

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

**Revie Yandra¹, Refnaldi²,
Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
FBS Universitas Negeri Padang
Email: revie_yandra@ymail.com**

Abstrak

Kajian dalam penelitian ini untuk (1) mengidentifikasi perbedaan kosa kata antara bahasa dialek minangkabau di daerah Labuah yang berada di kabupaten Tanah Datar, Sumatera Barat dan bahasa standard Minangkabau sebagai bahasa dialek standar di Provinsi Sumatera Barat (2) mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis perbedaan kosa kata yang digunakan oleh masyarakat Labuah dalam berkomunikasi satu sama lainnya

Dalam makalah ini penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif, dalam hal ini memungkinkan untuk membandingkan antara dua dialek sehingga ditemukan perbedaan, persamaan kosa kata dengan makna yang berbeda, serta keunikan perubahan kosa kata.

Dari penelitian yang telah dilakukan, penulis menggunakan 150 sampel data guna melihat perbedaan bentuk-bentuk apa saja yang terjadi dalam sub dialek di desa Labuah. Dari 150 sampel tersebut penulis menemukan sub dialek di desa Labuah ini cenderung tidak menggunakan fonem / a / di awal dan di akhir kata kecuali kata pinjaman, dan bunyi / uah / pada akhir kata. Fonem / a / tersebut cenderung di ganti dengan / o /, dan / oa / bunyi / uah / di ganti dengan bunyi / ue /.

Dari makalah ini juga, penulis mengharapkan bahwa makalah ini dapat bermanfaat baik itu dalam pembelajaran sebagai tambahan ilmu dalam mempelajari Dialectology khususnya language variety.

Key Words: Lexical Comparison. Labuah sub dialect and standard Minangkabaunese

¹ Student of English Department Graduated on September 2013

²Advisor, Lecture of FBS UNP

A. Background of The Study

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 communication among people by using language is different in each province. For example, Minangkabau speaker will have a different way in communication 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.

In this case, Tanah Datar is different with other regencies in West Sumatera province. It has different language with others. Another characteristic of Tanah Datar language is the amount of dialects. 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 communication 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 kol/ in Minangkabaunese. In Tanah Datar language, this word has several different pronunciation.

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.

Dialectology study about language varieties including dialect used by smaller group than total community of speaker of the language. Richard *et al* (1985:80) defines that dialectology is study of the regional variation of language. In this case dialectology analyses the language content, structure, and function: vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, usage, social function, artistic, and literary expression. Most parts of language variation including dialect as variation of language and sub dialect as variation of dialect are discussed in dialectology.

1. Social Dialect

In every place, there will be class of people which distinguish the people base on the social class. According to Holmes (1995:194) dialect is simply linguistics varieties which are distinguished in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation; the speech of people from different social. As well as regional, groups may differ in this way. From this explanation, it is described distinguishable changing dialect to other dialect where people speaks are influenced vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation from the social background in community spread which show variation will differ in frequency from one social group to another in a pattern and predictable way.

2. Geographical Dialect

In addition to social status, dialect also occurs because the position of the area. It call geographical dialect. Chamber J.K *et al* (1980:6) states that dialects on the outer edges of the geographical area may be mutually intelligible but their ways will be linked by a chain of mutual intelligibility and

dialects are not mutually intelligible, but cumulative effect of the linguistics differences will be such that the greater the geographical separation, the greater the comprehension. It emphasizes that dialects is influenced by geographically and cooperation by people in the rural or in one area. There are some factors influenced in the geographical dialect as mutually intelligible: the degree exposure to the other language, degree of education and willingness to understand people.

In addition, it can be concluded that dialect may be seen as a variety of language in speech communities used by one occupational group or social class, and also variety of language in speech communities. As the result, dialect is particular language used by particular people in daily conversation; which is has particular form and has differences of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. The variation of language occurs because geographic factor and social factor.

3. Minangkabaunese and Labuah Sub-Dialect

One of the traditional languages in Indonesia is Minangkabau language. Minangkabau language can be found in territory of West Sumatra. Minangkabau language or “baso minang” is one of the language from Malay language was spoken by Minangkabau people as mother language, especially in West Sumatra province (unless the Mentawai islands), western part of the Riau province, Negeri Sembilan, and Malaysia. According to Jufrizal (2007:6-7), the Minangkabau language is surrounded by several other languages that belong to West Malay Polynesia.

