

**THE DIALECTAL COMPARISON OF SUNGAI LIMAU SUBDIALECT  
AND STANDARD MINANGKABAUNESE ON SEGMENTAL  
PHONEMES**

**THESIS**

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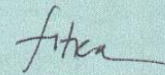
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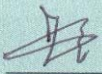
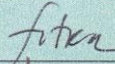
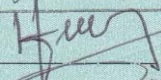


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## ABSTRAK

**Anwar, Ranti Fitri. (2015). “The Dialectal Comparison of Sungai Limau Subdialect and Standard Minangkabaunese on Segmental Phonemes”. *Skripsi. Padang.***

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan antara subdialek Sungai Limau dengan bahasa Minangkabau standar guna melihat persamaan dan perbedaan bunyi dalam tingkat huruf vokal, konsonan, dan diftong. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data menggunakan daftar kata Swadesh, alat perekam, dan catatan dan membandingkan subdialek Sungai Limau dengan bahasa Minangkabau standar. Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa dalam tingkat bunyi vokal tidak ada perbedaan antara Sungai Limau subdialek dengan bahasa Minangkabau standar. Perbedaan yang ditemukan berupa perbedaan di tingkat bunyi konsonan dan diftong. Subdialek Sungai Limau cenderung memakai fonem /ɸ/ dibandingkan /r/ di awal maupun di tengah kata, sedangkan dalam bahasa Minangkabau standar kecenderungannya adalah memakai fonem /r/ baik di awal maupun di tengah kata. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa subdialek Sungai Limau menghilangkan fonem /r/ di posisi tengah kata untuk sebagian kata pada suku kata kedua, selain itu Sungai Limau memakai diftong [iə] dan [uə] di akhir kata, sedangkan bahasa Minangkabau standar lebih memakai diftong [ia] dan [ua] di akhir kata.

**Kata kunci:** dialek, segmental fonem, subdialek Sungai Limau, bahasa Minangkabau standar.

## DEDICATION

*This thesis is a gift to my beloved parents, Anwar Ramon and Hasni Moenyar.  
I hope this achievement complete the dreams that you have for me all those many  
years when you choose to give me the best education you could.  
Without whom none of my success would be possible.*

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Padang, August 2015

The Researcher

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	i
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	ii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	iii
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	iv
<b>LIST OF FIGURE</b> .....	vii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	viii
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b> .....	ix
<b>LIST OF MAPS</b> .....	x
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	
A. Background of Problem .....	1
B. Identification of Problem .....	5
C. Limitation of Problem .....	6
D. Formulation of Problem .....	7
E. Research Questions .....	7
F. Purposes of Problem .....	7
G. Significance of the Research .....	8
H. Definition of Key Terms .....	9
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b>	
A. Basic Concept of Dialectology .....	10
B. Variations in Language .....	14
C. Incidence of Variation in Language .....	16
1. Phonological Variation .....	16
1.1. Phonetic Variation .....	17
1.2. Phonemic Variation .....	18
a. Segmental Phoneme .....	20
1. Vowels .....	21
2. Consonants .....	22
3. Diphthongs .....	23
b. Suprasegmental Phoneme .....	26

D. Dialectal Variation .....	27
E. Language Variation in Minangkabau .....	31
1. Vowels of Minangkabaunese .....	32
2. Consonants of Minangkabaunese .....	33
3. Diphthongs of Minangkabaunese .....	34
F. Review of Related Studies .....	35
G. Conceptual Framework .....	37
<b>CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH</b>	
A. Type of Research .....	40
B. Data and Source of Data .....	40
C. Instrument of Research .....	41
D. Technique of Data Collection .....	42
E. Techniques of Data Analysis .....	42
<b>CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION</b>	
A. Data Description and Analysis.....	44
1. Analysis of Segmental Phonemes Differences .....	45
a. Comparison of Vowels of Sungai Limau Subdialect and Standard Minangkabaunese .....	45
b. Comparison of Consonants of Sungai Limau Subdialect and Standard Minangkabaunese .....	48
a) Phoneme /r/ Changes to be /ʁ/ .....	49
b) Deletion of Phoneme /r/ in the Middle Position .....	51
c. Comparison of Diphthongs of Sungai Limau Subdialect and Standard Minangkabaunese .....	53
a) Diphthong [ia] changes to be the diphthong [iə] .....	54
b) Diphthong [ua] changes to be diphthong [uə]	55
B. Research Findings .....	57
C. Discussion .....	60

