

**PHONETIC AND PHONOLOGICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN  
BATUSANGKAR SUB-DIALECT AND LINTAU BUO SUB-DIALECT**

**THESIS**

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1*



**LAILATUL RAHMI  
15019048/2015**

**Advisor:**

**Dr. Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
LANGUAGES AND ARTS FACULTY  
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG  
2019**

## HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

Judul : Phonetic and Phonological Comparison between  
Batusangkar Sub-dialect and Lintau Buo Sub-  
dialect

Nama : Lailatul Rahmi

NIM : 15019048/2015

Program Studi : Sastra Inggris


Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Agustus 2019

Disetujui oleh,

Pembimbing



Dr. Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum.  
NIP. 19770818 200312 1 001

Mengetahui,  
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris



Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt.  
NIP. 19680301 199403 1 003

## HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN SKRIPSI

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

Phonetic and Phonological Comparison between Batusangkar Sub-dialect  
and Lintau Buo Sub-dialect

Nama : Lailatul Rahmi  
NIM : 15019048/2015  
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris  
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Agustus 2019

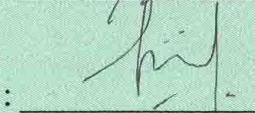
### Tim Penguji

### Tanda Tangan

1. Ketua : Dr. Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M.Hum.

: 

2. Sekretaris : Leni Marlina, S.S., M.A.

: 

3. Anggota : Dr. Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum.:

: 



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**FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI**  
**JURUSAN BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS**

Jl. Belibis. Air Tawar Barat. Kampus Selatan FBS UNP. Padang. Telp/Fax: (0751) 447347

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NIM/TM : 15019048/2015  
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris  
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : FBS UNP

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Diketahui oleh,

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Saya yang menyatakan,

Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt.  
NIP. 19680301 199403 1 003



Lailatul Rahmi  
15019048/2015

## ABSTRAK

**Rahmi, Lailatul. 2019.** Phonetic and Phonological Comparison between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect: Skripsi. Padang: Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini menyelidiki perbandingan antara dua sub-dialek, sub-dialek Batusangkar dan sub-dialek Lintau Buo, yang berfokus pada perbandingan aspek fonetik dan fonologis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis perbedaan suara yang terjadi antara dua sub-dialek dalam bahasa yang sama yang dilihat dari aspek fonetik dan fonologis yang membuat pengucapan kedua sub-dialek ini berbeda. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti juga menggunakan teknik elisitasi dalam melakukan wawancara untuk mengumpulkan data dari masing-masing informan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 20 perbedaan suara, yang dibagi menjadi 7 vokal, yaitu [a], [ɪ], [ə], [o], [ʊ], [ɑ:] dan [ɔ: ], 7 konsonan, yaitu [k], [ŋ], [r], [w], [ɰ], [t] dan [m], dan 6 diftong, yaitu [ɪa], [ɪə], [ɪʊ], [ʊa], [ʊə], dan [əʊ]. Kemudian, ada beberapa perbedaan yang disebabkan oleh proses fonologis; asimilasi, disimilasi, penyisipan, dan penghapusan. Selain itu, ada beberapa kata yang memiliki perbedaan kosakata penuh. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pengucapan antara sub-dialek Batusangkar dan sub-dialek Lintau Buo berbeda. Perbedaan signifikan terjadi antara vokal [a] dan vokal [o] dan kata-kata yang memiliki proses fonologis yaitu penghapusan.

**Kata kunci:** Aspek Fonetik, Aspek Fonologi, sub-dialek Batusangkar, sub-dialek Lintau Buo

## ABSTRACT

**Rahmi, Lailatul. 2019.** Phonetic and Phonological Comparison between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect: Thesis. Padang: English Language and Literature Department. Faculty of Language and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang.

This research investigates the comparison between two sub-dialects, Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect, which focuses on a comparison of phonetic and phonological aspects. The aim of this study is to identify the types of sound differences that occur between two sub-dialects in the same language from phonetic and phonological aspects that make the pronunciation of these two sub-dialects is different. This research used a descriptive method. In this research, researchers also used elicitation techniques in conducting interviews to collect data from each informant. The results of this study indicate that there are 20 sound differences, whether 7 vowels, that are [a], [ɪ], [ə], [o], [ʊ], [ɑ:], and [ɔ:], 7 consonant, that are [k], [ŋ], [r], [w], [ɰ], [t] and [m], and 6 diphthongs, that are [ɪa], [ɪə], [ɪʊ], [ʊa], [ʊə], and [əʊ]. In addition, there are some differences caused by phonological processes; assimilation, dissimilation, insertion, and deletion. In addition, there are several words that have full vocabulary differences. The results show that the pronunciation between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect is different. The significant differences occurred between vowel [a] and vowel [o] and the words that have a phonological process that is deletion.

**Key words:** Phonetic Aspect, Phonological Aspect, Batusangkar sub-dialect, Lintau Buo sub-dialect

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## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the Research Problem**

In daily conversation, people in the same language are sometimes observed to use different diction referring to the same meaning. They not only use different dictions, but they also pronounce the same word differently. This indicates that language has several varieties, called dialect. Such differences are studied in dialectology.

