

**PHONETIC-PHONOLOGICAL AND LEXICAL COMPARISON  
OF LUBUK BASUNG SUB-DIALECTS WITH  
THE STANDARD MINANGKABAUNESE**

**THESIS**



**Adrian Suksio**

**17019066**

**Advisor:**

**Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum.**

**NIP : 196707221992031003**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  
THE FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS  
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG  
2024**

**HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI**

**Judul** : **Phonetic-phonological and Lexical Comparison of  
Lubuk Basung Sub-dialect with the Standard  
Minangkabaunese**

**Nama** : **Adrian Suksio**

**NIM** : **17019066**

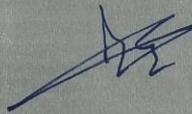
**Program Studi** : **Sastra Inggris**

**Departemen** : **Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris**

**Fakultas** : **Bahasa dan Seni**

**Padang, Febuari 2024**

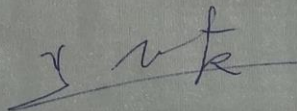
**Disetujui oleh,  
Pembimbing**



**Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.**  
**NIP. 196707221992031003**

**Mengetahui,**

**Ketua Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris**



**Dr. Yuli Tiarina, S.Pd., M.Pd.**  
**NIP. 197707202002122001**

**HALAMAN PENGESAHAN UJIAN SKRIPSI**

Dinyatakan lulus setelah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Skripsi Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Padang dengan judul

**PHONETIC-PHONOLOGICAL AND LEXICAL COMPARISON  
OF LUBUK BASUNG SUB-DIALECT WITH  
THE STANDARD MINANGKABAUNESE**

Nama : Adrian Suksio  
NIM : 17019066  
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris  
Departemen : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

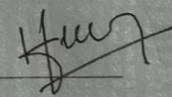
Padang, Febuari 2024

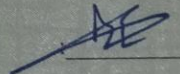
Tim penguji

Tanda Tangan

1. Ketua : Nur Rosita, S.Pd., M.A
2. Sekretaris : Dr. Hamzah, MA, MM
3. Anggota : Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum.

: \_\_\_\_\_

: 

: 



UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG  
FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI  
DEPARTEMEN BAHASA DAN SAstra INGGRIS  
Kampus FBS UNP Air Tawar Padang. Telp/Fax: (0751) 447347

### SURAT PERNYATAAN TIDAK PLAGIAT

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : Adrian Suksio  
Nim/TM : 17019066/17  
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris  
Departemen : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa Tugas Akhir saya dengan judul "*Phonetic-phonological and Lexical comparison of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect with the standard Minangkabaunese*" adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya dan bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang lain. Apabila suatu saat terbukti saya terbukti melakukan plagiat maka saya bersedia diproses dan menerima sanksi akademis maupun hukuman sesuai dengan hukuman dan ketentuan yang berlaku, baik di institusi Universitas Negeri Padang maupun masyarakat dan negara.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan penuh kesadaran dan tanggung jawab sebagai anggota masyarakat ilmiah.

Diketahui oleh,

Kepala Departemen Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris

Dr. Yuli Tiarina, S.Pd, M.Pd

NIP: 19770720.200212.2.002

Saya yang menyatakan,



Adrian Suksio

NIM. 17019066

## ABSTRACT

**Suksio, Adrian.**2024. *Phonetic-phonological and Lexical Comparison Between the Standard Minangkabau With Lubuk Basung Sub-dialect. Article.* Padang. Department of English Language and Literature. The Faculty of Language and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang.

The study aims to determine the differences between the Lubuk Basung sub-dialect located in Agam district, West Sumatera and the Minangkabau language as a standard dialect in West Sumatera province. In this study, find many things that will enrich our knowledge in the fields of grammar and linguistics and their relationship with dialectology.

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. In this case, it is possible to compare two languages so that the differences, similarities, and uniqueness are found and to know how close the relationship between the languages is to be studied. Studies were conducted directly in Lubuk Basung, Agam District, West Sumatra Province, and then compared to Minangkabau as the standard language of West Sumatra, which was studied in Belimbing District, Padang City, West Sumatra Province.

Lubuk Basung sub-dialect which is located in Lubuk Basung in Agam District of West Sumatra Province, do not recognize phoneme /r/ and phoneme /a/ in the end of the word is omitted and the phoneme /a/ change into phonem /u/ at the end of the word.