<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	
A. Conclusion .....	66
B. Suggestion .....	67
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	69
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	72
<b>MAPS</b> .....	89

## LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1. The Dialectal Comparison of Sungai Limau subdialect and Standard Minangkabaunese in the Level of Phonological Variation.....	39
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## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Distribution of Vowels in Minangkabau Language .....	33
Table 2. Distribution of Consonants in Minangkabau Language .....	33
Table 3. Distribution of Diphthongs in Minangkabau Language .....	34
Table 4. Comparison of vowels in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese in the beginning position .....	46
Table 5. Comparison of vowels in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese in the middle position .....	46
Table 6. Comparison of vowels in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese in the beginning position .....	47
Table 7. Comparison of phoneme /r/ changes to be /ʁ/ in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese in the beginning position .....	49
Table 8. Comparison of phoneme /r/ changes to be /ʁ/ in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese in the middle position .....	50
Table 9. Comparison of deletion of phoneme /r/ in the middle position in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese .....	52
Table 10. Comparison of diphthong [ia] changes into diphthong [iə] in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese .....	54
Table 11. Comparison of diphthong [ua] changes into diphthong [uə] in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese .....	56
Table 12. Research findings on dialectal comparison of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese .....	59
Table 13. Dialectal comparison of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese .....	59

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1.	Data Informants .....	72
Appendix 2.1.	Comparison of vowels in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese .....	73
Appendix 2.2.	Comparison of phoneme /r/ changes to be /ʁ/ in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese .....	74
Appendix 2.3.	Comparison of deletion of phoneme /r/ in the middle position in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese .....	78
Appendix 2.4	Comparison of diphthong [ia] changes into diphthong [iə] in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese	79
Appendix 2.5.	Comparison of diphthong [ua] changes into diphthong [uə] in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese	81
Appendix 3.	Research findings on dialectal comparison of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese .....	83
Appendix 4.	Dialectal comparison of Sungai Limau subdialect and Standard Minangkabaunese .....	84

## LIST OF MAPS

Map 1.	Western Sumatera Province .....	90
Map 2.	Pariaman Regency .....	91
Map 3.	Sungai Limau Suburb .....	92

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of the Problem**

Language is a sound symbol system that used by members of society to interact, work together, and identifies themselves (Kridalaksana 2008:24). Based on that understanding of language, language has a nature as a system, symbol, sound, arbitrary, and has social function. Language as a system means language consists of elements that are regularly arranged according to a certain pattern and form one unit. Meanwhile, language as a symbol means language is symbolized in the form of sounds and in the form of units of language such as word. Language as sound, on the other hand, means language is realized in the form of sounds that produced by vocal organs. In addition, language is arbitrary means there is no necessary connection between the symbol of the language with the concept and the intended meaning of that symbols. On the other hand, language has social function means language is a tool for social interaction between human.

The nature of language emerges because language has variations. Language has so many variations because the creativity of human being. The variations of language can be caused by several factors beside human being creativity. The factors that can make the variations of language emerge including linguistic factors and non linguistic factors. The linguistic factors are the factors which come from the element of language itself. On the other hand, non linguistic factors come from several outside elements of language such as individual creativity, characteristic individual, prestige, social status, and limitation.

