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ANALYSIS OF DIALECT IN MINANGKABAU LANGUAGE BETWEEN PADANG AND SIJUNJUNG DIALECT

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Abstract

Minangkabau people have many dialects, every region has one dialect. Padang and Sijunjung do not have same dialect. Padang city uses Minangkabau Language because this is a standard language eventhought they has many varieties dialect use in daily communication.

Padang and Sijunjung, both of which are often called Minangkabau language, are different dialect rather than different dialect of one language because they are not mutually intelligible in their spoken form. The problems are the difference between phoneme in Padang and Sijunjung dialect and phonem deletion and additional in Padang and Sijunjung dialect. There are differences between phoneme of Padang dialect and Sijunjung dialect. The difference of phoneme can be seen in their vowels and consonants in several position of phoneme such as initial, medial and final.

Keywords: Dialect, Minangkabau language, Padang and Sijunjung Dialect

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I INTRODUCTION

Minangkabau people have many dialects, every region has one dialect. Padang and Sijunjung do not have same dialect. Padang city uses Minangkabau Language because this is a standard language even though they has many varieties dialect use in daily communication.

According to Medan (2000 :2) there are four dialects in Minangkabau that consist of Tanah Datar dialect, Lima Puluh Kota dialect, Agam Dialect, and Pesisir dialect. These dialect named based on Minangkabau area that consist of Tanah Datar, Agam, Lima Puluh Kota and Rantau area.

Sijunjung has some areas. Every area does not same dialect. In this case the writer focuses on Sijunjung dialect. Sijunjung is located in Kabupaten Sijunjung about 199 km from Padang City.

According to Wardhaugh (2010 : 220) dialect is variety of language associated with a particular group of speakers and mutually intelligible with other varieties. They consist of two kinds are regional and social dialect. This means that speakers from certain area will speak differently from others, un these sense that. There are some varieties used, like Sijunjung dialect which exists in Sijunjung dialect, that's part of the Minangkabau language. This dialect is distinct to other part in this area, Richard. Et .al. (2008 : 80) explain that dialect a variety of a language spoken in part of country or regional dialect or by people belonging to a particular social class or social dialect, which is differnt in some words, grammar, and pronunciation from other forms of the same language. Harman, R.R.K. Stork, F.C. (2003 : 65) explains that

dialect a regional or social, variety of language, differing in pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary from the standard language which is in itself a socially favored dialect. Varieties dialect consist of regional dialect and social dialect. Regional dialect is spoken by the people of a particular geographical area within a speech community. Social dialect is spoken by the members of a particular group or stratum of a speech community.

II RESEARCH METHOD

There are two methods in representing the result of data analysis, formal and informal method. The informal method is written in the form of verbal statements, meanwhile the formal method is

According to this definition, Padang and Sijunjung, both of which are often called Minangkabau language, are different dialect rather than different dialect of one language because they are not mutually intelligible in their spoken form. There are differences between phoneme of Padang dialect and Sijunjung dialect. The difference of phoneme can be seen in their vowels and consonants in several position of phoneme such as initial, medial and final.

written by symbol and sign. While, informal method by using words based on the finding. In this analysis the writer uses both of method.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phoneme are the different sounds within a language. The set of phoneme consists of two categories they are vowel sounds and consonant sound, combinations from vowel are diphthong and triphthong. There are some different phonemes of Padang and Sijunjung dialect they are differences vowel, consonant and diphthong.

Vowel is a sound in which there is noobstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips. The distribution of vowel can be seen in several phoneme position such as initial, middle and final position. The distribution of vowel in Sijunjung and Padang dialect can be seen in several phoneme position such as initial and middle position.

