

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 Bukittinggi 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.

The [Minangkabau](#) language is spoken by people in West Sumatra. The language used in everyday life which is the Minangkabau language has several dialects, one of them the dialect of Bukittinggi. The Minangkabaunese has various dialects and the speakers of each still use them in their daily conversation in their local area. Therefore, there may have different ways to pronounce a word in each dialect.

According to Moussay (1998: 26), most of Minangkabau people are bilingualism. They firstly speak with their mother tongue and also use and have contact with Indonesia, its national language through radio or television. So, in daily utterances they can use both languages. Ayub (1993:13) defines 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.

In using a borrowing word, the speaker is free in pronouncing the word, whether it is the same way to pronounce it with the original word or fitting it with the native pronunciations pattern. McMahon (1999: 204) classifies how to borrow a word in two ways, They are; (1) adoption or importation is borrowing a word by maintaining the features and forms of the donor language. So, the speaker pronounces the word without any changing as pronounced by the native speaker of the word. Speaker may produce more adoptions when they are trying to impress someone, especially if the vocabulary involved has particulary prestigious

connotations. (2) adaptation or substitution where, the borrower may change the loan word by fitting it with the pattern of the recipient language.

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*' /kæmərə/ 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. Kemmer (2009) defines that borrowing words is taking and using words from a different language into the recipient language. Based on some definitions above, it can be concluded that borrowing word is taking new words from other language and using it in recipient language and it can be adjust it with the system prevailing in other borrower language or just adopting it.

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.

B. **Research Method**

This study was conducted by using a descriptive method because this study about the phenomena of a language referred to the form of Minangkabaunese as used in the daily conversation nowadays. Sudaryanto (1992: 62) defines descriptive method is used to study a phenomenon that based on the fact that empirically exist in the speakers' environment.

Mahsun (2005) defines descriptive method as the study of a language conducted by observing a phenomenon of a language in a period of time or synchronically. It involves describing and interpreting events, conditions, or the situations of the present. The source of data can be persons, documents, and recorded data. The study described and analyzed the phonological process of Indonesian borrowing words used by Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi, West Sumatera.

In this study, the writer used structural approaches in conducting this study. Alwasilah (2006: 67) defines structural approach as an analysis that just relies on the corpus of the data. So, the writer worked based on the data that is found by asking informants to know the different pronunciations of Indonesian borrowing words

spoken by the Minangkabaunese and investigated the phonological processes with occur.

C. **Discussion**

The borrowing words were collected from the daily utterances of the Bukittinggi people. The whole data are indirect borrowing of English that is Indonesian as the intermediary. The data of this study are 115 borrowing words from Indonesian used by Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi, West Sumatera. The informants were the native speakers of Bukittinggi. From the data that have obtained, it can be seen that in the process of borrowing English words, there are some list words borrowed English found in Bukittinggi through Indonesian as the intermediary.

In addition, there are also some phonological processes that occur. In the process of borrowing Indonesian word by Minangkabaunese, there are some phonological processes occurring when Bukittinggi people pronounce the words. The processes can be classified into three groups. They are assimilation, the process of the changing of phonological strenght, and the changing of the whole segment process. In analyzing these processes, the writer worked based on the theory of Roger lass (1991).

1. Assimilation and Dissimilation

Assimilation is the changing of a segment that becomes similar with the environment while dissimilation is the process of sound change that becomes

dissimilar with the environment (Lass, 1991).

Minangkabaunese also does not /f/ in its sounds system. Here, /f/ is also adapted by Minangkabaunese becoming /p/. It can be seen in the word '*hand phone*' that consist of two words '*hand*' /hæn/ and '*phone*' /fəun/. These words are pronounced by Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi with /empon/. The change of fricative /f/ becoming stop /p/ which is preceded by nasal /n/ causes a process of assimilation /n/ becoming nasal /m/ that belongs to bilabial sound similar to /p/. It also happen to the words '*handbody*' /hændbodi/ which is pronounced /embodi/ by Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi. Here, bilabial stop /b/ assimilates nasal /n/ becomes bilabial nasal /m/. Then, from the process of borrowing words by Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi, the writer did not find the process of dissimilation.

2. Phonological Strength

There are some processes of the changing of sound strength from the Indonesian borrowing words in Bukittinggi. Some of the sounds become weakening (lenition) and others becomes strengthening (fortition).

a. Lenition (weakening)

In adapting Indonesian words spoken by Bukittinggi people, there are sounds that becoming weakning. The process of lenition start from stop sound → fricative → proximate → zero and voiceless sound → voiced and for vowel sounds, front and back vowel are stronger than central vowel (Lass, 1991). Based on that formula, the sound becomes weaken because that changing causes the speech organ becomes wider and the air stream becomes increase, so that the strength of sound

becomes decrease.

