



THE DIALECTAL COMPARISON OF INDROPURO DIALECT AND STANDARD MINANGKABAUNESE

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ABSTRACT

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan antara dialek Indropuro dan bahasa standar Minangkabau guna melihat persamaan dan perbedaan dialek antara keduanya, sehingga dapat memperkaya poengetahuan di bidang linguistik terutama dalam dialektologi.

Dalam penelitian ini, penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif. Penerapan metode ini memungkinkan untuk membandingkan antara bahasa standar dengan dialek lain guna mengetahui seberapa dekat hubungan di antara keduanya. Oleh karena itu, peneliti mengumpulkan data melalui observasi langsung ke nagari Indropuro. Kemudian peneliti membandingkan dialek Indropuro dengan bahasa standar Minangkabau. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah alat perekam dan catatan pengamatan.

Dari hasil penelitian tentang persamaan, dapat dilihat bahwa dialek Indropuro mempunyai hubungan yang dekat dengan bahasa standar Minangkabau, karena dialek Indropuro merupakan salah satu bentuk variasi yang ada di dalam bahasa Minangkabau. Sedangkan perbedaan yang ditemukan berupa perbedaan kosakata dan akhiran dalam ujaran yang dipakai.

A. INTRODUCTION

According to R. H. Robins (1989) "...human language has unlimited scope and amount." Unlike animal language, human can tell about everything in the world in any language. And because of the human's creativity, language can be modified in accordance with the speaker's need and situation. Indonesia is the largest archipelago country in the world that consists of 13, 466 islands. From Sabang to Merauke, Indonesia consists of various ethnic groups, languages and religions. It has at least about 700 languages from 7000 languages in the world because of the geographical condition. Kridalaksana, (2008: xix) states that there are 167 major languages in the world. It also includes 3 families of language that exist in Indonesia, namely Malay Polynesia Family, North Halmahera Family, and Irian Languages Family. Malay Polynesian family was subdivided into 16 clumps in which there are 14 languages. Namely Aceh, Gayo, Batak, Minangkabau,

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Malay, Malay South Sumatra-RejangLebong, Lampung, simalar, Nias, Sikhule, Mentawai, Enggano, Loncong, and Lom.

All languages in the territory of Indonesia, besides Indonesian and foreign languages were called the local language. Local languages are part of Indonesian culture that is still alive and should be cherished and preserved or conserved. One of the local language preservation efforts is to conduct research that will increase knowledge of language. One important research studies carried out is the study of kinship regional languages in Indonesia. 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 lexical differences based on geography in Minangkabau area can be seen between Indropuro in Pesisir Selatan and standard Minangkabau language.

West Sumatra is one of the provinces in Indonesia bordering North Sumatra province in the north, Jambi province in the southern, Riau province in the east, and Indonesian Ocean in the west. As the name implies, this province occupies the area along the western coast of central Sumatra, and a number of islands off the coast such asMentawai Islands. Administratively, the province of West Sumatra consists of 12 counties and 7towns with Padang town as its capital. Pesisir Selatan is one of the districts in West Sumatra. This district has an area of 5749.89 km² and a population of 420,000 ± with Painan as its capital. Pesisir Selatan is bordered by Padang town on the north, Solok regency and Jambi Province in the east, Bengkulu Province in the south, and Indonesian Ocean in the west. Pesisir Selatan itself has 15 districts. One of them is Air Pura district centered in Indropuro.

Although Indropuro is part of Minangkabau tribe, and the people use the Minangkabau language in daily conversation, but there are still some differences, one of them is lexical differences. It becomes something which is interesting considering that Indropuro is part of Minangkabau region. For example, in standard Minangkabaunese, people use the word '*kau*' [kau] for 'you'. On the other hands, Indropuro people use '*aban*' [aban] for 'you'. The second differences is when people in Padang call '*uda*' [uda] for their elder brother, meanwhile in Indropuro, people use the word '*kacik*' [katʃiʔ]. Also, in Padang, people use the word '*ciek*' [tʃieʔ] for one, but people in Indropuro use '*suah*' [suah] for one. Therefore, the researcher thinks to do the research onIndropuro dialect with standard Minangkabaunese considering that there are only a few studies on Indropuro dialect. Also, through this research, Indropuro dialect will be known by people and will not be extinct in future.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was designed as a descriptive research because it described and explained about the dialects comparison between standard Minangkabaunese and Indropuro dialect. The researcher had some observation, gathering the data and analyzed the use of Malay Swadesh list's words in Indropuro dialect and then compared it with standard Minangkabaunese. The data in this research were words or utterances produced as the oral answers of list of questions and the utterances based on Malay Swadesh list. The data were in form of vocabularies spoken by native speakers of Minangkabaunese who live in Padang town, and in Indropuro, Pesisir Selatan.