**Key words :** Phonetic-phonological, lexical , subdialect of Minangkabau language

## ABSTRAK

**Suksio, Adrian.**2024. *Phonetic-phonological and Lexical Comparison Between the Standard Minangkabau With Lubuk Basung Sub-dialect*. Makalah. Padang. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang,

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan persamaan dan perbedaan antara sub-dialek Lubuk Basung yang berada di Kabupaten Agam, Sumatera Barat dan bahasa Minangkabau sebagai dialek standar di Provinsi Sumatera Barat. Dalam penelitian ini ditemukan banyak hal yang akan memperkaya pengetahuan dibidang tata bahasa khususnya lingustik dan hubungannya dengan dialektologi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam hal ini memungkinkan untuk membandingkan antara dua bahasa sehingga ditemukan perbedaan, persamaan, keunikan dan mengetahui seberapa dekat hubungan antara kedua bahasa yang akan diteliti. Penelitian langsung di Lubuk Basung, Kabupaten Agam, Provinsi Sumatera Barat dan kemudian dibandingkan dengan bahasa Minangkabau sebagai bahasa standar Sumatera Barat yang mana penelitiannya dilakukan di kelurahan Belimbing, Kota Padang, Provinsi Sumatera Barat.

Sub-dialek Lubuk Basung yang terletak di Lubuk Basung pada Kabupaten Agam Provinsi Sumatera Barat tidak mengenal fonem /r/ dan fonem /a/ hilang diakhir kalimat dan fonem /a/ berubah menjadi fonem /u/ di akhir kalimat.

**Key words :** Phonetic-phonological, lexical , subdiaect of Minangkabau language

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*Alhamdulillah.* I thank Allah Swt whose willing gave me the chance to finish this final project entitled “*Phonetic-phonological and Lexical Comparison of Lubuk Basung Sub-dialect With the Standard Minangkabaunese.* This final project report was prepared for English Department language and literature, the Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Padang, basically for student in final year to finish the undergraduate program that leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Language.

First of all, I would like to give my special appreciation and thanks to my advisor, Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum., who patiently and generously gave guidance and support so that I can finish this thesis. Then I also want to thanks Ms. Nur Rosita, S.Pd., M.A and Dr. Hamzah, MA, MM as the writer’s examiners. I also thanks to all lecturers of the English Department in Universitas Negeri Padang who have taught and guided me during academic study.

The deepest thanks and appreciation I give to my sisters and my brother for their prayers, encouragement, suggestion and full support from the beginning until the end of the report completion. I also want thank to Putri for her participation during the field research. And also thank to everyone that had contributed by supporting my thesis and helping me during the final project progress. Thank you very much.

Padang, 23 february 2024

The researcher

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ABSTRAK.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLE.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem .....	7
1.3 Limitation of the Problem.....	8
1.4 Formulation of the Problem .....	8
1.5 Research Questions .....	9
1.6 Purposes of the Research .....	9
1.7 Significances of the Research .....	9
1.8 Definition of Key Terms.....	10
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE .....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 The Basic Concept of Dialectology.....	12
2.2 The Study of Language Variation and Dialects .....	15
2.3 Phonetic-phonological .....	16
2.4 Lexical comparison .....	17
2.5 Minangkabau Language.....	18
2.6 Lubuk Basung Sub-dialect .....	21
2.7 Vowel and Consonant.....	22
2.8 Review of Related Studies .....	23
2.9 Conceptual Framework.....	26
<b>CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH.....</b>	<b>28</b>
3.1 Type of the Research .....	28
3.2 Data and Source of Data .....	28
3.3 Instrument of the Research .....	31



3.4 Technique of Data Collection .....	33
3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis .....	34
<b>CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>35</b>
4.1 Data Description and Analysis.....	35
4.2 Research Finding.....	50
4.3 Discussion.....	52
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>56</b>
5.1 Conclusion.....	56
5.2 Suggestion.....	57
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>58</b>

## LIST OF TABLE

Table 1 Phoneme /a/ in final position is omitted in the last syllable based on noun.....	36
Table 2 Phoneme /a/ in final position is omitted in the last syllable based on verb .....	37
Table 3 Phoneme /a/ in final position is omitted in the last syllable based on adjective .....	39
Table 4 Phoneme /a/ change into /u/ based on noun.....	40
Table 5 Phoneme /a/ change into /u/ based on verb .....	41
Table 6 Phoneme /a/ change into /u/ based on adjective.....	42
Table 7 Phoneme /r/ change into /ʁ based on noun .....	43
Table 8 Phoneme /r/ change into /ʁ based on verb .....	44
Table 9 Phoneme /r/ change into /ʁ based on adjective .....	46
Table 10 Full lexical or vocabulary changes based on noun.....	47
Table 11 Full lexical or vocabulary changes based on verb.....	48
Table 12 Full lexical or vocabulary changes based on adjective.....	49
Table 13 Finding differences.....	51
Table 14 Finding similarities.....	51

