



Phonological and Lexical Comparison of Pariaman Dialect with Standard Minangkabau

Santi Eka Putri¹, Fitrawati²

English Department

Faculty of Languages and Arts

Universitas Negeri Padang

email: santiekap@yahoo.com

Abstract

This research is aim to find the phonological and lexical comparison of Pariaman dialect with standard Minangkabau. This reserach used descriptive method to conduct the research. Data of this research are the transcription of recorded conversation. The participants who act the subject of the study and became the source of data are the people wholive in Padang and the people who live in Pariaman. The research instrument was open word classes that consisted of verb, noun, adjective and adverb which choosen randomly in the data interview. To collect the data, it used the instrument in the form of list as guidance to ask native speakers, this list of words contained 80 basic vocabularies. Moleang (2005) theory to analyze the data which containinformationwere recorded. Recording was done in order to provide a more accurate data, especially regarding the pronunciation of sounds.

Key words: Phonology, lexical, dialect

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a way by humans to communication. 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) 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, education and so on.

¹English ELLSP of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang graduated on September 2017

²Lecturer of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang

The variations of language can be found in West Sumatera. Padang is the capital city in West Sumatera. The people who live in Padang will use standard Minangkabau language to communicate each other. 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, Minangkabau language, but they still have some differences. 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 Pariamandialect with standard Minangkabau.

Standard Minangkabau is used by people who live in capital city. Padang is the capital city in West Sumatera. The people who live in Padang use Standard Minangkabau. That differences happen because of geographical dialect. They do not use dialect anymore but they use standard language to communicate each other.

Pariaman is a small town in the West Sumatera. The people in Pariaman use different dialect from standard Minangkabau on practical in daily life. Pariaman is strong holding their culture, some of them using their own dialect for practical. The oldest people still persist their dialect without exchange new word on practical. This behaviour can be referred as negative attitudes. In fact they understand standard Minangkabau language, but they not follow the language development. In fact, in modern era the young people follow this change. This thing happens because they do not stay in their village but they has moved to another place. For example to study or find a job for along time.

To see these two different dialects, it is a need to analyze its phonological and lexical characteristics. 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 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 affects 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 study by identifying the characteristic of that language in some aspects such as a guideline in doing this research.

In the process of collecting data, there were several materials that have been used. The researcher herself was the main instrument in this research. Other required instruments were recording equipment, such as voice recorder which was required in the audio documentation in order to record the words of the informants and writing equipment such as pen, note and laptop. To make the process of

collecting the data easier, the table has been created based on Malay Swadesh list to compare Pariaman dialect and standard Minangkabau as below.

The technique of data collection in this research was interview through technical talk by face to face. The researcher talked and asked questions directly to informants in face to face. In addition, it means researcher and informants involved in an informal conversation and happen naturally (Moleong, 2005:25-27). Then, the data which contain information were recorded. Recording was done in order to provide a more accurate data, especially regarding the pronunciation of sounds.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The aim of this research was to find and analyze the comparison phonological and lexical comparison of Pariaman dialect with standard Minangkabau. This research used descriptive method. The data of this research were the transcription and recorded conversation that happened during the interview. The participants who gave the data for the research were the people who live in Padang and the people who live in Pariaman. Therefore, the data of the research were 80 lexicon by the recorded of conversation.

There were the instruments that needed in this research, first instrument was the recorded the informant conversation, then the instrument was table. In order to collect the data, the researcher did some steps, first, asked the permission to the informants, then to do conversation about the informants activity in their life, finally the researcher record the conversation.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

According to analysis about lexical comparison between standard Minangkabau and Pariaman dialect, there are two conclusions that can be drawn. The first one is the word have same phoneme, pronoun and meaning in both of the language. For example, lexical *lauak* ‘fish’ /laʊaʔ/ in the standard Minangkabau is similar with the lexical word *lauak* ‘fish’ /laʊaʔ/ in Pariaman dialect.

The second one is there are some differences in both of the languages. They are consisted of phoneme /a/ change into /e/ at the end of the word. For example, lexical *mujua* ‘lucky’ /mʊdʒʊa/ in the standard Minangkabau will be changed into *mujue* ‘lucky’ /mʊdʒʊe/ in Pariaman dialect. Then, phoneme /h/ is omitted in the first syllable in the Pariaman dialect. For example, lexical *hauih* ‘thirsty’ /haʊih/ in the standard Minangkabau will be changed into *auih* ‘thirsty’ /aʊih/ in the Pariaman dialect. After that, phoneme /r/ changed into /gh/. For example, lexical *ramuak* ‘crumble’ /ramʊaʔ/ in the standard Minangkabau will be changed into *ghamuak* ‘crumble’ /ghamʊaʔ/. The last one is vocabulary difference or full lexicon. For example, lexical *kangkuang* ‘kale’ /kaŋkʷaŋ/ in the standard Minangkabau will be changed into *daletek* ‘kale’ /daleteʔ/ in the Pariaman dialect.

