

**DIALECTAL COMPARISON BETWEEN MUARO TAKUNG AND
MALORO SUB-DIALECTS: The Lexical Variation**

THESIS

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for Bachelor Degree Requirement
of English Department*



Monica Rahma Putri
18019024

Advisor:
Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.
NIP. 19670722 199203 1 003

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ART
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
2022**

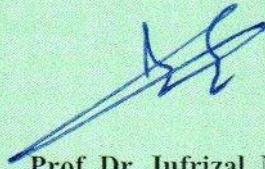
HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

Dialectal Comparison between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects: The
Lexical Variation

Nama : Monica Rahma Putri
NIM : 18019024/2018
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Departemen : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, 28 Oktober 2022

Disetujui dan disahkan oleh:
Dosen Pembimbing



Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.
NIP. 19670722 199203 1 003

Mengetahui
Kepala Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris



Desvalini Anwar, S.S, M.hum, Ph.D
NIP 19710525.199802.2.002

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

Dinyatakan Lulus Setelah Dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Skripsi
Program Studi Sastra Inggris Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Padang dengan judul

**Dialectal Comparison between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects: The
Lexical Variation**

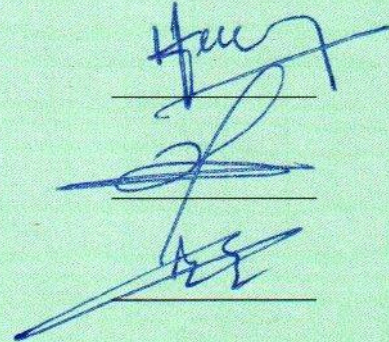
Nama : Monica Rahma Putri
NIM : 18019024/2018
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Departemen : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, 28 Oktober 2022

Tim Penguji

1. Ketua : Dr. Hamzah, M.A., M.M.
2. Sekretaris : Dr. Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M.Hum.
3. Anggota : Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.

Tanda tangan





KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN KEBUDAYAAN
RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI
DEPARTEMEN BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS
Jl. Prof. Dr. Hamka Air Tawar, Padang 25131 Tlp. (0751) 447347
Web: <http://english.unp.ac.id>



SURAT PERNYATAAN TIDAK PLAGIAT

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Monica Rahma Putri
NIM / TM : 18019024/ 2018
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Dengan ini menyatakan, bahwa Tugas Akhir saya dengan judul "*Dialectal Comparison between Muaro Takung and Maloro Sub-dialects: The Lexical Variation*" adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya dan bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang lain. Apabila suatu saat terbukti saya melakukan plagiat maka saya bersedia diproses dan menerima sanksi akademis maupun hukuman sesuai dengan hukum dan ketentuan yang berlaku, baik di institusi Universitas Negeri Padang maupun masyarakat dan negara.

Demikianlah pernyataan ini saya buat dengan penuh kesadaran dan rasa tanggung jawab sebagai anggota masyarakat ilmiah.

Diketahui oleh,

Ketua Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D.

NIP. 19710525 199802 2 002

Saya yang menyatakan,

Monica Rahma Putri

NIM. 18019024

ABSTRACT

Putri, Monica Rahma. 2022 “Dialectal Comparison Between Muaro Takung and Maloro Sub-dialect: The Lexical Variation”. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Language and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Language evolves over time and varies depending on location and social context. The lexical variation in speaking is influenced by several factors, including age, education level, and linguistic competence. This research is about lexical variation. The goal of this study is to distinguish the lexical differences between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects and to count the percentage of lexical differences between those two sub-dialect. So it can be concluded that Muaro Takung and Maloro are dialects, sub-dialects, or just speak differences. The data of this research was 258 words taken from 205 swadesh list and 53 from basic vocabularies used in everyday conversations. The data was collected from ten informants with specific categories. Furthermore, this research used dialectometric formula to count the percentage of the lexical differences between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialect. From the data, the researcher found the lexical differences between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect and categorized it into seven types, noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, determiner, subordinate conjunction and preposition. The calculation of the percentage of lexical differences shows Muaro Takung is 25,9% and Maloro is 27,1%.

Key words: Dialectology, Minangkabau, Muaro Takung, Maloro, Lexical Variation.