The study of language variations requires some understanding of various theories. The studies which always highlight the language variations are the studies of sociolinguistics and dialectology. Sociolinguistics is the study that related to the relationship between language and society in order to understand why society speaks differently in various social contexts. On the other hand, dialectology is the study that related to language variations and mutual intelligibility. Dialectology also discusses about language variations that can be differentiated based on the time, social condition, and place of speakers. Time or temporal dialect describes about language variations based on period and different historical background. Social dialect or sociolect is a part of sociolinguistic study which describes language variations based on social variables. In addition, place or regional dialect which is called geography dialect discusses about language variations based on geography or area of living.

Geography dialect discusses a number of variations of language based on geography or area of living which compares one region to other region, and grouping similar variation in a particular area, either synchronically or diachronically. Indonesian language consists of some different languages and dialects. These different languages and dialects emerge as a result of the differences in living area or social status. One kind of local language in Indonesia is Minangkabau language. Minangkabau language is a language that spoken by Minangkabaunese in living area from Sumatera Barat. Based on Jufrizal (2012:16) Minangkabau language is language family of Malay language and an origin language of Minangkabaunese, because the similarities of vocabulary and form of utterances between Malay language and Minangkabau language. In

addition, according to Adelaar (1992: 1-5) Minangkabau language belongs to Melayik language because Minangkabau language directly related to Melayik language and derived from the same parent language, Proto Melayik.

Additionally, as a local language, Minangkabau language clearly has a diversity of dialects. Dialects tend to refer where that language is used. Halim (1981:147) states that the language that spoken by the people in particular area has functions not only as a symbol of regional pride, but also as a symbol of regional identity and as a tool to connect the family and local community. Because of that condition, one region or area tends to have different dialect and subdialect although they are originating from the same area.

Although Minangkabaunese speak the same language, Minangkabau language, it does not mean if dialect of each area is same as dialect from other area of Minangkabau. Speakers who are separated by different regions tend to have differences either in vocabulary, speech differences, differences in dialect and subdialect, or language differences. Additionally, speakers who live in living area that separated by natural boundaries such as river or sea, mountains, and forests or artificial boundaries like toll roads and airports will have different dialect too. For instance, in this thesis, the dialectal differences based on geography in Minangkabau area can be seen between Sungai Limau in Kota Pariaman and downtown Padang. People who live in these areas speak Minangkabau language as native language, but they tend to use different dialect.

Sungai Limau is a suburb in Kota Pariaman and uses its own subdialect although its subdialect still on the same cluster of Pariaman dialect. Based on Ayatrohaedi (1983: 3) subdialect is a provincial, rural, or socially distinct variety

of a language that differs from the standard language, especially when it is considered as substandard. On the other hand, Kota Padang also uses its own subdialect, Padang standard subdialect and Padang area subdialect. Padang standard dialect mostly used by speakers who live in downtown because downtown Padang is areas where the main activities like administrative center, educational center, economic center, as well as a central meeting of the outside various elements. Besides that, downtown Padang is a cultural center and many activities are run so that many people from outside Padang come and make Padang standard dialect as a standard one. According to Syamsir Arifin (1982: 12) standard Minangkabaunese is the standard one of dialect that can be understood by people who live inside or outside Minangkabau area. It emerges because standard Minangkabaunese is formed by the mixing of all kinds of dialects that exist in Minangkabau area. Because of standard Minangkabaunese being the language of instruction for Minangkabaunese especially in daily conversation and Minangkabaunese literature.