The researcher found more differences and similarities because by knowing difference, especially the word that are 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 similarities

No	Finding on similarities	Standard Minangkabau	Pariaman Dialect	English word
1	Similarity on the lexical	<i>Lauak</i> /laʊaʔ/	<i>Lauak</i> /laʊaʔ/	‘fish’
		<i>Manih</i> /manih/	<i>Manih</i> /manih/	‘sweet’

Finding differences

No	Findings on differences	Standard Minangkabau	Paraiaman Dialect	English word
1	Phoneme /a/ changed into /e/ at the end of the word	<i>Mujua</i> /mudʒua/ <i>Sayua</i> /sayua/	<i>Mujue</i> /mudʒue/ <i>Sayue</i> /sayue/	‘lucky’ ‘vegetables’
2	Phoneme /h/ is omitted in the first syllable in Pariaman dialect	<i>Hanguih</i> /haŋuih/ <i>Hauih</i> /hauih/	<i>Anguih</i> /aŋuih/ <i>Auih</i> /auih/	‘schorced’ ‘thirsty’
3	Phoneme /r/ changed into /ʁ/	<i>Rasah</i> /rasah/ <i>Ramuak</i> /ramuaʔ/	<i>Ghasah</i> /ʁasah/ <i>Ghimuak</i> /ʁimʊaʔ/	‘restless’ ‘crumble’
4	Vocabulary difference or full lexicon	<i>Kangkuang</i> /kaŋkuaŋ/ <i>Pepaya</i> /pepaʒa/	<i>Daletak</i> /daletaʔ/ <i>Kaliki</i> /kaliki/	‘kale’ ‘papaya’

2. Discussion

In analyzing 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 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 similarities and differences occur in the standard Minangkabau and Pariaman dialect. There is similarity in the pronunciation, meaning and phoneme that occurs in the word or lexical. Besides, there are also four differences: (1) phoneme /a/ changed to be /e/, (2) phoneme /r/

changed to be /gh/, (3) phoneme /h/ is omitted in the first syllable in Pariaman dialect, (4) full lexical or vocabulary change.

First, the standard Minangkabau has similar lexical or word with Pariaman dialect. Both of these languages have similar vocabulary. for example, the word *lauak* ‘fish’ /laʊaʔ/ it can be found both in the standard Minangkabau and Pariaman dialect and this word has same meaning, pronunciation and phoneme *lauak* ‘fish’. Another example is the word *manih* ‘sweet’/manih/ this word also found in the both of the languages. Lexicon *manih* has same meaning, pronoun and phoneme in the standard Minangkabau with Pariaman dialect.

Then, the word that contains phoneme /a/ in the standard Minangkabau changed into /e/ in Pariaman dialect. For example, lexical *mujua* ‘lucky’ /mujua/ which is commonly used by Minangkabau people changed into *mujue* ‘lucky’ /mujue/ in Pariaman dialect. It must be understood that this differences only happened at the end of the word. Another example , word *talua* ‘egg’ /talua/ in the standard Minangkabau change into *talue* ‘egg’/talue/ in Pariaman dialect. It means that phoneme /a/ replace to be /e/ .

Third, The characteristic of Pariaman dialect occurs in phoneme /r/ change to be /ʁ/. For example, word *bareh* ‘rice’ /bareh/ in the standard Minangkabau change into word *bagheh* ‘rice’ /baʁeh/ in Pariaman dialect. From this example, it clears that the differences occurs in the middle of the word. Another example, word *rusuah* ‘crumble’ /rusuah/ in the stadard Minangkabau changed into word *ghusuah* ‘crumble’ /ʁusuah/ in Pariaman dialect. It means phoneme /r/ replace to be /ʁ/.

Then, the phoneme /h/ is ommited in first syllable in Pariaman dialect. For example, word *hanguih* ‘fire’ /hanguih/ in standard Minangkabau will change into word *anguih* ‘fire’ /anguih/ in Pariamandialect. It can be seen in the lexical *hangek* ‘hot’ /haneʔ/ in standard Minangkabau is replaced to be lexical *angek* ‘hot’ /aneʔ/ in Pariaman dialect. It means phoneme /h/ is ommited in the first syllable in Pariaman only.

Sixth, the last is the differences between the standard Minangkabau and Pariaman dialect also occurs in the lexical totally. It means that the changing occurs in lexical or word totally or it can be called as vocabulary change. For example, word *kangkuang* ‘kale’ /kanʔkuanʔ/ in the standard Minangkabau totally change into *daletek* ‘kale’ /daletek/ in Pariaman dialect. In this case, all phonemes in word *kangkuang* totally change into word *daletek*. It also occurs in word *pepaya* ‘papaya’ /pepaya/ in standard Minangkabau totally change into *kalikih* ‘papaya’ /kalikih/ in Pariaman dialect. It means all vocabularies, pronunciations and phonemes are changed.

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

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In the development of language, phonological and lexical differences between standard Minangkabau and Pariaman dialect used often appear. One of the phenomena of lexical differences is found in standard Minangkabau and Pariaman dialect used which has many differences. From the discussion and finding in this research, it can be concluded that:

- (1). There is similarity of lexical that used in language between standard Minangkabau and Pariaman dialect.
- (2). Phoneme /a/ in the standard Minangkabau changed into /e/ in Pariaman dialect used at the end of the word.
- (3). Phoneme /h/ is omitted in the first syllable in Pariaman dialect.
- (4). Phoneme /r/ in the standard Minangkabau changed into /ʁ/ in Pariaman dialect.
- (5). The Standard Minangkabau has different lexical or vocabulary with Pariaman dialect, it is called full lexicon change.

The writer realizes that this paper is far from being perfect. Furthermore, the writer only analyzed about the phonological and lexical comparison in Pariaman dialect compared to the standard Minangkabau although there are many aspects that can be done related to language alternations. The writer suggests that, for the future writer might be interested in analyzing different dialects of other Minangkabau language. In the future, writer can continue this analysis from dialectal and others of lexical comparison. For the next researchers, there are many aspects that can be researched in the standard Minangkabau and Pariaman dialect used. Further researchers are needed to conduct more accurate data and enrich the development of lexical phenomena in both of the languages.

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