Dialectology is a branch of linguistics that studies dialects by looking at different dialects in several aspects. According to Holmes (see Mujahidaturrahmah, 2018), a dialect is simply linguistic varieties which are distinguished in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation of people from different societies. The research about dialectology shows the dialect variation that affects the form of vocabulary and the results can be influenced by the lexical, phonological, and grammatical aspects. In the lexical variation, the study of dialects makes the variation in the form of vocabulary, which involves different words or different meanings for the same word. The phonological variation involves the different pronunciations of certain words based on spelling, and a grammatical variation involves the changes of grammar divided into morphology and syntax.

The variations in dialect influence the system of language features that differentiate the ways of one language is spoken and delivered using different dialects. One of the causes of variations in a dialect is phonological variation

which is divided into phonetic and phonemic. According to Lass (1985), phonology is subdiscipline within linguistic concerned with the sound of the language. More narrowly, phonology concerned with the function, manner, and organization of sounds as linguistic elements. So, it can be said that phonology is a linguistics field that studies about the sounds of language based on their functions. Meanwhile, according to Verhaar (1984:30), phonetics is a study that investigates and analyzes speech sounds used in speech act and learns how the sound produced by the human organ of speech. The study of phonetics is the study of how one phoneme in a language is realized or pronounced and studies how the human organ of speech is working, related to the use and the pronunciation of a language. On the other hand, phonemics is a part of phonology that discusses the sounds of language as a meaning differentiator. If phonetic is a branch of linguistics that studies how a language produced by human's organs of speech, then phonemics studies and investigates its possibilities which sounds have a function as the meaning differentiator.

The ways to deliver language do not arise by themselves, however, there are several factors become the cause of them; including culture, social context, and background of the speakers. People who live in a region usually divided into the smallest groups that use the same language, but they have some ways to deliver their language that make some variations in that language and this variation is a dialect. According to Meillet (in Rizkinawati 1967:69), the main characteristics of dialect are a difference in unity and unity indifference. This difference makes it clear that the existence of the language used by the community in a region has a variety of pronunciation methods.

People have their ways to communicate with each other. The ways they speak and the different styles they use become a unique feature of the community in a region that uses the same language with different dialects. Indonesia is a country that has many languages. It is estimated that the number of languages in Indonesia is about 726 languages (Firmansyah in Resmana, 2017). One of these languages is Minangkabaunese that is spoken in the area around West Sumatra. Minangkabaunese has a special dialect that is very different from other regions. There are several dialects in Minangkabaunese that differ from one region to another; even the villages that separate by rivers have different dialects. The biggest differences found in the dialect spoken in Batusangkar and Lintau Buo. In daily communication, people in Batusangkar and/or Lintau Buo use dialects that tend to have the same meaning in their contexts. Nevertheless, when viewed in terms of pronunciation, they only have different ways of pronouncing words or in spelling the names of things based on their dialects. Therefore, in this case, the vowel sound is changed into another sound.

The changes occur because of some processes in it. According to Lass (1985), the phenomenon occurs because of the assimilation process, where there are sound changes that resemble other sounds. Then dissimilation, where sounds change become less similar to each other. Next, insertion, when there is an extra sound is added into other sounds and the last is deletion, which is when a weak consonant sound is not pronounced to create a new easier word to pronounce.

The phenomenon of dialect variation in one language that in one sub-district or region can be seen in terms of the sound of the language or phonology that is

spoken by the community in the area. This phonological variation covers all the intensity of the element of use for speakers. Thus, it seems that the different dialects make a unique variety of languages in its pronunciations, but still have the same meaning in their context. Both of Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect almost look the same, but if it observes from phonetic and phonology aspects, there is a significant difference between them. Although they pronounce different names of the things, they still knew the pre-existing name.

Several studies have been done in dialectology from various perspectives. First, Nerbonne (2012) researched Phonetic Distance between Dutch dialects. In this research find that the overlapping language pattern in pronunciation between Dutch dialects and applied the Levenshtein distance to include in averages of phonetic distance.

Faroughi (2010) researched A Description of Givi Dialects as Compared with Pahlavi Language. This research showed profound historical links between Givi dialects and Pahlavi language.

Wieling, Simonetta, Nerbonne, and Baayen (2014) researched lexical differences in Tuscan dialects concerning standard Italian. The results indicated that lexical variants used in smaller communities differ from standard Italian.

Nornis (2010) researched a dialectal comparison between two dialects by emphasizing the lexical and syntactic perspective. The findings of this research were there are slight differences in the lexical aspects of the two dialects, whereas, in terms of syntax, there were significant comparisons between the two dialects.

Jaafar, Aman, and Awal (2017) researched morphosyntactic of Negeri Sembilan and Minangkabaunese dialects. The results of this research found that from the aspects of morphology, the research based on the affixes and the determinant. While, in the syntactic aspects, the research based on the word belonging, pronouns, and auxiliary words. However, in the grammatical category of both two dialects had the equation in terms of language and culture.