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figures 1 Conceptual Framework.....	27
-------------------------------------	----

## LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>Appendix 1</b> .....	<b>62</b>
Appendix 1.2 personal identity of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect native speakers...	62
Appendix 1.2 personal identity of the standard Minangkabau native speakers ..	63
<b>Appendix 2</b> .....	<b>64</b>
Appendix 2.1 Swadesh list table of Minangkabau language .....	64
<b>Appendix 3</b> .....	<b>80</b>
Appendix 3.1 phonemes /a/ in the end of the word the standard Minangkabau is omitted in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect .....	80
Appendix 3.2 phoeneme /a/ changed into /u/ .....	81
Appendix 3.3 phoneme /r/ changed into /ʁ/.....	82
Appendix 3.4 full lexicon or vocabulary change .....	84
<b>Appendix 4</b> .....	<b>86</b>
Appendix 4.1 the words that have same phoneme, pronunciation and meaning based on noun.....	86
Appendix 4.2 the words that have same phoneme, pronunciation and meaning based on verb.....	90
Appendix 4.3 the words that have same phoneme, pronunciation and meaning based on adjective.....	92

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a way that humans use to communicate. One of them is that by using language people can exchange experiences and they can recognize others well. Besides, language also has important role in all human activities. Horn and Ward (2005) say that language is ordinarily used for coordinating people's participation in joint activities. Furthermore, language is a sign of life for human such as the rules, tradition, education and so on.

The way of communication among people by using language is different in one province different region. For example, the people who live in capital city or Padang will have different way in communication with Lubuk Basung speaker. In other word, every region has its own language and characteristic. This characteristic is also different in small area in a region even they have same standard language. It proves that there is one standard language for one province and this standard language has another part which occurs as the variation of language itself that variation is commonly called as dialect. Francis (2006) explains that dialect is a substandard, low status, often rustic form of language, generally associated with the peasantry, the working class, or the other groups lacking in prestige. It means that the differences of dialect between one area and other area happen because of social factor. High level society will have different style in communication from the lower social

class. This phenomenon creates the variations of language. It is possible that one language has some dialects as its variation.

Any variety of language can be seen in some aspects such as differences of vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar from other varieties of same language called as a dialect. According to Trudgill (1998) dialect is defined as the differences between kinds of language in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. It is evident from the speaker's pronunciation of words as well as from the person's vocabulary and word choice in regular conversation. People that reside in the same area and frequently speak the same language communicate in similar ways. Speakers who are not close to one another frequently use diverse vocabulary. It refers to as a dialect.

There are several dialects of the language that people use in their daily lives. Dialects do not always adopt all of a language's speech forms. Then, depending on the language users, there is the diversity of accents. Similar to Indonesia, the Minangkabau language dialect is one of many that may be found in the area. The Minangkabau language has various dialects that vary from region to region. There is no fundamental difference between Minangkabau and Indonesian, both in form and grammar. The difference that occurs is only in spelling.

The variations of language can be found in West Sumatera. The capital city in West Sumatera is Padang. The people who live in Padang use standard Minangkabau language to communicate each other. The Minangkabau language is one of the local languages in Indonesia spoken by Minangkabaunese from West Sumatera. In daily communication, Minangkabaunese use the Padang dialect, which is the dialect used in Padang as the result of combination of several dialects that exist in West Sumatera.

Thus, it can be regarded as the standard dialect of Minangkabau. Although Minangkabaunese use the same language, the Minangkabau language, but they still have some differences. According to Wardaugh (2002) the characteristics of the dialect are influenced by two factors, they are geographical condition and social factor which represented by the speakers. Speakers who are separated by different areas are likely to have differences in vocabulary, speech differences, differences in dialect and sub dialect, or language differences. For example, the phonological and lexical differences based on geography in Minangkabau area can be seen between Lubuk Basung sub-dialect with the standard Minangkabau.

Lubuk Basung is a city with sub-districts status which is the name of the capital city of Agam Regency, West Sumatera. The residents of Lubuk Basung continue to practice their culture, and practically all of them speak their local dialect on a daily basis. The earliest inhabitants continued to speak their dialect without really sharing any new terms. This action is almost like having a bad attitude. They are able to speak Minangkabau language in everyday conversation, but they are not aware of how the language has evolved. The younger generation continues to use this linguistic shift even at this age. This occurs because many young people have moved away from their villages for an extended period of time, either to work or study.

