



Phonetic-phonological and Lexical Comparison of Lubuk Basung Sub-dialect with the Standard Minangkabaunese

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Abstract

The study aims to determine the differences between the Lubuk Basung sub-dialect located in Agam district, West Sumatera and the Minangkabau language as a standard dialect in West Sumatera province. In this study, find many things that will enrich our knowledge in the fields of grammar and linguistics and their relationship with dialectology. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. In this case, it is possible to compare two languages so that the differences, similarities, and uniqueness are found and to know how close the relationship between the languages is to be studied. Studies were conducted directly in Lubuk Basung, Agam District, West Sumatra Province, and then compared to Minangkabau as the standard language of West Sumatra, which was studied in Belimbing District, Padang City, West Sumatra Province. Lubuk Basung sub-dialect which is located in Lubuk Basung in Agam District of West Sumatra Province, do not recognize phoneme /r/ and phoneme /a/ in the end of the word is omitted and the phoneme /a/ change into phonem /u/ at the end of the word.

Keywords: *Phonetic-phonological, Lexical Comparison, Sub-dialect of Minangkabau Language*

A. INTRODUCTION

The way of communication among people by using language is different in one province different region. For example, the people who live in capital city or Padang will have different way in communication with Lubuk Basung 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 that variation is commonly called as dialect. Francis (2006) explains that dialect is a substandard, low status, often rustic form of language, generally associated with the pesantry, the working class, or the other groups lacking in prestige. It means that the differences of dialect between one area and other area happen because of social factor.

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Any variety of language can be seen in some aspects such as differences of vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar from other varieties of same language called as a dialect. According to Trudgill (1998) dialect is defined as the differences between kinds of language in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. It is evident from the speaker's pronunciation of words as well as from the person's vocabulary and word choice in regular conversation. People that reside in the same area and frequently speak the same language communicate in similar ways. Speakers who are not close to one another frequently use diverse vocabulary. It refers to as a dialect.

The variations of language can be found in West Sumatera. The capital city in West Sumatera is Padang. The people who live in Padang use standard Minangkabau language to communicate each other. The 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, the Minangkabau language, but they still have some differences. According to Wardaugh (2002) the characteristics of the dialect are influenced by two factors, they are geographical condition and social factor which represented by the speakers. 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 phonological and lexical differences based on geography in Minangkabau area can be seen between Lubuk Basung sub-dialect with the standard Minangkabau.

Lubuk Basung is a city with sub-districts status which is the name of the capital city of Agam Regency, West Sumatera. The residents of Lubuk Basung continue to practice their culture, and practically all of them speak their local dialect on a daily basis. The earliest inhabitants continued to speak their dialect without really sharing any new terms. This action is almost like having a bad attitude. They are able to speak Minangkabau language in everyday conversation, but they are not aware of how the language has evolved. The younger generation continues to use this linguistic shift even at this age. This occurs because many young people have moved away from their villages for an extended period of time, either to work or study.

The standard of Minangkabau language in Padang and Lubuk Basung which is often called the Minangkabau language, are phonetically different. The distinction between the two can be explained by the variety of languages based mostly on pronunciation and sounds. The speaker's word pronunciation varies, which makes the difference clear. The differences between the two dialects can be heard in the way the words are pronounced. Most often, a word's sound change results from a phoneme change, which results in a different method to pronounce a word.

This study will discuss the phonetic-phonological field and lexical comparisons between sub-dialect Lubuk Basung and the standard Minangkabaunese. This is done because it is not possible to study an entire dialect because it will take a very long time, therefore the researcher studied

phonetic-phonological and lexical comparison between Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on limitation and formulation of the problem of this research, this method use was descriptive qualitative method because the research described and analyzed phonetic-phonological and lexical comparison of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese. It involves collecting data in order to test the hypothesis or to answer the research question that has been state among concerning the current of the subject of study (Gay, 1981:89). This research had three steps: collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the result of data analysis. Marshal (1995:41) states that the data of descriptive method are usually collected through participant, observation, in-depth interviewing, document analysis, unobtrusive measure and survey questioner. Thus, in the research the researcher collected the data as what they were in the field and described descriptively what were phonetic-phonological and lexical comparison of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese based on the precise data through list of question which consist of list of words of Swadesh list and record.

