Changes In Indonesian Phonology In The Medan Dialect: Generative Analysis

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Abstrak : *Indonesian is one of the many dialects of Malay. Therefore, High Malay (Melaka/Riau) is used as the basic language of Indonesia. Even though more than 90% of Indonesians are able to understand and speak the language, most Indonesians do not regard their mother tongue as Indonesian. The most common "Indonesian" idiom is associated with situations where a standard variety of Indonesian is spoken official. The local dialect is the language most commonly used in daily interactions among native speakers. People in the Medan area, like other cities, usually speak a dialect of Indonesian which is called the dialect, and the phonological system has recently undergone some changes. This study aims to analyze and display the system of lexical changes in Indonesian spoken by the people of Medan.This paper uses descriptive-quantitative methodology and generative phonological theory in its preparation. The data for this study came from written sources such as journals and articles about the history of changes in phoneme systems, as well as oral sources such as those written by native speakers of the Medan language. The results of this study indicate that generationally, the people of Medan generally remove or change certain phonemes in the words they speak, such as the a and u phonemes in the word "chaotic" which disappear and become o. in the word "kaco." The word "ask" finally develops into the word "ask" by adding the last word as a phoneme. This indicates that many words in Indonesian have different pronunciations when spoken by the people of Medan, and this will be analyzed and presented in more detail in the following sections.*

Keywords: *Phoneme Change; Indonesian; Generative Phonology;*

INTRODUCTION

"Language is a system of meaningful and articulate sound symbols (produced by the speech organs) that are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication by a group of people to give birth to feelings and thoughts. Meanwhile, according to Mary Fincchiaro, "Language is an arbitrary system of vowel symbols that allows the whole people in certain habits or other people who have learned that habit system to communicate or interact".From the two opinions above, we can know that language is a vocal symbol spoken by humans orally with sound symbols that have meaning. There are many languages in the world, one of which is Indonesian, Bahasa

Indonesian is one of the many variations of the Malay language. However, there are dialect differences in pronunciation various regions in Indonesia, usually these differences are influenced by the tribes in the area.

In this study the author wants to analyze the use of Indonesian in one of the regions in Indonesia, namely Medan. In the pronunciation there are several sound changes that occur in the Indonesian dialect of Medan. Changes the sound sometimes causes misunderstanding or confusion for newcomers who communicate with the people of Medan, for this reason the author feels the need for an analysis to explain and describe changes in sound the. Because sound is important in language and communication. As stated by Samsuri, sound becomes very important in language activities because in essence the first language is sound .

The science that studies sound is phonology, phonology is part of grammar that studies the sounds of language . There are two branches of phonology, namely phonetics and phonemics, while the unit of sound itself is called with phonemes. Phonetics studies how the phoneme sounds of a language are realized, pronounced, and how the sound is produced, while phonemics is the science that studies speech sounds according to their function as a differentiator meaning or significance. In this paper, the author specifically analyzes the phoneme changes found in Indonesian Medan dialect.

The formulation of the problem in this study is:

a. How does the phoneme change in the Indonesian Medan dialect.

b. Analyze and explain how the system of phonemic changes in the language

c. What are the factors that influence these changes.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used descriptive qualitative method. Namely by describing, explaining, analyzing as well describes the phoneme changes found in the Medan dialect of Indonesian. Sources of data are in the form of books that discuss phonemics and record conversations or conversations conducted by resource persons who are native speaker of Medan language.

1. *Theoretical basis*

    Generative phonology is a development of phonology initiated by Chomsky and Halle in 1968. Phonology Generative generally discusses the phonological process of a language. Therefore, in the study of generative phonology found rules for changing sounds (phonemes). In the book theory and application of generative theory by Prof. Dr. Bambang Yulianto, mentioned that in generative phonology always associated with two levels, namely the implied level and the explicit level, namely the actual speech that we

hear. In this case the author examines the phoneme changes contained in the Indonesian Medan dialect, in accordance with the theory in above which states that generative phonology is found in sound or phoneme change rules. Phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in a language that is used to distinguish meaning. The form of the phoneme as

the smallest linguistic forms for distinguishing meaning can exist not only as segmental sounds (both vowels and consonants), but also as suprasegmental elements (both stress, pitch, duration, and pauses). Despite the presence of elements These suprasegmental sounds cannot be separated from segmental sounds, as long as it can be proven empirically that they are is a differentiating element of meaning, then it is called a phoneme.