According to Lass (1985), to see these two different dialects, it is a need to analyze its phonetic-phonological and lexical characteristics. In analyzing the sound pattern, phonology has big role to indicate the characteristic of each language. Phonology is the study of the organization of sound in language. At least there are two aspects that should be considered in phonology: (1) the inventory of sounds that a

language has. For example, English has sounds which do not occur in French. (2) How each sound is pronounced and how sounds affect and are affected by the sounds around them. It means that how the sound is produced affects the variation of language itself. If we relate between dialect and the study of phonology, it clears that every area even they are in the same region have some different way in communication and it can be identified based on phonological study by identifying the characteristic of that language in some aspects such as a guideline in doing this research.

The standard of Minangkabau language in Padang and Lubuk Basung which is often called the Minangkabau language, are phonetically different. The distinction between the two can be explained by the variety of languages based mostly on pronunciation and sounds. The speaker's word pronunciation varies, which makes the difference clear. The differences between the two dialects can be heard in the way the words are pronounced. Most often, a word's sound change results from a phoneme change, which results in a different method to pronounce a word.

This study will discuss the phonetic-phonological field and lexical comparisons between sub-dialect Lubuk Basung and the standard Minangkabaunese. This is done because it is not possible to study an entire dialect because it will take a very long time, therefore **the researcher will only study** phonetic-phonological and lexical comparison between Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese.

Standard of Minangkabau language and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect really have differences. These differences lead to the sound changing of words. The differences



of phoneme can be seen in their vowels and consonants in several positions of the phonemes such as initial, medial, and final part of the word. The difference between the phoneme of the standard Minangkabau and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect can be seen in the following example:

First example of final position changing between Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and standard Minangkabaunese is phoneme /a/ in the final position in the word “karambia” in standard Minangkabau changed into phoneme /u/ in the final position be the word “karambiu” in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. At the second example, the phoneme /a/ in the final position in the word “aia” in standard Minangkabaunese change into phoneme /u/ in the final position be the word “aiu” in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. At the third example, the phoneme /a/ in the final position in the word “anyia” in standard Minangkabaunese change into phoneme /u/ in the final position be the word “anyiu” in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. In these three examples there are a sound changing between the two words.

The difference can also be found in lexical and phonetic-phonological variation. Besides the differences, the lexical of Minangkabau has similarity with the Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. This is because the geographical locations of Lubuk Basung near from Padang. Related to this, this research wanted to discuss the language used in Lubuk Basung that has vocabularies closed to the standard Minangkabau. For instance here few example of lexical used in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and standard Minangkabau. The word kangkuang/ karjkuanj/ “Kale” on standard Minangkabaunese change to be daletek/ dalete?/ “Kale” on Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. In second example, the lexical pepaya/ papaya/ “Papaya” on standard

Minangkabaunese change to be batiak/ batiaʔ/ “Papaya” on Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. In third example, the lexical kasitu/ kasitu/ “ Go away” on standard Minangkabaunese change to be kaingkin/kaiŋkin/ “ Go away” on Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. In fourth example, the lexical manangih/ manañih/ “Cry” on standard Minangkabaunese change to be mangerau/ maŋerau/ “Cry” on Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. In fifth example, the lexical minggu/ miŋgu/ “Sunday” on standard Minangkabaunese change to be akaik/akaiʔ/ “Sunday” on Lubuk Basung sub-dialect.

In the example above there are so many differences between lexical in the standard Minangkabau and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. The lexical used in Lubuk Basung has closed similarity to Minangkabau language. Because there are few the lexical use in the standard Minangkabaunese and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect is different, the phonetic transcription is also different. Because of this reason, the researcher interested in analyzing the phonetic transcription and lexical similarities and also differences between the standard Minangkabau and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect.

There are four numbers of studies that have been conducted about Minangkabau language observed lexical comparison in dialect of Minangkabau language. The researchers deal with lexical comparison which focuses on different areas such as in Labuah, Tanah Datar (Yandra, 2013), Indropuro, Pesisir Selatan (Febryan, 2017), Pesisir Selatan (Nesti, 2016), and Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya ( Mujahidah, 2018). The studies above observe the lexical comparison in different areas which compared dialects of Minangkabau language with the standard Minangkabau language. There are no studies discussed about Lubuk Basung

sub-dialect comparison to the standard Minangkaau. Meanwhile, it is important to document language in linguistic studies.

