A STUDY OF LEXICAL COMPARISON IN MUARASIPONGI LANGUAGE AND THE STANDARD MINANGKABAUNESE

PAPER

Submitted as Partial Requirement to fulfill Strata 1 (S1)

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77195/2006

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2012

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ABSTRAK

Agusnaldi, Deri. 2012. *A Study of Lexical Comparison in Muarasipongi Language and The Standard Minangkabaunese. Makalah*. Padang. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan persamaan dan perbedaan antara bahasa di Muarasipongi yang berada di Kabupaten Madina , Sumatera Utara dan Bahasa Minangkabau sebagai dialek standar di Provinsi Sumatera Barat. Dalam Penelitian ini di temukan banyak hal yang akan memperkaya pengetahuan di bidang tata bahasa khususnya linguistik dalam hubungannya dengan dialektologi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Dalam hali ini memungkinkan untuk membandingkan antara dua bahasa sehinngga ditemukan persamaan, perbedaan, keunikan dan mengetahui seberapa dekat hubungan antara kedua bahasa yang akan diteliti. Penelitian langsung di desa Muarasipongi, Sumatera Utara dan kemudian dibandingkan dengan Bahasa Minangkabau sebagai bahasa standar Provinsi Sumatera Barat.

Bahasa di Muarasipongi yang terletak pada kabupaten Mandailing Natal Provinsi Sumatera Utara cendrung tidak mengenal fonem / k /, / et / dan / ei / pada akhir kata. Fonem-fonem tersebut cendrung diganti dengan / ŋ /, / an / dan / ai /.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bismillahhirrohmanirrahim, in the name of allah, the merciful and the most greceful.alhamdulillah, and be prised to allah S.W.T who has given the writer knowledge, strength, and patience in finishing this paper which is entitled "A Study of Lexical Comparison in Muarasipongi Language and The Standard Minangkabaunese".

This special gratitude is due to the wtriter's advisor, Rusdi Noor Rosa, SS. M. Hum for his continious giudance, valuable advice, time and help in completing this paper. The writer also wants to express to his gratitude to Dra.Yeni Rozimela. Phd for being his academic advisor during his studies in UNP.

The writer's gratitude is also given to two examiners: Havid Ardi, Sp.d M.Hum and Rima Adriani Sari, Sp.d M.Hum for giving comment and suggestions toward the write's paper, to the chairperson of the english department Dr. Kurnia Ningsih M.A and the secretary of the english deparment Dra. An Fauzia Rozani Syafei, M.A and to all honorable lectures of the english deparment who had given precious guidance during his study.

Abovet all, the writer would like to dedicate his unbound thanks to his beloved parents: Asmusabir and Yusnizar and his sisters: Mailiza and Elsa Mardian, and all families for their wonderful love s and prays for his success. Finally, the writer would like to thank all his friend at english deparment of unp: Mz.Atmam Anjank (Alm), Berry ucok H, Icank G.g, Gandha le2k, Eko jack M.p, Abek.S, Jeny Bob, Ryan Efri,

Akmal Tmal, Nu2t Azzahra, Poe2t W, Ra2 Rani and all friends in NK-06, 05, 07, 08 and 09, for their supports and suggestions in completing this paper and especially for all who have participated in giving courage to the writer.

Finally, the writer realizes that this paper is still far from perfect. For the reason, he hopes critism fron the reader in making it better than. Any mistakes that might be found in this paper remain the writer.

Padang, April 2012

The Writer

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the problem

Language is a basic need of human beings to interact each other. As a tool of communication, people use it to express their needs, ideas, thoughts, and feelings. As an important thing in our life, language is used by the people for daily activity. Horn and wardaugh (2005) say that language is ordinarily used for coordinating people's participation in doing activities. Related to this idea, language is used by peole in daily activity as an important thing that supports effective communication.

Besides, language cannot be separated from the culture or the society in which it belongs because it is an important part of culture. Furthermore, the use of language is pretty much influenced by the culture and it will change along the changes faced by the people. As an important tool in communication, language is easy to change because of contact from other languages.

When two or more languages come into contact, it brings great effect for those languages which are not realized by the speech community. Wikipedia (2009:1) says that language contact occurs when two or more languages or varieties interact. Language contact may cause change in the part of language such as at levels of spelling, pronunciation, lexical and grammatical. In addition, language contact also causes a speech community to be bilingual. Also when there is language contact, there will be a tendency to

transfer one language item to another language. People have great tendency to transfer their language into another language because there is a big influence from their mother tongue and the society.

There are so many language contacts that happen in our country such as language in the standard Minangkabaunese with the Muarasiongi language. It happens to the lexical or word in both language. For example, lexical / *ladang* 'field'/, */ladaŋ/* in Minangkabaunese change to be /*ladak/* 'field' */ladak/* in Muarasipongi language. It means that there is a change between lexical or word in Minangkabaunese language and Muarasipongi language and it happens in last of lexical in the phoneme / ŋ / /*ladang* / 'field' */ladaŋ/* become phoneme / k / /*ladak/* 'field' /*ladak/*.

