# A STUDY OF LEXICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN *LABUAH* SUB DIALECT OF MINANGKABAU AND STANDARD *MINANGKABAUNESE*

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## A STUDY OF LEXICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN LABUAH SUB DIALECT OF MINANGKABAU AND STANDARD MINANGKABAUNESE

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# ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan perbedaan kosa kata antara bahasa Minangkabau di daerah Labuah yang berada di Kabupaten Tanah Datar, Sumatera Barat dan Bahasa standar Minangkabau sebagai dialek standar di Provinsi Sumatera Barat. Dalam Penelitian ini di temukan banyak hal yang akan memperkaya pengetahuan di bidang tata bahasa khususnya linguistik dalam hubungannya dengan dialektologi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Dalam hali ini memungkinkan untuk membandingkan antara dua dialek sehinngga ditemukan perbedaan, persamaan kosa kata dengan makna yang berbeda, serta keunikan perubahan kosa kata. Penelitian langsung di desa Labuah, Sumatera Barat dan kemudian dibandingkan dengan Bahasa Minangkabau sebagai bahasa standar Provinsi Sumatera Barat. Sub-Dialek di desa Labuah yang terletak pada kecamatan Lima Kaum kota Batusangkar kabupaten Tanah Datar cendrung tidak menggunakan fonem / a / di awal dan di akhir kata,dan bunyi / uah / pada akhir kata. Fonem /a/ tersebut cendrung diganti dengan / o **/,** dan **/** oa /. Bunyi /uah/ diganti dengan bunyi / ue/ kecuali kata pinjaman.

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# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background of the Problem

Communication is a human interaction where people use a language to interact with each other in their daily life. It is also part of human behavior which can not be separated from human life. Language as a medium for communication has a great variety of purposes. One of them is that by using language people can exchange experiences and they can recognize others well. Besides, language also has an important role in all human activities. Horn and Ward (2005:417) say that language is ordinarily used for coordinating people's participation in joint activities. Furthermore, language is a sign of life for human such as the rules, tradition, and education and so on.

In addition, there are two forms of language; spoken and written language. In spoken language, the speaker has a chance to produce voice quality such as facial expression, postural and gestural system. On the contrary, in writing, we should have an ability to choose appropriate words so that what is meant by the writer can be caught by the reader. In daily communication, people tend to use the spoken language rather than the written one. It might depend on people’s need whether they should use the spoken one or the written one.

The way of communicate among people by using language is different in each province. For example, Minangkabau speaker will have different way

in communicate with Batak speaker. In other word every region has its own language and characteristic. This characteristic is also different in small area in a region even they have same standard language. It proves that there is one standard language for one province and this standard language has another part which occurs as the variation of language itself. Francis (2006:3) explains that dialect is a substandard, low status, often rustic form of language, generally associated with the peasantry, the working class, or other groups lacking in prestige. It means that the differences of dialect between one area and other area happen because of social factor. High level society will have different style in communication from the lower social class. This phenomenon will create the variation of language called dialect. Dialect is part of language it self or variation of language. It is possible that one language has some dialects as variation of it.

The variation of language can be found in West Sumatera province. Minangkabau is used in communication between people in all of region of West Sumatera areas. By using Minangkabau, people will avoid misunderstanding each other. It proves that Minangkabau is a standard language in west sumatera province. West Sumatera has several regencies such as Bukittinggi, Payakumbuh, Sawahlunto, Batusangkar, Solok and etc. every regency has their own dialect.

In this case, Tanah Datar is different with other regencies in west sumatera province. It has diffrent language with others. Another characteristic of Tanah Datar language is  the amount of dialect. There are many dialects in

Tanah Datar. There are some different sub dialects in Batusangkar include Lintau, sikaladi, parambahan,labuah,dobok etc.

Every sub dialect in Tanah Datar is different each other. For example, Sub dialect in Parambahan and Labuah. The English word “market” means “pasar’ in Indonesian is pronounced /posa/ in Parambahan while in Labuah it will be /pasoa/. Even the area of Labuah and Parambahan close enough, the way of communicate among these two areas is different. This difference occurs in almost all of sub dialect in Batusangkar’s language.

