



## **PHONETIC AND PHONOLOGICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN BATUSANGKAR SUB-DIALECT AND LINTAU BUO SUB-DIALECT**

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### **Abstract**

This research investigates the comparison between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect, which focuses on phonetic and phonological aspects. The aim of this study is to identify the types of sound changes that occur between two sub-dialects in the same language from phonetic and phonological aspects. This research used a descriptive method. The researcher used elicitation techniques in conducting interviews to collect data from each informant. The results of this study indicate that there are 13 sound changes, which are divided into 5 vowel changes, that are [a] to [əʊ], [ɪ], [ə], and [ɑ:] to [ɔ:]. Then, 4 consonant changes, that are [k] to [ŋ], [r] to [w] and [ʍ], and [t] to [m], and 4 diphthong changes, that are [ɪa] to [ɪə] and [ɪʊ], [ʊa] to [ʊə] and [ʊ]. In addition, there are sound changes caused by phonological processes; assimilation, dissimilation, insertion, and deletion. Furthermore, there are several words that have full vocabulary changes. The results show that the pronunciation between the two sub-dialects is different. The significant changes occurred when the word in sound [a] in Batusangkar sub-dialect is changes to [o] in Lintau Buo sub-dialect and the word, which have a phonological process that is deletion.

**Key words:** Phonetic and phonological aspect, Batusangkar sub-dialect, Lintau Buo sub-dialect

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

In daily conversation, people in the same language are sometimes observed to use different diction referring to the same meaning. They not only use different dictions, but they also pronounce the same word differently. This

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indicates that language has several varieties, called dialect. Such differences are studied in dialectology.

Dialectology is a branch of linguistics that studies dialects by looking at different dialects in several aspects. According to Ogden (2009), dialectology is the study of regional variation of language. In this case, dialectology analyzes the content of language, structure of language, and function: vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, usage, social function, artistic, and literary expression. Meanwhile, Chambers and Trudgill (2004) state that dialect terms refer to variations or differences in a language, grammatically, lexically, and phonologically.

The presence of language elements in dialects makes the pronunciation of each region is varied. The variation in this dialect is included in linguistic variation. According to Holmes (see Mujahidaturrahmah, 2018), a dialect is simply linguistic varieties which are distinguished in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation of people from different societies. Therefore, one of the causes of variations in a dialect is phonological variation which is divided into phonetic and phonemic.

According to Lass (1985:171-187), phonology is sub-discipline within linguistic concerned with the sound of the language and it concerned with the function, manner, and organization of sounds as linguistic elements. In the phonological variation, there is also phonological rule or phonological process. This process is divided into four types: assimilation, dissimilation, insertion, and deletion (Katamba, 1985; Lass, 1985; Rosa, 2013).

According to Lass (1985), the assimilation process is sound changes that resemble other sounds. Then, dissimilation is where sounds change become less similar to each other. Next, insertion, that is when there is an extra sound is added into other sounds and the last is deletion, which is when a weak consonant sound is not pronounced to create a new easier word to pronounce.

Whereas, Verhaar (1984:30) state that phonetics is a study of how one phoneme in a language is realized or pronounced and also studies how the human organ of speech is working, related to the use and the pronunciation of a language. According to Yule (2010), there are three different areas of phonetics, namely articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, and auditory phonetics.

Huber and Mukherjee (2009) acoustic phonetics is the study of the physical properties of speech sound waves in the air; the waveforms by which speech is transmitted. This is concerned with the physical properties of speech sounds as they travel in the air between the speaker's mouth and a listener's ear. Auditory phonetics concerns with how the sounds are perceived by the listeners and focused on the effect those sounds have when they reach the listener's ear and brain. Meanwhile, Ogden (2009:173) state that articulatory phonetics refers to the aspects of phonetics which looks at how the sounds of speech are made with the organs of the vocal tract. It divided into three areas to describe consonants. These are voicing, place of articulation and manner of articulation.