- a. The changing of vowel /a/ in middle position in Padang dialect corresponds to vowel /o/ in Sijunjung. The change can be seen as follows :

No	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Caliak	Coliak	See
2.	Kasiak	Kosiak	Sand
3.	Gapuak	Gopuak	Fat
4.	Sajuak	Sojuak	Cool
5.	Cadiak	Codiak	Smart
6.	Sanang	Sonang	Happy

Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words. It can be said that phonem /a/ in middle position in Padang dialect will become phonem /o/ in Sijunjung dialect have consonant that follow phoneme /a/ in Sijunjung dialect they are :/l/, /j/, /s/, /h/, /p/, /b/,/t/,/n/,/d/ and the consonant can be related with the middle position that follow phoneme /o/.

The change of vowel /a/ in Padang dialect to vowel /o/ in Sijunjung dialect can be seen in the rule below :



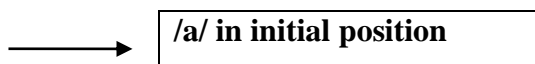
- b. Vowel /o/ in inatial position in Sijunjung dialect corresponds to vowel /a/ in Padang dialect. The change can be seen as follows :

No	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Ampek	Ompek	Four
2.	Anam	Onem	Six
3.	Ameh	Omeh	Gold
4.	Anau	Onau	Sugar Palm
5.	Alun	Olun	Not yet

6.	Alang	Olang	Hawk				daughtther in law
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Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words. It can be said that phonem /a/ in initial position in Padang dialect will become phonem /o/ in Sijunjung dialect have consonant that follow phoneme /a/ in Sijunjung dialect they are :/m/, /l/,/n/ and the consonant can be related with the middle position that follow phoneme /o/.

The change of vowel /a/ in Padang dialect to vowel /o/ in Sijunjung dialect can be seen in the rule below :

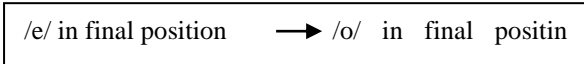


Vowel /e/ in final position of Padang dialect correspondends to vowel /o/ in Sijunjung dialect. The change can be seen in the following example :

No.	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Dakek	Dokek	Near
2.	Pendek	Pendek	Short

Based on the example above, there are hanging in each of the word. It can be said that phoneme / e/ in final position in Padang dialect will become phoneme / o/ in Sijunjung dialect and usually Padang dialect. They are: / k/ and the consonant can be related with the final position that follow phoneme /o/.

The change of that vowel /e/ of Padang dialect to vowel /o/ in Sijunjung dialect can be seen in the rule below :

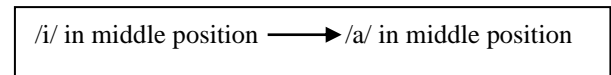


Vowel /i/ in middle position in Padang dialect correspondds to vowel /a/ in Sijunjung dialect. The change can be seen as follows :

No.	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Minantu	Mainantu	Son /

Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words. It can be said that phoneme /i/ in initial position in Padang dialect will become phoneme /a/ in Sijunjung dialect and usually Padang dialect has consonant that follows phoneme /i/ in Sijunjung dialect, they are: /n/ and consonant can be related with the initial position that follow phoneme /a/.

The change of the vowel /i/ in Padang dialect to vowel /a/ in Sijunjung dialcet can be seen in the chart below :

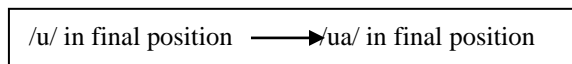


Vowel /u/ in final position in Sijunjung dialcet correspondds to diphthong /ua/ in Padang dialect. The change can be seen as follows :

No.	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Pukua	Pukua	Strike
2.	Talua	Tolua	Egg
3.	Bubua	Bubua	Porridge

Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words in final position in Padang to Sijunjung dialect. It can be said that vowel /u/ in final position in Sijunjung dialect will become diphthong /ua/ in Padang dialect. And vowel /u/ is not followed by phonemes because location is in final position.

