

Phonological Language of Minangkabau in Kenagarian Koto Alam, Kecamatan Pangkalan Koto Baru Kabupaten, Lima Puluh Kota

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Abstract—This study aims to describe (1) vowel phoneme, diphthong, consonant, and semivowel (2) vowel distribution, diphthong, consonant, and semivowel, and (3) syllable patterns in Minangkabau Kenagarian Koto Alam. The dialect in question was chosen because it is quite different from the general Minangkabau language. This is due to the geographical location of Kenagarian Koto Alam, Pangkalan Koto Baru Sub-District, Lima Puluh Koto Regency which is almost directly adjacent to the Kampar Regency area, the Malay-speaking Riau Province. This research is qualitative using descriptive methods. The data in these studies were basic vocabulary in daily conversation of Kanagarian Koto Alam people. Data were in the form of oral and written responses or answers to the informants from questions. Based on the results of the analysis, the Minangkabau Kenagarian Koto Alam dialect has five vowels with complete distribution, six diphthongs with incomplete distribution, nineteen incomplete distribution of consonants, and two semivowels with incomplete distribution and five-syllable patterns.

Keywords: *phonology, phoneme, Koto Alam dialect*

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of language is so fast adjusting to the conditions of the surrounding environment, as well as with the Minangkabau language. Minangkabau language is the mother tongue of native Minang speakers. As a regional language with native speakers, the Minangkabau language is a symbol of regional pride and support for cultural development and is a symbol of the regional identity of West Sumatra as one of the ethnic groups that use Minangkabau language in oral communication (Ayub, 1993). Minangkabau language has a diversity of phonology in each region. The diversity is caused by several things such as differences in geographical conditions, customs, and regional situations (Maksan, 1984).

One area that has phonological diversity in the Minangkabau language family is the Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam, Pangkalan Koto Baru District, Lima Puluh Koto District. Kanagarian Koto Alam is located at the northern tip of West Sumatra Province and is almost directly adjacent to the Kampar Regency, Riau Province, which uses Malay, so the language used is different from Minangkabau language in general. This mixture of two languages that almost have this similarity is seen in the Minangkabau language vocabulary of Kanagarian Koto Alam.

Some experts also say that the Minangkabau language is a Malay dialect which is the forerunner to the formation of Indonesian, but some state that the Minangkabau language is a relative or equivalent to the Malay language (Medan, 1988). Besides, the election of Kanagarian Koto Alam, Pangkalan Koto Baru Subdistrict, Lima Puluh Koto Regency as a research site is because of research on Minangkabau language Kanagarian Koto Alam has never been done.

Phonology is the sounds of language as the smallest unit of utterance along with the "combination" of sounds that make up the syllabus (Chaer, 2013). Furthermore, Chaer restricted phonology to the field of linguistics which specifically studied language sounds significant. From this study, phonology is divided into phonetic and phonemic. Phonetics is a linguistic study that examines the sounds of language without seeing whether they can distinguish the meaning of words or not (Chaer, 2013), while phonemics examines phonemes by paying attention to their status as distinguishing meanings.

A phoneme is a phonemic research object that focuses on its function as a differentiator of meaning. The criteria and procedures for phoneme classification in phonemic studies are the same as for the classification of language sounds. Language sounds are the sounds of language produced by human speech instruments forming speech. The language sounds produce vowels, consonant sounds, diphthong sounds, and semivowel sounds.

According to Chaer (2013), vowel sounds are language sounds that are produced by means of, after the flow of air out of the glottis (vowel cords), then the flow of words is only "disturbed" or changed by the position of the tongue and the shape of the mouth. Consonant sounds occur after the word flow that passes through the vowel cords is transmitted to the oral cavity by being blocked by active articulators and passive articulators. Then, the sound of diphthongs is related to two vowels and which is one sound in one syllable. However, the position of the tongue when saying something shifts up or down. Meanwhile, semivowel sounds are sounds whose vowel formation first starts and ends with a consonant or also called an approximation sound. Based on this, the general Minangkabau vowel sounds are as follows: / a /, / i /, / u /, / e /, and / o /, the diphthong sounds are: / he /, / ua /, / ea /, / ui /, / oi /, / au /, and / ai /, the consonant sound is: / p /, / b /, / m /, / t /, / d /, / l /, / r /, / n /, / h /, / k /, / g /, / ŋ /, / c /, / j /, / y /, / s /, / ŋ

/, / z /, / q /, and / w /, and the semivowel sound is / w / and / y /.