Then, through language contact, the researcher can investigate the lexical comparison between language in the standard Minangkabaunese and the Muarasipongi. The fact, it does not only lexical but also in the lexical comparison between the standard Minangkabaunese and the Muarasipongi language. Lexical comparison is the differences between the lexical in the language one with the others language or lexical in one language compare with lexical in others language. The example of lexical / *ujian* 'examination'/ / *uji□n* / compare with lexical / *ujiet* / 'examination' / *ujie*t /. From this example there is comparison between lexical in one language with others language. The phenomena happens is the changing of the phoneme / ən / or (an) to be phoneme / ɜt / or (et).

Then, the lexical of Minangkabaunese have similarity with the Muarasipongi language. This is because the geographical locations of Muarasipongi near from

Minangkabau. Actually Muarasipongi area is a part of north Sumatera so their language refers to Batak language and Mandailiang language but those languages do not influence this language. So, Minangkabaunese has a similiarity on the lexical or word toward the Muarasipongi language.

Besides that, there is a unique lexical that is used by Muarasipongi people. Related to this, the researcher wants to discuss the language used in *Muarasipongi* that has vocabularies close to Standard Minangkabaunese. The relations of these two languages are analyzed. For instance here the comparison of lexical used in Muarasipongi and the standard Minangkabaunese:

No	Lexicon		Transcription		Meaning
	Standard Minangkabaunese	Muarasipongi Language	Standard Minangkabaunese	Muarasipongi Language	
1.	*Iduang*	*iduk*	/*idua ŋ*/	/*iduk*/	'nose'
2.	*makan*	*maket*	/*məkən*/	/*məket*/	'eat'
3.	*bujang*		/*buja ŋ*/		'boy'
	ujian	*bujak*		/*bujak*/	
4.	*buek*		/*ujiən*/		'Exam'
		ujiet		/*ujiɜt*/	
5.			/*bue?*/		'make'
		buek		/*bue?*/	

Based on the examples above, there are two types that can be seen. In example (1), the lexical / *iduang* 'nose' /, / *idua ŋ*/ to be / *iduk* 'nose'/, / *iduk*/ already happen the change of phoneme from / ŋ / in the standard Minangkabaunese to phoneme /k/. In example (2)

there are also the changes of phoneme/ ən / change to be phoneme / ɜt / from lexical /*makan* / 'eat' */makan/* in the standard Minangkabaunese become lexical or wordt /*maket* 'eat'/ in Muarasipongi.

From the example above there are so many similarities between lexical in Minangkabau language and Muarasipongi language. The lexical used in Muarasipongi language has close similarity to Minangkabau language eventhough Muarasipongi does not belong to West Sumatera area. Because of this reason, the researcher interested in analyzing the similarities and also differencess lexical between the standard Minangkabaunese and Muarasipongi language. Here, the researcher emphasizes the study to the lexical comparison used by people in the standard Minangkabaunese language and Muarasipongi language.

1.2 Limitation of the problem

Based on the background above, the problem of this paper is limited to lexical comparison between language used in Muarasipongi and standard Minagkabaunese.

1.3 Formulation of the problem

Referring to limitation of the problem above, the problem of this paper can be formulated as follows: "What are the differences and similarities of lexical item in the standard Minangkabaunese and Muarasipongi language used''

1.4 Purposes of the paper

This paper is aimed to find out the differences and similarities lexical used in Muarasipongi compared to Standard Minangkabaunese.

1.5 Source of data

The source of data of the researcher by interview three informants from Minangkabau and used some criteria: (1). Male or female. (2).Their age between 20-65 years. (3).They have stayed in Padang at least 15 years. (4).Uneducated person and (5).They are able to be interaction with heterogenic people.

For the informants that come from Muarasipongi the researcher takes three informants and used criteria: (1).Male or female (2).Their age between 20-65 years (3).They have stayed in Muarasipongi al least 20 years (4).They have to understand the Indonesia language and (5).They are healthy and have a complete organ of speech.

1.6. Technique of data collection

According to Alwisah (2006:151-157), there are five techniques in collecting data in linguistics: survey, experiment, interview, observation, and document analysis. In this study, the data is collect by doing interview. In collecting data, the writer compared the data from the information that has gotten from the informants and then making a list of vocabulary of Muarasipongi language.

1.7. Technique of data analysis

In analyzing the data that has collected, the researcher followed the following steps:

1. Interviewing and categorizing the standard Minangkabaunese and Muarasipongi language.
2. Transcribing the data recorded phonemically.
3. Comparing the data with Muarasipongi language.
4. Finding the similarities and differences between lexical in the standard Minangkabaunese and Muarasipongi language.
5. Making conclusion after comparing the language used in Muarasipongi and standard Minangkabaunese.