The study of phonetics and phonology can involve local languages, such as Minangkabau language. It is spoken by people throughout West Sumatra. In addition, it is also spoken in several other regions in Indonesia. The

study on phonetics and phonology in Minangkabaunese language has been done by previous researchers. Rahmadani, Agustina, and Amir (2013) focused her study by seeing the phonetic differences in Minangkabaunese. In this case, she analyzed Sinuruik and Kajai district in Talamau regency of Pasaman Barat by using a descriptive qualitative method. From the research that has been done, she analyzed the difference of vocals, consonants, diphthongs and the mixtures of them. As a result, she found the differences in phonetics and pronunciation in Minangkabaunese in Sinuruik and Kajai as follows: 9 differences vocals, 12 differences consonants, 3 differences diphthongs and 3 different mixtures.

In addition, Amri, Refnaldi, and Rosa (2013) studied phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language found in Padang area dialect used in Kuranji. They found two types of sound changes occur in Padang area dialect: loss and epenthesis. Besides, from 2 types of sound changes, they found six phonological rules of sound changes between standard Minangkabaunese language and Kuranji dialect. There are 5 phonological rules of sound changes for loss, and 1 phonological rule for epenthesis.

Furthermore, Febryan (2017) conducted a study on the dialectal comparison of Indropurodialect and standard Minangkabaunese by using a descriptive method. He compared the standard languages with other dialects in order to find out how close the relationship between the two languages was. This research was made to look at comparisons between Indropuro dialects and standard Minangkabaunese to get differences and similarities at the phonetic, phonemic, and lexical level. As a result, there are five differences from this study: (1) the changes of phoneme /r/ to be /ʁ/; (2) the addition of /ŋ/ in the end of the words; (3) the changes of diphthong /ua/, /ia/ and /ui/ into /u/ and /i/; (4) phoneme /a/ changes to be /ɛ/ in the first syllable; (5) full lexical changes. Even though the changes happen in the vocabularies, the words still have the same meaning as the standard Minangkabaunese.

Thus, from the researches that have been done above, there were only found the discussion about phonetics or phonology only, and no one discussed both of them. Therefore, this research needs to be done because there is a significant difference found between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect, especially in pronunciation. Therefore, in this research, the researcher deals with the phonetic and phonological comparison aspects between two sub-dialects, Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect. Through these aspects, the researcher examined the comparison of sounds of a language spoken by the human organ of speech and the aspects that exist in Batusangkar dialect and Lintau Buo dialect that make a difference in its pronunciation and where the sounds are from.

## **B. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research was conducted by using the descriptive method, where this research described the phonetic and the phonological comparison between Batusangkar and Lintau Buo sub-dialects. The descriptive method has emphasized the data that do not the number and applied from quantitative methods, but words and images. It is explaining the data and categorizing them in accordance with the

research questions. The data of this research was a comparison of the pronunciation between Batusangkar and Lintau Buo sub-dialects in terms of phonetics and phonological aspects.

In this research, the researcher himself was the key instrument to collect the data. Thus, the researcher directly went to the field to collect the data from the informants. Moreover, the additional instruments of this research were the Swadesh list (207 words) and 93 additional words needed and a tape recorder. The Swadesh list was used as the interview guideline and as the basic instruments for conducting interviews with informants. The tape recorder was used to record the interview between the researcher and the informants. The data of this research were collected by using a direct method. The researcher went to the field to gather information. By using the elicitation technique, the researcher did the interview with the informants from each region. The researcher asked about vocabularies based on the Swadesh list and the additional words that have been prepared. Then, the data which contain information were recorded and wrote in the notebook and recording was done in order to provide more accurate data.

## C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Findings

The discussion of this research is divided into the sound changes of Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect based on the phonetic and phonological process. Basically, there are thirteen pairs of sound changes, four phonological processes, and several lexical differences that can be seen by using the concept of minimal pair.

