

**A DIALECTAL COMPARISON BETWEEN PADANG SIBUSUK
SUB-DIALECT AND THE STANDARD MINANGKABAUNESE**

Thesis

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requitments for Strata One (S1)
Degree at the English Department the Faculty of Languages and Arts State
University of Padang*



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2012

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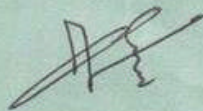
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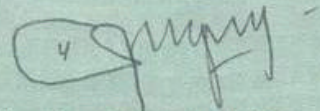
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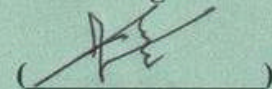
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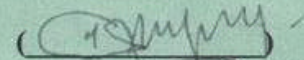
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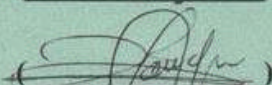
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The first and the greatest gratitude s are due to Allah the Almighty, who has given the researcher knowledge, patience and strength with the blessing in finishing this thesis. Regards may always be dedicated to the prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), who has brought Islam to the universe and thanks to all the prophets and the angels in heaven and earth.

I would like to express my thankful to Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum. and Drs. Amri Isyam, M.Pd. as my supervisors for all supports, advices and valuable suggestions from beginning until this thesis is finished. You are unforgettable once in my life and I believe that nothing on the earth that can I give you as the compensation for what you have given me. The deep appreciation also goes to Prof. Dr. Hermawati Syarif, M.Hum., Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M.Hum, and Drs. Jufri, M.Pd. as my examiners who had given me significant advices, corrections and suggestions. A lot of thanks are also due to all lecturers at English Department, who have given me many contributions to educations.

I also would like to address my special thankfulness to my beloved Mom, Murni, and father, Yurnalis, who have given me support, advice and attention. My family especially my sister, Ernita Farni, thanks for your support and attention.

Finally, thanks to everyone who has encouraged me in accomplishing this thesis whom I cannot mention one by one.

Padang, Januari 2012

Penulis

ABSTRAK

Fitry, Yuliza (2012). 'A Dialectal Comparison between Padang Sibusuk Sub-Dialect and the Standard Minangkabaunese'. *Skripsi. Padang.*

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

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

Dari hasil penelitian tentang persamaan, dapat dilihat bahwa sub dialek Padang Sibusuk mempunyai hubungan yang dekat dengan bahasa standar Minangkabau, karena sub dialek Padang Sibusuk merupakan salah satu bentuk variasi yang ada di dalam bahasa Minangkabau. Perbedaan yang ditemukan berupa perbedaan kosakata dan akhiran dalam ujaran yang dipakai.

Kosakata dalam sub dialek Padang Sibusuk cenderung memakai fonem /o/ di suku kata pertama, sedangkan dalam bahasa standar Minangkabau kecenderungannya adalah memakai fonem /a/. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa sub dialek Padang Sibusuk tidak memiliki akhiran /h/. Disamping itu, bunyi /r/ memiliki tiga variasi menjadi /ʔ/, /w/, dan /y/. Sub dialek Padang Sibusuk menghilangkan akhiran /ua/ menjadi /u/. Temuan terakhir adalah sub dialek Padang Sibusuk tidak memiliki fonem /r/ di awal kata.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language is a system of signs which people use to communicate with each other. Language is not only used for daily conversation, but also used in education, research and science, either in spoken or written. Besides, language also has an important role in all human activities. Horn and Ward (2005) say that language is ordinarily used for coordinating people's participation in joint activities. Considering these functions, then, people tend to learn language in such a way for the sake of their own communication. Surely, language is a vital need in all activities in human life where people will use it based on the situation and condition.

Language belongs to culture and the differences of language are caused by the differences of ethnic groups. The different ethnic group uses different language in every territory. Thus, language is also defined as an identity of family, culture and country. When people know a language, people can speak and be understood by others who know that language. This means that people have the capacity to produce sounds that signify certain meaning to understand or interpret the sounds produced by others. However, language is more than speech.

