



## Analysis of Phoneme Sound Changes in Chairil Anwar's Poetry

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### **Abstract**

*This study aims to determine the types of phoneme sound changes contained in Chairil Anwar's poems. This research was conducted with qualitative research methods. The object of this research is the change in the sound of the phonemes in Chairil Anwar's poems. The data used in this study are the poems of Chairil Anwar. The data source comes from Chairil Anwar's poetry collection. The method of providing data is document analysis. Changes in phoneme sound are caused by various things, namely the morphological system of the language, the culture of language pronunciation, and the concept of the alphabet system of the language itself. Poetry is a literary work in which there is rhythm, dimension, rhyme, and is composed of lines and stanzas. Chairil Anwar is a young man who was born in Medan, North Sumatra on July 26, 1922, Chairil Anwar was named the pioneer of the '45 Force. The results of data analysis concluded that of the 11 poems by Chairil Anwar there were 6 types of phoneme sound changes which include assimilation, dissimilation, neutralization, zeroization, anaptiksis and monophthongization and 19 words which are phoneme sound changes.*

**Keywords:** *phoneme sound change, poetry, chairil anwar*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Besides being used to communicate in society, language can also be used to express creative thinking in creating something that has artistic value. In the study of phonology, it also explains how a language process can turn into a more specific study, not just speaking. One of them is poetry, in making this literary work there are many phonological studies, namely changes in sound that are created due to the adjustment of the text with the intonation of the speaker.

Poetry is an indirect expression that describes an event or a narrative. Thus, poetry is closely related to phonology, the author's words are poured into written works. In addition to meaning, in Chairil Anwar's poems there are many elements of the language used which can be studied theoretically.

Literary works directly or indirectly provide advice to their readers, in ancient literature mostly in the form of songs (poems) which are not everyday language (Sri, 2009). Aesthetics is the purpose of creating literary works that are conveyed communicatively. Poetry is a literary work that is imaginative in nature, poetry is also a form of ideas from the author to express the beauty of the literary work he wrote which can then be read with the appropriate poems and intonations of the speaker. Each poem has the beauty of its own meaning and writing. Therefore, changes in the phoneme sound of the poet each word have an effect on appreciation.

Chairil Anwar is known as a pioneer in literature, especially poetry. Generation 45 is the name for the new literary force which was influenced by Chairil Anwar.

Sound changes in Chairil Anwar's poetry are included in the sound of the same phoneme. Which does not change the meaning of the phoneme. So, this change is a phonetic change.

From the description above, the researcher is interested in studying the poems by Chairil Anwar to see the changes in the sound of the phonemes in them. At the same time, you can see the phonological aspect with the title Analysis of Phoneme Sound Changes in Chairil Anwar's Poetry.



RESEARCH METHODE

This study used qualitative research methods. According to Moleong (2010) qualitative research is research that produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantification methods (Adhi & Ahmad Mustamil, 2019). By making the researcher as a research instrument in accordance with the statement Nasution (2008) revealed that in qualitative research, there is no other choice than to make humans as the main research instrument and the data collection technique used is documentation using secondary sources in the form of written documents obtained by researchers from the internet. Searching (Ahyar, 2020). After the data was collected in the form of a collection of poetry by Chairil Anwar, the researchers carried out data analysis techniques. The steps taken are as follows:

- 1. Observe and examine carefully the poems that have been collected by the researcher.
2. Take note of the lines of poetry where there is a change in the sound of the phoneme.
3. Analyze existing data based on the type of change in the sound of the phoneme.
4. Classify words that undergo phoneme sound changes.
5. Describe the shape of the change in the sound of the phoneme and make a conclusion from the final result.

There are two previous studies that are relevant for researchers. The first is the research conducted by (Wadjedy, 2016), with the title "A Study of the Impressionistic Poetry of Chairil Anwar", revealed that Chairil Anwar's poems in his book entitled "I am a Bitch Animal" contain a lot of figure of speech. The most dominant figure of speech is personification, metaphor, hyperbole, synecdoche, and repetition. Many contain diction that serves to provide a poetic element and add to the beauty of the sound of the poem not feeling monotonous.

The second, research by (Indriyanti, 2017), with the title "The Release and Change of Phonemes in Singing Children's Songs to Children Age 5 at TK Uminda Makassar", that children aged 5 years at TK Uminda Makassar in singing children's songs - there are 16 children who experience misspelling and phoneme changes, vowel phonemes /a/ at the beginning of a syllable, /h/, /r/, /n/ in the middle of a syllable, /u/, /n/, /p /, /g/, and /t/ at the end of the syllable. Leasing that often occurs in children aged 5 years is the phoneme /r/ in the middle of a syllable. Phoneme changes that occur in children aged 5 years at Uminda Makassar Kindergarten when singing children's songs are those that occur in the phoneme /a/ to /h/, /r/ to /l/, /s/ to /c/, and /m/ becomes /k/.