Based on the data analysis, there are thirteen sound changes found between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect. The table below shows the process of sound changes between two sub-dialects.

Table 1. Sound changes between Batusangkar and Lintau Buo sub-dialect

| Batusangkar sub-dialect | Lintau Buo sub-dialect | Meaning        | Explanation                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| [baputa]                | [baputəu]              | (127) 'turn'   | Changes of [a] into [əu]       |
| [laloʔ]                 | [loloʔ]                | (109) 'sleep'  | Changes of [a] into [o]        |
| [sandao]                | [sɪndao]               | (262) 'a burp' | Changes of [a] into [ɪ]        |
| [paga]                  | [pagə]                 | (247) 'fence'  | Changes of [a] into [ə]        |
| [ba:ŋok]                | [bɔ:ŋok]               | (101) 'breath' | Changes of [ɑ:] into [ɔ:]      |
| [ma:gia]                | [mɑ:giə]               | (130) 'give'   | Changes of [ɪa] into [ɪə]      |
| [ajra]                  | [ajɪu]                 | (152) 'water'  | Changes of [ɪa] into [ɪu]      |
| [dʒaoa]                 | [dʒaʊə]                | (200) 'far'    | Changes of [ʊa] into [ʊə]      |
| [ikua]                  | [iku]                  | (71) 'tail'    | Changes of [ʊa] into sound [ʊ] |
| [keneʔ]                 | [ŋeneʔ]                | (34) 'small'   | Changes of [k] into [ŋ]        |
| [bɔruaʔ]                | [bɔwɔaʔ]               | (188) 'bad'    | Changes of [r] into [w]        |
| [uraŋ]                  | [uɯaŋ]                 | (40) 'man'     | Changes of [r] into [u]        |
| [tɪpi]                  | [mɪpi]                 | (37) 'thin'    | Changes of [t] into [m]        |

From the table above, there are sound changes that occurred between vowel and vowel, vowel and diphthong, and also consonants and consonants. In addition, there are also phonological processes found between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect. The processes can be learned from the table below.

Table 2. Assimilation process

| Batusangkar sub-dialect | Phonetic transcription | Lintau Buo sub-dialect | Phonetic transcription | Meaning |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| (21) saketek            | [saketɛʔ]              | sengenek               | [seŋenɛʔ]              | ‘few’   |
| (40) urang              | [uran]                 | ughang                 | [ughan]                | ‘man’   |
| (188) buruak            | [buruaʔ]               | buwuak                 | [bowuaʔ]               | ‘bad’   |
| (222) bansaik           | [bansaiʔ]              | bansek                 | [banseʔ]               | ‘poor’  |

There is an assimilation process that occurred from the data in the table. There are sounds in Lintau Buo sub-dialect that resemble the sound of Batusangkar sub-dialect. The second process is dissimilation. The example shows in the following table.

Table 3. Dissimilation process

| Batusangkar sub-dialect | Phonetic transcription | Lintau Buo sub-dialect | Phonetic transcription | Meaning  |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| (68) gomok              | [gomoʔ]                | lomak                  | [lomaʔ]                | ‘grease’ |
| (73) rambuik            | [rambuʔ]               | obuak                  | [obuaʔ]                | ‘hair’   |
| (89) lihia              | [lihia]                | katoliu                | [katolɽu]              | ‘neck’   |
| (134) manyuci           | [majotʃi]              | manyosa                | [majosa]               | ‘wash’   |

There is a dissimilation process based on the table above. The words in Batusangkar sub-dialect undergo a dissimilation process, which is the words has become less alike each other. Then, the third process is assimilation. The example shows in the following table.