Indonesia has many local languages such as Bataknese, Sundanese and Minangkabau. According to Wikipedia (2011), the Minangkabau language is an Austronesia language spoken by the Minangkabau people in West Sumatra, the

western part of Riau, South Aceh Regency, the northern part of Bengkulu, Jambi and also in several cities throughout Indonesia by the migration of Minangkabau people. It means that the Minangkabau language can be found in Indonesia region, especially caused by the migration of Minangkabau people to Indonesian regions. Minangkabau is the name of an ethnic and language in West Sumatra, one of the provinces in Sumatra Island, Indonesia. The capital city of West Sumatra is Padang.

In addition, the Minangkabau language is called *Baso Padang*, *Baso Urang Awak* or *Bahasa Minang*. Adelaar (1992) says that the Minangkabau language is one of local languages in Indonesia that is used by Minangkabau people to communicate among them. It has some varieties of language called dialect. The names of those dialects are given based on the area where the dialects are spoken. They are dialects of Padang, Bukittinggi, Sijunjung, Pariaman and so on. According to Wikipedia (2011), the Minangkabau language has several dialects, there are dialects of Rao Mapat Tunggul, Muaro Sungai Lolo, Payakumbuh, Pangkalan-Lubuk Alai, Agam-Tanah Datar, Pancungsoal, and Kotobaru. It means that one area has a different dialect from another area. Most of the people in West Sumatera use their own dialect when they communicate with people from the different dialect and they still can understand each other. From the dialect used, the others can find out where the speaker comes from.

One of the dialects in Minangkabau language comes from Sijunjung. Sijunjung, formerly known as Sawahlunto/Sijunjung, is a regency in West Sumatra, Indonesia. The capital of the regency is Muaro Sijunjung. Sijunjung

regency is located in the southern province of West Sumatra. The regency is separated from the former regency of Sawahlunto. Sijunjung regency has an area of $3130.80 \pm \text{km}^2$. From the height, Sijunjung regency is at the lowest altitude between 120-130m above sea level and the highest between 550-930m. Sijunjung regency as a whole is at the lowest and highest elevation about 100m to 1500m from the surface of the sea.

One of the districts in Sijunjung is Padang Sibusuk located around 90km from Padang. The population of Padang Sibusuk is around 7210 lives. Most of them are farmers, merchants, civil servants, police, military, etc. In economic sector, the community of Padang Sibusuk has diverse revenue sources, including rice fields, plantations, fisheries, mining, processing industry, transport and trade. Minangkabau people in Padang Sibusuk has Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect that is used by the people in Padang Sibusuk. Padang Sibusuk society has its own characteristic, which is a very unique sub-dialect and it represents the identity of Minangkabau community. This unique dialect should be saved and preserved. Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect has unique lexical that is used by Padang Sibusuk people. For example:

1. Phoneme /a/ changes to be /o/ in two syllables word

cacak ~~cak~~ ➔ 'house lizard'

2. Word ending with /-ih/ changes into /-ui/

putuih ~~putih~~ ➔ 'cutted'

kuruih ~~kurui~~ ➔ 'thin'

luruih ~~luri~~ ➔ 'straight'

Based on the explanation above, the researcher analyzes about the dialectal similarities and differences in phonetics, phonemics and lexical levels as the effort to know the condition and to compare Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect with the standard Minangkabaunese.

Besides, Padang Sibusuk also has some differences in vocabulary compared to the standard Minangkabaunese. For example *sipangkian* that common Minangkabau people say as *rangik* which means 'mosquito'. There are some unfamiliar Minangkabau languages in Padang Sibusuk which make the study becomes more interesting. The non native speakers of Padang Sibusuk might need to think for a while what do these unfamiliar words mean, or at last, they ask about the general word in the standard Minangkabaunese to Padang Sibusuk people. Based on the interest in Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect, the researcher decides to choose it as the subject of the study. Through the efforts in this research, Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect will be known by people and will not be extinct in future.

B. Identification of the Problem

The researcher assumes that Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect is really different and unique compared with the standard Minangkabaunese, especially in the choice of word, pronunciation and meaning. Therefore, the researcher intends to study further about the comparison of Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese in a synchronic form. For a more satisfying result, the researcher analyzes the lexical similarities and differences between them.