Based on background above, the problem that analyze and discuss is the lexicon that contain in Minangkabau language especially in Lubuk Basung. Furthermore, the researcher also discussed the differences based on lexicon that exist especially in vowel and consonant. So, the goal of this research is to classify the phonetic-phonological and lexical comparison of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect with the standard Minangkabaunese.

## **1.2 Identification of the Research Problem**

Dialect can be influenced by time and the development of human being. Jufriзал (1999:101) defines dialect as regional variety of language that may different from other varieties of the language in features of its vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. It means that dialect is variety of language used in a social life. According to KBBI (2006: 425) lexicon is 1) vocabulary, 2) simple dictionary. Meanwhile, according to Kridalaksana (2008: 142), the lexicon is defined as 1) a language component that contains all information about meaning use of words in language; 2) the wealth of words owned by a speaker, writer, or a language, vocabulary, vocabulary, and a list of words that are arranged like a dictionary, but with short and practical explanations.

The study of dialect is too broad and it is impossible to do it all at once in short time. Therefore, **the researcher will discuss** the phonetic-phonological and lexical comparison between Lubuk Basung sub-dialect with the standard

Minangkabaunese especially in lexicon. The changes and variation in a dialect can be caused by the development of people, culture and social factor, for instance in the Minangkabau dialect. Actually the Minangkabau dialect is influenced by development of sub-dialect that exist on it dialect. It makes the Minangkabau dialect has many words and complex. It also happens with the persons that use sub-dialect Lubuk Basung in Lubuk Basung village who is often going to other place to be trader in traditional market. Of course he/she will communicate with people who have different dialect. Sometimes he/she choose some words which are suitable in conversation. The researcher, as native speaker of sub-dialect Lubuk Basung feels that sub-dialect really different and unique, especially in choosing word (lexicon), pronunciation and meaning. Because of that, a research about comparison sub-dialect of Lubuk Basung and the standard Minangkabaunese can be done in synchronic form.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

The problems of this research were limited about the phonetic-phonological and lexical comparison of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect with phonetic-phonological and lexical the standard of Minangkabaunese that can be seen from level of the lexicon, phonemic transcription, grammar and usage. But, in this research the researcher only focused in dialectal comparison in the level of phonetic-phonology and lexicon.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the problem of this research is formulated as follow:

“What were the differences between Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese based on phonetic-phonological and lexical level?”

### **1.5 Research Questions**

There were two research questions as follow:

1. What were the phonetic-phonological differences of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese?
2. What were lexicon differences of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese?

### **1.6 Purposes of the Research**

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the dialectical comparison of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and standard Minangkabau in the level of phonetic-phonological and lexical comparison.

Thus, relate to research questions above, the purpose of this research can be generalized as follow:

1. To find the differences of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and standard Minangkabaunese based on phonetic-phonological level.
2. To find the differences of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and standard Minangkabaunese based on lexical level.

### **1.7 Significances of the Research**

The findings of this research are expected to give contribution both in theoretically and practically to the related study. Theoretically, these research findings are aim at gaining knowledge and providing additional information about the

comparison of the dialect especially use in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and standard Minangkabaunese. The research is also expected to give some idea about similarities and differences on phonetic-phonological and lexical comparison in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and standard Minangkabaunes in vowel and consonant. In addition, this research is also expected to improve and expand the theories of dialectal comparison before.

Meanwhile, the findings of this research are expected to give practical contribution in dialectology knowledge as a documentation of linguistic study that gives the readers knowledge and information in adding reference about the study. In addition, this research is also expected to give knowledge to the speakers of language, mainly Minangkabau language, about the comparison between one dialect with another dialect. Therefore, both Minangkabaunese and the other readers are gaining the knowledge about dialectal comparison.

### **1.8 Definition of Key Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding of some conceptual terms that have been appeared later on, it is necessary to fix a distinct definition of some conceptual terms in this research. The definitions would be used by the readers while reading in order to get the idea of the conceptual terms as follows:

- A. Phonetic-phonological : The comparison of actual process of sound Making. Phonetic is the study of the production and perception of speech sound.

- B. Lexicon : All the words used in a particular language or subject, or a dictionary.
- C. Lubuk Basung sub-dialect : sub-dialect of Minangkabau language which is spoken by people in Lubuk Basung.
- D. Standard Minangkabaunese : language used in Padang, because the society of this town comes from many dialect such as Bukittinggi, Payakumbuh, Solok, Padang Panjang, and Sawahlunto dialect.