In this research, the data were the utterance from native speaker of Lubuk Basung people and Padang people. The data will be 200 lexicon, the data were choose from Swadesh list Malay table Minangkabau language and a few additions from the words that use in daily life by Lubuk Basung people. The words that choose will classify to be noun, verb, and adjective.

To collect the data, the researcher used instrument in the form of list as guidance to ask the native speaker. This list of words contains 200 vocabularies consists of terms about part of body, terms about kinship relationship, terms about village life and society, terms about colors, terms about works, terms about nature conditions. This study required the use of four instruments. Because this a descriptive study, the researcher was the first instrument, and the researcher has collected the data directly. The instruments of the research were:

1. *First was the research himself.* The researcher collected the data from 10 informants, 5 from Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the rest from Padang as standard Minangkabaunese spoken by Minangkabau people.
2. *The next instrument was a list of words.* The list of words includes basic words from the Swadesh list as well as some additional words from basic vocabularies used in everyday conversation by Lubuk Basung sub-dialect.
3. *Standard Minangkabau word list* was taken from Swadesh list Malay Table Minangkabau language, the sources taken from Wikipedia.
4. *Writing tools* such as pen and paper to take some notes about the specific words spoken by informants.
5. *Recorder* such as a smartphone or film camera to take the documentation of the interview between researcher and informants.

To make the process of collecting the data easier, the table have created based on Malay Swadesh list to compare Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and standard Minangkabaunese.

Techniques of data collection that had been used by the researcher were (1) observing directly to the field research, (2) listening and recording conversation of Lubuk Basung people, (3) researcher asked the conversation about vocabularies based on a list of words in Swadesh list that have prepared, (4) taking a note about original word that unique in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect, (5) listing the words based on noun, verb and adjective.

The techniques of data analysis were in several steps. The researcher analyzed the data based on the procedures (1) transcribing the data selected from the field research, (2) replaying the recorded data and categorizing the data as original utterance of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect or not, (3) finding the original words (unique) and utterances, and the translating the data into English, (4) finding the phonetic-phonological and lexical differences between Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese, (5) finding the phonetic-phonological and lexical similarities between Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese, (6) making conclusion after compared in phonetic-phonological and lexical between Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese.

The data analyzed using technique of dialectometry (Mahsun, 1995). The formula is:

$$\text{Index } d\% = (s \times 100\%) / n$$

d: vocabulary distance in percentage (%)

s: number of lexical differences compared to other OP

n: number of total lexical

After analyzing the data, the result analyzed use the percentage by Guiter, 1973 (in Mahsun, 1995). The percentage as follows:

- a) Differences >80% are considered as language difference
- b) Differences 50-80% are considered as dialect difference
- c) Differences 31-50% are considered as sub-dialect difference
- d) Differences 21-30% are considered as difference in speech
- e) Differences <20% are considered no difference

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Findings

According to analysis about phonetic-phonological and lexical comparison between standard Minangkabau and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect, there are two conclusions that can be drawn. The first, there are some differences in phonetic-phonological on the standard Minangkabau and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. They are consisted of phoneme /a/ in the end of the word the standard Minangkabau is omitted in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. For example, lexical 'kasur' *kasua* [kasua] /kasua/ 'mattress' in the standard Minangkabau will be change into 'kasur' *kasu* [kasu] /kasu/ 'mattress' in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. Then, phoneme /a/ changed to be /u/ in the end of the word. For example, lexical 'air' *aia* [aia] /aia/ 'water' in the standard Minangkabau will be change into 'air' *aiu* [aiu] /aiu/ 'water' in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. Next, phoneme /r/ changed to be /ɾ/. For example,

lexical ‘lurus’ *luruiah* [lʊrɔh] /lʊrɔih/ ‘straight’ in the standard Minangkabau will change into ‘lurus’ *lughuiah* [lʊʁɔih] /lʊʁɔih/ ‘straight’ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect.

