

**THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DIALECT OF  
MINANGKABAUNESE USED BY EMPLOYEES AND LABOURERS IN  
PADANG**

**THESIS**

*Submitted as Partial of the Requirements to Achieve Strata I (S1) Degree*



**MonalisaFebriani**  
**15019068 / 2015**

**Advisor:**

**Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.**  
**19670722199203 1 003**


**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG  
2019**

#### HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

Judul : The Comparative Analysis of Social Dialect of  
Minangkabaunese Used by Employees and  
Labourers in Padang  
Nama : Monalisa Febriani  
NIM : 15019068/2015  
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris  
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

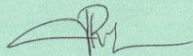
Padang, Agustus 2019

Disetujui oleh,  
Pembimbing



Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.  
NIP. 19670722 199203 1 003

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

The Comparative Analysis of Social Dialect of Minangkabauese Used by  
Employees and Labourers in Padang

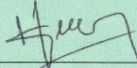
Nama : Monalisa Febriani  
NIM : 15019068/2015  
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris  
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Agustus 2019

#### Tim Penguji

#### Tanda Tangan

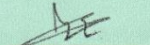
1. Ketua : Dr. Hamzah, M.A., M.M.

: 

2. Sekretaris : Dr. Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M.Hum.

: 

3. Anggota : Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.

: 



UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG  
FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI  
**JURUSAN BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS**  
Jl. Belibis, Air Tawar Barat, Kampus Selatan FBS UNP, Padang. Telp/Fax: (0751) 447347

### SURAT PERNYATAAN TIDAK PLAGIAT

Saya yang bertandatangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Monalisa Febriani  
NIM/TM : 15019068/2015  
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris  
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : FBS UNP

Dengan ini menyatakan, bahwa Tugas Akhir saya dengan judul *The Comparative Analysis of Social Dialect of Minangkabauese Used by Employees and Labourers in Padang* adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya dan bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang lain. Apabila suatu saat terbukti saya melakukan plagiat maka saya bersedia diproses dan menerima sanksi akademis maupun hukum sesuai dengan hukum dan ketentuan yang berlaku, baik di institusi Universitas Negeri Padang maupun masyarakat dan negara.

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

Diketahui oleh,

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

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

Saya yang menyatakan,



Monalisa Febriani  
15019068/2015

## **ABSTRACT**

**Febriani, Monalisa. 2019. "The Comparative Analysis of Social Dialect of Minangkabaunese used by Employees and Labourers in Padang". Thesis. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.**

Social dialect is a branch of dialectology discusses variation of language used in the matter of social socio-economic background and educational background. Because of that matters, it turns out to cause linguistic phenomena in the use of language which is one of the symbols as a determinant of social status. Most researchers have studied variation of language used due to social status that discussed the language variety. Meanwhile in this research the variation of language used is discussed in three aspect such as different diction, different pronunciation and different suprasegmental (stress) between employees and labourers in Padang. The method used in this research was by provoking the informant to utter the words researcher intended by using interview guideline. The data are words that are explained in comparative description form. The result of this research are 5 types of different diction, 3 types of different pronunciation with the same diction and 3 types of different stressed sound with the same diction used by employees and labourers in Padang.

**Keywords:** Social dialect, Diction, Suprasegmental features, Minangkabaunese Minangkabau language

## ABSTRAK

**Febriani, Monalisa. 2019. "The Comparative Analysis of Social Dialect of Minangkabaunese used by Employees and Labourers in Padang". Thesis. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.**

*Dialek sosial adalah bagian dari dialektologi yang membahas variasi bahasa dipengaruhi oleh latar belakang sosial ekonomi dan latar belakang pendidikan. Faktor-faktor tersebut menyebabkan fenomena linguistik dalam penggunaan bahasa yang merupakan salah satu simbol sebagai penentu status sosial. Sebagian besar peneliti telah meneliti variasi bahasa yang digunakan karena perbedaan status sosial. Sementara itu dalam penelitian ini, variasi bahasa yang digunakan dilihat dari tiga aspek seperti diksi yang berbeda, pengucapan yang berbeda dan aspek suprasegmental (stres) yang berbeda antara karyawan kantor dan buruh bangunan di Padang. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan memancing informan untuk mengucapkan kata-kata yang dimaksud oleh peneliti dengan menggunakan pedoman wawancara yang telah dibuat. Data penelitian ini adalah pilihan kata (diksi) dari informan yang dijelaskan dalam bentuk deskripsi komparatif. Hasil penelitian ini adalah 5 jenis diksi yang berbeda, 3 jenis pengucapan berbeda dengan diksi yang sama dan 3 jenis bunyi tekanan yang berbeda dengan diksi yang sama diucapkan oleh karyawan kantor dan buruh bangunan di Padang.*

**Kata Kunci:***Dialek sosial, Diksi, Fitur suprasegmental, Minangkabau, Bahasa Minangkabau.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah SWT, the most gracious and merciful, *Alhamdulillahirabbil'amin*, all praises due to Allah SWT who has given guidance, ease, blessing and good health to me to accomplish this thesis. Then, *shalawat* and *salam* are sent to the prophet Muhammad SAW as the leader and the best teacher for Moslem.