C. 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 Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese. The data in this research were in the form of words commonly used by the people in Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Referring to the identification of the problem above, the problem of this research is formulated as follows: “What are the dialectal comparison between Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese in phonetics, phonemics and lexical levels?”

E. Research Questions

The research questions for this research are:

1. What are the phonetics, phonemics and lexical similarities of Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect compared to the standard Minangkabaunese?
2. What are the phonetics, phonemics and lexical differences of Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect compared to the standard Minangkabaunese?
3. How is the comparison between Padang Sibusuk Sub-dialect with the standard Minangkabaunese?

F. Purposes of the Study

This study has the following purposes:

1. To find out the phonetic, phonemic and lexical similarities of Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect compared to the standard Minangkabaunese.
2. To find out the phonetic, phonemic and lexical differences of Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect compared to the standard Minangkabaunese.
3. To compare between Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese.

G. Significance of the Study

The results of this research are aimed at gaining knowledge and providing additional information about the comparison of the dialect used in Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese. Besides, this study can be a documentation of linguistic study that gives the reader's knowledge and information in adding reference about the study.

H. Definition of Key Terms

There are some key terms in this study which are described as follows:

1. Language variation: variation of language because variation by society.
2. Lexical: the dialect that may different in features of its vocabulary and meaning.
3. Phonetics: a branch of linguistics that comprises the study of the sounds of human speech.

4. Phonemics: the study of the phonemes and phonemic system of a language.
5. Dialect: varieties which are grammatically and perhaps lexically as well as phonologically different from other varieties.
6. Dialectal comparison: the comparison of dialects in the levels of phonetics, phonemics, and lexical.
7. Sub-dialect of Padang Sibusuk: Sub-dialect of Minangkabau language which is spoken by people in Padang Sibusuk.
8. Standard Minangkabaunese: the common Minangkabau language used by the people in Padang.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

The research is conducted to see the comparison in the level of phonetics, phonemics, and lexical to get the similarities and differences of Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect with the standard Minangkabaunese. The researcher concludes that the dialectal comparison between Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect with the standard Minangkabaunese is the language variety which shows the specific identity of regional language. Commonly, the sub-dialect of Padang Sibusuk also has similarities with the standard Minangkabaunese. The similarities are exactly the same in lexical and meaning.

The interesting point of this research is the lexical differences in Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect. There are five types of differences; (1) phoneme /a/ changes to be /o/ in the word which has two syllables, (2) the missing of word ending with /h/, (3) /r/ changes to be /ʔ/, /w/ and /y/, (4) word ending in /ua/ becomes /u/, and (5) the elimination of the letter /r/ in the beginning of the word. Although the changes occur in the lexical, the words have similar meaning with the standard Minangkabaunese.

Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect has specific types on the lexical, especially the differences. The variation of the words can be in the vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. The variation of the regional language in Padang Sibusuk happens because of the differences in geographic, social status, and the culture of a society

which form the characteristic of Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect. For some uncommon words which have been changed in Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect, the listener might try to guess the real word in the standard Minangkabaunese. It is not really difficult because there is no difference in the meaning. These special changes in Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect contribute to enrich the dialects of Minangkabaunese.

B. Suggestions

By the significant findings about the lexical differences of Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect in this research, the researcher hopes that the thesis can be a beneficial reference for the reader which provides the basic study of dialectal comparison of regional language. It may be useful as additional information related to the study of language variety. The thesis also can be used as one of the sources for comparative study about dialect, especially the Minangkabaunese.

For further researchers, the researcher may suggest that there are many more possibilities of research topics in Padang Sibusuk sub-dialect. The deeper analysis about the dialectal comparison might take longer time with wider scope of source of data to produce a more accurate and more contributive results. Taking the regional language for the research is one of the scientific ways to learn more about the local language and also its variation. Besides, the result of the observation can be used as a written document to preserve the sub-dialect from extinction or language loss because of the development of language use in modern life.

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