Based on the relevant research, there are similarities and differences with this research to be conducted. The similarity with the first research by Faried wadjedy (2016) is that the object of research is a poem by Chairil Anwar, while the difference lies in the aspect discussed, namely figurative language. In the second study by Indriyanti (2017) in the form of aspects of phoneme change and the difference lies in the object being studied in the form of children's songs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Below are the data collected from the results of research on the analysis of phoneme sound changes in some of Chairil Anwar's poems?

Table 1. Words of Phoneme Sound Changes in Chairil Anwar's Poetry

Table with 4 columns: No., Words, Poetry title, Sound Change. It lists 5 entries of phoneme sound changes in Chairil Anwar's poetry.



6	Teka-teki		
7	Sayur-mayur	Guerrilla	
8	Gubug	Full Moon rhymes	Neutralization
9	Pengap	Sunset in the Little Harbor	
10	Nasib	Night Watch Soldier	
11	Ku	I	Zeroization
12	Kan		
13	Kau		
14	Tak		
15	Puteraku	Soldier's Song	Anapticsis
16	Bergenderang	Diponegoro	
17	Kelepak	Sunset in the Little Harbor	
18	Anugerah	Full Moon rhymes	
19	Kerbo	An old man's poem under the tree	Monophthongization
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 words</b>	<b>11 poems</b>	<b>6 sound changes</b>

### Discussion

From the data above, it can be seen that the 11 poems that were observed contained 6 types of phoneme sound changes and 19 words which were changes in the sound.

1. Assimilation according to Kridalaksana in (Triadi & Emha, 2021) is the process of changing sound that makes it similar to or the same as other sounds around it. There are four assimilation words found in Chairil Anwar's poetry, namely: in the poem entitled *fall there is the word juwa from the soul*. Where the two words go hand in hand and the words are almost the same but have different meanings due to the different sound changes in the phonemes /u/ and /i/. *Jua* being *juwa* means 'nothing but' and *soul* means 'human spirit'. Then in the poem entitled *Poor People* there are the words *grass* and *moss*. The two words are also written sequentially which have different meanings but sound almost the same. And the phonemes that affect the difference in the sound of the phonemes in the word are the phonemes /r/, /p/, and /l/. The word *grass* means 'name of a group of plants with small trunks' while *moss* means 'small plants that grow in groups' (Search - KBBI Online, n.d.).
2. Dissimilation according to Muslich in (Triadi & Emha, 2021) is the opposite of assimilation, that is, two sounds that are the same are made into different sounds. There are three dissimilated words in two of Chairil Anwar's poems, *I Write This Pamphlet*, namely: *gossip* and *riddles*, and in *Guerrilla* poetry there is the word *vegetables*. The three words are dissimilation of two sounds that have one meaning.
3. Neutralization is a change in phonemic sound that occurs due to its pronunciation according to Muslich in (Triadi & Emha, 2021). There are three neutralizing words in the poem entitled *Sajak Bulan Purnama*, there is the word *gubug* where the phoneme /g/ is neutralized with the phoneme /k/. And the poem *Senja di Pelabuhan Kecil* is *stuffy* where the phoneme /p/ can be neutralized with the phoneme /b/ and in the poem *Prajurit Jaga Malam* there is the word *fate* where the phoneme /b/ is neutralized with the phoneme /p/.
4. Zeroization, Muslich (2010) in (Triadi & Emha, 2021) reveals that zeroization is a process of eliminating phonemic sounds. This type of change occurs in a wide variety of languages globally. In Chairil Anwar's poem with the title *I*, there are four words that include zeroization, namely: *me* and *kan*, the word *I* becomes *me* and the word will become *right*, the word *Thou* becomes *you*, and not from the word *No*.
5. Anapticsis is a sound change by adding certain vowel phoneme sounds between two consonants that go hand in hand to make pronunciation easier (Akhyaruddin et al., 2020). There are four anaptic words, namely: *my son* (*Song of Soldiers*), *drums* (*Diponegoro*), *kelepak* (*Senja Di Pelabuhan Kecil*), and *bounty* (*Poem of the Full Moon*).

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6. Monophthongization, Muslich in (Triadi & Emha, 2021) Monophthongization is the change of a diphthong sound into a single sound or vowel. And the monophthongization in Chairil Anwar's poem, namely the Poem of An Old Man under the Tree, contains the word kerbo where the diphthong of au becomes the vowel o. (Dr. Vladimir, 1967).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research above which focuses on a collection of poems by Chairil Anwar that changes in phoneme sound can only be found in a written work, one of which is poetry. In Chairil Anwar's poetry, there are only phonetic sound changes, namely changes in phoneme sound that change the phoneme without changing the meaning of the phoneme. In the sound change of the neutralization phoneme, not only the /p/ and /b/ phonemes can be neutralized, but there is also a change in the sound of the /g/ and /k/ phonemes, for example in the word hut. Zeroization and anaptiksis are changes in phoneme sound that are most often used in Chairil Anwar's poetry, where the rhyme is adjusted to the text of the author's language to match the intonation.

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