

**THE DIALECTAL COMPARISON BETWEEN *MANINJAU* AND *TIKU*
SUB-DIALECT : A LEXICAL VARIATION**

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for Strata One (S1) Degree



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ABSTRACT

Sultana, Nurvemi (2019). ‘The Dialectal Comparison between Maninjau and Tiku Subdialect: A Lexical Variation.’ *Thesis*. English Department. Faculty of Language And Art. Universitas Negeri Padang

This research aims to compare the Maninjau and Tiku subdialect in order to see the similarities and differences between these two subdialects. This study focuses on the variation of the lexicon used in Maninjau and Tiku subdialect. In this study researchers used descriptive method. This method makes it possible to compare the lexical variation in Maninjau subdialect compared with Tiku subdialect in order to find out the lexical similarities and lexical differences. Therefore, the researcher collected the data through direct observation. The data was collected from the native speakers from different village or *kanagarian* in this two areas. The instrument used in this research are a recording device and writing tools. From the result of the research on the lexical similarities, it can be concluded that these two subdialects have a close relationship, because these two subdialect are language variation of Minangkabau language. Meanwhile, from the lexical differences, the researcher found that Maninjau subdialect use 69 words which are different with Tiku subdialect to express the same meaning. The lexical differences are found in noun, pronoun, verb and adjective and adverb. These differences are mostly found in noun words.

Keywords : Dialectal comparison, lexical variation, subdialect of Minangkabau language

ABSTRAK

Sultana, Nurvemi (2019). ‘The Dialectal Comparison between Maninjau and Tiku Subdialect: A Lexical Variation.’ *Skripsi*. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan subdialek Maninjau dan Tiku untuk melihat persamaan dan perbedaan antara dua subdialek ini. Penelitian ini berfokus pada variasi leksikon yang digunakan di subdialek Maninjau dan Tiku. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif. Metode ini memungkinkan untuk membandingkan variasi leksikal dalam subdialek Maninjau dibandingkan dengan subdialek Tiku untuk mengetahui kesamaan leksikal dan perbedaan leksikal. Oleh karena itu, peneliti mengumpulkan data melalui pengamatan langsung ke daerah Maninjau dan Tiku. Data penelitian dikumpulkan dari penutur asli yang tinggal di desa atau *kanagarian* di kedua daerah ini. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah alat perekam dan alat tulis. Dari hasil penelitian pada persamaan leksikal, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kedua subdialek ini memiliki hubungan yang erat, karena kedua subdialek ini adalah variasi bahasa dari bahasa Minangkabau. Sementara itu, dari perbedaan leksikal, peneliti menemukan bahwa subdialek Maninjau menggunakan 69 kata yang berbeda dengan subdialek Tiku untuk mengekspresikan makna yang sama. Perbedaan leksikal ditemukan dalam kata benda, kata ganti, kata kerja dan kata sifat dan kata keterangan. Perbedaan-perbedaan ini sebagian besar ditemukan dalam kata benda.

Kata kunci : Perbandingan dialek, variasi leksikal, subdialek bahasa Minangkabau

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The researcher

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Map of Agam regency

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Dialectology is the study of variation in one particular language. Chambers (1980) states that dialect is considered as the smaller part of a language. Since human produce language for communication's need, the language continually changes. The changes of a language cause the different way of using language which is introduced as dialect. Dialect is the variation in one language which can be identified through the way of pronouncing words and lexicon used by the speakers. The differences of a language include phonology, morphology, semantic, and the lexicon. Hence, we can see the difference among communities through its language variation.

A dialect of one particular area has its characteristics. According to Wardaugh (2002) the characteristics of the dialect are influenced by two factors, they are geographical condition and social factor which represented by the speakers. The variety of a dialect based on the geographical condition is called dialect geography and the variety of a dialect based on the social factor is called social dialect. The background area of the speaker influences the variation of the language that they use. Thus, it is possible to determine the certain area which the speakers belong to through the variety of the language.

Minangkabau Language is one of traditional languages in Indonesia which is known as *bahasa Minang* or *bahasa Padang*. (Grime in Nadra 2006). This language are spoken by about 6,5 million people. (Moussay, 1998). Nadra (2006)

divided the dialect of Minangkabau language into seven, one of them is Agam-Tanah datar dialect. Agam-Tanah datar dialect is a dialect which has the most extensive are of the language speakers. This dialect is spoken by most people in Agam subdistrict. The capital of the regency is Lubuk Basung. It has 13 subdistricts such as Lubuk Basung, Matur, Tanjung Raya, Tanjung Mutiara, Sungai Pua, Palupuah, Palembayan, Malalak, Kamang Magek, Canduang, Baso, Banuhampu, Ampek Nagari, IV Angkek, IV Koto, Tilatang Kamang. Although they 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. For example, the lexical differences based on different geographical condition in Minangkabau language can be seen from the language variation Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects.