ABSTRAK

Putri, Monica Rahma. 2022 “Dialectal Comparison Between Muaro Takung and Maloro Sub-dialect: The Lexical Variation”. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Language and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Bahasa berkembang dari waktu ke waktu dan bervariasi tergantung pada lokasi dan konteks sosial. Variasi leksikal dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor, antara lain usia, tingkat pendidikan, dan kompetensi linguistik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membedakan perbedaan leksikal antara sub-dialek Muaro Takung dan sub-dialek Maloro serta menghitung persentase perbedaan leksikal antara kedua sub-dialek tersebut. Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa Muaro Takung dan Maloro tergolong kedalam kategori dialek, atau sub-dialek. Data penelitian ini adalah 258 kata yang diambil dari 205 *swadesh list* dan 53 dari kosakata dasar yang digunakan dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Data dikumpulkan dari sepuluh informan dengan kategori tertentu. Selanjutnya, penelitian ini menggunakan rumus dialektometri untuk menghitung persentase perbedaan leksikal antara sub-dialek Muaro Takung dan sub-dialek Maloro. Dari data tersebut, peneliti menemukan perbedaan leksikal antara sub dialek Muaro Takung dan sub dialek Maloro dan mengategorikannya menjadi tujuh jenis, yaitu kata benda, kata kerja, kata sifat, pronomina, kata penentu, kata hubung, dan preposisi. Perhitungan persentase perbedaan leksikal menunjukkan Muaro Takung sebesar 25,9% dan Maloro sebesar 27,1%.

Kata kunci: Dialektologi, Bahasa Minangkabau, Muaro Takung, Maloro, Variasi Leksikal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim, first and foremost, the researcher would like to express her heartfelt gratitude to Allah SWT for his blessing, strength, love, and mercy in allowing her to complete the thesis titled “Dialectal Comparison between Muaro Takung and Maloro Sub-dialects: The Lexical Variation.” This thesis is intended to fulfill one of the requirements for achieving a bachelor’s degree (S1) in English department, faculty of language and arts, Universitas Negeri Padang.

The researcher would like to express special regards to the following people:

1. The beloved parents Endrawati and Riswandi Azwar in giving their best support, either spiritual or material in completing this study.
2. The advisor, Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum for the advices and guidance in finishing this research.
3. The examiners, Dr. Hamzah, M.A., M.M and Dr. Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M.Hum., who have provided insightful evaluation and suggestions that helped to improve this thesis.
4. Her friends, Yulia, Atikah, Ica, Indah, Monika, and Zara who provided mental support and assistance in the process of making this thesis.

Padang, October 2022

The researcher

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF FIGURE AND PICTURE	v
LIST OF APPENDICES	vi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of Research Problem.....	1
1.2 Identification of Research Problem.....	5
1.3 Limitation of Research Problem	5
1.4 Formulation of Research Problem	5
1.5 Research Questions	5
1.6 Purpose of the research	6
1.7 Significance of the Research.....	6
1.8 Definition of the Key Terms	6
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 The Brief Review of Dialectology	8
2.2 Accent	10
2.3 Dialectometry.....	11
2.4 Lexical Variation.....	12
2.5 Minangkabau Language	14
2.6 Muaro Takung and Maloro	16
2.7 Review of the relevant studies	17
2.8 Conceptual Framework	20
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Type of Research.....	22
3.2 Data and Source of Data	22

3.3 Instruments of Research.....	23
3.4 techniques of Data Collection	24
3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis	25
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	
4.1 Data Description and Analysis.....	27
4.1.1 The analysis of Lexical Differences Between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect	27
4.1.1.1 Noun	29
4.1.1.2 Verb	30
4.1.1.3 Adjective.....	33
4.1.1.4 Pronoun.....	35
4.1.1.5 Determiner.....	36
4.1.1.6 Subordinate Conjunction.....	37
4.1.1.7 Preposition.....	38
4.1.2 The analysis of Percentage of Lexical Differences Between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect.....	40
4.2 Research Findings	41
4.3 Discussion	43
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion.....	47
5.2 Suggestion	48
REFERENCES.....	49
APPENDICES	52