The distribution of phonemes is the location or presence of a phoneme in a unit of speech called a word or morpheme (Chaer, 2013). The phoneme location of a word, in general, can be in the initial position of a word, in the middle of a word, or at the end of a word. Some phonemes are in all positions, but some are only fulfilling one or two of the three positions. If the phoneme can fill the initial, middle and end positions of a word, then the phoneme is called a complete distribution. Conversely, if only occupies one or two positions in a word, the phoneme has an incomplete distribution.

Syllables or syllables are the smallest rhythmic units in a speech stream. This syllable pattern involves one vowel or one vowel, and one or more consonants. In general, in the original Indonesian language, there are four-syllable patterns, namely V, KV, VK, and KVK. this is similar to the syllable patterns in the general Minangkabau language which still have similarities and are allied with Malay as the forerunner of Indonesian.

Previous research was done by Banik (2017) who discussed the phonology of the Kanaumana Kolana Language. She concluded that the phonological process found in the Kanaumana Kolana language was twofold, namely the impregnation of the syllable structure and the impregnation process accompanied by changes in the syllable structure in the form of phoneme sound changes. Another same research was conducted by Masfufah (2008), about Benuaq Language Phonology in West Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan. She concluded that the Benuaq language has Long vowel forms and unique consonants / pm /, / tn /, and / kG /.

Thus, this study aims to (1) describe the vowel, diphthong, consonant, and semivowel phonemes, (2) the distribution of vowels, diphthongs, consonants, and semivowels, and (3) syllable patterns in Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam.

II. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. This study produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantitative methods (Moleong, 2005). Qualitative research also produces descriptive data in the form of spoken speech and written language by developing an understanding of the observed data. Furthermore, Moleong (2005) states that descriptive research methods collect data in the form of words, images, and not numbers. The data in this study are basic vocabulary in the daily conversation of the Koto Alam Kanagarian community. The data sources in this study are primary data in the form of responses or answers to informants from questions raised by researchers both verbally and in writing. The data that has been obtained will then be analyzed based on the following data analysis: (1) transcribing data, (2) inventorying language sounds, (3) classifying language sounds to get vowels, diphthongs, consonants, and semivowels, (4) phoneme testing, and (5) making conclusions.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on data analysis of Minangkabau Language in Kanagarian Koto Alam, Pangkalan Koto Baru District, Lima Pulu Koto District, phonemes, phoneme distribution, and syllable patterns on Minangkabau Kanagarian Koto Alam sub-district are presented.

A. Minangkabau language phoneme in Kanagarian Koto Alam

1. Minangkabau language vowels in Kanagarian Koto Alam

The language vowel phonemes from the primary data found at Kanagarian Koto Alam can be seen in the table below.

TABLE I. THE VOWEL PHONEMES OF THE LANGUAGE FOUND AT KANAGARIAN KOTO ALAM

letter	phonemes	beginning	middle	end
a	/a/	[akO] – akar [aka] – akal [ato?] – atap	[ba ^g hu] – baru [tayi?] – ambil [ca ^g hi] – cari	[sosa] – cuci [sig ^h a] – merah [coga] – cantik
i	/i/	[iŋgO?] – hinggap [isu?] – besok [idoŋ] – hidung	[bi ^b e] – beruang [bi ^g ha] – sial [ci ^d O] – curang	[bOnu ⁱ] – berhenti [a ⁿ i] – amis [du ^g ri] – duri
u	/u/	[u ^l e?] – ular [u ^j u] – pamer [uma] – rumah	[bu ⁿ i] – bunyi [bu ^y Oŋ] – anak lelaki [du ⁿ eh] – dunia	[bi ^g u] – biru [ancu] – hancur [ni ^g u] – niru
e	/e/	[ensuik] – geser [etoŋ] – hitung [e ^g haŋ] – tarik	[kesoŋ] – putar [kete?] – kecil [ke ^e een] – bilang	[bone] – bernas [rede] – gaya [ko ^g he] – keras
o	/o/	[o ^m ba?] – abang [o ⁿ iaŋ] – hening [o ⁿ ai] – gerimis	[bantoh] – bantal [aso?] – asap [salowoh] – celana	[tapiso] – jera [imbo] – rimba [soto] – ikut

Based on Table I, it can be concluded that there are 5 vowel phonemes / a /, / i /, / u /, / e /, and / o /. Minangkabau language in Koto Alam Kanagarian has similarities in

general with the general Minangkabau language which also has 5 vowel phonemes / a /, / i /, / u /, / e /, and / o /.