The researcher would like to express her sincere gratitude toward Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum. as the only best advisor who lead me to be independent, strong and learn hard. The researcher believe that this thesis will never be better without his guidance, advices, helps, and encouragements. Also, deep thanks for her examiners Dr. Hamzah, M.A., M.M. and Dr. Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M.Hum.

The researcher wants to dedicate her grateful feeling to her parent, Leonardo Davinsi and Dra. Nofiarti, M.Pd., hope that they are a proud parent due to the achievement of their youngest daughter and to the best sister Tri Kamala Sari M.Pd who always supported and reminded no to waste time and be graduated soon. Then, special thanks to Arasy as the second support system after family. Another great thanks to the awkward best friend Marisa, Tari, Febi and Lydia who always reminded each other about the hard life of college since the first semester but still enjoyed the lots-of-assignments. May Allah bless us.

Padang, 27 August 2019

The Researcher

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ABSTRAK .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of Problem .....	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 Question.....	9
1.6 Purposes of the Research .....	9
1.7 Significance of the Research.....	9
1.6 Definition of Key Terms .....	10
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE .....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 Overview of Social Dialect .....	12
2.2 The Aspect of Social Dialect.....	14
2.3 Speech Community of Minangkabaunese.....	19
2.4 Social Dialect in Minangkabaunese .....	20
2.5 Social Status Classification .....	22
2.6 Review Relevant Studies` .....	24
2.7 Conceptual Framework .....	26
<b>CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD .....</b>	<b>27</b>
3.1 Types of Research.....	27
3.2 Data and Source of Data .....	27
3.3 Instruments of the Research .....	28

3.4 Method and Techniques of Data Collection.....	29
3.5 Method and Techniques of Data Analysis .....	30
<b>CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>33</b>
4.1 Data description and Analysis .....	33
4.2 Findings .....	44
4.3 Discussion.....	46
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>51</b>
5.1 Conclusion .....	51
5.2 Suggestion.....	53
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>55</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Grammatical differences based on different social status.....	12
Table 2. Number of different suffix based on social status.....	16
Table 3. Comparative table of different pronunciation based on social status .....	17
Table 4. Table of Indicators .....	28
Table 5. Different diction used by the labourers but not by the employees.....	35
Table 6. Different diction used by the employees but not by the labourers.....	36
Table 7. Different diction because of additional vowel .....	37
Table 8. Different pronunciation with the same diction used by the employees and the labourers.....	40
Table 9. Different suprasegmental aspect (stress) with the same diction used by the employees and the labourers .....	42
Table 10. Finding table of different diction .....	44
Table 11. Finding table of different pronunciation .....	45
Table 12. Finding table of different suprasegmental aspect (stress).....	46

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix 1. Data of informants.....	55
Appendix 2. Table of data.....	58
Appendix 3. The tendency of diction.....	60
Appendix 4. Interview guideline.....	61
Appendix 5. Transcription .....	64
Appendix 6. Picture of documentation.....	137

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Problem**

Society is a group of individuals who form a particular social system and live in a certain area with certain limit. Social status has a level called social hierarchy. This is related to social environment, the higher the social level of a person, the better the social environment they get. This social environment affects a person's habits that can be seen from aspects of values, norms, customs which also determine the roles of the person. Social status means a condition that shows the financial ability and material possessions that can be seen as grouping people based on the similarity of job characteristics, education level and income, thus they make differences in some aspect, Buton (2012). One aspect of the influence of the social environment related to this research is custom. Custom means discussing about the tradition or habit, or in a large scope, customs can be said to be a culture. Language is closely related to social, to socialize people using language. Society related to the environment, giving rise to habits, habits mean a culture. These things prove that language has a tight relationship to culture and society. By the existence of the society, humans have differences in the social environment or social stratification due to differences of their backgrounds. This social environment differences result a social status paradigm, social status of someone distinguishes the social environment, and the social environment influences language.

To learn and explain language, it must necessarily involve social aspects that portray the community, such as in terms of hierarchy of social structure, social order, social status, education level, age, economic level and gender. The relationship of language and the factors above are studied in deep in the discipline of social dialectology. Social dialect is a part of sociolinguistics because it can be defined as a study of language in relation to society. Fishman in Chaer (2004:3) says sociolinguistics is the characteristics of language variations and language functions related to the speakers in a society. This shows that sociolinguistics views language as a social system and communication system as well is part of the community, not only about the language but also who speak the language.

