

**THE DIALECTAL COMPARISON OF INDROPURO DIALECT AND STANDARD
MINANGKABAUNESE**

THESIS

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Strata One (S1) Degree at the
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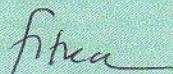
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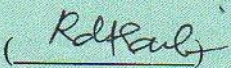
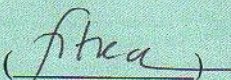
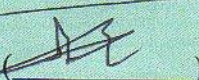

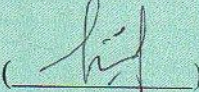
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ABSTRAK

Febryan, Febby. 2017. *The Dialectal Comparison of Indropuro Dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese*. Skripsi. Padang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan antara dialek Indropuro dengan bahasa standar Minangkabau guna melihat persamaan dan perbedaan dialek antara keduanya, sehingga dapat memperkaya pengetahuan di bidang linguistik terutama dalam dialektologi.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif. Penerapan metode ini memungkinkan dapat untuk membandingkan antara suatu dialek dengan bahasa standar untuk mengetahui seberapa dekat hubungan di antara keduanya. Oleh karena itu, peneliti mengumpulkan data melalui observasi langsung ke nagari Indropuro. Kemudian peneliti membandingkan dialek Indropuro dengan bahasa standar Minangkabau. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah alat perekam dan catatan pengamatan.

Dari hasil penelitian tentang persamaan, dapat dilihat bahwa dialek Indropuro mempunyai hubungan yang dekat dengan bahasa standar Minangkabau, karena dialek Indropuro merupakan salah satu bentuk variasi yang ada di dalam bahasa Minangkabau. Perbedaan yang ditemukan berupa perbedaan kosakata serta ujaran dalam setiap kata tersebut. Setidaknya terdapat lima perbedaan yang ditemukan di dalam dialek Indropuro yaitu (1) perubahan fonem /r/ menjadi /ʁ/; (2) penambahan fonem /ŋ/ di akhir kata; (3) perubahan fonem /ua/, /ia/ dan /ui/ menjadi /u/ dan /i/; (4) fonem /a/ berubah menjadi /ɛ/ pada awal kata; (5) kosakata yang sangat berbeda. Meskipun kosakatanya mengalami perubahan, tetapi kosakata tersebut masih mempunyai makna yang sama dengan bahasa standar Minangkabau.

Kata kunci: perbandingan dialek, dialek Indropuro, bahasa standar Minangkabau

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

According to R. H. Robins (1989) "...human language has unlimited scope and amount." Unlike animal language, human can tell about everything in the world in any language. And because of the human's creativity, language can be modified in accordance with the speaker's need and situation. Indonesia is the largest archipelago country in the world that consists of 13, 466 islands. From Sabang to Merauke, Indonesia consists of various ethnic groups, languages and religions. It has at least about 700 languages from 7000 languages in the world because of the geographical condition. Kridalaksana, (2008: xix) states that there are 167 major languages in the world. It also includes 3 families of language that exist in Indonesia, namely Malay Polynesia Family, North Halmahera Family, and Irian Languages Family. Malay Polynesian family was subdivided into 16 clumps in which there are 14 languages. Namely Aceh, Gayo, Batak, Minangkabau, Malay, Malay South Sumatra-Rejang Lebong, Lampung, simalar, Nias, Sikhule, Mentawai, Enggano, Loncong, and Lom.

All languages in the territory of Indonesia, besides Indonesian and foreign languages were called the local language. Local languages are part of Indonesian culture that is still alive and should be cherished and preserved or conserved. One of

the local language preservation efforts is to conduct research that will increase knowledge of language. One important research studies carried out is the study of kinship regional languages in Indonesia. 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, Minangkabau language, but they still have some differences. 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 lexical differences based on geography in Minangkabau area can be seen between Indropuro in Pesisir Selatan and standard Minangkabau language.