In the table, it can be seen that Minangkabau language in Koto Alam Kanagarian has 5 vowel phonemes, namely phonemes / a /, / i /, / u /, / e /, and / o /. These vowels can be seen in (1) central, bottom, non-circular vowels with the / a / symbol. Examples of [ato?] 'Roof' words. (2) Front vowel sounds, top, not round with the symbol / i /. For example, in the vocabulary of [idoŋ] 'nose. (3) Back, top, round vowel sounds with the / u / symbol. Example in the 'show off' vocabulary. (4) Front, middle, non-circular vowel sounds with the / e / symbol. For example, in the [eghan] 'drag' vocabulary. (5) Back, middle, round vowel sounds with the / o / symbol. For example [oŋai] 'drizzle'.

2. Minangkabau Diftong in Kanagarian Koto Alam

Based on the research findings from the primary data collected, diphthongs with diphthong distributions like the table below are found in the Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam, Pangkalan Koto Baru District, Lima Puluh Koto District.

TABLE II. Diphthong phonemes in Minangkabau language Kanagarian Koto Alam

phonemes	beginning	middle	end
/au/	-	[baun] - bau [anduak] - handuk	[siŋau] - lihat [paŋau] - parau
/uo/	-	[gopuo?] - gemuk	[kobou] - kerbau
/ui/	-	[gawui?] - garuk [bucui?] - cabut	[ŋlucui] - pergi diam-diam
/ai/	[ai] - air	[saisu?] - kuno [bain] - bayarkan	[tabasai] - terserak [cog ^h ai] - cerai
/ie/	-	[cie?] - satu [pie?] - cubit	-
/ia/	-	[undiaŋ] - bicara [kiambi] - kelapa	-

Based on Table II, it can be concluded that Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam has six diphthongs, namely / au /, / uo /, / ui /, / ai /, / ie /, and / it /. Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam is different from the general Minangkabau language which

has seven diphthongs, namely / au /, / uo /, / ui /, / ai /, / ie /, and / it /, and diphthong / io /. Diftong / io / is a differentiator because diphthong / io / is not found in Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam.

3. Minangkabau language consonants in Kanagarian Koto Alam

Based on data analysis from primary data, the Minangkabau Kanagarian Koto Alam language has consonants and consonants like the data in the table below.

TABLE III. Minangkabau consonant phonemes in Kanagarian Koto Alam

phonemes	beginning	middle	end
/b/	[bog ^h e] - beras	[caba?] - cangkul	[obob] - rebab
/c/	[cega?] - sehat	[gOcoh] - hancur	-
/d/	[doke?] - dekat	[la ^h diaŋ] - parang	-
/g/	[gola?] - ketawa	[coga] - cantik	-
/g ^h /	-	[gag ^h an] - garang	-
/j/	[joŋke?] - centil	[pa ^h joh] - kamu	[ko ^h jaŋ] - karet
/k/	[kodo?] - sering	[kiki?] - pelit	[somuik] - semut
/l/	[liŋdo?] - redup	[ka ^h lele?] - jahil	[tusteŋ] - kamera
/m/	[malaŋ] - kemarin	[bale ^h mbo] - untung	[kozi ^h Om] - gelap
/n/	[nido] - pulas	[bonoh] - benar	[kuncun] - takut
/ñ/	[ñaleg ^h oh] - menyenangkan	[ñañu?] - sangat cerewet	-
/ŋ/	[ŋalawOh] - berkeliaran	[joŋke?] - centil	[saluboŋ] - mukena
/p/	[pənsan] - asyik	[kopi?] - jepit	-
/r/	[rawun] - jalan-jalan	[barosih] - bersih	[gundar] - sikat
/s/	[solonŋ] - pinjam	[lesOh] - datar	[taromos] - termos
/t/	[tabaŋkaŋ] - terletak	[li ^h ta?] - lapar	-
/u/	[udi] - sial	[du ^h g ^h i] - duri	[ancu] - hancur
/w/	[wOwo] - anjing kecil	[salowoh] - celana	-
/y/	[yuyu] - tonggeret	[tayi?] - ambil	-

Based on the data from primary data in Table III, Minangkabau language in Koto Alam Kanagarian has 19 consonant phonemes, namely / b /, / c /, / d /, / g /, / g^h /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / ñ /, / ŋ /, / p /, / r /, / s /, / t /, / u /,

/ w /, and / y /. The number of consonant phonemes in Minangkabau Kanagarian Koto Alam language is the same as the number of consonant phonemes in Minangkabau language, which is 19 consonant phonemes. However, there are differences in some consonant phonemes, such as the consonant / gh / phoneme is not found in Minangkabau language in general. And vice versa, consonant phonemes / z / and / q / in Minangkabau language are generally not found in Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam.