To collect the data, the researcher used the instrument in the form of list of words based on Malay Swadesh list as a guidance to ask the native speakers. This list of words contain 193 basic vocabularies of Malay Swadesh list and basic words consisting of terms about parts of body, terms about pronoun and address, terms about kinship relationship, terms about equipments, terms about plants and its parts, terms about animals and its parts, colors, terms about numbers, measurements, verbs, adjectives, nouns, times, nature conditions and directions. The key variables in this study were measured by self-report tables. The table consisted of five main columns for numbers, words of Malay Swadesh list, words in Indropuro dialect, words in standard Minangkabaunese and meaning. Each column of Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese consisted of sub-columns for words, phonetic and phonemic transcriptions (*see table 1*).

In the process of collecting data, there were several materials that have been used. The researcher was one of the instruments in this study. Other required instruments were recording equipment, such as voice recorder which was required in the audio documentation in order to record the utterances of the informants and writing equipments such as pen, note and laptop. Additionally, to make the process of collecting the data easier, the table were created based on Malay Swadesh list to compare Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese as below.

Table 1. The Malay Swadesh List table

No.	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Indropuro Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic

The data of this research were collected by using direct method. Researcher went to the field to gather the information. The researcher talked and asked questions directly to informants in face to face. The technique of data

collection used in this research was an interview through technical talk by face to face (Sudaryanto, 1988:7). Researcher asked about vocabularies based on a list of words in Malay Swadesh list and basic vocabularies that have been prepared. Then, the data which contain information were recorded. Recording was done in order to provide a more accurate data.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Analysis of Similarities between Indropuro Dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese

Commonly, Indropuro dialect has similarities with the standard Minangkabaunese. Each district in West Sumatera has its own sub dialect because of some factors like geography factors and others. The data found based on Swadesh list of Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese showed that there are 77 similar lexicons.

Table 2. The Similar Lexicons

	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Indropuro Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1.	black	itam	[itam]	/itam/	itam	[itam]	/itam/
2.	child	anak	[anaʔ]	/anaʔ/	anak	[anaʔ]	/anaʔ/
3.	dog	anjiang	[andʒiaŋ]	/andʒiaŋ/	anjiang	[andʒiaŋ]	/andʒiaŋ/

In the analysis of the lexical similarities, there is no variation in grammar, vocabulary or pronunciation. For example, the speaker of Indropuro dialect pronounce 'mata' as 'mato' [matɔ] which means 'eye' similarly with standard Minangkabaunese as 'mato' [matɔ]. It also occurred at the word 'hijau' which means 'green'. Both Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese were pronounced the word 'hijau' as 'ijau' [idʒaʊ].

2. The Differences of Indropuro Dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese

2.1. The changes of phoneme /r/ to be /ʁ/

Compared to standard Minangkabaunese, Indropuro dialect has difference in pronouncing the word begins with /r/. They pronounce phoneme /r/ into /ʁ/. The examples of phoneme /r/ into /ʁ/ can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. Comparison of phoneme /r/ changes to be /ʁ/

No.	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Indopuro Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1.	bad	buruak	[bʊrʊaʔ]	/bʊrʊaʔ/	buruk	[bʊʁʊk]	/bʊʁʊk/
2.	cut	karek	[kar eʔ]	/kareʔ/	kerek	[kɛ ʁɛʔ]	/kɛʁɛʔ/
3.	dry	kariang	[kɑ riaŋ]	/kariaŋ/	keriang	[kɛ ʁia ŋ]	/kɛʁiaŋ/