The change of the vowel /u/ of Sijunjung dialect to fiphtong /ua/ Padang dialect can be seen in the rule below :



Consonant is a speech sound where the airstreams from the lungs is either completely blocked (stop) partially blocked (lateral) or where the opening is so narrow that the air escapes with audible friction (fricative). The distribution of consonant can be seen in several phoneme position such as initial, middle, and final position. In Padang and Sijunjung dialect the distribution of consonant can be seen in several phoneme position such as middle and final possession.

There are two the change of consonsnt /r/ of Padang to consonant /o/ in Sijunjung dialect they are both in middle position.

a. Consonant /r/ in middle position in Padang dialect corresponds to consonant /gh/ in Sijunjung dialect. The change can be seen as follows :

No.	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Kariang	Koghiang	Dry
2.	Tariang	Taghiang	Tusk
3.	Hariang	Aghiang	Herring
4.	Tarang	Toghang	Clear
5.	Lari	Laghi	Run
6.	Cari	Caghi	Look for
7.	Bari	Boghi	Give

Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words in middle position in Padang dialect to Sijunjung dialect. It can be said that consonant /r/ in middle position Padang dialcet will become consonant /gh/ in midle position in Sijunjung dialect. And consonant /r/ is usually followed by phonemes /a/ and /i/.

The change of the consonant /r/ in Padang dialect to vowel /gh/ in Sijunjung dialcet can be seen in the rule below :

/r/ in middle position → /gh/ in middle position
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b. Consonant /r/ in middle position in Padang dialect coressponds to consonant /w/ in Sijunjung dialect. The change can be seen as follows :

No.	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Karuik	Kowik	Furrow
2.	Paruik	Powik	Stomach
3.	Baru	Bawu	Shoulder
4.	Tampuruang	Tampuwang	Piece of coconut shell

Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words in middle position in Padang dialect to Sijunjung dialect. It can be said that consonant /r/ in middle position Padang dialcet will become consonant /w/ in midle position in Sijunjung dialect. And consonant /r/ is usually followed by phonemes /a/ and /i/.

The change of the consonant /r/ in Padang dialect to vowel /w/ in Sijunjung dialect can be seen in the rule below :

/r/ in middle position → /w/ in middle position

In those comparisons, there is some deletion and additional in the phonemes. Those deletion are : 1) the deletion of consonant in initial position in Sijunjung dialect, 2) The deletion of part word in Sijunjung dialect. And only additional in Sijunjung dialect.

There are three delction Phoneme in Sijunjung they are consosnant /r/, /h/ and /b/ in initial position.

There are deletion conconant in initial position in Sijunjung dialect they are consosnat /h/, /b/ and /r/.

- a. Consonant /h/ in initial position in Padang dialect delection /ə/ in Sijunjung dialect. The change can be seen as follows :

No.	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Hujan	Ujan	Rain
2.	Hiduang	Iduang	Nose
3.	Hati	Ati	Heart
4.	Hilang	Ilang	Be lost
5.	Habih	Abih	Finished
6.	Hiduik	Iduik	Be alive
7.	Hutang	Utang	Debt

Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words in initial position in Padang to Sijunjung dialect. It can said that consonant /h/ in initial position Padang dialect will become delection /ə/ in Sijunjung dialect. And consonant /h/ is usually followed by phonemes /a/ and /i/.

The change of the consonant /h/ in Padang dialect to delection /ə/ in Sijunjung dialect can be seen in the rule below :

/h/ in initial position → /ə/ in initial position

- b. Consonant /b/ in initial position in padang dialect delection in Sijunjung dialect. The change can be seen as follows :

No.	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Bisuak	Isuak	Tomorrow

Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words in initial position in Padang to Sijunjung dialect. It can be said that consonant /b/ in initial position Padang dialect will become delection /ə/ in Sijunjung dialect. And consonant /b/ is usually followed by phonemes /a/ and /i/.

