



CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Basically, human being is a social creature who builds their relationship with others from their interaction. One of the ways to do the interaction is by holding a communication. Language is the most important aspect of the life of all human beings. Human beings used language to express inner thoughts and emotions, make sense of complex and abstract thought, to learn and communicate with others, to fulfill human beings' wanted and needed, as well as to establish rules and maintain in the culture.

Every part of human's live is filled with language, language is the instrument for conveying meaning and communicating some ideas. Many kinds of the way to express our communication using language for example in using the language of literature. The product of literature called a literary work. The literary work, as a work of language and art, can be a drama, poetry, prose, novel, proverb, biography or journalism and so on. Basically, a good literary work has to include the literary devices. Commonly, the term literary devices or called stylistic devices refers to the typical structures used by writers in their works to convey his or her messages in a simple manner to his or her readers. When employed properly, the different literary devices help readers to appreciate, interpret and analyze a literary work. There are

two types of literary devices. Those are the figure of speech and figure of sound. A Figure of speech is a mode of expression in which words are used out of their literal meaning or out of their ordinary use in order to add beauty or emotional intensity or to transfer the poet's sense impression by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning familiar to the reader. Some important figures of speech are metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, and symbol. And the figure of sound or commonly called sound devices are the resources are used by the author to their works through the skilfull use of sound. There are many kinds of sound device such as rhyme, onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance, consonance, euphony, resonance and others. A Sound device is used to provide emphasis on a particular point or to make some aspect of the work more memorable and has a good musical quality. Besides that sound devices are used to reinforce the meaning of literary work such as poetry or proverb. Sound devices help the readers develop strong visual images, reinforcing the mood and tone of a literary piece. The goal is to use sound devices to evoke an emotional response in readers or listeners.

We can find some literary works that contain sound devices. One of the literary work that includes various of sound devices is the proverb. Certain linguistic, structural and poetic devices often add to the expressiveness and memorability of proverbs. Proverbs play very important roles in different types of literary works. The most important function of Proverbs is to teach and educate the audience. They often contain an expert advice with a role for educating the readers on what they may face

if they would do something. A Proverb is a literary work can be categorized as written or oral literature. One kind of proverb that written and still applicable as oral literature is proverb from Minangkabau named "*Pepatah-petitih Minangkabau*". Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb is a local wisdom from Minangkabau, Padang, West Sumatera. It is the compilation of Minangkabau's proverbs that compiled based on some aspects of life such as social, culture, politic, economic, religion, and the others. This Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb is a good literary work from the local literature of Indonesia that include various of stylistic devices. This work contains many educations, a piece of advice, and amorousness to the local culture that gives the goodness and advantage to the society even for the other audiences. Which in delivery, the writer used various of sound devices to reinforce the meaning of proverb, gives attractive and interesting way for the readers or listeners.

The researcher interested to conducted this research because generally, study about proverb was still lack, especially in the linguistic study analysis. Proverb research was in a relatively poor state not so long ago. Scholars and writers claimed that proverbial language had passed from usage in contemporary culture. It seemed to be true that 'The proverb and related forms have long been objects of general interest and the occasion for many books, but they have attracted little serious and thorough study' (Taylor, 1931: vii). Similarly, Yurtbaşı (2012) sees proverbs as "a rich cultural heritage" reflecting the observations, advice, and warnings of our ancestors. Proverbs

have been, are and will always be timeless. The variety and number of proverbs and proverbial phrases is boundless. No matter how old people are, what country they come from, proverbs are part of their heritage. To the way of thinking of all proverb users, they comprise a good portion of common sense, experience, wisdom and above all truth. So here, the researcher chose Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb as the object of research because this literary work has a good musical quality, it sounds very beautiful and memorable for the readers. Beside that, the researcher wanted to adapt and introduce this work as a good literary work which was a rich cultural heritage from local culture of Indonesia especially Minangkabau that must be appreciated.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher interested to analyze sound devices that used in the proverb of Minangkabau entitled "*Pepatah-Petitih Minangkabau*" written by Idrus Hakimy. The purpose of this thesis was to analyze the types of sound devices and to show how is the implication of the most dominant type of sound device that used in Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb. The examples of Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb will be as follows :

- 1) "*Basasok bajurami, bapandan bakuburan, Soko pusako kalau tadalami, mambayang cahayo di inggiran*". 'Breed bring the straw, bring the pandanus to the graveyard, if we dominate the indigenous custom, seems the light in the sky'

Proverb means “If the value of traditions is understood as well as applied in the society, then the society’s value will increase”.