LIST OF FIGURE AND TABLE

	Pages
Figure 1. Conceptual Framework.....	22
Table 4.1 Lexical differences based on noun	29
Table 4.2 Lexical differences based on verb	31
Table 4.3 Lexical differences based on adjective.....	33
Table 4.4 Lexical differences based on pronoun.....	35
Table 4.5 Lexical differences based on determiner.....	36
Table 4.6 Lexical differences based on subordinate conjunction	37
Table 4.7 Lexical Differences based on Preposition.....	38
Table 4.8 The Ratio of lexical differences	39

LIST OF APPENDICES

	Pages
APPENDIX 1	
Appendix 1.1. List of Informants of Muaro Takung	52
Appendix 1.2. List of Informants of Maloro.....	53
Appendix 1.3. List of Informants of Sijunjung Dialect	54
Appendix 1.4. Map of Location of The Research.....	55
APPENDIX 2	
Appendix 2.1. The Similarity of Lexical of Muaro Takung Sub-Dialect and Maloro Sub-Dialect	56
Appendix 2.2 Phoneme /s/ and Phoneme /h/	63
Appendix 2.3 Phoneme /r/ and /ɣ/.....	63
Appendix 2.4 Phoneme /u/ and /æ/	64
Appendix 2.2. Lexical differences based on noun	64
Appendix 2.3. Lexical differences based on verb	66
Appendix 2.4. Lexical differences based on adjective	68
Appendix 2.5. Lexical differences based on pronoun	69
Appendix 2.6. Lexical differences based on determiner	69
Appendix 2.7. Lexical differences based subordinate conjunction	70
Appendix 2.8. Lexical differences based on preposition.....	70
APPENDIX 3	
Appendix 3.1. List of Words of Sijunjung Dialect	71

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research Problem

Language is a communication tool of human beings which allows them to produce and understand the messages. Every human being in the world has their own way of using language. It means every human being uses their own style in delivering the messages which can be written or spoken interaction. Especially in spoken interaction, human beings have a lot of diversities in using language. It can be seen from the lexical variation, the phonological variation, and the grammatical variation.

According to Trask (2000), every language in this world is dynamic. It means that language changes over time. The changes mostly spread through language grammar, and it will affect one context to another. At the end, language has many variations and evolves over the time. It can be easily seen from the language used between the new generation and the old generation. Some examples of archaic words in English are ‘anon’ (right away, immediately), ‘betwixt’ (in between), ‘fair’ (beautiful), and ‘potation’ (a beverage).

The variations of language is dialect. Dialect is part of a language (Wardhaugh: 2006). Since humans produce language for communication needs, language continue to change. Language change results in different ways of using the language introduced as a dialect. The different way of delivering messages can be referred as a dialect. Dialects are variations within one language that can be

identified through the pronunciation and the use of the lexicon by native speakers. People who live in one area usually use the same language, but they have different way to deliver their messages.

As a local language, Minangkabau language has many dialects, such as Pancung Soal dialect, Kubung Tigo Baleh dialect, Pariaman dialect, Pasaman dialect, Mapat Tunggal dialect, Rao-Talu dialect, Sinurut dialect, Agam dialect, Tanah Datar dialect, Lima Puluh Kota dialect, Muko-muko dialect, Kerinci-Jambi dialect, Kampar dialect, Natal dialect, Tapak Tuan dialect, Nagari Sambilan dialect (Ayub, 1993:15). The dialect is named after the area in which it develops.

According to Amri (2013), the Minangkabau language of Minangkabaunese has 14 dialects spread across West Sumatera. There are Simpang Ampek dialect, Lubuak Sikapiang dialect, Lubuak Basuang dialect, Payakumbuh dialect, Bukittinggi dialect, Padang Panjang dialect, Batu Sangkar dialect, Pariaman dialect, Padang dialect, Solok dialect, Sawah Lunto dialect, Painan dialect, Koto Baru dialect, and Indropuro dialect. Padang dialect is considered as the standard of Minangkabau language. It is because Padang dialect is spoken almost in all area of Minangkabau. Thus, an in-depth study of the local dialect of Minangkabau language, particularly in Sijunjung, is a method of preserving local languages.

In each dialect, there might be sub-dialect. Sub-dialect is a basic sub-divisions of a dialect. Sub-dialect can be divided further, ultimately down to idiolects. Normally sub-dialects of one dialect are quite closer to each other, mainly differ in pronunciation and certain local words. In Kamang Baru,

Sijunjung regency, there are two areas which have quite different sub-dialects, Muaro Takung and Maloro.