The change of the consonant /h/ in Padang dialect to delection /ə/ in Sijunjung dialect can be seen in the rule below :

/b/ in initial position → /ə/ in initial position

- c. Consonant /r/ in initial position in Padang dialect delection /ə/ in Sijunjung dialect. The change can be seen as follows :

No.	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Rumah	Umah	Home
2.	Rancak	Ancak	Beuty
3.	Rusak	Usak	Damage
4.	Raso	Aso	Taste
5.	Ringan	Ingan	Light

Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words in initial position in Padang to Sijunjung dialect. It can be said that consonant /r/ in initial position Padang dialect will become delection /ə/ in Sijunjung dialect. And consonant /r/ is usually followed by phonemes /a/, /u/ and /i/.

The change of the consonant /r/ in Padang dialect to delection /ə/ in Sijunjung dialect can be seen in the rule below :

/r/ in initial position → /ə/ in initial position

A part word /ar/ in middle position in Padang dialect delection /ə/ in Sijunjung dialect. The change can be seen as follows :

No.	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Saratui	Satui	One hundred

The change of the part of word /ra/ of Sijunjung dialect deletion /ə/ in Padang dialect can be seen in the rule below :

/la/ in middle position → /ə/ in middle position

Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words in initial position in Padang to Sijunjung dialect. It can be said that a part of word /ra/ in middle position Padang dialect will become /ə/ in Sijunjung dialect. And a part word /ra/ is usually followed by phonemes /a/.

The change of the part of word /ra/ of Sijunjung dialect deletion /ə/ in Padang dialect can be seen in the rule below :

/ra/ in middle position → /ə/ in middle position

No.	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Telapak	Tapak	Palm of hand
2.	Telunjuk	Tunjuak	Index finger

Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words in middle position in Padang to Sijunjung dialect. It can be said that a part of word /la/ in middle position Padang dialect will become /ə/ in Sijunjung dialect. And a part word /la/ is usually followed by phonemes /a/.

Additional consonant /gh/ in final position in Sijunjung dialect corresponds to /ə/ in Padang dialect. The change can be seen as follows :

No.	Padang	Sijunjung	Meaning
1.	Sabantaə	Sabontagh	For a moment
2.	Sajangkaə	Sajongkagh	Span
3.	Kidaə	Kidagh	Left
4.	Bibiaə	Bibigh	Lip
5.	Tukaə	Tukagh	Exchange

A part word /a/ in mid

Based on the example above, there are changing in each of the words in middle position in Padang to Sijunjung dialect. It can be said that additional consonant /gh/ in final position Sijunjung dialect will become /ə/ in Padang dialect. And additional consonant /gh/ is not followed by phonemes because location in final position.

The change of the additional consonant /gh/ in Sijunjung dialect deletion /ə/ in Padang dialect can be seen in the rule below :

/gh/ in final position → /ə/ in final position

IV CONCLUSION

Based on finding on the study, it can be concluded three findings. The findings deal with difference phoneme, deletion and additional phoneme in Padang and Sijunjung dialect. The change can be seen below :

1. The distribution of vowel in Padang and Sijunjung dialect :
 - a. Vowel /a/ to /o/ in initial and middle position

- b. Vowel /e/ to /o/ in middle position
 - c. Vowel /a/ to /i/ in middle position
 - d. Vowel /u/ to diphthong /ua/ in final position
2. The distribution of consonant in Padang and Sijunjung dialect :
 - a. Consonant /n/ to /t/ in final position
 - b. Consonant /r/ to /gh/ in middle position
 - c. Consonant /r/ to /w/ in middle position
 - d. Consonant /h/ to /w/ in middle position
 3. The deletion Phoneme in initial position in Sijunjung dialect :
- a. Deletion of consonant /h/ in initial and middle position in Sijunjung dialect
 - b. Deletion of consonant /b/ in initial position in Sijunjung dialect
 - c. Deletion of consonant /r/ in initial position in Sijunjung dialect
4. Deletion part word in Lintau Buo dialect :
 - a. Deletion of part word /ra/ in middle position in Sijunjung dialect
 - b. Deletion of part word /la/ in middle position in Sijunjung dialect
 5. Additional of Phoneme /gh/ in final position in Sijunjung dialect

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