The second one is the differences in lexicon and vocabulary on the standard Minangkabau and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. For example, lexical ‘rambut’ *rambuik* [rambɔiʔ] /rambɔiʔ/ ‘hair’ in the standard Minangkabau will change into ‘rambut’ *ambuak* [ambɔaʔ] /ambɔaʔ/ ‘hair’ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect.

The researcher found more differences because by knowing difference, especially the word that is unfamiliar for standard Minangkabau, it makes the research become more interesting. In short, in the research finding can be described in the following list.

Finding Differences in phonetic-phonology.

no	findings on differences in phonetic-phonological	the standard Minangkabau	Lubuk Basung sub-dialect	meaning
1	phoneme /a/ in the end of the word is omitted in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect	<i>kasua</i> [kasɔa] /kasɔa/ <i>ancua</i> [ancɔa] /ancɔa/	<i>kasu</i> [kasɔ] /kasɔ/ <i>ancu</i> [ancɔ] /ancɔ/	mattress broken
2	phoneme /a/ change to be /u/ in the end of the word	<i>aia</i> [aia] /aia/ <i>galia</i> [galia] /galia/	<i>aiu</i> [aiɔ] /aiɔ/ <i>galiu</i> [galɔ] /galɔ/	water dodgy
3	phoneme /r/ change to be /ʁ/	<i>darah</i> [darh] /darah/ <i>rimbo</i> [rimbo] /rimbo/	<i>daghah</i> [daʁah] /daʁah/ <i>ghimbo</i> [ʁimbo] /ʁimbo/	broken forest

Finding differences in lexicon and vocabulary.

no	finding on differences in lexicon	the standard Minangkabau	Lubuk Basung sub-dialect	meaning
1	vocabulary differences or full lexicon	<i>berang</i> [beraŋ] /beraŋ/ <i>rambuik</i> [rambɔiʔ] /rambɔiʔ/	<i>bangih</i> [baŋih] /baŋih/ <i>ambuak</i> [ambɔaʔ] /ambɔaʔ/	angry hair

2. Discussion

In analyzing phonetic-phonological and lexical comparison, it needs to be understood that the analysis cannot be separated from the word, how the vocabulary in a language is structured, how people use the word, type of relationship of the word. Therefore by making these items as guideline, it will make us understand why language has many variations. By having these several ways, the differences occur in the standard Minangkabau and Lubuk basung sub-dialect. There are four differences: (1) phoneme /a/ in the end of the word is omitted in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect, (2) phoneme /a/ change to be phonem /u/ in the end of the word, (3) phoneme /r/ change to be /ʁ/, and (4) vocabulary change or full lexical.

The standard Minangkabau have differences with Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. Point one is differences in phonetic-phonological level. First, the word that contains phoneme /a/ in the standard Minangkabau is omitted in Lubuk

Basung sub-dialect. for example, lexical ‘kasur’ *kasua* [kasua] /kasua/ ‘mattress’ which its commonly used by Minangkabau people changed into ‘kasur’ *kasu* [kasu] /kasu/ ‘mattress’ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. It must understood that this differences only happen if last diphthong /ua/ in the standard Minangkabau, then the phoeneme /a/ will omitted in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and it should be underlined that happen at the end of the word. Another example, lexical ‘hancur’ *ancua* [ancoa] /ancoa/ ‘broken’ in the standard Minangkabau changed into ‘hancur’ *ancu* [ancu] /ancu/ ‘broken’ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. It means that phoneme /a/ is omitted at the end.