Muaro Takung and Maloro are in the same district. These two areas are approximately 23 km apart with many geographic boundaries such as hills, plantations, and rivers. There are many areas between *Muaro Takung* and *Maloro*, such as *Sungai Tambang*, *Parit Rantang*, *Kamang*, and *Galogah*, but no specific difference of vocabulary used found in these areas. Meanwhile, *Muaro Takung* and *Maloro* have many different of vocabulary used and the changing of sound by the speaker in everyday conversations.

In Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects, there are many differences of lexical variation. For example, the word 'fishing' Muaro Takung speakers called it as '*manganyiu*', meanwhile Maloro speaker called it as '*mope*'. It also occurred in word 'pants' Muaro Takung speakers called it as '*sarowa*' meanwhile Maloro speakers called it as '*hewe*'. The examples clearly shows that both Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialect have different choice of words to describe same thing, but the meaning remain the same.

Recently, the researchers in linguistics have conducted the research in dialectical comparison through different objects and aspects of study. First, the research was conducted by Anjelia (2019). The title is Dialectal comparison between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect : The Lexical Variation. This research focused on comparing two sub-dialect in agam recency based on lexical and phonological aspect (the choice of words and sound change).

Simarasok and Padang Tarok are approximately 6 km apart with no geographic boundaries, and this two areas are in the same regency.

The next research was conducted by Marzona (2021). This research focused on comparing Padang dialect and Sijunjung dialect in order to find the differences between phoneme of both dialects. Rafli (2021) focused on comparing between Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) dialects to find the different both in phonological aspect and lexical aspect.

The next study was conducted by Hatfeld (2005) entitled *Lexical Variation of Chiangmai Dialect in Chiangmai Province in Thailand*. This study has purpose to find the lexical variation of Chiangmai dialect. Last study was conducted by Mujahidaturrahmah (2017). The title is *The Lexical Comparison between Tebing Tinggi Sub-Dialect in Dharmasraya and the Standard Minangkabaunese*. This study shows about sound changes and the change of phoneme found in Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya.

The researches above shows that the study of dialectal comparison needs to be conducted in enhancing the knowledge of dialectology. The studies are about comparing dialect and standard Minangkabaunese, comparing between two dialects and comparing between two sub-dialects based on phonological and lexical aspects. Meanwhile, this study compare between two sub-dialects from two areas that are approximately 23 km apart based on the lexical aspect.

This research is necessary because with such a close distance this two areas have many differences in words, meaning, use, and context although it belong to the same language.

1.2 Identification of Research Problem

This research is categorized into micro linguistic study. There are several aspects that can be researched in this dialectal comparison. The first is lexical aspect which concern with the choice of words in a dialect. The next is phonological aspects which concern with the sound system. The last is morphological aspects which concern with the word formation.

1.3 Limitation of Research Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, this research was limited on the dialectal comparison in the lexical aspect between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialect. This research focused on the lexical variation that found in Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects. It shows the differences of both sub-dialects.

1.4 Formulation of Research Problem

Based on the limitation of research problem, the formulation of research problem of this research are “What are the lexical variations found in Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialect?”

1.5 Research Questions

The research questions in this research are:

1. What are the lexical differences between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialect?
2. What is the the percentage of the lexical differences spoken in Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects?

1.6 Purpose of the Research

Based on the formulation of the research problem, the purposes of the research are:

1. To find out the lexical differences between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects.
2. To find out the percentage of the lexical differences spoken in Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects.

1.7 Significance of the Research

Theoretically, this study is expected to be fully beneficial for the development of linguistic studies, especially in the field of dialect. In addition, this research is expected to be useful to support further linguistic researchers as a reference. Practically, this research is expected to contribute to other researchers who are interested in conducting research in the same field from a different perspective. This research is also to collect and find data, to have a comprehensive understanding and description of dialects.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

The definitions of key terms from this research are described as follows:

1. The Minangkabau language : The Minangkabau language is an Austronesian language spoken by the Minangkabau people in West Sumatra.
2. sub-dialect of Minangkabau language : Basic subdivisions of dialect in the Minangkabau language.

3. Dialectal comparison : to examine two or more dialects in order to find out the differences and similarities.
4. Lexical variation : one of linguistic study which refers to the different words and phrases used for the same objects/concepts.