Minangkabaunese is a language which is mostly used by people in Padang city and it is a standard language in West Sumatera Province. Nurfitri (2008:1) says for communication between minangkabau speakers that have many variations. Finally, Padang dialect is used as standard Minangkabau language or called “baso padang” or “baso urang awak” Padang dialect being references of standard Minangkabau language.

The characteristics of Minangkabau language compare with Indonesian language there is a difference in the using of vowel “a” and “e” in Indonesia language change into “o” in minangkabau language.

4. The Study of Lexical comparison

Language is a collection of the phrases that contains of lexical and every language have lexical that different with other language. Lexical itself to be related to the original meaning and do not influence with context in the phrase. Minangkabau language has differentiated lexical with Labuah sub dialect used, but also sometime they have similar lexical between Labuah sub dialect used with Minangkabau language used.

Chaer (1994:1) says that lexical is the meaning that appropriate with that reference, the meaning fitted with the observation result of the senses or the real meaning in our life. Between lexical and the meaning they have the strongest unit that make them unity. According to Amfatur (2004) says that lexical is the meaning that has lexeme although there is no context. For example horse lexeme has meaning lexical from the animal that has four legs and is riding on. The lexical and the meaning that has no context that influence each other.

Lexical or word change will give different meaning of word in dialect, the meaning of the word should be suitable with the dictionary that is created by the people as the standard of language. Robin (1991:22) says that word meanings are what are sought and what should be provided in comprehensive dictionaries of language. It means that word meaning in a language or in a dialect should be having a correct reference. In additions, Cline (1999) says that if there are choices between different types of definitions, the lexical definition is commonly thought of as the “real” definition, and because it describes how words are genuinely used.

In conclusions, it can be said that lexical is the original meaning from every word and there is no context that bind the word itself. Lexical can be also called the word that has real meaning. The lexical or word is something that in our mind that there is no context that influences the meaning and the lexical usually based on the vocabulary in the dictionary.

B. Research Method

This research applies descriptive research. In this research, the writer analyzed and makes a description about lexical comparison between Labuah sub dialect of Minangkabau and standard Minangkabaunese. The writer thinks that this is acceptable in doing this analysis because this analysis was analyzed the differences of lexicon vocabulary in oral between Labuah sub dialect of Minangkabau and Minangkabaunese as standard language.

The data are collected from the native speakers of Labuah sub dialect and native speakers of Minangkabaunese. In collecting data, the writer applies the technique according to Alwasilah (2006:151-157), interviewing the informants. There are some steps in collecting data. First, making the list of vocabularies of minangkabau language. Second, interviewing the informants about the pronunciation of vocabularies in Labuah sub dialect. Third, transcribing the pronunciation of the vocabularies into written form.

The data were analyzed by followed the following steps: (1) transcribing the written form vocabularies into table (2) making phonetic transcription of the vocabularies (3) finding the similarities and differences between Labuah sub dialect and Minangkabaunese as standard language (4) making conclusion after comparing the dialect used in Labuah nad Minangkabaunese as standard language.

C. Discussion

The researcher takes 150 data of the dialectical of Labuah Sub-dialect to be compared with standard Minangkabaunese. The informants are the native speaker of Labuah Sub-dialect and the word are listed in alphabetic sequence. The data from informants are recorded into tape recorder and then transcribed into written form to see the comparison clearly. According to the purpose of the paper, this research provides the list of the data for lexical differences between the standard Labuah Sub-dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese.

Furthermore, the analysis is presented clearly below based on Alwasilah teory (2006:151-157)

1. Phoneme / a / Changes into / o / at the firs syllable of the word, but not in some of borrowing words.

In many words of Labuah Sub-dialect the writer noticed that phenomena / a / in the standard Minangkabaunese is replaced to be phoneme / o /, except the borrowing word. It is different from the standard Minangkabaunese which often has phoneme / a /. Some of the example of the differences can be seen in the list below:

Table 1: Phoneme/ a / change into / o / at the first syllable of word, but not in some borrowing words.