Suryati (2011) researched Phonological and Lexical Varieties in Lio language, which revealed that the dialects and sub-dialects of Lio language. As a result, concluded that in Lio language most phonological processes undergo vocal and consonant changes.

Febryan (2017) researched The Dialectal Comparison of Indropuro Dialect and the Standard Minangkabaunese. In this research found that the different lexicon and different pronunciation in the last word in Indropuro dialect.

Mujahidaturrahmah (2018) researched the Lexical dialect between Tebing Tinggi Sub-dialect in Dharmasraya and the Standard Minangkabaunese. The results of this research find that there are some differences and the similarities between Tebing Tinggi Sub-dialect and the Standard Minangkabaunese from the lexical or vocabulary change and also the tendency of changes of phonemes.

Risnawati (2017) researched Assimilation and Distribution in Pariaman and Kumango dialects. This research found that the distribution of phonemes occurred in some certain phonemes; most of them changed and the rest remained unchanged.

Lishandi (2013) researched Lexical Shift and Lexical Change in Minangkabaunese used in Batusangkar. The findings found that there are shifts and the changes of words in Batusangkar dialect and there are striking differences in the using words by the old generation and the young generation.

Thus, from the researches that have been done above, the researcher dealt with the phonetic and phonological comparison aspects between two sub-dialects, Batusangkar sub-dialect, and Lintau Buo sub-dialect. Through these aspects, the researcher has examined the comparison of sounds of a language spoken by the human organ of speech and the aspects that exist in Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect that make a difference in its pronunciation and where are the sounds are come from.

## **1.2. Identification of the Problem**

There are points of view that can relate to this study, namely dialectology, phonology, and morphology. Based on the aspect of dialectology, people can research about different forms of speech contained in one particular language with each characteristics. According to Meillet (2013:69), dialect is a set of different local expressions, which have general characteristics and are more similar one to another forms of speech from the same language. While, from the phonological point of view, people conduct this research about sounds structure of human language. Phonology includes phonetics and phonemics. Both of phonology and phonetics involves sound in natural language but differ in that phonetics deals with sounds from a language-independent point of view, while phonology studies how they are distributed and deployed within particular languages. Meanwhile,

from the aspect of morphology, it deals with the structure of and in particular language. This can be investigated by means of affixation form and the word-formation which is the basis of the formulation of the new words.

Specifically, this research focus on the phonetic and phonological comparison that occurred in different dialect in one language in different areas; the research will detect the variation of phonetic and phonological comparison that shows the differences of two dialects that applied in one language. According to House (1998), phonetics and phonology are strongly interrelated. In this case, phonetics implies linguistic meanings to the speaker through the necessary differences. While, phonology is an aspect that bridge the speaker in understanding patterns, sequences, and sound co-articulation.

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

The emphasis of this research is the different pronunciation, which is pronounced in Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect. Therefore, the problem of this study is limited to the differences and similarities between the two dialects.

### **1.4. Formulation of the Research Problem**

Based on the limitation of the problem, this study is formulated into the following question: “How are Batusangkar sub-dialect different from Lintau Buo sub-dialect based on phonetics and phonology perspectives?”

### **1.5. Research Question**

The formulation of the research problem is elaborated into the following research questions:

1. What are the differences of phonological aspects in Batusangkar sub-dialects different from those in Lintau Buo sub-dialect?
2. What are the differences of phonetic aspects in Batusangkar sub-dialect different from those in Lintau Buo sub-dialect?

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

In relation to the problem above, the purposes of this research as follow:

1. To find out the different phonological aspects in Batusangkar and Lintau Buo sub-dialects.
2. To find out the different phonetic aspects in Batusangkar and Lintau Buo sub-dialects.

### **1.7. The Significance of the Research**

Theoritically, this research are expected to be functional to accommodate and support the next researches that are interested in studying dialectology that focused on phonetic and phonological aspects. Considering that phonetic and phonology plays an important roles in linguistics, it is necessary for linguistic students to do more depth in learning linguistics. Practically, this research can accommodate and support the further learning and researching in studying dialectology, which focuses on phonetic and phonological comparisons.

## 1.8. Definition of the Key Terms

<b>Dialectology</b>	: A branch of linguistics that concerns with the study of dialects by looking at different dialects in several aspects including vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation
<b>Dialect</b>	: A variety of a language that signals where a person comes from.
<b>Phonetic</b>	: A branch of linguistics for the description and classification of speech sounds particularly how sounds are produced, transmitted, and received.
<b>Phonology</b>	: The term used for the study of the speech sounds used in a particular language.
<b>Batusangkar sub-dialect</b>	: One of sub-dialect in <i>Minangkabaunese</i> is used by people in Batusangkar. The number of speakers is about 344.00 speakers.
<b>Lintau Buo sub-dialect</b>	: One of sub-dialect in <i>Minangkabaunese</i> is used by people in Lintau Buo. The number of speakers is about 1.632 speakers.