Table 4. Insertion process

| Batusangkar sub-dialect | Phonetic transcription | Lintau Buo sub-dialect | Phonetic transcription | Meaning  |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| (8) ko                  | [ko]                   | iko                    | [iko]                  | ‘this’   |
| (12) sia                | [sia]                  | siapo                  | [siapo]                | ‘who’    |
| (14) dima               | [dima]                 | dimano                 | [dimano]               | ‘where’  |
| (15) bilo               | [bɽlo]                 | pabilo                 | [pabilo]               | ‘when’   |
| (28) lapan              | [lapan]                | salapan                | [salapan]              | ‘eight’  |
| (44) ama                | [ama]                  | amak                   | [amaʔ]                 | ‘mother’ |
| (45) abu                | [abu]                  | kabuik                 | [kabuʔ]                | ‘dust’   |

In short, the additional sound on the table above are [ɪ], [pɔ], [no], [pa], [ʔ], [sa], and [ɪk]. This word got an additional sound in the beginning and in the final position in words and that creates new words that are similar and resemble each other in Lintau Buo sub-dialect. Then, the last process is deletion. The example can be seen in the table below.

Table 5. Deletion process

| Batusangkar sub-dialect | Phonetic transcription | Lintau Buo sub-dialect | Phonetic transcription | Meaning                      |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| (2) kau                 | [kaʊ]                  | au                     | [aʊ]                   | ‘you’ <i>sing.</i> ,<br>thou |
| (9) itu                 | [itʊ]                  | tu                     | [tʊ]                   | ‘that’                       |
| (10) disiko             | [disiko]               | siko                   | [siko]                 | ‘here’                       |
| (54) rimbo              | [rimbo]                | imbo                   | [imbo]                 | ‘forrest’                    |
| (17) indak              | [indaʔ]                | Idak                   | [idaʔ]                 | ‘not’                        |
| (252) karupuak          | [karʊpʊaʔ]             | kupuak                 | [kʊpʊaʔ]               | ‘crackers’                   |
| (284) pariwuak          | [pariʋʊaʔ]             | piwuak                 | [piʋʊaʔ]               | ‘pot’ (for<br>cooking)       |

There is a removing sound in the initial of word, in the middle and in the final position in words from Batusangkar sub-dialect to Lintau Buo sub-dialect.

Another change among Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect is lexical differences. Several lexicon or vocabularies in Lintau Buo sub-dialect are different from Batusangkar sub-dialect. The example of these differences can be seen in the table below.

Table 6. Lexical differences between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect

| Batusangkar sub-dialect | Phonetic transcription | Lintau Buo sub-dialect | Phonetic transcription | Meaning            |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) den                 | [den]                  | awak                   | [awaʔ]                 | ‘I’                |
| (20) satangah           | [sataŋah]              | sakorek                | [sakoreʔ]              | ‘some’             |
| (78) muluik             | [mʊlʊiʔ]               | muncuang               | [mʊntʃʊaŋ]             | ‘mouth’            |
| (105) tau               | [taʊ]                  | obe                    | [obe]                  | ‘know’ (a<br>fact) |
| (129) jatua             | [dʒatʊa]               | balobuak               | [balobʊaʔ]             | ‘fall’             |
| (136) elo               | [elɔ:]                 | jujuik                 | [dʒʊdʒʊiʔ]             | ‘pull’             |
| (137) dorong            | [doroŋ]                | tundo                  | [tʊndɔ:]               | ‘push’             |
| (190) kumua             | [kʊmʊa]                | kubang                 | [kʊbaŋ]                | ‘dirty’            |
| (250) kamar             | [kamar]                | biliak                 | [bɪliʔ]                | ‘room’             |

|               |          |          |           |                     |
|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------------|
| (270) babi    | [babɪ]   | kondiak  | [kondɪaʔ] | ‘pig’               |
| (275) bodoh   | [bodɔ:h] | bongak   | [boŋaʔ]   | ‘stupid’,<br>‘fool’ |
| (286) kaliki  | [kalɪkɪ] | singkone | [sɪŋkone] | ‘papaya’            |
| (288) muko    | [muko]   | dopan    | [dopan]   | ‘front’             |
| (292) sombong | [sombɔŋ] | onge     | [oŋeh]    | ‘arrogant’          |
| (298) galok   | [galoʔ]  | kolom    | [kolom]   | ‘dark’              |

In short, from the analysis above, the lexical or vocabulary changes from Batusangkar to Lintau Buo sub-dialect is totally different. These changes can be said as uniqueness vocabulary change. Therefore, these lexical differences enrich the uniqueness among Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect.