2. *Classification of sounds (phonemes)*

a) Vowels, Consonants, and Semi Vowels Vowels are speech sounds whose air currents are not obstructed. No deep articulation vocal formation. The vocal cords are found only in the vocal cords. Vocal cord obstruction is generally not recognized as joints. Consonants are linguistic sounds that are formed by blocking the airflow in some organs of speech, in this case there is articulation. A half-vowel sound is one that practically contains a consonant, but doesn't yet form pure consonants at the time of articulation.

b) Nasal and Oral Sounds Nasal or nasal sounds differ from spoken sounds in the way air is expelled; nasal sound is made by blocking airflow through the mouth and opening its way out through the nose. Spoken sounds are made with lifts the end of the throat near the soft palate to cover the nasal passages and allow air from the lungs to pass through the mouth. Apart from nasal sounds, all Indonesian vowels and consonants are spoken sounds.

c) Loud and soft sounds Loud sounds differ from soft sounds because of the presence or absence of tension in the air current on during articulation. The sound of speech is said to be loud if it is articulated with an air current. Because of the wind, clay said to be soft.

d) Long sounds and short sounds Long sounds are distinguished from short sounds by the time the sound is pronounced or articulated. Sounds and consonants can be divided into long sounds and short sounds.

e) Loud and non-loud tones The difference between tones according to the degree of filtering is a phonetic examination of hearing, the level of filtering itself is determined by the width or narrowness of the resonance space when the tone is pronounced.

f) Single and double voices Depending on the performance, single voices are distinguished from double voices. A single sound is sound which stands alone in a syllable while a double sound is two or more sounds that join in a domain syllables. All vowels and consonants are simple sounds, a single vowel is also called a monophthong. Double sound can diphthongs or groups. Diphthongs, commonly known as double vowels, are formed when the position of the tongue is pronounced vowel with another vowel sound is different. Clat, commonly called a consonant group, is formed when the way of articulation or place the articulation of the pronounced consonants differ from each other.

g) Aggressive and ingressive sounds Aggressive and ingressive sounds are distinguished by draft. An aggressive sound is formed by pushing air flows out of the lungs while an aggressive sound is formed by sucking air into the lungs. Most Indonesia's voice is an aggressive sound. Aggressive sounds are then differentiated into aggressive lung sounds and aggressive glottal sounds. Aggressive lung sounds are formed by narrowing the lung space by the lung muscles, abdominal muscles and chest cavity. Almost all Indonesian sound is formed by lung action. The glottic aggressive voice is formed by compressing the vocal cords so that completely closed glottis. Aggressive glottal sounds are also called ejective sounds. Intrusive sounds are distinguished by intrusive glottal sounds and intrusive velar sounds. Inglottal glottal sounds are similar to how aggressive glottal sounds are formed, only air currents are In contrast, invasive velar sounds are formed by placing the base of the tongue on the soft palate.

There are several types of phonemic proverbs. According to Muchlish, there are cases of sound pronunciation that are not in accordance with EYD often occurs in society. The types of sound changes are assimilation, dissimilation, vocal modification, neutralization, zeroization, metathesis, doftongization, monotyphization, and anaptism

a) Assimilation is a sound change from two sounds that are not the same to the sound that is the same or almost the same. This problem occurs because the sounds of language are pronounced sequentially so that they have the potential to influence each other or affected. For example the word Saturday in Indonesian is usually pronounced saptu, you can see the sound /b/ changes to /p/ as the influence of the sound /t/ Assimilation can be divided based on several aspects, namely based on the location of the resulting phoneme, and the nature of assimilation itself . Assimilation can be divided into three types, namely:

> ➢ progressive is sound that is changed it is located behind the sound that affects it regressive, namely the sound that is changed is located in front of the sound that is affect it.
>
> ➢ reciprocal, namely the change of two sounds that affect each other so that they become the phoneme or another voice.