- front
Vowel
#Vowel

-low
-back

→

Consonant

/

#Consonant

—

Consonant

No	Lexicon		Transcription		Meaning
	Standard Minangkabau nese	Labuah Sub-dialect	Standard Minangkaba unese	Labuah Sub-dialect	
1.	<i>galak</i>	<i>golak</i>	<i>/galak/</i>	<i>/golak/</i>	“laugh”
2.	<i>galok</i>	<i>golok</i>	<i>/galok/</i>	<i>/golok/</i>	‘dark’
3.	<i>pacah</i>	<i>pocah</i>	<i>/pacah/</i>	<i>/pocah/</i>	‘broke’
4.	<i>tagak</i>	<i>togak</i>	<i>/tagak/</i>	<i>/togak/</i>	‘stand

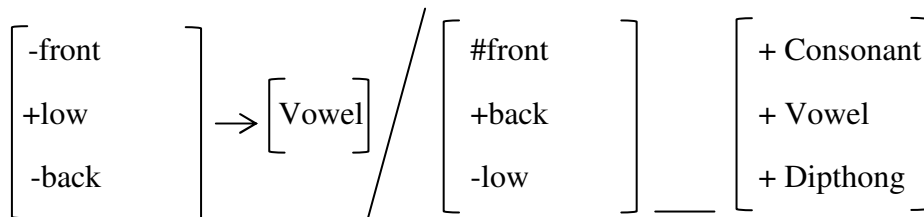
It is clear from the data that the phoneme / a / in the standard Minangkabaunese changed to be phoneme / o / in the Labuah Sub-dialect. It can be seen from the table above that people in Labuah use phoneme / a / at the first syllable of the word. This phoneme will changes into / o /.

This is characteristic of Labuah Sub-dialect that phoneme / a / in standard Minangkabaunese will change into / o / in Labuah Sub-dialect. Most of Labuah native speaker never use phoneme / a / at the first syllable of word, but some of borrowing words from Indonesia language or other language do not change, for example, word / *sawah* / ‘field’ / in standard Minangkabaunese is still pronounced / *sawah* / in Labuah sub-dialect. In others example, word / *kamar* / ‘room’ , is still pronounced / *kamar* / and word / *ladang* / ‘ field’ is pronounced / *ladang* /. So from this phenomena we can conclude that phoneme / a / in the first syllable of the word change to be / o / in Labuah sub- dialect, but some of borrowing words from Indonesian language or other language do not change.

2. Phoneme/ a / pronounced into / oa / at the end of the word.

People in Labuah seldom use phoneme / a / at the end of the word. Most of phoneme / a / at the end of the word is pronounced into / oa / in Labuah Sub-dialect. The example provide in table below:

Table 2: Phoneme / a / pronounced into / oa / at the end of the word.



No	Lexicon		Transcription		Meaning
	Standard Minangkabau nese	Labuah Sub-Dialect	Standard Minangkabau nese	Labuah Sub-Dialect	
1.	<i>saba</i>	<i>soboa</i>	/saba/	/soboa/	‘patient’
2.	<i>bana</i>	<i>bonoa</i>	/bana/	/bonoa/	‘true’
3.	<i>pasa</i>	<i>posoa</i>	/pasa/	/posoa/	‘market’
4.	<i>tampa</i>	<i>tompoa</i>	/tampa/	/tompoa/	‘bash’

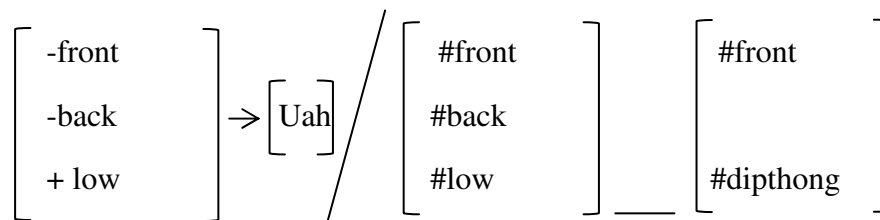
From the data above it can be concluded that sound / a / at the end of the word in the standard Minangkabaunese it will become sound / oa / in the