Between Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese there are differences. The first difference that exists is in single sound. Mostly the pronunciation of /r/ of Sungai Limau speakers is trill /ʁ/ and changes the pronunciation /r/ into /ʁ/, for example, the pronunciation /ʁ/ in *'bareh'* [baʁeh] *'beras'* and /ʁ/ in *'urang'* [uʁaŋ] *'orang'*. These sounds are generally pronounced as /ʁ/ in Sungai Limau subdialect. On the other hand, the pronunciation of /r/ in standard Minangkabaunese is velar /r/ in *'bareh'* [bareh] *'beras'* and /r/ in *'urang'* [uraŋ] *'orang'*. The second difference is in diphthong [ia]. Diphthong [ia] in standard Minangkabaunese change into diphthong [iə] in Sungai Limau

subdialect. This difference can be seen from Sungai Limau subdialect in *'kambie'* [kambiə] 'kelapa' and *'aie'* [ayiə] 'air'. Meanwhile, standard Minangkabaunese is *'karambia'* [karambia] 'kelapa' and *'aia'* [ayia] 'air'. The next difference, Sungai Limau subdialect is unique and has specific difference. This difference can be seen from the vocabularies that spoke by Sungai Limau speakers like in *'cako'* [tʃako] 'tadi', *'rabaa'* [ʁabaa] 'rabu', *'akaik'* [akaiʔ] 'minggu', *'sakin'* [sakin] 'pisau'.

In accordance to this, the researcher, thus, tried to compare language variations in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese based on geography dialect. Based on the background above, the problem that analyzed and discussed was the sound that contained in Minangkabau language especially in Sungai Limau Pariaman. Furthermore, the researcher also discussed the differences based on the single sound that exist especially in vocabularies, choice of words, vocal, consonant, and diphthongs. So, the goal of this research was to classify the sound system in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese based on segmental phonemes.

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

Standard Minangkabaunese and Sungai Limau subdialect has variations that can be differentiate them each other. The variations can be seen through several points of view like sound, sentence, and vocabulary. The variation in sound can classify by segmental phonemes and suprasegmental phonemes. On segmental phonemes, the element of variations deals with vowels, consonants, diphthongs, and clusters. Segmental phonemes, which examines speech sound, refer to the sense of sounds that can be segmented or separated because segmental itself is

phoneme that can be separated and denoted into letter (Muslich Masnur, 2008). The element of segmental where a series of sounds make up the unit of sound and the smallest element in segmental which is called phoneme. On the other hand, suprasegmental phonemes deal with intonation, speech, stress, juncture, and nasalization. On suprasegmental phoneme, the differences can be seen through intonation, pitch, stress, juncture and pause. Suprasegmental phoneme deals with the sound that cannot sever on the segments or cannot be divided.

The other variation can be seen through sentence. The study that analyzes sentence is syntax. In general, syntactic structure contains an array of subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), and information (K) with respect to syntactic functions. Nouns, verbs, adjective, and numeral regard to syntactic category. Meanwhile, offenders, patients, and the recipient with respect to the syntactic role.

The next variation is in lexicon. Lexical variation is the variation in language which involves different words or different meanings for the same word. Lexical variation is not confined to a new thing which must be named. Lexical differences occur because changes in lexical. Lexical changes can be full when a new word is very different from that assumed previously known words. Lexical changes can be partial if new words show structural similarities with words that are assumed to be known beforehand.

### **C. Limitation of the Problem**

According to identification of dialectal comparison, the dialectal comparison of Sungai limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese can be seen from segmental phonemes, suprasegmental phoneme, syntax, and lexicon. But, in this research the researcher only focused in dialectal comparison on segmental

phonemes that consist of vowel, consonant, and diphthong and also used the list of vocabularies from Swadesh list to find the differences. The limitation of dialectal comparison in segmental phonemes includes some level; vowels, consonants, and diphthongs.

#### **D. Formulation of Research Problem**

Based on identification and limitation, the main problem of this research can be formulated as, “How are dialectal comparisons of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese on segmental phonemes?”

#### **E. Research Questions**

In order to make this research is applicable and more over specific, the following research questions are derived from general problem above. The research questions in this research are:

1. What are the differences on segmental phonemes of vowel of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese?
2. What are the differences on segmental phonemes of consonant of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese?
3. What are the differences on segmental phonemes of diphthong of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese?