Language cannot be separated from the language users because language is seen as a social phenomenon. As a social phenomenon, language can be determined by linguistic factors and non linguistic factors. Non linguistic factors consist of social factors and situational factors. Social factors include social status, education level, economic level, age and gender. Wardhaugh (1986:46) states that there are social dialects and regional dialects. All of them have factors such as occupation, place of residence, education, income, racial or ethnic origin, cultural background, caste, religion to determine social groups and social classes. The existence of social status also determines the social position.

Linguists begin to realize that the study of language without relating it to society would override some important and interesting aspects, perhaps even narrowing the view to the discipline of language itself. This argument has been developed by Labov (1972) and Halliday (1973). The reason is that speech has a social function, both as a communication tool and as a way of identifying social

groups. If language is studied without referring to the people who use it, it means the same as removing the possibility of finding a social explanation for the structure used. One aspect that is also beginning to be realized is the nature of the use of language as a phenomenon that is constantly changing. A use of language is not a way of speaking used by everyone; conversely the use of language varies depending on various factors, social, cultural, psychological, and pragmatic factors.

Omika (2012) explains there are two divisions to group the social status. First, according to Karl Max, the classification of society is divided into three groups. First, the capitalist or bourgeois groups are people who control the land and production tool. Second, the middle class consists of government employees and the last is proletariat is people who do not own land, including labourers and factory workers. According to Karl max, the middle class tends to be included in the capitalist group, thus there are only two groups of people namely the capitalist and proletarian groups.

Second, in the United States of America, groups of people are divided into six classes. First, upper-upper class is a family that has long been rich. Second, lower-upper class is a family not long ago became rich. Third, upper-middle class is the entrepreneur. Fourth, lower-middle class are government employees, supervisors. Sixth, upper-lower class is the permanent worker (class of workers), and the last, lower-lower class are temporary workers, unemployed, labourers

From the social diversity of the status, it turns out to cause linguistic phenomena namely the creation of differences in the use of language which is one

of the symbols as a determinant of social status. This research analyzed the comparison of variation of language used between the employees and labourers. Based on the classification above, employees and labourers are in the different social status. Thus, the researcher made attention to the language used approach to social dialect.

The variation of language used is available on pronunciation, intonation, structure of sentence and lexical choice. One of them is dialect. Dialects are variations of language that is used vary in terms of sound, vocabulary, morphology, and also the lexicon, which is caused by geographical factors and social factors. One of the phenomenon of language variations is dialect, namely language variation which existence is motivated by certain places (regional dialects), language groups from certain groups (social dialects), then language that lives at certain times (temporal dialect), Kridalaksana (1993: 42). The limitations of dialect are affected by the place or the area of the speaker, the condition of social class of the speaker, and also the time when the speaker uses the language.

It can be concluded that variation of language used also evokes due to the diversity of social status, because life environment influences how the language used and it will be as a marker of language. This research analyzed the variation of language used between employees and labourers. Employees in this research were the people working in the office whose have a position or a head of division or manager and the labourers were the people working as building constructor. Both of them had significantly different social status seen from education level and socio-economic level. Employees are the people who have occupation due to their good education, they are graduated from university, people who have been

graduated and have occupation, have high salary than labourers, because of that the employees have high economic level than the labourers. Economic level also influences life environment or social class, while labourers are the people who work out of the building, this job is kind of hard physical work, they have no good education or did not graduate from university, and labourers are the people who have life environment no better than employees and are in low social class than employees. These significant differences influence language that is called as sociolect or social dialect seen from their social status.

Having high education like the employees means they end the education up to the level of university. Consequently, the language experience to people working in the office have used formal language longer. A work environment of employees supports them to speak Indonesian language, because the office environment is a formal environment, the language used must also be adjusted using formal language, Indonesian language. This case influences their language use and also affects the use of their language in daily life. Meanwhile the labourer, a hard physical worker, are the people who end their education do not up to the level of university, they have different social environment from employees. The higher educational background of someone, the higher the quality of language used of someone.

The object of this research was the employees working in TVRI SUMBAR and the labourers, building labourers. The reason the researcher chose TVRI SUMBAR because the researcher had experience to this office. The researcher had observed that the employees of TVRI SUMBAR often used Indonesian language, sometimes mixed Indonesian language and Minangabau

language, and even English language. Moreover, the head of division of TVRI SUMBAR often got mutation; go to other area in Indonesia for few years. Because of that movement, the language used of the employees was affected because they had wandered to the different social and area environment. Meanwhile to the labourers, according to Omika (2012) in the previous pages, labourer is one of job that is in low social class, thus the researcher determined to choose labourers, besides they were in low educational background, they were also the acceptable one to the researcher got the research.