Batusangkar is the capital of Tanah Datar’s regency. This territory also has its own sub dialect. It is called Limo Kaum Sub dialect. Even this is the capital of Tanah Datar’s regency, it is very different with Minangkabaunese as standard language in West sumatera. Among all sub dialects in Tanah Datar language, Labuah sub dialect has more similarities with Minangkabaunese. For example the English word “before” means /*sebelum*/ in Indonesian and /*sabanta ko*/ in Minangkabaunese. In Tanah Datar language, this word has several different pronounciation. For example

1. Parambahan : /*sabonta ko*/
2. Sikaladi : /*santako*/
3. Dobok : */ sontoa go/*
4. Labuah : /*cago*/

The example above indicates that Labuah has the different pronunciations with Minangkabaunese rather than other territories. Each of those sub dialect is the standard sub dialect in its own territory. Even though every territory has its own sub dialect with different pronunciation, they still understand each other in daily conversation. As a result, the researcher was more interested to analyze the characteristic of Labuah sub dialect and then compare it with Minangkabunese as standard language in West Sumatera province.

Labuah is a region located in regency of Tanah Datar. Like another region, Labuah also has its own sub dialect which is called Labuah sub dialect. There are some differences between Labuah sub dialect and Minangkabaunese as standard language in spoken activities. In this paper, Labuah sub dialect was compared with Minangkabaunese in the way of pronounces. In analyzing the sound pattern, Phonology has big role to indicate the characteristic of each language. Phonology is the study of the organization of sound in a language. At least there are two aspects that should be considered in phonology: (1) The inventory of sounds that a language has. For example, English has sounds which do not occur in French. (2) How each sound is pronounced and how sounds affect and are affected by the sounds around them. It means that how the sound is produced affect the variation of language itself. If we relate between dialect and the study of phonology, it clears that every area even they are in the same region have some different way in communication and it can be identified based on phonological side. Analyzing the variations of language can

be done by using phonological study by identifying the characteristic of that language in some aspects such as vowel, consonant, diphthong and lexical change. This theory was used as a guideline in doing this research.

There are some differences of vowel, consonant, diphthong, and lexicon vocabulary between Minangkabaunese and Labuah dialect. After seeing the differences of dialects, it clears that Labuah dialect is unique and also Labuah dialect give contribution to enrich the varieties of language in West Sumatera province.In this study, oral spoken in daily life of Labuah society will be used as source data to fulfill the research.

**1.2. Limitation of the Problem.**

The problem in this paper is limited to analyze the differences of lexicon vocabulary in oral between Minangkabau as standard language and Labuah Sub-Dialect.

**1.3. Formulation of the Problem**

Related of the previous background and limitation of the problem, the problem was formulated into: what are the differences of lexicon between Minangkabaunese as standard language and Labuah sub dialect?

**1.4. Purpose of the Paper**

The purpose of this research is to describe the lexical differences between Minangkabunese as standard language and Labuah dialect

.

### 1.5. Subject of the Study

In this research, the data were the utterance from native speakers of Mnangkabaunese and Labuah Sub-dialect. The choosing process refers to the category of informant written by Muhsun. According to Muhsun (1995:106), the informant must be: (1) male or female (2) age between 25 -65 years old (3) parents, wife or husband of informant born and grow in that area (4) low education, educated minimal secondary education level (5) middle social status (6) work as farmer or laborer (7) has the purity of his/her language and society (8) can speak Indonesian (9) Healthy. The informants of this research are 6 people of Labuah Sub-Dialect related to the criteria of informants above.

### 1.6. Technique of Collecting Data

According to Alwasilah (2006:151-157), there are five techniques in collecting data in linguistics; survey, experiment, interview, observation, and document analysis. Refers to the theory from Alwasilah, the technique of collecting data is listed as follow:

1. Making the list of vocabularies of Minangkabau language
2. Interviewing the informants about the pronunciation of the vocabularies in Labuah Sub-Dialect
3. Transcribing the pronounciation of the vocabularies in to written form.

### 1.7. Technique of Analysis Data

To do the analysis of data, the researcher followed the following steps:

a. Transcribing the written form vocabularies into table

b. Making phonetic transcription of the vocabularies

c. Finding the similarities and differences between Labuah Sub-Dialect and Minangkabaunese as standard language

d. Making conclusion after comparing the language used in Labuah Sub-Dialect and Miinangkabaunese as standard language.