West Sumatra is one of the provinces in Indonesia bordering North Sumatra province in the north, Jambi province in the southern, Riau province in the east, and Indonesian Ocean in the west. As the name implies, this province occupies the area along the western coast of central Sumatra, and a number of islands off the coast such as Mentawai Islands. Administratively, the province of West Sumatra consists of 12 counties and 7 towns with Padang town as its capital. Pesisir Selatan is one of the districts in West Sumatra. This district has an area of 5749.89 km² and a population of 420,000 ± with Painan as its capital. Pesisir Selatan is bordered by Padang town on

the north, Solok regency and Jambi Province in the east, Bengkulu Province in the south, and Indonesian Ocean in the west. Pesisir Selatan itself has 15 districts. One of them is Air Pura district centered in Indropuro.

Although Indropuro is part of Minangkabau tribe, and the people use the Minangkabau language in daily conversation, but there are still some differences, one of them is lexical differences. It becomes something which is interesting considering that Indropuro is part of Minangkabau region. For example, in standard Minangkabaunese, people use the word '*kau*' [kau] for 'you'. On the other hands, Indropuro people use '*aban*' [aban] for 'you'. The second differences is when people in Padang call '*uda*' [uda] for their elder brother, meanwhile in Indropuro, people use the word '*kacik*' [katʃiʔ]. Also, in Padang, people use the word '*ciek*' [tʃieʔ] for one, but people in Indropuro use '*suah*' [suah] for one. Therefore, the researcher thinks to do the research on Indropuro dialect with standard Minangkabaunese considering that there are only a few studies on Indropuro dialect. Also, through this research, Indropuro dialect will be known by people and will not be extinct in future.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The study of dialectal comparison between two or more dialects belongs to dialectology. There are several levels in this dialectal comparison. The first level can be seen through the sound. In the level of sound, the dialects can be explored in the way the natives articulate their dialects.

The second level of this comparison can be seen through the lexicon. In this level, it involves different words or different meanings for the same word. The full changes of the lexicon happen when a new word is very different from the old one.

The third level is in sentence. The study that analyzes sentence is syntax. Syntax is the way words are put together to form phrases and sentences. A basic feature of a language's syntax is the sequence in which the subject (S), verb (V), and object (O) usually appear in sentences. But in this research, the researcher is going to focus on the lexical.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, this research is limited on the dialectal comparison in the levels of phonetics, phonemics and lexical between Indropuro dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese. The data in this research were in the form of vocabularies generally used by the people in Indropuro dialect.

1.4 Formulation of Research Problem

Based on identification and limitation, the main problem of this research can be formulated as, “How are dialectal comparisons between Minangkabau sub dialect spoken in Indropuro and standard Minangkabaunese?”

1.5 Research Questions

- a. What are the phonetics, phonemics and lexical similarities between Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese?

- b. What are the phonetics, phonemics and lexical differences between Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese?

1.6 Purposes of the Research

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the lexical comparison between standard Minangkabaunese and Indropuro dialect. Related to research questions above, the purposes of this research can be stated as follow:

- a. To find the phonetics, phonemics and lexical similarities between Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese.
- b. To find the phonetics, phonemics and lexical differences between Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese.

1.7 Significance of the Research

Theoretically, the results of this study aim to acquire knowledge and give additional information about dialectal comparison used in Indropuro and standard Minangkabaunese. The results of this study are expected to be a useful resource for the next researchers who want to do further research on dialectal comparison between Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese.

Practically, this research is expected to give contribution in dialectology knowledge as a documentation of linguistic study that gives the readers knowledge and information in adding reference about the study. Besides, 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 and

variation in language. Thus, both Minangkabaunese and the other readers are gaining the knowledge about dialectal comparison and language variation.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

Dialectal Comparison	: the comparison between one dialect with other dialect
Dialect	: the diversity of a language that is differentiated from other varieties of the same language by features of phonology, grammar, and vocabulary and by its use by a group of speakers who are departs from others socially or geographically.
Standard Minangkabaunese	: One kind of dialect in Padang area which is more generally used by both speakers from Padang or out of Padang.
Minangkabau	: an area in West Sumatera in Indonesia.
Indropuro	: an area located in Pesisir Selatan district.