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The Comparison of Air Haji and Lumpo Dialect

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Abstrak

This research aims to analyze the dialectal differences between two areas in Pesisir Selatan Regency, namely Air Haji and Lumpo. The main focus of this research is to identify phoneme, lexical, and morphological variations that occur in the daily communication of native speakers. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method with a dialectological approach (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004) and a phonemic framework (Roach, 2009). Data were collected through in-depth interviews with four informants, two from Air Haji and two from Lumpo, as well as using a basic Morriswadesh vocabulary list and other semantic categories. The findings reveal 35 primary data points reflecting dialectal variation between the two areas: 15 phonological variations, 11 lexical variations, and 9 morphological variations. Phonological differences include the deletion and addition of phonemes, assimilation, vowel changes, syllable structure simplification, and lexical equivalence. Lexical differences are reflected in the use of different vocabulary to express the same meaning, while morphological differences involve variations in word forms and grammatical structures. These findings indicate that, although Air Haji and Lumpo are located within the same regency, geographical differences and local cultural factors contribute significantly to language variation

Keywords: Dialect, Air Haji, Lumpo, Phoneme, Lexical Differences

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I INTRODUCTION

Dialect is a natural form of language variation influenced by geographical and social factors. In Pesisir Selatan Regency, the Minangkabau language shows internal diversity, particularly between the dialects of Air Haji and Lumpo. Despite being located in the same regency and only about 100 km apart, these two regions display noticeable linguistic differences. The lifestyle differences between Air Haji (mostly traders and fishermen) and Lumpo (mostly

farmers) contribute to distinct patterns of interaction, which in turn influence their speech. Previous studies have investigated dialectal variation in other regions, but little attention has been paid to the comparison of Air Haji and the Lumpo dialects. This study aims to fill that gap by systematically describing the phonological, lexical, and morphological differences between the two dialects.

II RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative descriptive method. Data were collected from four native speakers (two from Air Haji, two from Lumpo) who were long-term residents and active users of their dialects. Semi-structured interviews and a Morris Swadesh word list were used to elicit

vocabulary. The data were transcribed and analyzed using dialectological (Chambers & Trudgill, 2004) and phonological frameworks (Roach, 2009). The analysis focused on phonemic, lexical, and morphological variations.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Phonological Differences

Final /p/ deletion: *apo* (AH) → *aa* (L) [what].

Final /h/ addition: *apui* (AH) → *apuih* (L) [wipe].

Consonant shifts: /w/ → /r/ (*buwuak* → *buruak* [ugly]); /s/ → /t/ (*gagam* → *garam* [salt]).

Syllable simplification: *babarapo* → *baraa* [some].

B. Lexical Differences

panduto (AH) vs. *pancalia* (L) [lie].

cium (AH) vs. *upah* (L) [kiss].

ungge (AH) vs. *buruang* (L) [bird].

C. Morphological Differences

kami baduo (AH) vs. *awak* (L) [both].

jakhi manih (AH) vs. *jari manih* (L) [ring finger].

abak gaek (AH) vs. *kakek* (L) [grandfather].

The results show systematic phonological simplification in the Lumpo dialect, while the Air Haji dialect shows more Indonesian influence due to its role as a trading and administrative hub. These findings align with Chambers & Trudgill's (2004) concept of isoglosses and Roach's (2009) phonological variation theory, confirming that geography and social life play significant roles in shaping dialect differences.

IV CONCLUSION

This study identifies 35 cases of dialectal variation between Air Haji and Lumpo dialects, including phonological, lexical, and morphological forms. The differences are shaped by geographical distance and socio-economic factors.

Future research should include more informants and extend the analysis to syntax and pragmatics. Preservation efforts are recommended to safeguard Minangkabau dialect diversity through documentation and integration into local education.

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