There are some lenition of consonant and vowels. The changing of consonant can be seen from the sound /k/ that becomes /h/ in /teknik/ → /tehniʔ/, fricative /s/ that becomes glottal /h/ as in /krisis/ → /karisih/ and for lenition of vowel, happens to tense front /e/ that becomes /a/ in /mesin/ → becomes /a/ in /masin/. Then for lenition of vowel, happens to tense front vowel /e/ which becomes /ɪ/ as in /kecap/ → /kɪcap/.

b. Fortition (Strengthening)

Fortition is the changing of sounds which become stronger. Fortition is a consonant mutation in which a sound is changed from one considered weak to one considered strong. This process is the opposite of lenition. The sounds may change from fricative becoming stop sound or voiced sound becoming voiceless. As in lenition, fortition also happens to both consonant and vowel.

Consonant fortition happens more than consonant lenition in Indonesian borrowing words in Minangkabaunese. From the table above, fortition happens to voiced sound /f/ that becomes sound /p/ as in /əktif/ → /aktɪp/ and /ə/ in /apəl/ that becomes /e/ in /apel/. Then /v/ in /levis/ that becomes /p/ in /lepɪs/. Then fortition also happens to fricative /f/ as in /final/ becomes stop /p/ in /pɪnal/.

From all of the data that get process of the changing on sounds strength, it is found that the most frequent process that happens is fortition or sound strengthening. So, it can be concluded that the characteristic of sound in the Indonesian borrowing words in Minangkabaunese is stronger than Indonesian sound.

3. The Whole Segment process

Besides having a changing at the feature of sound, the process of phonological also can be seen from the whole segment. This process is divided into three types; epenthesis, deletion, and methathesis (Lass, 1991).

a. Epenthesis

Epenthesis is the appearance of a new segment in a word. According to Lass (1991), epenthesis can be divided into two types; (1) prothesis that is an insertion at the initial segment, and (2) anaptyxis is an insertion of vowel between two consonants. In the process of borrowing Indonesian words by Bukittinggi language, only anaptyxis that occurs. Besides, insertion segment at the final position also occurs.

Many insertions of vowel between two consonant (anaptyxis) occur in Indonesian borrowing words. Such as in */belender/* from */blendər/* that is inserting vowel */e/* between consonant */b/* and */l/*. Then, in */sapesial/* from */spesial/*, there is also an insertion of vowel */a/* between */s/* and */p/*. Then, besides the two types of epenthesis which are classified by Lass, the writer also found some insertion at the end of word. Such as 'envelope' */amplop/* that becomes */ampoloi?/* by inserting vowel */ʔ/* at the final position and */nama/* that becomes */namo/*, besides inserting a vowel within the word, there is also an insertion of */o/* at the end of the word.

b. Deletion

The second process of the whole segment is deletion that is the process of deleting a segment. Deletion can also be divided into three types; 1) aphaeresis that is the loss of sound at the beginning of word; 2) syncope is the loss of vowel sound

within a word and; 3) apocope is the loss of final position of a word. The three types of deletion occur in the process of borrowing words of Indonesian by Bukittinggi. For word */helem/* that in Bukittinggi becomes */elem/* besides changing some phonemes, it also deletes the beginning segment of */h/* that is called aphaeresis. Aphaeresis also happens to the word ‘handphone’ */hændfəun/* becomes */empon/* by deleting sound */h/*, and ‘hanger’ */hæŋər/* becomes */aŋər/*. From the whole data, sound */h/* at the initial position tends to be omitted. For */kalkulatɔr/* becoming */kulator/* also get processes of deletion aphaeresis that deletes */kal/* at the initial position. Syncope also happens to the word ‘doctor’ */dɔktər/* which becomes *[dotor]* there is an omission of */k/*.

c. **Metathesis**

A process of reordering of sounds that is called as methathesis was also found in the Indonesian borrowing words in Bukittinggi. Not like epenthesis and deletion, methathesis happens sporadically and not often.

At the word */korupsi/* becoming */kuropsi/* there is a reordering the position of */u/* and */o/*. Then, metathesis also happens to the word ‘lipstick’ */lipstɪk/* which is pronounced */lɪsptɪʔ/* by Minangkabaunese, the reordering of sounds happen to */ps/* that the position is close each others shifting becomes */sp/*. In the word “*gelas*” is Indonesian borrowing word from English word “*glass*”. It is pronounced */galeh/* in Minangkabaunese. The order of e – a in “*gelas*” becomes a – e in “*galeh*”. The change in the order is known as metathesis. This can also found in other word pairs such as “*berat*” and “*barek*”, “*pedas*” and *padeh*”.