The writer assumes that the changing of phoneme /r/ into /ʁ/ happen at the beginning and at the middle of the words. For instance, in pronouncing ‘*merah*’ which means ‘red’, standard Minangkabaunese pronounce ‘*merah*’ as ‘*sirah*’ [sirah], yet Indropuro dialect pronounce ‘*merah*’ as ‘*sirah*’ [siʁah]. Another example is the word ‘*garam*’ which means ‘salt’. Speakers of standard Minangkabaunese pronounce ‘*garam*’ as ‘*garam*’ [garam] meanwhile speakers of Indropuro dialect pronounce ‘*garam*’ as ‘*garam*’ [gaʁam]. According to those examples, it can be seen that Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese have differences in pronouncing phoneme /r/.

2.2. The addition of /ŋ/ in the end of the words

In this research, the researcher found that there are some words of Indropuro dialect were added by phoneme /ŋ/ in the end of the word. The addition of /ŋ/ happens in the words that ending with vowels. The examples of the differences can be seen in the table below.

Table 5. The addition of phoneme /ŋ/ in the end of the word

No.	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Indropuro Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1.	ash	abu	[abʊ]	/abʊ/	abu	[abʊŋ]	/abʊŋ/
2.	die	mati	[mati]	/mati/	mating	[matin]	/matin/
3.	feather	bulu	[bʊlʊ]	/bʊlʊ/	bulung	[bʊlʊŋ]	/bʊlʊŋ/

It is obvious from the table above that phoneme /ŋ/ was added to the word ending with vowels. For example, the differences in word ‘*tau*’ [taʊ] which means

‘know’ in standard Minangkabaunese will change into ‘*taung*’ [taʊŋ] in Indropuro dialect. It also happens in word ‘*kaki*’ [kaki] which means ‘leg’. In standard Minangkabaunese, people pronounce ‘*kaki*’ as ‘*kaki*’ [kaki], but in Indropuro, people pronounce ‘*kaki*’ as ‘*kaking*’ [kakiŋ]. As mentioned before, not all words ending in vowels in the dialect of the Indropuro was added with the phoneme /ŋ/. For instance, the word ‘*susu*’ which means ‘breast’, both Indropuro and standard Minangkabaunese pronounce the word ‘*susu*’ as ‘*susu*’ [sʊsʊ]. Another example is the word ‘*tibo*’ which means ‘come’. In Indropuro dialect, the word ‘*tibo*’ was pronounced as ‘*tibo*’ [tibo] without phoneme /ŋ/.

2.3. The changes of phoneme /ua/, /ia/ and /ui/ into /u/ and /i/

The writer analyzed that there were several differences in phoneme /ua/, /ia/ and /ui/ between standard Minangkabaunese and Indropuro dialect. Some examples of the changes of phoneme /ua/, /ia/ and /ui/ can be seen in the list below.

Table 7. The changes of phoneme /ua/, /ia/ and /ui/

No.	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Indropuro Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1.	bad	buruak	[bʊrʊak]	/bʊrʊak/	buruk	[bʊrʊk]	/bʊrʊk/
2.	dirty	kumuah	[kʊmʊah]	/kʊmʊah/	kumuh	[kʊmʊh]	/kʊmʊh/
3.	dust	kabuik	[kabʊiʔ]	/kabʊiʔ/	kabut	[kabʊt]	/kabʊt/

From the data above, it can be seen that phoneme /ua/ changed into /u/, phoneme /ia/ changed into /i/ and phoneme /ui/ changed into /u/. But even though Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese have differences, it still does not change the meaning of the words. It can be seen in the word ‘*buruk*’ which means ‘bad’, standard Minangkabaunese pronounce the word ‘*buruk*’ as ‘*buruak*’ [bʊrʊak], meanwhile Indropuro dialect pronounce the word ‘*buruk*’ as ‘*buruk*’ [bʊrʊk], and both of them still have the same meaning as ‘bad’. It also happened to the word ‘*basuh*’ which means ‘wash’. The word ‘*basuh*’ was pronounced as ‘*basuah*’ [basʊah] in standard Minangkabaunese, but in Indropuro dialect the word ‘*basuh*’ was pronounced as ‘*basuh*’ [basʊh].

