

**SISTEM FONEM BAHASA MINANGKABAU
ISOLEK SIKUCUR**

TESIS

**Diajukan sebagai Syarat untuk Mendapatkan Gelar Magister Humaniora pada
Program Studi Linguistik**

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Abstrak

Bahasa Minangkabau adalah bahasa daerah yang dituturkan di Sumatera Barat dan lebih banyak dituturkan secara lisan. Bahasa Minangkabau yang digunakan di setiap daerah memiliki keunikan dan ciri khas yang berbeda pula. Salah satu perbedaan tersebut bisa dilihat dari segi fonologisnya. Salah satunya terdapat dalam bahasa Minangkabau isolek Sikucur yang dituturkan di Nagari Sikucur Kecamatan V Koto Kampung Dalam Kabupaten Padang Pariaman. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bunyi bahasa dan fonem beserta distribusinya yang terdapat dalam bahasa Minangkabau isolek Sikucur.

Metode yang digunakan untuk memperoleh data adalah metode cakap dan metode simak. Wawancara dilakukan langsung dengan informan. Selama wawancara berlangsung, hasilnya direkam dan dicatat dengan transkripsi fonetis yang menggunakan *IPA chart*. Setelah data terkumpul, data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode padan fonetis artikulatoris. Data yang dikumpulkan kemudian dipindahkan ke komputer. Setelah dipindahkan, rekaman tersebut didengar dan dicek kembali agar bunyi-bunyi yang diucapkan oleh informan bisa lebih jelas. Selanjutnya, daftar bunyi-bunyi yang mempunyai kemiripan fonetis dibuat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 30 fonem yang ditemukan di dalam bahasa Minangkabau isolek Sikucur. Terdapat lima fonem vokal: /i/, /e/, /a/, /u/, dan /o/ yang masing-masingnya mempunyai alofon, yaitu [i ~ ɪ], [e ~ ε], [a ~ ʌ], [u ~ ʊ], dan [o ~ ɔ]. Ditemukan tujuh fonem diftong: /aw/, /ay/, /uy/, /ua/ dengan alofon [ua ~ ue], /ia/ dengan alofon [ia ~ ie], /oy/, dan /ea/. Terakhir, ada delapan belas fonem konsonan: /p/, /b/, /m/, /t/, /d/, /n/, /l/, /R/, /s/, /c/, /j/, /ɲ/, /k/, /g/, /ŋ/, /h/, /w/, dan /y/. Bunyi [ʔ] merupakan realisasi dari /k/ apabila berada di akhir suku kata. Selanjutnya, [R] dan [r] merupakan variasi bebas dan tidak membedakan makna karena tidak ada lingkungan tertentu yang mempengaruhi munculnya kedua bunyi tersebut.

Kata Kunci: bunyi, fonem, bahasa Minangkabau, isolek Sikucur

THE PHONEME SYSTEM IN MINANGKABAU LANGUAGE OF SIKUCUR ISOLECT

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Abstract

Minangkabau language is a regional language that is spoken in West Sumatra and it is mostly spoken orally. The Minangkabau language which is used in each region has its own uniqueness and characteristics. One of these differences can be seen in terms of phonology. One of them is in Minangkabau language of Sikucur islect which is spoken in Nagari Sikucur District V Koto Kampung Dalam, Padang Pariaman Regency. The purpose of this study was to determine the sounds of language, phonemes and their distributions in the Minangkabau language of Sikucur islect.

The methods used to obtain data were the observation method and the interview method. Interviews with informants were conducted directly. During the interviews, the results were recorded and transcribed in phonetic transcription by using the IPA chart. After the data was collected, it was analyzed by using a phonetic articulator matching method. The data that had been collected was transferred to a computer. After being transferred, the recording was heard and checked again so that the sounds spoken by the informants could be clearer. Next, the data was classified according to sound pairs that were phonetically similar.

The results showed that there were thirty phonemes found in the Minangkabau language of Sikucur islect. There were five vowel phonemes: /i/, /e/, /a/, /u/, and /o/ each of which had an allophone, namely [i ~ ɪ], [e ~ ε], [a ~ ʌ], [u ~ ʊ], and [o ~ ɔ]. There were seven diphthong phonemes: /aw/, /ay/, /uy/, /ua/ with allophones [ua ~ ue], /ia/ with allophones [ia ~ ie], /oy/, and /ea/. Finally, there were eighteen consonant phonemes: /p/, /b/, /m/, /t/, /d/, /n/, /l/, /r/, /s/, /c/, /j/, /ɲ/, /k/, /g/, /ŋ/, /h/, /w/, and /y/. The sound [ʔ] was the realization of /k/ when it was at the end of a syllable. Furthermore, [ɾ] and [r] were free variations and did not distinguish meaning because there was no particular environment that affected the appearance of the two sounds.

Keywords: *sound, phoneme, Minangkabau language, Sikucur islect*