Then, the the phoneme /a/ in the standard Minangkabau changed into /u/ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. For example, lexical ‘air’ *aia* [aia] /aia/ ‘water’ in the standard Minangkabau changed into word ‘air’ *aiu* [aiu] /aiu/ ‘water’ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. It should be underline that this differences only happen if last diphtong /ia/ in the standard Minangkabau, then the phoeneme /a/ changed into /u/ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and this happens at the end of the word. Another example, lexical ‘curang’ *galia* [galia] /galia/ ‘dodgy’ in the standard Minangkabau changed into ‘curang’ *galiu* [galiu] /galiu/ ‘dodgy’ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. It means that phoneme /a/ replaced to be /u/. It supported by the researchers that have been conducted the research about phoneme /a/ changed into phoneme /u/ between dialect of Minangkabau language and the standard Minangkabau language, Faizah (2018) found that there a different between Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya and the standard Minangkabaunese, which is phoneme /a/ changed into /u/ at the end of the word. It occurred in the word ‘water’, ‘air’ *aia* [aia] /aia/ in the standard Minangkabau changed into ‘air’ *aiu* [aiu] /aiu/ ‘water’ at Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya. It also happens in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect, the word ‘air’ *aia* [aia] /aia/ ‘water’ in the standard Minangkabau changed into ‘air’ *aiu* [aiu] /aiu/ ‘water’ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect.

Third, the characteristics of Lubuk Basung sub-dialect occurs in phoneme /r/ changed to be /ʁ/. For example, word ‘darah’ *darah* [darah] /darah/ ‘blood’ in the standard Minangkabau changed into word ‘darah’ *daghah* [daʁah] /daʁah/ ‘blood’ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. From this example, it clears that the differences occurs in the middle of the word. It means phoneme /r/ replaced to be /ʁ/. Another example, word ‘hutan’ *rimbo* [rimbo] /rimbo/ ‘forest’ in the standard Minangkabau changed into word ‘hutan’ *ghimbo* [ʁimbo] /ʁimbo/ ‘forest’ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. From this example, it clears that the differences occurs in the beginning position of the word. So, phoneme /r/ changed to be /ʁ/ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect can occur in beginning and middle position of the word. It supported by the researchers that have been conducted the research about phoneme /r/ changed to be /ʁ/ between dialect of Minangkabau language and the standard Minangkabau language, Zara (2023) found that there a different between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub-dialect in Sijunjung and the standard Minangkabaunese, which is phoneme /r/ changed into /ʁ/. It occurred in the word ‘new’, ‘baru’ *baru* [baru] /baru/ ‘new’ in the standard Minangkabaunese changed to be ‘baru’ *baghu* [baʁu] /baʁu/ ‘new’ in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub-dialect in Sijunjung. It also happens at Lubuk Basung sub-dialect, the word ‘baru’ *baru* [baru] /baru/

‘new’ in the standard Minangkabaunese changed to be ‘baru’ *baghu* [‘baghu] /baghu/ ‘new’ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect.

Next, point two is differences in lexicon or vocabulary. The differences between the standard Minangkabau and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect also occurs in the lexicon totally. It means that changing occurs in lexical or word totally or it can be called as vocabulary change. For example, word ‘marah’ *berang* [beraŋ] /beraŋ/ ‘angry’ in the standard Minangkabau totally changed into ‘marah’ *bangih* [baŋih] /baŋih/ ‘angry’ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. In this case, all phonemes in word *berang* totally changed into word *bangih*. It also occurs in word ‘rambut’ *rambuik* [ramboiʔ] /ramboiʔ/ ‘hair’ in the standard Minangkabau totally changed into ‘rambut’ *ambuak* [ambuʔ] /ambuʔ/ ‘hair in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect. It means all vocabularies, pronunciations, and phonemes are changed. It supported by the researchers that have been conducted the research about the lexicon differences between dialect of Minangkabau language and the standard Minangkabau language, Yandra (2013) found that there a numbers of lexicon which is totally different between Labuah sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese. It occurred in the word ‘marah’ *berang* [beraŋ] /beraŋ/ ‘angry’ in the standard Minangkabaunese totally change into ‘marah’ *marabo* [marabo] /marabo/ ‘angry’. In lubuk Basung sub-dialect also use different lexicon in expressing the word ‘angry’. Lubuk Basung sub-dialect use lexicon ‘marah’ *bangih* [baŋih] /baŋih/