Based on the data analysis above, there are 13 sound changes between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect. They are divided into 3 vowel changes; [a] into [ɪ], [o], [ə], and [ɑ:] into [ɔ:], 4 consonant changes; [k] into [ŋ], [r] into [w] and [ɰ], and [t] into [m], 1 vowel change into diphthong; [a] into [əʊ], 1 diphthong change into vowel; [ʊa] into [ʊ], and 3 changes of diphthong; [ɪa] into [ɪə] and [ɪʊ], and [ʊa] into [ʊə]. In other words, it can be said that Batusangkar sub-dialect has 2 vowel sounds, 4 consonant sounds, and 3 diphthongs that changes into Lintau Buo sub-dialect. Meanwhile, Lintau Buo sub-dialect has 4 vowel sounds, 5 consonant sounds, and 4 diphthongs. Besides that, there are the words that undergo the phonological processes; assimilation, dissimilation, insertion, and deletion. In addition, there are also the changes in words from Batusangkar sub-dialect to Lintau Buo sub-dialect (the changes of lexicon).

## 2. Discussion

This study analyzed about the comparison of phonetic and phonological aspects used in Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect. The focus of this study is phonetic and phonological comparison found among these two sub-dialects. Then, the findings of the study are the comparisons between the two sub-dialects that covered about sound changes which are studied from the phonetic and phonological aspects in it and see the sound changes based on those aspects.

There are eleven sound changes and several words that undergoes to the phonological processes found between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect. The sound changes are [a] into [ɪ], [a] into [o], [a] into [ə], [ɑ:] into [ɔ:], [k] into [ŋ], [r] into [w], [r] into [ɰ], [t] into [m], [a] into [əʊ], [ʊa] into [ʊ], [ɪa] into [ɪə], [ɪa] into [ɪʊ], and [ʊa] into [ʊə]. From these changes, there are seven vowels changes found, that are [a], [ɪ], [ə], [o], [ɑ:], [ɔ:], and [ʊ]. Seven consonants changes, that are [k], [r], [w], [t], [m], [ŋ], and [ɰ] and six diphthongs changes, that are [ɪa], [ɪə], [ɪʊ], [əʊ], [ʊa], and [ʊə]. Besides that, several consonants sound is related to the changes, that are b, k, ŋ, t, n, d, w, m, r, s, l, tʃ, p, h, ɰ, j, and j. According to Ogden (2009), to describe consonants, articulatory phonetics can be divided into three areas. These are voice, place of articulation and manner of articulation.

Based on place of articulation, the consonant sound in Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect is divided into bilabial [p], [b], and [m], alveolar [t] and [d], velar [k] and [ŋ], [g], and [ŋ], and glottal [h]. Based on manner of articulation, the consonants in two sub-dialects is divided into stop [t], [d], [p], [b], and [k], fricative [s], affricative [tʃ], approximant [l], [r] and [w], nasal [m], [n], [ŋ] and [ŋ], and lateral [l].

However, there is no velar glide voiced sound “[w]” found in Batusangkar sub-dialect, but it is found in the Lintau Buo sub-dialect, such as in word "boghe" [bouʒe] which means ‘rice’.

Moreover, there are seven vowel sounds found among Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect. They are low back round vowel [a], mid-front unrounded vowel [e], front high unrounded vowel [i], mid-back unrounded vowel [o], high back rounded vowel [u], high mid-central vowel [ə], low back unrounded vowel [ɑ:], and mid-back rounded vowel [ɔ:].