From the example above, it showed that the proverb consisted sound device of alliteration and rhyme. Because the sentence rhymed sounds at the end of phrase or lines. This was an *ab ab* pattern of rhyme, in which each phrase applied this format. It rhyming sounds at every end of lines to emphasize or signal the ends of the line, to make it more memorable and sounds beautiful. Rhyme usually used in the literary works especially poetry and proverb as oral literature to get audience’s attention. For example in the wedding ceremony of minang or malay society. When they delivered the groom to the bride, the both of family threw the proverbs each other in which the proverbs consisted of rhyme to get audience’s attention.

- 2) “*Sabantara sakalang hulu, salapiek sakatiduran*”. “The river bank is the counterpart of the river, one sleeping mat sleep together’

Proverb means “Two close friends will be difficult to separate”

The Sentence above were words that have the same initial consonants in pronounce repeatedly. It means the sentence consist sound device of alliteration. The First word in this sentence begun with an alphabet of “S”, and next words also used it. The use of alliteration in the proverb above was to create a sound

effect and to reinforce the meaning of the proverb. It also functions to make proverb more memorable..

- 3) “*Batolan mangko bajalan, mufakat mangko bako*”. ‘agreed then go, get agreement then talk’

Proverb means “in society, don’t isolate yourself and act without consensus”.

From the example above, it showed that the sentence used sound device of assonance. It gave a sense of aural beauty and catchy to remember. The use of assonance sounds “a” and “o” in the proverb above was to emphasize reader’s attention and to reinforce the meaning of the proverb.

- 4) “*anak ikan dimakan ikan, gadang di tabek anak tenggiri. Ameh bukan perakpun bukan, budi seketek rang haragoi*”. ‘The fry is eaten by fish, Tenggiri fry that has been big is pounced , not gold , not silver too, a little sensibleness should be honored’

Proverb means, “good relationship between human beings is not because of gold and silver but its based on good behavior”.

From the proverb above, the poet used consonance sounds of “n” and “k” to provide the structure of proverb with a rhyming effect and an attempt to underscore the emotions behind their words that simple and catchy.

5) *Alang tukang binaso kayu, Alang cadiak binaso adat, Alang arih binaso tubuah.*

'Lack of labor would make the wood destroyed, lack of cunning would make the tradition destroyed, lack of wisdom would make the person destroyed'

It means, "Someone who has lack of knowledge and skill will be difficult to do something".

This proverb contained the repetition of words "alang" (lack) and "binaso" (die/break) to reinforce literal meaning that the lack of skill or knowledge of someone to do something will break the result or it won't get a good result. The use of repetition here was to create a sound effect, make the lines catchy, and it had a mnemonic function for memorization.

Based on the preliminary data above, the researcher interest to analyze sound devices in Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb and to find out the types of sound devices.

B. The Problems of the Study

The problems of this study are formulated as the following:

- 1) What are the types of sound device that used in Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb?
- 2) What is the most dominant type of sound device that used in Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb?

- 3) How is the implication of dominant type of sound device that used in Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb?

C. The Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems, the objectives of the study are:

- 1) To find out the types of sound device in Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb
- 2) To find out the most dominant type of sound device in Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb
- 3) To describe the implication of the dominant type of sound device that used in Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb

D. The Scopes of the Study

The scope of this study was focused on the analysis the types of sound devices in Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb written by Idrus Hakimy. This dealt with alliteration, assonance, consonance, repetition, onomatopoeia and rhyme. And to limit the research, the data was taken randomly amount 100 proverbs in part 1 entitled "*Bidang Sosial Budaya*".

E. The Significances of the Study

The significance of the study expected are stated below:

a. Theoretically:

This research is expected to enrich the user's knowledge of language regarding the linguistic study, so it can add the language user's fluency in the types of sound device. Especially for English literature student to improve their skill in writing literary work. Then, it gives easier and more interesting way to understanding of *sound devices in Minangkabau's "Pepatah-Petitih" proverb*. It is also to adapt and introduce local culture or local literary works specifically *Minangkabau's "pepatah-petitih" proverb written by Idrus Hakimy*.

b. Practically:

- 1) For the readers, to describe what types of sound device that used in the Minangkabau's "*pepatah-petitih*" proverb.
- 2) For the learners, to inform them about sound devices especially in the Proverb of Minangkabau.
- 3) For the other researcher, it can be the reference to make the new research is better than before.
- 4) For the author of literary works, they will get more knowledge regarding sound devices and apply that knowledge to their works.