Referring to the analysis, the writer found some phonological processes that

occur when Bukittinggi people pronounce the borrowing word. Almost all of the phonological processes which were proposed by Lass (1991) were found in Minangkabaunese borrowing words. Only dissimilation and prothesis were not found. Other, including assimilation, lenition, fortition, anaptiksis, aphaeresis, syncope, apocope and methatesis were found with different frequency. The frequency of phonological processes of Minangkabunese borrowing words used in Bukittinggi can be seen in the following table.

Table 1 : The Research Findings on the Phonological processes of Indonesian borrowing word used by Minangkabaunese.

No	Type of Phonological Processes	Frequency
1	Assimilation	3
	Dissimilation	0
2	Phonological Strength	
	a. Lenition	15
	b. Fortition	81
3	Segment process	
	a. Epenthesis	
	1. Prothesis	0
	2. Anaptiksis	13
	b. Deletion	
	1. Aphaeresis	8
	2. Syncope	5
	3. Apocope	4

	c. Methathesis	3
		132

The table shows that fortition is the phonological process that is used most frequently in Minangkabaunese borrowing words used in Bukittinggi. Lenition came in the second place which is used 15 times. Both fortition and lenition belong to phonological strength. In other words, phonological strength is the dominant phonological process of Minangkabaunese borrowing words used in Bukittinggi. The writer found 132 word that get phonological processes because in one word happened some process of phonology.

Furthermore, in the Minangkabaunese borrowing words used in Bukittinggi, it was found that there were only three that get assimilation process. In this process, the sound that had been assimilated was /n/ by bilabial stop /p/ and /b/ becoming bilabial nasal /m/. For example; ‘*Informasi*’ /*informasi*/ is pronounced with /*impormasi*/ in Minangkabaunese. The first process that happened before assimilation process is an adapting phoneme /v/ which was not available in Bukittinggi with sound /p/. In this change /n/ meets with /p/ that causes the assimilation /n/ becoming /m/.

Then, the writer found that the sounds can change on the level of the strenght. It may have a process of lenition or sound weakening and other get fortition that strengthen the sounds. Most of the changing happen to the sounds that are not available in Bukittinggi, such as /f/ or /v/ that will be strengthening becomes /p/ and /z/ becomes /s/. Then, the lenition of vowel sound also happen. Most of the changing occurs to vowels /ə/

becomes vowel /i/, such as 'kecthup' /kecap/ becomes /kicap/. The process of epenthesis is also found in the Indonesian borrowing words in Bukittinggi. From the two types of epenthesis that are classified by Lass (1991), the writer found only one of them. The process that is found based on Lass classification is anaptyxis that is an insertion within a word is just vowel sound.

Besides that, the writer also found an epenthesis at the final position. Such as in the word 'avocado' /pokat/ becomes /pokarʔ/ that there is an insertion glottal /ʔ/ at the final sound.

Deletion process is the process of deleting a segment, from the data the writer find aphaeresis, syncope and apocope process. This process happen to simplify in pronouncing the Indonesian borrowing words in Bukittinggi. Such as, 'bottle' /botol/ which is pronounced /boto/ by Bukittinggi people.

Methathesis that is the last type of the changing process on the whole segment is also found but it is just a few words. From the 115 data, only three words that get methathesis process. It happens to both consonant and vowel. Such as the word 'corruption' /koruspi/ becomes /kuropsi/.

In this data, the writer did not find the process of dissimilation that is the process of sound change that becomes dissimilar with the environment, then the writer did not find prothesis process that is the process of inserting a segment at the beginning of the word.

D. Conclusion and Suggestions

From the data, it was found the type of phonological processes, In this process epenthesis, the writer did not find process of dissimilation and prothesis.

From the phonological processes that happen, the most frequent processes that happen are the changing of sound strength, and epenthesis and deletion for the whole segment processes. While, dissimilation and metathesis are the infrequently processes that happen in the Indonesian borrowing words used by Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi, West Sumatera.

Borrowing word also can be studied in the aspect of phonology, morphology, semantics, and sociolinguistics. Because of this study focuses on the phonological aspect, For further writer, the writer may suggest that there are many more possibilities of study topics in Minangkabaunese in Bukittinggi. The next writer can also conduct a research on the other aspect with further theory and analysis. It is suggested to other writer to study in more specific area to see the Indonesian borrowing words in the language or even in one dialect.

The writer suggest everyone who are interesting in phonology do the study related to the borrowing words or other branches of phonological proces, which might be also found in the other language. Moreover, theories which were used in this study can be applied for further studies. The characteristic of sound change can also be analyzed. It is suggested to the next writer to conduct a study that focuses on that case. Then, the writer hopes that this study will be useful as a previous study to other related studies.

Note :

This article is based on author paper with advisor Rusdi Noor Rosa, SS, M.Mum.

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