From the analysis and research findings, it clears that the standard Minangkabau has own characteristics. It makes the words pronounced differently but still has same meaning. The differences can occur in vocabulary and pronunciation. It proves that the standard Minangkabau is different with Lubuk Basung sub-dialect to some cases. Therefore, both of the native speakers understand the meaning of the words each other.

Of the total 200 vocabularies or word used in the research data, there were 67 different words found between Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese. These 67 different vocabularies are divided into (1) phoneme /a/ in the end of the word is omitted in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect, (2) phoneme /a/ change to be phonem /u/ in the end of the word, (3) phoneme /r/ change to be /ʁ/, and (4) vocabulary change or full lexical. In order to see the percentage of the differences of the phonetic-phonological and lexicon or vocabulary, the researcher use the formula that introduced by Guiter. The percentage of differences can be seen as below:

The percentage of the phonetic-phonology and lexicon differences:

$$\text{Index } d\% = (67 \times 100\%) / 200$$

$$d\% = 33,5\%$$

The researcher found the percentage of the lexical differences were 33,5%. Based on the percentage of the lexical differences, it can be stated that the differences between Lubuk Basung and the standard Minangkabau are subdialect differences. According to Guiter (Ayatrohaedi, 1985), if the percentage of the lexical differences is 31% until 50%, it is considered as subdialect differences. This result was also similar with the research that have been conducted by

Nurvemi (2019) who conducted a research about lexical variation of Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialect. In this research. It was found that percentage of lexical differences were 36%. She stated that the level of language variation between was still sub-dialect differences. Different with what Syahrir (2018) found in her research, found the number of language variation in three regencies in Riau Province is in the level of speech. She found that lexical differences under 30%. She found the lexical differences between three different areas are 14,5%, 29,5% and 27%. Thus, it is considered as speech differences.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusion

In the development of the language, phonetic-phonological and lexical differences between the standard Minangkabau and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect used often appear. One of the phenomenon of phonetic and lexical differences are find in the standard Minangkabau and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect used which has many differences. From the discussion and finding in this research, it can be concluded that:

- (1) Phoneme /a/ in the end of the word the standard Minangkabau is omitted in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect.
- (2) Phoneme /a/ in the standard Minangkabau change into /u/ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect used at the end of the word.
- (3) Phoneme /r/ in the standard Minangkabau change into /ʁ/ in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect.
- (4) Full lexicon or vocabulary change. The standard Minangkabau have different lexical or vocabulary with Lubuk Basung sub-dialect.

Then, it is found that there were 67different vocabularies or word in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabau from 200 words in total on this research. The percentage of phonetic-phonological and lexicon in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabau in this research has percentage of lexical differences 33,5%. It means the differences in Lubuk Basung and the standard Minangkabau are sub-dialect differences.

2. Suggestion

a. For the reader

The writer realizes that this papper is far for being perfect. Furthermore, the writer only analyzed about the phonological and lexical comparison in Lubuk Basung sub-dialect compared to the standard Minangkabau although these are many aspects can be done elated to language alternations. The writer suggests that, for the future writer might be interested in analyzing different dialect of other Minangkabau language. In the future, writer can continue this analysis from dialectal and others of lexical comparison.

b. For the researcher

For the next researchers, there are many aspect can be researched in the standard Minangkabau and Lubuk Basung sub-dialect used. Further, researchers are needed to conduct more accurate data and enrich the development of lexical phenomenon in both of the languages.

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