Labuah Sub-Dialect for example lexical / *saba* / ‘patient’ / *saba* / in the standard Minangkabaunese will be changed to be lexical / *soboa* / ‘patient’ / *soboa* / in the Labuah Sub-Dialect. The phenomena show the changes of the sound / *a* / change to be sound / *oa* /. In others example, word / *pasa* / ‘market’ / *pasa* / in the standard Minangkabaunese will change in the Labuah Sub-Dialect become / *posoa* / ‘market’ / *posoa* /. So, the phenomena occurs at the end of the words that caused the sound will change / *a* / change to be sound / *oa* / without change the meaning of the words. In the standard Minangkabaunese language, sound / *a* / is replaced to be sound / *oa* / in Labuah Sub-Dialect, it just happened at the end of the word.

3. Sound / uah / in the standard Minangkabaunese is pronounced / ue / in Labuah Sub-Dialect at the end of word.

The differences in the standard Minangkabaunese and Labuah Sub-Dialect also occurs in the sound / *uah* / which is changed into / *ue* /. It can be studied from the following list:

Table 3 : sound / *uah* / change into / *ue* / at the end of the word.



No	Lexicon		Transcription		Meaning
	Standard Minangkabaunese	Labuah Sub-Dialect	Standard Minangkabaunese	Labuah Sub-Dialect	
1	<i>tujuh</i>	<i>tujue</i>	<i>/tjuah/</i>	<i>/tjue/</i>	‘seven’
2.	<i>sapuluah</i>	<i>sapulue</i>	<i>/sapuluah/</i>	<i>/sapulue/</i>	‘ten’
3.	<i>labuah</i>	<i>lobue</i>	<i>/labuah/</i>	<i>/lobue/</i>	‘road’
4.	<i>basuah</i>	<i>basue</i>	<i>/basuah/</i>	<i>/basue/</i>	‘clean’

From the table above, it is clear that sound / *uah* / at the end of the word in the standard Minangkabaunese change into sound / *ue* / in Labuah Sub-Dialect. It must be notice that this change only happens at the end of the world. For example, in the word /*tujuh* / ‘seven’ in the standard Minangkabaunese change into lexical / *tujue* / ‘seven’ / *tjue/* and it also happens in word “*namuah*” in the standard Minangkabaunese will change into lexical ‘*omue*’ in

Labuah Sub-Dialect. It clears that / uah / in standard Minangkabaunese change into / ue / in Labuah Sub-Dialect.

4. Uniqueness vocabulary changes

Another characteristics of Labuah Sub-Dialect is in its vocabulary. It is found when Standard Minangkabaunese compared with Labuah Sub-Dialect. Several lexical or vocabularies in Labuah Sub-Dialect are different with standard Minangkabaunese. The example of these differences can be seen in the list below:

Table 4: uniqueness vocabulary change.

No	Lexicon		Transcription		Meaning
	Standard Minangkabau nese	Labuah Sub-Dialect	Standard Minangkabau nese	Labuah Sub-Dialect	
1.	<i>tadi</i>	<i>cago</i>	<i>/tadi/</i>	<i>/cago/</i>	'before'
2.	<i>bodoh</i>	<i>enguang</i>	<i>/bodoh/</i>	<i>/enguan/</i>	'stupid'
3.	<i>gagah</i>	<i>coga</i>	<i>/gagah/</i>	<i>/coga/</i>	'handsome
4.	<i>geser</i>	<i>gesuk</i>	<i>/geser/</i>	<i>/gesu?/</i>	'move'

From the table above, it can be seen clearly that in Labuah Sub-Dialect has different from lexical in the standard Minangkabaunese. For example, lexical / *tadi* / 'before' / *tadi* / in the standard Minangkabaunese change into / *cago* / 'before' / *cago* / in Labuah Sub-Dialect, and lexical / *bodoh* / 'stupid' / *bodoh* / become / *enguang* / 'stupid' / *enguan* /. In this case, lexical / *tadi* / in the standard Minangkabaunese will change totally become lexical / *cago* / in Labuah Sub-Dialect.