4. Minangkabau Semivowel Language in Kanagarian Koto Alam

Semivowels are sliding consonant sounds or language sounds that have vowel and consonant characteristics and have a slight shift, namely the sounds / w / and / y /. In Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam, semivowel / w / is the launching sound between vowels / a / and / u /, For example, in the word [tawun] ‘year’ or [gawui?] ‘Scratching’. In the semivowel / y /, the launching of vowels is seen in the vowel / a / and / i /. For example, in the word [tayi?] 'Take' or the word [kayin] 'cloth'. Semivowels in the general Minangkabau language have similarities with the Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam.

B. *Distribution of phonemes in Minangkabau language in Koto Alam Kanagarian*

The process of distributing a phoneme is seen from its placement in a word. The phonemes are fully distributed if the phonemes of a language can occupy the initial position of a word, the middle of a word, and the end of a word. If the phoneme is only able to occupy one position in a word, then the phoneme has an incomplete distribution.

1. Vowel Distribution

Based on the study, Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam has 5 vowel phonemes, namely / a /, / i /, / u /, / e /, and / o /. Overall the vowel phonemes in Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam can occupy all positions on a word, both at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end. So, it can be concluded that the distribution of vowel phonemes in Minangkabau language Kanagarian Koto Alam is fully distributed. The distribution of Minangkabau vowel phonemes in Koto Alam Kanagarian also has similarities with the distribution of general Minangkabau vowel phonemes which are also fully distributed.

2. Diphthong Distribution

The distribution of diphthalmic phonemes in Minangkabau language in Koto Alam Kanagarian, distribution is incomplete because of the 6 phonemes found in diphthongs, namely diphthong / au /, / uo /, / ui /, / ai /, / ie /, and / he / which is not able to occupy all positions on a word. Only diphthongs / ai / can occupy the initial position of a word and the middle position of a word. diphthongs phonemes / ai /, phonemes of diphthongs / au /, / uo /, / ui /, / ie /, and / he / occupies only the final position of a word. Likewise, when

compared with the general Minangkabau language, the distribution of diphthong phonemes in the Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam also has differences. The diphthong/ou /phoneme in the Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam is not found in the general Minangkabau diphthong phoneme because of its diphthongs phoneme changes to diphthong / au /. For example, in Minangkabau Kanagarian Koto Alam language, the word [buffalo] 'buffalo' changes to [kabau] 'buffalo' in the common Minangkabau language.

3. Consonant Distribution

Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam has 19 consonant phonemes, namely / b /, / c /, / d /, / g /, / gh /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / ñ /, / ŋ /, / p /, / r /, / s /, / t /, / u /, / w /, and / y /. Similarly, the general Minangkabau language also has 19 consonant phonemes. The distribution of consonant phonemes in Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam is incomplete because phonemes such as / c /, / d /, / g /, / gh /, / ñ /, / p /, / t /, / w /, and / y / unable to occupy the final position in a word. Apart from the consonant / gh / phoneme, which cannot occupy the initial position of a word, several other consonant phonemes are able to occupy the middle and final position of a word.

4. Semivowel Distribution

The semivowel phonemes in Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam are only the semivowel phonemes / w / and /y/. The two semivowel phonemes are incomplete because they are only occupying the middle position of a word.

C. *Syllable Patterns in Minangkabau Language in Kanagarian Koto Alam*

The general pattern of words in the Minangkabau language has a simple structure and rules. Likewise, the Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam has a like pattern of words consisting of one or more syllables. The syllable patterns of Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam can be seen in Table IV.

TABLE IV. Minangkabau syllable patterns in Kanagarian Koto Alam from primary data

syllable patterns	examples
Vowel (V)	[a-to?] – atap
Vowel + Vowel (VV)	[ai] – air
consonant + Vowel (KV)	[po-ci?] – pegang
consonan + consonan + Vowel (KKV)	[ŋo-dan] – jendela
consonan + Vowel + consonan (KVK)	[pen-san] – asyik

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that in Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam, Pangkalan Koto Baru District, Lima Puluh Koto District has vowel phonemes, diphthong phonemes, consonant

phonemes, and semivowel phonemes. The vowel phonemes in Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam are 5, namely phonemes / a /, / i /, / u /, / e /, and / o /, six diphthong phonemes, namely / au /, / uo /, / ui /, / ai /, / ie /, and / he /, 19 consonant phonemes, namely / b /, / c /, / d /, / g /, / gh /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / ñ /, / ŋ /, / p /, / r /, / s /, / t /, / u /, / w /, and / y /, and 2 phonemes semivowels, i.e. / w / and / y /. In the distribution of phonemes, Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam has a complete distribution of vowel phonemes because vowel phonemes occupy all positions in a word. Diphthalmic phonemes, consonant phonemes, and semivowel phonemes have incomplete distribution because they occupy only one or two positions in a word. Syllable patterns in Minangkabau language in Kanagarian Koto Alam there are 5 patterns, namely V, VV, KV, KKV, and KVK.

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