Maninjau and Tiku are administratively part of Agam regency. These two subdistricts are separated by Lubuk Basung subdistrict. Maninjau sub-dialect is spoken by people in Tanjung Raya subdistrict which is located around the edge of Lake Maninjau. Maninjau is located in the Eastern part of Lubuk Basung. The area is fenced by Bukit Barisan hills. Meanwhile, Tiku subdialect is spoken by people in Tanjung Raya sub-district which is located in the western part of Agam. Tiku is a subdistrict in Agam which is geographically located in the border of Padang Pariaman Regency.

People in Maninjau and Tiku use Minangkabau language as their daily language. Minangkabau language is spoken in everyday life such as in social interaction and trading. Therefore, these two sub-dialects have clear language

similarities. The similarity of the language can be seen from the aspect of language including the vocabularies which are commonly used by the native speakers. For instance, in expressing the word ‘papaya’ or *pepaya*, they use the word *batia* /batiaʔ/. They use the same word for expressing the word *pepaya*.

Although people in Maninjau and Tiku use the same language, but they have differences especially in using amount number of words. For example, they use different lexicon to express word *ke sana* ‘there’. Maninju people use the word *ka sinan* /ka sinan/ to express ‘there’. On the other hands, Tiku people use *ka ingkin* /ka iŋkin/ to express ‘there’. The second differences is when people in Maninjau call *abang* /aban/ for their elder brother, meanwhile in Tiku, people use the word *ajo* /aʒo/. Therefore, the researcher conducts the research on Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects considering that there is only a few study focus on the language variation which compare two sub-dialects.

Furthermore, there are number of studies that have been conducted about Minangkabau language observed lexical variation in dialect of Minangkabau language. The researchers deal with Lexical variation which focuses on different areas such as in Labuah, Tanah Datar (Yandra, 2013), Indropuro, Pesisir Selatan (Febryan, 2017) Pesisir Selatan (Nesti, 2016), Peninsular, Malaysia (Reniwati, 2017) and Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya (Mujahidah, 2018). The studies above observe the lexical variation in different areas which compared dialects of Minangkabau language with the Standard Minangkabau Language.

Moreover, in this research, the researcher is intended to compare variation of Minangkabau Language spoken in Maninjau and Tiku. Maninjau and Tiku

subdialect are spoken by communities which live in different geographical condition. In addition, they are administratively located in the same regency. Maninjau becomes an isolated area because the area is surrounded by Bukit barisan Hills. Thus, The speakers tend to maintain their local language. Meanwhile Tiku is located in the border of Agam regency and Padang Pariaman regency. The researcher assumed that there is a language contact between Tiku and neighboring areas. Therefore, it is needed to do research by comparing the lexicon used in Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects in order to find out the similarities and differences of the lexicon spoken by native speakers.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

There are a number of potential aspects that can be discussed related to variation of language in Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects. Firstly, it can be seen by the study of phonological aspect which deal with the sound system of language spoken Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects compare with standard Minangkabau language. Second, this language phenomenon can be studied through the study of morphology by seeing the morphological processes of lexicon in Minangkabau language spoken by Maninjau and Tiku. The study about lexical variation using comparative analysis is necessary to see the similarities and differences of the lexicon used by native speaker in Maninjau and Tiku.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the limitation of the research problem was about the dialectal comparison between Maninjau and Tiku

subdialect in the level of lexicon. The researcher focused on the variation of the lexicon used by the native speakers. Then in this research the researcher analyzed the similarities and differences of the lexical variation spoken in Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem, the formulation of the problem of this research was “What are the differences and similarities of the lexicon used in Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects?” In order to guide in practical research, the main problem can be detailed become the following research questions :

1. What are the lexical similarities between Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects?
2. What are the lexical differences between Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects?
3. What is the percentage of the lexical differences spoken in Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects?

1.5 Purpose of the Research

Based on the formulation of the research problem above, there are three purposes as the goals to finish this research. As follows :

1. To find out the lexical similarities between Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects.

2. To find out the lexical differences between Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects.
3. To examine the percentage of the lexical differences spoken in Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study is fully expected to develop the linguistic study in dialectology and to enrich the linguistic data about Minangkabau Language. Then, it is expected that the study support the next linguistic researchers as a reference especially in lexical variation.

Practically, the result of this study is fully expected to give a great contribution in mapping of dialect/sub-dialect of Minangkabau Language. Besides, this research is also expected to give knowledge to the speakers of language, mainly Minangkabau language, about the comparison between one dialect with another dialect and variation in language. Thus, both Minangkabaunese and the other readers are gaining the knowledge about dialectal comparison and language variation.

1.7 Definition of key terms

There are some key terms in this study which are described as follows:

Lexical variation : One of linguistic study which studies about variation of the lexicon used by a language community.

- Minangkabau Language : A local language mostly spoken by people in West Sumatera
- Sub-dialect of Minangkabaunese : Sub-division of a dialect in Minangkabau language
- Dialectal comparison : A method of language analysis in order examine two or more dialects in order to note the similarities and differences