In short, the writer assumed that the people in Labuah do not use phoneme / a / in first syllable and sound / uah / at the end of lexical in many words, they only know phoneme / o / and / ue / and Labuah Sub-Dialect has specific types on the lexical especially in the differences. The writer analyze the data mostly show significant lexical differences in Labuah compare to standard Minangkabaunese. These lexical differences enrich the uniqueness of Labuah Sub-Dialect lexical. It makes this local language is known for its own characteristic. Moreover, it adds the complexity of Minangkabaunese in lexical study.

5. The similarities vocabulary with differences meaning.

Labuah Sub-Dialect has differences with Standard Minangkabaunese but also have similarities in lexical word. The similarities are exactly the same in lexical but has differences in meaning. Sometimes people in Labuah will get misunderstanding in communication with people who use standard

Minangkabaunes language. To avoid that we must see the situation when speaking:

Table 5: The similarities vocabulary with differences meaning.

No	Lexicon		Transcription	Meaning	
	Standar Minangkabaunese	Labuah Sub-Dialect	Transcription	Standard Minangkabaunese	Labuah Sub-Dialect
1.	<i>kolam</i>	<i>kolam</i>	<i>/kolam/</i>	<i>pool</i>	<i>dark</i>
2.	<i>jang</i>	<i>jang</i>	<i>/jaŋ/</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>don't</i>
3.	<i>soto</i>	<i>soto</i>	<i>/soto/</i>	<i>eat</i>	<i>join</i>
4.	<i>kema</i>	<i>kema</i>	<i>/kema/</i>	<i>camp</i>	<i>where</i>

From the data above the lexical of the standard Minangkabaunese has a similarities with Labuah Sub-Dialect. For example, lexical */kolam/* in the standard Minangkabaunese is ‘pool’, but in Labuah Sub-Dialect */kolam/* is ‘dark’. In other example, word */topi/* in standard Minangkabaunese is ‘hat’, but in Labuah Sub-Dialect */topi/* ‘suburb’.

In the analysis of that lexical, the data that found they are exactly has similar vocabulary and pronunciation between standard Minangkabaunese and Labuah Sub-Dialect but different in meaning, to avoid misunderstanding we must see the situation when communication.

In analyzing lexical comparison, it needs to be understood that the analysis cannot be separated from the word are, how the vocabulary in a language is structured, how people use the word , type of relationship between 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 Minangkabaunese and Labuah Sub-Dialect. There are four differences: (1). Phoneme / a / change into / o / in the first syllable , but not in some of borrowing words. (2). Sound / a / change into / oa / at the end of word, (3). Sound / uah / change into / ue / at the end of word, (4). Uniqueness lexical or vocabulary change, (5). Similarities vocabulary with different meaning.

First, the word that contains phoneme / a / at the first syllable in the standard Minangkabaunese change into / o / in Labuah Sub-Dialect. For example, lexical */cakak/* ‘fight’ */caka?/* which is commonly used as the standard Minangkabau will change into */cokak /* ‘fight’ */coka?/* in Labuah Sub-Dialect. It must be understood that this differences only happened at the first syllable . Another example, word */galak/* ‘laugh’ */gala?/* in the standard Minangkabau change into word */golak/* ‘laugh’ */gola?/* in Labuah Sub-Dialect. But in some of borrowing words from Indonesia language or other language do not change, for example, word */sawah /* ‘field’ / in standard Minangkabaunese is still pronounced */sawah /* in Labuah sub-dialect. In others example, word /

kamar/ 'room' , is still pronounced / *kamar* / and word / *ladang* / ' field' is pronounced / *ladang* /. So from this phenomena we can conclude that phoneme / a / in the first syllable of the word change to be / o / in Labuah sub- dialect, but some of borrowing words from Indonesian language or other language do not change.

Second, the characteristic of Labuah Sub-Dialect occurs in changing of sound / a / at the end of word. People in Labuah tend to use / oa / as replacement of sound / a / at the end of the word in the standard Minangkabaunese. For example, word /*sarawa*/ 'pants' /*sarawa*/ in the standard Minangkabaunese change into word / *sowoa* / 'pants' /*sowoa*/ in Labuah Sub-Dialect. From the example, it clears that the differences occurs at the end of the word.