#### **F. Purposes of the Research**

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the dialectal comparison of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese on segmental phoneme. Thus, related to research questions above, the purposes of this research can be generalized as follows:

1. To find out the differences on segmental phonemes in vowel of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese.
2. To find out differences on segmental phonemes in consonant of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese.
3. To find out differences on segmental phonemes in diphthong of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese.

### **G. Significance 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 aimed at gaining knowledge and providing additional information about the comparison of the dialect especially used in Minangkabau Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese. This research is also expected to give some idea about differences on segmental phonemes in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese in vowel, consonant, and diphthong. In addition, this research is 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 and variation in language. Therefore, both Minangkabaunese and the other readers are gaining the knowledge about dialectal comparison and language variation.

## H. 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:

1. Dialect

a variety of a language that is distinguished 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 set off from others geographically or socially.

2. Dialectal Comparison

the term more commonly used to denote the comparison between one dialect with other dialect in order to compare.

3. Segmental phonemes

one of the phonemes (as /k/, /a/, /t/ in *cat*, *tack*, *act*) of a language that can be assigned to a relative sequential order of minimal segments.

4. Sungai Limau subdialect

one of a subdialect of Pariaman dialects that is used by speakers of Sungai Limau villager.

5. Standard Minangkabaunese

One kind of dialect in Padang area which standard and more commonly used by both speakers from outside or inside Padang.

## **CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### **A. Conclusion**

The research is conducted to see the comparison in the level of phonetics and phonemics to get the similarities and differences especially in the segmental phoneme which consists of vowels, consonants, and diphthongs between Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese. The researcher concludes that the dialectal comparison of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese is one kind of language variation that affect by some factors like geography, social status, and culture of a society which shows the specific identity of regional language. Commonly, Sungai Limau subdialect also has similarities with standard Minangkabaunese. The similarities can be found in vowel level. Both of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese have same vowel, either at the articulation or at the manner. Also, the vowel that similar between Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese are exactly in the similar word.

The main point of this research finding is the difference that has been found in Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese. The difference can be seen in the level of consonants and diphthongs in Sungai Limau subdialect;

1. The changing of phoneme /r/ into /ʁ/

Those data above show the changing of phoneme /r/ into phoneme /ʁ/ in the initial and middle position. This changing is caused by the influence of diphthong and those words are followed by vowel /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/.

2. The deletion of phoneme /r/ in the middle of word

The deletion of phoneme /r/ in the middle of word is caused by some reasons the deletion is influenced by prefix ma-, par-an, ta-, and bar-.

3. The changing of diphthong [ia] into [iə]

The changing emerge because the words are followed by the consonants and speakers of Sungai Limau subdialect do not aware in using diphthong [ia] when speaking.

4. The changing of diphthong [ua] into [uə].

The changing emerge because speaker of Sungai Limau subdialect tend to change diphthong [ua] if the words are finished by the phoneme /r/ and /l/ in Indonesian words.

These differences can be found in Sungai Limau subdialect. Speakers from Sungai Limau subdialect tend to speak with using phoneme /ɽ/, deleted phoneme /r/ at the middle word, diphthong [iə], and diphthong [uə]. The differences which emerge between Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese are influenced by some factors. The factors that can influence the variations and differences of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese are geography, the condition of speakers, social, culture until ethnic variation.

### **B. Suggestions**

According to the significant findings about the dialectal comparison in the level phonological variation of Sungai Limau subdialect and standard Minangkabaunese in this research, the researcher expects 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 Dialectology, especially about languages variation and dialectal comparison. The thesis also can be used as one of sources for comparative study about dialect, especially Minangkabau language. Then, the researcher also expects the others to analyze the dialect comparison in different language and context because it will make and create different ideas and thoughts, so that, the study about dialectal comparison in segmental phonemes will grow up and better in the future.

For further research, the researcher may suggest that there are many more possibilities of research topics in Sungai Limau subdialect such as based on the lexical variation and grammatical variation, and also based on the historical comparative. 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 subdialect extinction or language loss because of the development of language use in modern life.

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