b) Dissimilation is the opposite of assimilation. Dissimilation is the change in sound of two identical or similar notes tones that are not identical or different.

c) Voice modification Phoneme modification is a change in vowel sounds due to the influence of other sounds in the future. Actually, this change could be included in the assimilation event, but because this case is unique, it must be isolated. For example, the word toko koko [shop] or [koko] is pronounced. Meanwhile, the character firmly said [tOKOh],[kOkOh].

d) Neutralization is a change in phonemic sound due to environmental influences. In terms of words / saturday / and saturday / or / wet / and /wet/, for example, the two sounds do not differ in meaning. Here it seems the function of discriminating meaning worn.

e) Zeroization (contraction) is the removal of phonemic sounds as a result of efforts to save or maintain pronunciation. For example, the word is not replaced with no or not, nothing is replaced with nothing, words like are replaced How. The omission of some of these phonemes is considered not standard according to standard Indonesian grammar.

f) Metathesis, is a change in the order of phonemic sounds in a word so that it becomes two competing word forms. For example such as: lanes and lanes, bars and courts.

g) Diphthongization is the change of a single vowel sound (monophthong) into two double vowel sounds (diphthongs). Examples occur in the vowel /o/ doubled /au/ in the word sentosa becomes sentausa.

h) Mono-diphthong is the process of changing the form of a word from a diphthong to a monophthong Monophthongization is the process of changing two vowels. This process occurs a lot in Indonesian as a result of wanting facilitate speech. For example, the word river becomes sunge, busy becomes crowded.

i) Anapkis, is a sound change by adding two certain vowels between two consonants to make it smoother speech, the sound that is usually added is a weak vowel sound. For example: son becomes son, daughter becomes daughter.

Crowly explained that sound change includes two main chapters, namely theoretical foundations and methods, as well as changes sound that occurs. Crowly also mentions several types of sound changes, namely (a) lenition which consists of a removal of consonant clusters (cluster reduction), apocope (apokope), syncope (syncope), haplology (haplology), and compression (compression), (b) sound addition consisting of anaptiksis, espenthesis, and prosthesis (prothesis), (c) metathesis (metathesis), (d) fusion (fusion), (e) separation (disassembly), (f) vowel separation breaking), (g) assimilation, (h) dissimilation, (i) abnormal sound changes.

In the Indonesian Medan dialect, phoneme changes that occur do not change the meaning of a word, for example, word "pull" to "tarek", these changes occur due to environmental factors where the majority of the population of Medan City are located Malay and Batak. Indonesian is dynamic. Meanings can change at any time, even if a language has meaning certain rules or patterns are the same, but because the language used by speakers is heterogeneous Different social backgrounds and customs make languages diverse.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The phoneme changes found in the Indonesian Medan dialect are:

a) The loss of the phoneme /ai/ in the middle and at the end of the word changes to the phoneme /e/: in this change a mono-diphthongization process occurs, namely the process of changing the form of a word in the form of a diphthong to a monophthong. Or in other words the change of two vowel sounds into a vowel. Monophthong is a change of two sounds vowels or double vowels (diphthongs) to monophthongs examples of this process are found in the words:

/slaughter/ becomes /bante/

/battery/ becomes /battery/

/chili/ becomes /chili/

/floor/ becomes /lante/

/gulai/ becomes /gule/

/use/ be /use/

/beach/ becomes /pante/

/air/ becomes /aer/

/play/ becomes /play/

/clever/ becomes /pande/

/relax/ becomes /sante/

/river becomes /sunge/

/crowded/ becomes /crowded/

/chain/ becomes /rante/

b) The loss of the phoneme /au/ at the end of a word changes to /o/, the same as the change in the previous phoneme, in the process This phoneme change also occurs mono-diphthongization, namely the process of changing word forms in the form of a diphthong turns into a monophthong, as found in the word:

/lake/ becomes /dano/

/knife/ becomes /piso/

/you/ becomes /ko/

/want/ to be /mo/

/green/ becomes /green/

/lauk/ becomes /laok/

/sea/ becomes /sea/

/chaotic/ becomes /chaotic/

/if/ becomes /if/

/buffalo/ becomes /kerbo/

/galau/ becomes /galo/

/gigo/ / becomes /gigo/

/want/ to be /mo/

/rantau/ becomes /ranto/

c) Changes in the phoneme /a/ to /ə/,) There are two processes that occur in this change, the first is assimilation. Assimilation is a sound change from two dissimilar sounds to the same or nearly the same sound. This is because the sounds of the language are pronounced sequentially so that they have the potential to influence or be influenced by each other contained in the word:

/true/ so /true/

/quickly/ becomes /quickly/

/hear/ becomes /hears/

/black/ becomes /item/

/you/ become /klen/

/smart/ to be /smart/

/delicious/ becomes /delicious/

/reluctant/ becomes /reluctant/

/scary/ becomes /scary/

/should/ be /should/

And there is also a process of dissimilation. Dissimilation is a sound change from two sounds that are the same or similar to one another

sounds that are not the same or different, as found in the words:

/crash/ becomes /crash/

/night/ becomes /night/

/mature/ becomes /mature/

/deserves/ to be /proper/

d) Phoneme /u/ changes to /o/, as found in the word:

/eel/ becomes /belot/

/bird/ becomes /bird/

/bad to be /bad/

/chess/ becomes /cator/

/growth/ becomes /growth/

/bubble/ becomes /kingpin/

/heart becomes /heart/

/stomach/ becomes /lambong/

/lutung/ becomes /lutong/

/bowl/ becomes /bowl/

/hair/ becomes /hair/

/grass/ becomes /grass/

/year/ becomes /year/

/egg/ becomes /egg/

/continue/ becomes /teros/

/sleep/ becomes /sleep/

/close/become /tutop/

/welcome/ becomes /welcome/

/sarong/ becomes /sarong/

/syrup/ becomes /syrup/

/bow/ becomes /bow/

/year/ becomes /year/

e) Phoneme melting /h/, in this phoneme change, two processes occur in this change, depending on where the phoneme is located changes, the first is the process of afaresis, namely the removal of the phoneme at the beginning of a word. Afaresis is omission or dating of initial syllables (KBBI), for example found in the word:

/towel/ becomes /towel/

/lost/ became /lost/

/rain/ becomes /rain/

/forest becomes /utan/

/know/ be /know/

There is also a syncope process. Syncope is the process of removing or dropping one or more phonemes in the middle of a word

/jahil becomes /jail/

/sew/ becomes /sew/

/bitter/ becomes /bitter/

/know/ became /year/

f) The appearance of the phoneme /k/ at the end of a word, in this phoneme change, a paragog process occurs, namely the addition of a sound at the end of a word. Paragogue (paragogue) is the addition of sound at the end of a word for beauty of sound or ease of pronunciation , such as

found in the word:

/buy/ to /buy/

/open/ becomes /open/

/search/ becomes /search/

/amused/ becomes /amused/

/teeth/ becomes /tooth/

/laugh/ to laugh/

g) Phoneme changes irregularly, as in the word: /stingy/ becomes /sick/, the phoneme /p/ disappears and changes to /c/, (an abnormal process occurs)

/how/, the phoneme /gi/ changes to /ce/ so that it forms the word /cemana/, (there is an abnormal change process)

/slant/, the phoneme /i/ changes to /e/, thus forming the word /mereng/ . (In this change only vocal variations occur)

/a little/, the phonemes /e/ and /i/ melt, forming the word /a little/. (In this change, a syncope process occurs, that is, reduction

the part of the lexeme which is located in the middle of the word, also occurs in the process of assimilation, namely the change in sound that is not the same as becoming sam or almost the same.)

/put/, the phoneme /o/ changes to /o/ and the phoneme /h/ changes to /k/.

CONCLUSION

From the data above it can be concluded that there are many phoneme changes in the Indonesian Medan dialect. However The change in phoneme does not change the meaning of the initial form of the word whose phoneme has changed. Changes that occur are assimilation, dissimilation, paragog, aparesis, mono-diphthongization and syncope. However, what appears the most is the process monodiphthongization changes, then there are also changes that only change vowels like sarongs into sarong, and there are also changes that change almost some of the phonemes in a word.

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