2.4. Phoneme /a/ changes to be /ɛ/ in the first syllable

In this study, the writer noticed that there are some words in Indropuro dialect that have difference with the standard Minangkabaunese in the first syllable. The difference is the phoneme /a/ changes to be /ɛ/ in the first syllable. The examples of the changes can be seen in the table as followed.

Table 9. Phoneme /a/ changes to be /ɛ/ in the first syllable

No.	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Indropuro Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1.	because	sabab	[sabab]	/sabab/	sebab	[sɛbab]	/sɛbab/
2.	correct	bana	[bana]	/bana/	bena	[bɛna]	/bɛna/
3.	dry	kariang	[kariaŋ]	/kariaŋ/	keriang	[kɛriaŋ]	/kɛriaŋ/

The data indicated that the phoneme /a/ changes into /ɛ/ in Indropuro dialect. These changes were applied to particular words. For example, the word “terbang” which means ‘fly’, in pronouncing the word ‘terbang’, standard Minangkabaunese pronounced the word ‘terbang’ as ‘*tabang*’ [tabaŋ], but Indropuro dialect pronounced it as ‘*tebang*’ [tɛbaŋ]. It also happened in another word like ‘tertawa’ which means ‘laugh’, in standard Minangkabaunese the word ‘*tertawa*’ was pronounced as ‘*galak*’ [galaʔ], meanwhile in Indropuro dialect it was pronounced as ‘*gelak*’ [gɛlaʔ].

2.5. Different Lexicons

Eventhough Indropuro dialect is a part of Minangkabau language, but the researcher found some vocabularies which are totally different compared to the standard Minangkabaunese. The examples of the differences can be seen in the table below.

Table 11. Different Lexicons

	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Indropuro Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1.	all	sagalo	[sagaɭɔ]	/sagaɭɔ/	galoah	[galoah]	/galoah/
2.	fat (noun)	gomok	[gɔmɔʔ]	/gɔmɔʔ/	lemak	[lɛmaʔ]	/lɛmaʔ/
3.	few	saketek	[saketeʔ]	/saketeʔ/	dikit	[dikit]	/dikit/

From the table above, it is obvious that Indropuro has some vocabularies which are totally different with standard Minangkabaunese. For example, the word ‘*semua*’ which means ‘all’ in standard Minangkabaunese is pronounced ‘*sagalo*’ [sagaɭɔ], but in Indropuro the word ‘*semua*’ is pronounced ‘*galoah*’ [galboah]. Another example is the word ‘*lemak*’ which means ‘fat’ in standard Minangkabaunese change into ‘*gomok*’ [gɔmɔʔ], but in Indropuro it becomes

'*lemak*' [lemaʔ]. These lexical differences make the regional language is known for its own characteristics.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This study is made to see the comparison between Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese in order to get the differences and similarities on phonetics, phonemics and lexical level. The researcher deduced that the dialectal comparison between Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese is a kind of language variation that indicates the particular identity of local language and it was affected by some factors such as the culture of a community, social class, and geography. Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese are part of Minangkabau language, and because of this reason, both of them have some similarities. The similarities are precisely the same in lexical and meaning. The interesting point of this study is the dialectal differences in Indropuro dialect. There are five differences found in 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 with the standard Minangkabaunese.

Based on the significant findings about the dialectal comparison between Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese in this study, the researcher hopes that the thesis can be a useful reference for the reader which gives the basic study of dialectal comparison of regional language. It may be worthwhile as additional information related to the study of Dialectology, particularly about dialectal comparison and language variation. The thesis can be used as one of sources too for comparative study about dialect, particularly the Minangkabaunese. For further research, the researcher may recommend that there are many probabilities of research topics in Indropuro dialect, such as the patterns of the changes of the words. The deeper analysis about the dialectal comparison might take longer time with larger scope of source of data to make a more contributive result. Taking the regional language for the study is one of the scholastic methods to study more about the local language and also its variation. Moreover, the result of the observation can be used as a written document to preserve the subdialect extinction or language loss due to the growth of language use in modern life.

Note: This article is written based on the FebbyFebryan's thesis under the supervision of Prof. Rusdi, Dipl. M.A., Ph.D 1st advisor, and Fitrawati, S. S., M.pd. 2nd advisor.

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