Third, the sound / uah / in the standard Minangkabaunese is replaced to be sound / ue / in Labuah Sub-Dialect. For example, lexical / *tujuh* / 'seven' / *tujuh* / in the standard Minangkabaunese will change into word / *tujue* / 'seven' / *tujue* / in Labuah Sub-Dialect and also in the lexical / *namuah* / 'want' / *namuah* / in the standard Minangkabaunese is replaced to be lexical / *omue* / 'want' / *omue* / in Labuah Sub-Dialect. This phenomena that occurs at the end of the word.

Fourth, the differences between Labuah Sub-Dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese also occurs in the lexical totally. It means that the changing occurs in lexical or word totally on or in can be call vocabulary change. For example word / *tadi* / 'before' / *tadi* / in the standard Minangkabaunese totally change into / *cago* / 'before' / *cago* /. In this case, all phonemes in word/ *tadi* / totally change into word /*cago*/. It also occurs in word / *bodoh* / 'stupid' / *bodoh* / totally change into / *enguang* / 'stupid' / *enguang*/.

Fifth, the last is similar word with different meaning, For example, lexical /*jang*/ in the standard Minangkabaunese is 'boy', but in Labuah Sub-Dialect /*jang*/ is 'dont'. In other example, word /*topi*/ in standard Minangkabaunese is 'hat', but in Labuah Sub-Dialect /*topi*/ 'suburb'.

From the analysis and research findings, it clears that Labuah Sub-Dialect has own characteristic. It makes the words pronounced differently but still meaning same. The differences can occur in vocabulary, phoneme and pronunciation. It proves that Labuah Sub-Dialect have different with the standard Minangkabaunese.

After analyzing the whole data of Labuah Sub-Dialect, it clears that the research is sufficient to answer the formulation of the problem. The formulation of the problem is "What are the differences of lexicon between Minangkabaunese as standard language and Labuah Sub-Dialect used." Through the data analysis, the researcher proves that the standard Minangkabaunese has differences compared with Labuah Sub-Dialect used.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In the development of a language, lexical differences between Sub-Dialect and Standard language often appear. One phenomenon of lexical differences is found in Labuah Sub-Dialect which has many differences from its standard language. From the discussion and finding of this research, it can be conclude that:

1. Labuah Sub-Dialect is unique. It can be seen from vocabulary change or full lexicon change in Labuah sub-dialect. Labuah is regency belongs to West Sumatra province, it has many differences from Standard Minangkabaunese in the use of language.
2. There are five types of differences of using language between Labuah Sub-Dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese:
 1. Phoneme /a/ at the first syllable in standard Minangkabaunese changes into /o/ in Labuah Sub-Dialect, but not in some of borrowing word from Indonesian language or other language.
 2. Sound /a/ at the end of the word in standard Minangkabaunese changes into / oa/ in Labuah Sub –Dialect.
 3. Sound /uah/ at the end of the word in standard Minangkabaunese changes into /ue/ in Labuah Sub-Dialect.
 4. Labuah Sub-Dialect has different vocabulary with Standard Minangkabaunese or uniqueness lexicon change.
 5. Labuah Sub-Dialect and standard Minangkabaunese has similarities vocabulary but different in meaning.
1. For the reader

This paper focuses on the comparison of Sub Dialect and Standard language in one pr It may be useful for the reader to enrich the knowledge about ariation of language and how to compare two dialects in lexical aspect. Furthermore, this paper can be used as reference to conduct a research about dialectical phenomena.

2. For the researcher

For the next researchers, there are many more aspects can be research in Labuah Sub-Dialect like geographical aspect historical language and etc. Further researcher is needed to conduct more accurate data and enrich the development of lexical phenomenon in Labuah Sub-Dialect.

Refferences

- Alwasilah, A. Chaedar. 2006. *Pokoknya Kualitatif. Dasar – Dasar Merancang dan Melakukan Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: Dunia Pustaka Jaya.
- Chamber, J.K.1980. *Dialectology*. New York: Cambridge University Press
- Chaer, Abdul. 1994. “Lingustics umum”. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta

Francis, W.N. 1983. *Dialectology: An Introduction*. London: LongMan.

Jufrizal. 2007. *Tipologi Gramatikal Bahasa Minangkabau “tataran morfosintaktis”*. Padang: UNP Press

Robin, R. H. 1991. *General Linguistics*. New York: Longman