On the other hand, there is no back low sound [ɑ:] found in Lintau Buo sub-dialect. In Batusangkar sub-dialect, this vowel occurs in the middle position in a word, before and after consonant sound. For example in the word "baangok" [ba:ŋok] means breath. It can be seen that the vowel [ɑ:] is after and before a consonant that is consonant [b] and [ŋ]. Meanwhile, there are also vowels of Lintau Buo sub-dialect that cannot be found in Batusangkar sub-dialect. That is a mid-central sound [ə] and a mid-back sound [ɔ:]. These vowels occur after a consonant and in the final position in a word, such as "page" [pagə] means 'fence' and “boongok” [bo:ŋoʔ] means ‘breath’. It can be seen that the vowel [ə] is after consonant [g].

According to Dardjowidjojo (2018) in Putra explains that a diphthong is the sound of a combination of two different vowels in the same syllable, and then the stronger stress falls on the first vowel. In Batusangkar sub-dialect has two diphthong sounds, [ɪa] and [ʊa]. While in Lintau Buo sub-dialect there are four diphthongs, [ɪə], [ɪʊ], [əʊ], and [ʊə].

Besides that, there are four phonological processes; assimilation, dissimilation, insertion, and deletion process. In the assimilation process, a sound change to resemble a nearby sound and it occur both backward or forward. For example [saketəʔ] ‘few’ is changed to [seŋetəʔ] ‘few’. In this case, sound [ŋ] is resembled [k] and sound [n] is resembled [t]. Then, dissimilation process is much rarer than the assimilation process. For example [gomoʔ] ‘grease’ is changed to [lomakʔ] ‘grease’. In this case, there are the changes consonant [g] to [l] and vowel [o] become [a]. Next process is insertion, there is an additional sound in a word. For example [ba:] ‘how’ is changed to [baʔpo] ‘how’. In this case, there are addition consonant [ʔ] and sound [po] in that word. The last process is deletion, that is the process in which speech sounds disappear from words. For example [indaʔ] ‘not’ is changed to [idaʔ] ‘not’. There is a deletion sound [n] in the middle position in that word.

On the other hand, these are several words that totally different found between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect. Those words have a different vocabulary. For example, the word "bodoh" [bodɔ:h] means 'stupid' in Batusangkar sub-dialect, but it changes to "bongak" [boŋaʔ] means ‘stupid’ in



Lintau Buo sub-dialect. This word has changed from one sub-dialect into another. Even though the changes are totally different, they still have the same meaning.

#### D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings of this study, found that there are 5 vowel changes, that are [a] into [əʊ], [a] into [ɪ], [a] into [o], [a] into [ə], and [ɑ:] into [ɔ:], 4 diphthong changes, that are [ɪa] to [ɪə], [ɪa] to [ɪʊ], [ʊa] to [ʊə], and [ʊa] to [ʊ], and 4 consonant changes, that are [k] to [ŋ], [r] to [w], [r] to [ɹ], and [t] to [m]. Thus, from all the sound changes that occurred between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect, in vowel sounds changes, the most common is the change in vowel [a] to [o], where the sound [low-back unrounded] changes to [tense mid-back unrounded]. In consonant sound changes, the most common are the changes of consonant [r] to [w] and [ɹ], where sound changes [voice, alveolar, trill] become [voiced, velar, glide] and [voiced, velar, trill] whereas the most diphthong sound changes are the sound [əʊ]. Furthermore, there is also occurred phonological processes that occurred between Batusangkar sub-dialect and Lintau Buo sub-dialect; assimilation, dissimilation, insertion, and deletion. However, the more often process occurred among these two sub-dialects is a deletion process. On the other side, there are found some vocabulary changes among these two sub-dialects. This change is totally different between them.

The result of this study brings some suggestions to a lot of sides. For the reader, this paper can be used as referenced to conduct the research about dialectology, especially focuses on the phonetic and phonological aspects between two sub-dialects. It is suggested that the next researchers can develop their research related to this subject from a different perspective.

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