There are some researches related to this research. First, a research from Nurzaman (2017) discussed about language variation that happen in Palabuhan Ratu, Sukabumi. This language variation was classified based on different social status, they are fisherman, trader and buyer. The result of this research is that among those three classes of social status occurred the language variation which varied diction and varied language used. The second study is from D.P Ramendra (2012) analyzed the language level used in Bali by caste (triwangsa). This research described the variation of language used in Singaraja speech community, type, jobs and age also explained the factors that influence such variation. The result of the research in Singaraja is there are three variations of language from low class, middle class and high class.

This study is related to those previous researches. If Nurzaman (2017) and Ramendra (2012) just discuss about the language variation, this research explains more detail about the language variation. It is rarely research that highly important to do. Besides analyzed the different choice of words, it also combines the pronunciation and suprasegmental aspect (stress) and how they influence the

language used by two kinds of social status based on sociolinguistic paradigm. It needs to be analyzed further in order to prove that language can be identified because of the social status. Sociolinguistic study shows that group identity is a very important factor in many changes. This is actually a usual case in daily life, many people used language in difference because of some factors to show their social stratification. Social dialect is lack of attention to be analyzed, particularly to the workers in Padang. Because of the factors of their work such as the work environment, the education level and also their life environment, thus language used is formed unconsciously different between them. This research described how the diction, pronunciation and suprasegmental aspect (stress) are different because of different social status.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of the research problem, this research is macro linguistics that associated to micro linguistics. The macro linguistic research is revealed by the phenomenon through micro linguistic side. The case in macro linguistics such as social dialect is revealed through micro linguistics by analyzing the different diction, pronunciation and suprasegmental aspect (stress) of language, and then these micro linguistic aspects is brought into macro linguistic discussion.

The language phenomena that lead the social dialect among employees and labourers in Padang can be studied in several linguistic aspects. There are four potential aspects can be discussed. First, phonological views deal with pronunciation and suprasegmental features. Second, lexical aspect concerns with

lexical choice (diction). Third, pragmatic view deals with politeness and impoliteness strategy. The language used influences the politeness and impoliteness of the use of language. Lastly, from syntactic view deals with structure of language used.

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

This research compared the differences of language used of Minangkabaunese used by people who have different social status; they were employees and labourers in Padang. The informants were origin from Minangkabau and this research focused to the different social status with the same origin, they were Minangkabau people. The researcher restricted the research problem in some aspects. The first is phonological view, it is suprasegmental aspect, this aspect rises two points of views, there are pronunciation and stress of words. The suprasegmental aspect in this research focused in stressed sound because this research analyzed the data in the form of words. Then, lexical aspect, it is about how employees and labourers use or select the words which the words are not different semantically. Therefore, this research discusses the comparison of different diction, pronunciation and suprasegmental aspect of the words used by employees and labourers in Padang.

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

Based on the limitation study, the researcher formulated the problem into the following question: “How does social dialect differ between employees and labourers in Padang?”

### **1.5 Research Question**

In order to guide the practical research, the main problem can be detailed into following research questions:

1. What are the differences of diction between employees and labourers in using language based on different social status in Padang?
2. What are the differences of pronunciation between employees and labourers in using language based on different social status in Padang?
3. What are the differences of suprasegmental aspect (stress) between employees and labourers in using language based on different social status in Padang?

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

In relation to the formulation of research question, the purposes of the research are:

1. To find out the differences of diction of language used by employees and labourers in Padang based on different social status
2. To find out the differences of pronunciation of language used by employees and labourers in Padang based on different social status
3. To find out the differences of suprasegmental aspect (stress) used by employees and labourers in Padang based on different social status

### **1.7 Significance of the Research**

This study is expected to bring out a few influential factors which are promoting linguistic phenomenon. Theoretically, this research is fully hoped to

give contribution in the study of social dialect and sociolinguistics by figuring out the factors that causes different language used seeing from the education level or socio-economic level, age and gender which associated to the social status. Practically, it is expected to enlarge the further development of social dialect by using this study as reference. This study is fully expected to give more contribution as an assistive resource for the next researcher on the concept of discovering different language used in different social status based on social dialect concept.

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

Social dialect : A variety of speech associated with a particular social class or occupational group within a society

Diction : Style of speaking or writing as dependent upon choice of words

Suprasegmental feature: A vocal effect that extends over more than one sound segment in an utterance, such as pitch, stress, or juncture pattern.

Minangkabau people : The people who are origin from West Sumatera, Indonesia

Minangkabaunese : A local language spokenby native people in West Sumatera, Indonesia