

Qonita Tillah. 2018. *Pelesapan dan Perubahan Fonem Bahasa Madura pada Balita (Usia 3-4 tahun) di Desa Arosbaya Kabupaten Bangkalan Sebagai Dampak Terhadap Perubahan Makna Kata*. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia, Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Pembimbing: (1) Khusnul Khotimah, S.S., M.Pd. (2) Ika Febriani, S.S., M.Pd.

ABSTRAK

Abstrak: Bahasa memiliki peranan penting dalam kehidupan manusia, sehingga dijadikan sebagai alat komunikasi untuk menyampaikan maksud kepada orang lain. Pelafalan kata pada balita 3-4 tahun terdengar sedikit berbeda dengan orang dewasa, sering terjadi pelesapan dan perubahan fonem pada kata yang diucapkan dan berdampak pada perubahan makna. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pelesapan dan perubahan fonem bahasa Madura pada balita (usia 3-4 tahun) di desa Arosbaya Kabupaten Bangkalan, serta dampak pelesapan dan perubahan fonem terhadap perubahan makna kata. Jenis pendekatan penelitian adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini berupa tuturan atau komunikasi yang terjadi antara objek yaitu balita usia 3-4 tahun dengan orang-orang di sekitarnya. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah 3 balita laki-laki berusia 3-4 tahun di desa Arosbaya, Kabupaten Bangkalan. Metode pengumpulan data penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasi partisipasi, dengan teknik simak terdapat teknik lanjutan, yaitu teknik simak libat cakap (SLC), teknik rekam, dan teknik catat. Teknik analisis data dengan menggunakan tiga tahap, yaitu (1) reduksi data, (2) penyajian data, dan (3) penarikan simpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa yang diujarkan objek penelitian (balita usia 3-4 tahun) mengalami pelesapan dan perubahan fonem bahasa Madura. Pelesapan fonem bahasa Madura, meliputi fonem /d/, /t/, /ɖ/, /r/, /m/, /h/, /n/, /ʔ/, /c/, /l/, /k/, /ɛ/, /i/, /s/, /j/, /ŋ/, /ñ/, /p/, /a/, dan /g/. Contoh dampak pelesapan fonem /h/ pada kata [bɖʔɖh] ‘kamu’ yang bermakna ‘yang diajak bicara, yang disapa (dalam ragam akrab atau kasar)’, menjadi kata [bɖʔɖ] ‘banjir’ yang bermakna ‘berair banyak dan deras, kadang-kadang meluap (tentang kali, dan sebagainya).’ Sedangkan perubahan fonem bahasa Madura, meliputi fonem /d/ → /c/, /j/ → /c/, /r/ → /l/, /h/ → /ʔ/, /j/ → /l/, /h/ → /ŋ/, /p/ → /s/, /h/ → /t/, /ŋ/ → /n/, /s/ → /c/, /l/ → /ŋ/, /s/ → /ʔ/, /j/ → /d/, /ɖ/ → /a/, /c/ → /t/, /ɖ/ → /t/, /r/ → /t/, /k/ → /n/, /n/ → /ŋ/, dan /ñ/ → /t/. Contoh dampak perubahan fonem yaitu fonem /j/ → /c/ pada kata [jiya] ‘ini’ yang bermakna ‘kata penunjuk terhadap sesuatu yang letaknya tidak jauh dari pembicara’, menjadi kata [ciya] ‘hambar’ yang bermakna ‘tidak ada rasanya, tawar.’ Sehingga, pelesapan fonem /h/ dan perubahan fonem /j/ → /c/ pada kedua kata tersebut dapat menyebabkan perubahan makna kata yang sebenarnya.

Kata kunci: Pelesapan fonem, Perubahan fonem, Bahasa Madura, Balita usia 3-4 tahun, Perubahan makna.

Qonita Tillah. 2018. *Dissipation and Changing the Madurese Phonemes at Children (Aged 3-4 years) in Arosbaya Village of Bangkalan Regency as Impact to Change of Meaning of Word*. Indonesian Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Education, University of Trunojoyo Madura. Advisors: (1) Khusnul Khotimah, S.S., M.Pd. (2) Ika Febriani, S.S., M.Pd.

ABSTRACT

Abstract: Language has an important role in human life, as a means of communication to convey the intent to others. Pronunciation of words at children 3-4 years sounds slightly different from adults, frequent dissipation and phoneme changes in spoken words, and have an impact to changing the meaning of words as well as interfere with the smooth communication. This research has an objective to describe the dissipation and changing the Madurese phonemes at children (aged 3-4 years) in Arosbaya village of Bangkalan regency, as well impact of dissipation and changing the Madurese phonemes to changing the meaning of words. Type of research approach is descriptive qualitative. The data research in the form of speech or communication that occurs between the object of children aged 3-4 years with the peoples around him. The source of data research is 3 boys aged 3-4 years in Arosbaya village Bangkalan Regency. Method of collecting data in this research used participant observation method, with techniques refer to advanced techniques, namely the technique of listening to talk (SLC), recording technique, and note technique. Technique of data analysis used three stages, those are (1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) drawing conclusion. The results of the research show that the excerpted object of the study (children aged 3-4 years) experienced dissipation and changing the Madurese phonemes. Dissipation the phonemes of Madurese, including phonemes /d/, /t/, /ð/, /r/, /m/, /h/, /n/, /ʔ/, /c/, /l/, /k/, /ɛ/, /i/, /s/, /j/, /ŋ/, /ñ/, /p/, /a/, and /g/. Example the impact of dissipation phoneme /h/ on the word [bɔ̃ðh] ‘you’ meaningful ‘who are spoken to, who is addressed (in a familiar or coarse variety)’, become a word [bɔ̃ð] ‘flood’ meaningful ‘watery and swift, sometimes overflowing (about river, and so on)’. While changing the Madurese phonemes, including phonemes /d/ → /c/, /j/ → /c/, /r/ → /l/, /h/ → /ʔ/, /j/ → /l/, /h/ → /ŋ/, /p/ → /s/, /h/ → /t/, /ŋ/ → /n/, /s/ → /c/, /l/ → /ŋ/, /s/ → /ʔ/, /j/ → /d/, /ð/ → /a/, /c/ → /t/, /ð/ → /t/, /r/ → /t/, /k/ → /n/, /n/ → /ŋ/, and /ñ/ → /t/. Example the impact of changing phoneme that is phoneme /j/ → /c/ on the word [jiya] ‘this’ meaningful ‘a pointer to something not far from the speaker’, become a word [ciya] ‘tasteless’ meaningful ‘no taste, tasteless.’ So, the phoneme dissipation /h/ and changing phoneme /j/ → /c/ in both words can cause a change in the meaning of the real word.

Keywords: Dissipation phoneme, Changing phoneme, Madurese, Children aged 3-4 years, change of meaning.